

ISSUED BY THE  
ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN8 FAIRFAX MANSIONS, FINCHLEY RD. (corner Fairfax Rd.), London, N.W.3  
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## SUCCESS AND OBLIGATIONS

## Report on AJR General Meeting

This year's AJR General Meeting on May 16 was marked by the success which, after many years of intensive efforts, had been achieved a few weeks ago: the tax exemption for compensation payments. In the course of his opening remarks, the Chairman, Mr. H. Reichmann, read out a letter from the Association's President and past Chairman, Mr. A. Schoyer, in which he congratulated the AJR on this signal achievement which was of such decisive importance to many in our midst.

Mr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary of the AJR, in his report recalled that in these days 20 years have elapsed since a small group of refugees who had been active in various spheres of Jewish life in Germany had taken the initial steps which ultimately resulted in the formation of the AJR. Whilst it is intended to evaluate the impact of this anniversary on another occasion, one summary conclusion may be drawn from these two decades: the need for a strong representative body of our community has never decreased throughout this period and is as great today as it was in the past. The questions which stood in the foreground differed in the course of time; some problems have been solved, others are still unsettled, and others again have come up only comparatively recently. The speaker also recalled the work of the organisations and institutions whose establishment was due to the initiative of the AJR and its corresponding organisations abroad: the Council of Jews from Germany, the United Restitution Organisation (U.R.O.) and the Leo Baeck Institute.

## Remembering Difficult Past

Through its social work, the AJR knows only too well of the difficulties with which the poor, old and lonely members of our community are faced. However, we should also realise that the position of most of us has changed for the better; they have integrated into the economic life of this country and, at least in the majority of cases, those who came from Germany have benefited from restitution and compensation in one way or another. However, unfortunately, some among us tend to forget the difficult days behind us. They take for granted what has been achieved and concentrate on new demands. Important as our fight for a just settlement of the still outstanding questions is, it is also imperative that we do not impair it by losing a sense of proportion.

Reporting on the past year's activities of the AJR (most of which were already recorded in our March issue after the AJR Board Meeting) the speaker referred to two problems with which the work for the Old Age Homes was faced. One of them is the problem of self-administration, the other one that of finances. The idea of self-administration has been put

into effect in so far as more than 40 AJR members devote their time to the well-being of the Homes; they have thus made it possible to run the Homes in a spirit which is in keeping with the background of the residents. However, it has become increasingly difficult to find members of our community who are able and willing to take up senior positions in the Homes, whereas, on the other hand, the need for such services will grow after the establishment of the fourth Old Age Home and the Home for the Infirm. Members should therefore think of suitable persons who are prepared to take up this vocation. In the financial sphere, it has to be realised that the means for covering that part of the expenses which cannot be contributed by residents will only last for a limited number of years, whereas the need for the Homes will go on for a considerably longer period. Therefore, reserves have to be built up in time, and the AJR Charitable Trust would be a proper instrument for this purpose as the beneficiary of donations *inter vivos* and bequests.

## Increase of Income Imperative

The Balance-Sheet for 1960 reveals a total expenditure of £10,400, and an income from subscriptions and donations of £8,300. As expenditure is bound to rise due to the expansion of our work, it is highly essential to increase our income, and the signing of covenants for the AJR Charitable Trust would be one of the means towards this end.

Dr. F. Goldschmidt reported on recent negotiations in Germany, conducted by him, together with AJR's Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. S. Dresel, in the name of the Council of Jews from Germany. They referred, *inter alia*, to the Federal Restitution Law ("BRueG") the implementation of which is substantially limited by the present ceiling of DM 1,500 millions. Furthermore, certain requests in the field of compensation were submitted anew. It is not possible to foretell whether any legislative action can still be taken before the new Federal Parliament will have been elected in autumn. A number of improvements of the Law and implementary orders concerning the former civil servants and officials of Jewish communities are also under consideration, the speaker stated.

In the ensuing debate, mainly questions with reference to the scope of the exemption from taxation were raised, to which Mr. F. E. Falk, member of the AJR Executive, replied.

The resolutions moved by the Executive and published in our May issue were carried unanimously. Accordingly, by an amendment of the rules, the maximum number of Executive members was increased from 15 to 20. Furthermore, in addition to the Executive and Board members who stood for re-election, Mr. A. R. Horwell, Mr. K. Krotos and Mrs. L. Wechsler were elected as new Executive members, and Mr. R. Apt, Mr. H. Feld, Mr. W. Jonas and Mr. Julius Strauss were co-opted to the Board.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR  
COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

## Text of Finance Bill Clause

We refer to the article in our previous issue. In the meantime, the Finance Bill, 1961, has been published. It contains in Clause 19 the detailed proposals regarding the exemption from U.K. tax of compensation for National-Socialist persecution. The Clause reads as follows:

## CLAUSE 19

EXEMPTION FROM TAX OF COMPENSATION FOR  
NATIONAL-SOCIALIST PERSECUTION

(1) Annuities payable under the law of the Federal German Republic relating to the compensation of victims of National-Socialist persecution, being annuities which under any such law relating to the taxation of such compensation are specifically exempted from tax of a character similar to that of income-tax, shall not be regarded as income for any income-tax purposes.

(2) This section shall be deemed always to have had effect, and any necessary repayment of tax shall be made if a claim in that behalf is made to the surveyor, in such form as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may direct, not later than the end of the year 1966-67.

(3) The following provisions shall have effect as respects claims for repayment under the foregoing sub-section:

(a) a person's executors or administrators may make any claim which he might have made if he had not died, and after a person's death any repayment due (whoever made the claim) shall be made to his executors or administrators;

(b) where the surveyor objects to any such claim it shall be heard and determined by the Commissioners concerned in like manner as in the case of an appeal against an assessment under Schedule D, and the provisions of the Act of 1952 relating to the statement of a case for the opinion of the High Court on a point of law shall apply;

(c) any such claim to which objection is made shall, if the claimant so elects when he makes the claim, be heard and determined by the Special Commissioners, and paragraph (b) of this sub-section shall have effect accordingly;

(d) subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Act of 1952 shall apply to any such claim.

(4) Sub-section (1) of this section shall apply to annuities payable under the law of any part of the Federal German Republic as it applies to annuities payable under the law of that Republic.

It should be borne in mind that the Bill may undergo alterations during its passage through Parliament, but substantial amendments affecting the principles of the clause are not anticipated.

It will be observed that only annuities which are paid as compensation and are specifically exempted from German tax because of their character as compensation paid under the law of the Federal Republic are proposed to be exempted from U.K. tax. This exemption will apply to all payments of "Renten" made

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## TAX EXEMPTION FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Continued from page 1

under the Federal Indemnification Law of 29th June, 1956 (BEG)—"Renten" paid to the victim or his dependants for deprivation of profession, business or employment, loss of life, damage to health, loss of pension or insurance rights—because the "Renten" paid under this Law were specifically exempted from German Income Tax. "Renten" paid with effect from 1st November, 1953, under the earlier German law were re-awarded under the BEG of June, 1956, and are all treated as paid under that Law. As the German tax exemption applies to all these "Renten", they will be exempt, on the basis of the Finance Bill, from British tax.

It is proposed that the exemption should have fully retrospective effect and it would therefore cover the payments for all periods from 1st November, 1953. It will be remembered that payments equivalent to one year's "Renten" are also made under the BEG for the year from 1st November, 1952, to 31st October, 1953. These were always treated as non-taxable capital payments by the Inland Revenue.

The payments of pensions by the Federal Government to former public servants ("Beamte") and to former officials of Jewish communities and other Jewish public bodies in Germany are made under the law relating to "Wiedergutmachung" for former members of the public service and are not exempted from German tax. They will therefore not be exempted from U.K. tax and treated as before, i.e., double tax relief for the German tax borne will be given against the U.K. tax liability.

Private pensions paid by former employers in Germany are not compensation and will continue to be liable to British tax.

German Social Insurance pensions ("Ange-stelltenversicherung" and similar social insurance payments) do not appear to have the character of compensation annuities as such, although the conditions under which these payments are made to persecutees are, to a certain extent, affected by the Federal indemnification laws. Moreover, these payments, though not liable to German tax where the recipients do not live in Germany, are not specifically exempted as compensation from German tax. They do not therefore appear to be within the scope of the British exemption clause, but a final statement on the position cannot yet be made.

Claims for tax already paid but repayable under these provisions can only be made when the Finance Bill has become law as the "Finance Act, 1961". This should be by the end of July next. The latest date until which repayment claims can be submitted is the 5th April, 1967.

# COMPENSATION NEWS

## ERHOEHUNG DER ENTSCHAEDIGUNGSRENTEN

### Durchfuehrungsverordnung veroeffentlicht

Die Verordnung, die eine Anpassung der Renten fuer Lebensschaden, Koerperschaden und Berufsschaden an die fuer Beamtenghaelter der Bundesbeamten am 1.6.1960 und am 1.1.61 erfolgten Erhoehungen vorsieht (Verordnung vom 10. Mai 1961 zur Aenderung der drei Durchfuehrungsverordnungen zum Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz) ist im Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 32 vom 16. Mai 1961 veroeffentlicht.

Wir werden ueber den Inhalt der Verordnung in der Juli-Ausgabe von AJR Information ausfuehrlich berichten.

### APPLICATIONS TO CLAIMS CONFERENCE

Deadline June 30th

The deadline date for the filing of applications to the Claims Conference by organisations, institutions and communities seeking the allocation of funds for the year 1962 is June 30th, 1961.

Applications should be submitted in 20 copies to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, 3 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York, and should contain a detailed description of the activities for which funds are requested. The organisations submitting applications should also include precise budgetary data and information on other sources of income which may be available to the applicants for the projects in question.

The Claims Conference, by the terms of the Agreement it had concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany, is able to allocate funds only for those activities which contribute to the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, in accordance with the urgency of need.

### GENERAL MEETING OF JEWISH TRUST CORPORATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Jewish Trust Corporation was held on May 2nd. The Chairman, Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, presided.

While the work of this Successor Organisation in the former British Zone of Germany is nearing completion the centre of gravity of the still remaining activities of the three Successor Organisations (Jewish Trust Corporation, French Branch of the Jewish Trust Corporation and Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation [J.R.S.O.]) for the former American Zone has shifted to Berlin, and the office of J.R.S.O., acting for all three Successor Organisations, will have to remain in being for some time yet.

Since the beginning of operations, the J.I.C. has recovered over DM 140 million, i.e., at the current rate of exchange more than £12,500,000.

The Corporation made up to December 31st, 1960, the following allocations:—

Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation ..	DM 20,175,940.—
American Joint Distribution Committee ..	17,932,642.23
Jewish Agency for Israel ..	35,858,084.44
Leo Baeck Charitable Trust ..	8,033,333.33
Friends of Hebrew University of Jerusalem ..	200,000.—
Ministry for Religious Affairs, Jerusalem ..	620,000.—
B'nai B'rith ..	227,542.99
Equity Claimants (persons who missed the time limit under the Restitution Laws) and Equity Hardship Fund ..	15,634,630.13
Jewish Communities in Germany and their Organisations ..	25,696,610.79
	DM 124,378,783.91

A number of problems will face the Successor Organisations in the years to come and may, it is hoped, lead to further funds accruing for Jewish charitable purposes.

## COMPENSATION FOR "NATIONALVERFOLGTE"

As reported in November 1960, an agreement has been concluded between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Federal German Government, under which refugees who were persecuted by reason of their nationality ("Nationalverfolgte" BEG Par. 167/8) shall be treated in regard to the scale of compensation the same as refugees who were persecuted for racial, political or religious reasons. According to an announcement, published in the Bundesanzeiger of March 16th, 1961, applications concerning these claims have to be submitted to the Bundesverwaltungsamt, Rudolfplatz (Hochhaus), Cologne, by December 31st, 1962. "Nationalverfolgte" who have no claim under the provisions of the Federal Indemnification Law may apply for grants out of a Fund of DM 45 million put at the disposal of the High Commissioner for Refugees by the Federal German Government; these applications have to be submitted to the High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva by December 31st, 1961.

## FROM THE AUSTRIAN SCENE

### NAZI THREATS IN VIENNA

In Vienna, neo-Nazi organisations have begun using terror tactics, obviously timed to coincide with the Eichmann trial. The Director of the Austrian television service received a letter alleging that 50 per cent of the service's employees were Jews and threatening that if he failed to resign (although he is a Christian) "you will be dead . . ." Fires also broke out three times in the television studios the evening before the letter was received.

The editorial department of a Vienna evening paper also received a threatening letter. A plastic bomb planted at the Republic Memorial near the Parliament building exploded and another bombing incident occurred in one of Vienna's smartest shopping streets, when a sulphur bomb was thrown through the window of a jeweller's shop—one of whose owners is a Jew.

The police are keeping a close watch on all buildings belonging to the Jewish community.

Mr. Joseph Aftitsch, the Minister of the Interior, at a Cabinet meeting reported on the bomb incident at the Republic Memorial. Later he said, in an interview, that the incident had disturbed the entire nation's internal security, and had prejudiced Austria's reputation abroad. Those responsible, he declared, should be punished with the full severity of the law.

### JEWISH DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

A Jewish Documentation Centre is to be established in Vienna. Its task will be to assemble material about all Austrians who took part in the persecution of Jews.

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## NEWS FROM ABROAD

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

## ANNE FRANK HOUSE OPENED

The International Youth Centre of the Anne Frank Foundation has been officially opened at the Anne Frank House in Prinsengracht, Amsterdam. In this house the Frank family lived in hiding from July, 1942, to August, 1944, and it was here that Anne wrote her diary.

Among the several hundred people present at the opening were Mr. Otto Frank (Anne's father), and the West German Consul-General in Amsterdam. Few Jews and few representatives of Jewish organisations were present. Mrs. Andrea van Dien, on behalf of Youth Aliyah, presented a wooden Menorah as a symbol both of the rebirth of the Jewish people on its own soil and of the flame of friendship that burnt in every human heart.

At the same time, the first international youth conference to be held in the Centre was officially opened. The theme of the conference was "the furthering of relations between nations by promoting individual contacts." The conference lasted five days, and 30 young people from German-, English-, and French-speaking countries participated, together with an equal number from Holland.

## MOROCCO

## Arrests for Attempted Emigration

Twenty Jews, who were arrested while attempting to leave Morocco illegally, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

*Al-Alam*, organ of the Istiqlal party, criticised the sentences as inadequate, stating that the court could not find any legislation making it an offence to leave the country. The paper urged that a law be promulgated making illegal departure from Morocco a treasonable offence, punishable by death.

In Lebanon, five Jews were arrested on suspicion of trying to emigrate to Israel. The group had been arrested on a previous occasion for the same reason, but released after promising not to engage again in such activity.

## ALGERIA

## The Recent Coup

In Paris the Jewish Press unanimously condemned the Algiers coup. Before the collapse of the revolt the Yiddish newspaper, *Unser Wort*, said the *putsch* must not be permitted to last, and called on all citizens to support President de Gaulle. Another Yiddish paper invited people to "fight for a democratic régime and against the fascist *putsch*". The pro-Communist *Naie Presse* stressed the need for unity among all Jewish organisations in view of the fascist danger.

It is understood that half of the Foreign Legionnaires who took part in the revolt were Germans, many of whom are believed to be war criminals.

## HEALTH CENTRE IN TEHERAN

A new health centre to serve underprivileged Jews was opened in Teheran. The Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, the American Joint Distribution Committee, and the Kanoune Kheyr-Kkah Hospital Committee of Teheran, contributed the funds for its construction, equipment, and operation.

The Persian Government has encouraged efforts to improve living conditions for local Jews.

## PRAISE FROM BOMBAY MAYOR

Speaking at a mass rally held on Israel's Independence Day, Mr. V. B. Worlikar, the newly elected Mayor of Bombay, paid glowing tribute to the industry, perseverance, and many other talents of the Jews. He predicted a glorious future for the State of Israel.

## HONOUR TO GHETTO FIGHTERS

At the request of Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., who led the British delegation of 15 attending the Warsaw commemoration meeting, a special Jewish service was held for those who died in the ghetto revolt.

The service was held among the tombstones of some of those who died at the hands of the Nazis, and Sir Barnett recited kaddish at the conclusion.

A choir of 80 sang songs of the ghetto at the great gathering held in the Philharmonic Hall, which followed the wreath-laying ceremony at the Heroes' Memorial, where the revolt was started on April 19th, 1943. Apart from the British delegation, representatives of Jewish communities in the U.S.A., France, Germany, Bulgaria, and several other countries took part in the ceremony. Representatives of the Polish Government and Armed Forces, and all Polish political parties, also attended.

A meeting took place at the West Berlin Jewish Community Centre to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The guests included representatives of German political and cultural life, and of the French, British, and American military authorities. Herr Joachim Lipschitz, Senator of Interior Affairs at West Berlin, was the principal speaker. He said the Eichmann trial was a cause for profound shame, and mentioned the common responsibility of the entire German people for the crimes of the Nazi past. Forty-seven local citizens who helped persecuted Jews during the Nazi régime were honoured during the ceremony.

## RACE EQUALITY IN TURKEY

The Twelfth Article of the Turkish Draft Constitution, which has now been approved by Parliament, guarantees "full equality before the law of all citizens without distinction of language, race, faith and religion".

Non-Moslems have not been admitted to Turkish Government service, even though they could study at the universities and did their National Service like all other citizens. Jews, along with members of other minority groups, are usually not accepted for Government positions. The Chairman of the Draft Constitutional Committee has stated that the new constitution would provide equality for all citizens in all fields, and it was hoped the principle would be applied in practice.

## 60th ANNIVERSARY OF SWISS JEWISH PAPER

*Israelitisches Wochenblatt*, the organ of the Jewish community in Switzerland, published a special illustrated edition to mark the 60th anniversary of its foundation. A survey of the paper's history by its Editor, Kurt Roschewski, is given in the edition, which contains greetings from all Jewish organisations in Switzerland and from the Israel Consulate. The rôle played by the paper at the Nuremberg trials is described in an article.

## ZIND FREED BY NAPLES COURT

The High Court in Naples has freed Ludwig Zind, the German schoolteacher arrested there nearly a year ago. He was detained when two Israeli sailors recognised him as the man who had fled Germany after being sentenced by a Munich court to a year's imprisonment for anti-Semitic remarks.

## ISRAELI BALLETT THREATENED BY GREEK PRO-NAZIS

When the Israeli ballet company, Carmon, first arrived for their engagement in Greece, pro-Nazi threatened to blow up the theatre, and the company's leader received a letter demanding that he leave the country. Threats continued every day for a fortnight by telephone, accompanied by slogans such as "Long Live Eichmann" and "We are going to send the Jews to Dachau". The ballet company was forced to cancel a number of performances.

The Press condemned the incidents and police investigated.

## Anti-Semitic Schoolteacher

A statement regarding the activities of Mr. Colin Jordan, the Coventry school teacher, who is also National Organiser of the anti-Semitic British National Party, has been made by the Coventry Teachers' Association of the National Union of Teachers. The statement says that although the basic freedom of all professional men and women to live their private lives as they please must be supported, such activities and beliefs must on no account affect their efficiency in their professional activities.

A member of the Association's Executive Committee has warned that if ever Jordan introduces his beliefs into the classroom the Association will be "ready to jump".

## Ort Secedes from Corra

Ort has seceded from Corra, the Combined Overseas Rehabilitation and Refugee Appeal. This was announced by the President of Corra, Mr. Edmund de Rothschild, who stated that British Ort recently decided that they wished to withdraw from the joint appeal conducted over the past two years on their behalf and on behalf of the Central British Fund and Ose by Corra. It was in the belief that the greatly increased funds needed to continue and extend the work for Jewish refugees and deprived Jews could better be raised by separate appeals, that British Ort had withdrawn.

## Housing Discrimination

The need to protect Jewish refugees from racial discrimination in the operation of the Government's new Housing Bill, was stressed when the Bill was recently considered by a Parliamentary Standing Committee. The subject arose when M.P.s were examining the clause of the Bill dealing with houses qualifying for subsidies.

Sir Keith Joseph, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, pointed out that there would be nothing wrong in a housing association set up to deal with refugees seeking authorised arrangements with a local authority. He stated he was trying to avoid wholesale condemnation of authorised arrangements for an association which specifically sought to serve a certain part of the public.

## Antisemites Threaten Candidate

Mr. Harry Davis, who was to have contested Queen's Park Ward for Labour in the Bournemouth municipal elections, decided to withdraw because of antisemitic telephone calls received at his home. He stated there were more than thirty calls warning him that "no Jews are wanted on the Council".

## Lack of Ministry Trainees

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie, has expressed anxiety about the insufficient number of trainees for the Anglo-Jewish ministry. The need for Jewish spiritual leaders, said Dr. Brodie, was very great not only in London and the provinces but also in the Commonwealth. Jews' College, he said, ought in particular to be able to fill these needs.

## Jewish Mayors

Alderman Mrs. Kitty Cohen has been elected the first Jewish woman Mayor of Sunderland, twelve years after her husband, Alderman Jack Cohen, was elected Mayor of the borough. She has chosen her daughter, Muriel Cohen, as her Mayoress.

Councillor Norman Harris was unanimously nominated Mayor of Southend at a meeting of the Council, and will be the town's first Jewish Mayor. He will be installed into office on May 23. His wife, Mrs. Judith Harris, was recently appointed a J.P. for Southend.

# NEWS FROM GERMANY

## MARTIN BORMANN ALIVE?

According to Dr. Gregorio Topolewsky, formerly the Argentine Ambassador in Israel, Hitler's deputy, Martin Bormann, is still alive and was living in Argentina when Eichmann was arrested.

Dr. Topolewsky told a Press conference in Tel Aviv that the Argentine police had known of Bormann's presence in the country and that they had also known the whereabouts of Dr. Mengele, the "euthanasia doctor". Mengele had fled the country as soon as he realised the West German Government was demanding his extradition.

There were, said Dr. Topolewsky, several flourishing Nazi cells in Argentina, but they do not have any influence on the Cabinet or on any public bodies.

Dr. Fritz Bauer, the Frankfurt State-Attorney, has stated that there is no concrete evidence that Bormann is still alive. But, he said, he did not consider it impossible that Bormann and other Nazi leaders whose fate is not known had used the same escape route as Eichmann to get out of Germany after the collapse of the Nazi régime. The German authorities had not closed the file on Bormann and were still continuing investigations.

A Government spokesman in Bonn said that should Bormann be found the German Government would ask for his extradition.

## GLOBKE AGAIN

During a television interview in Hamburg Dr. Hans Globke, State Secretary in the West German Chancellery, said that as a Ministry of the Interior official under the Nazis he was the author of a law which made it compulsory for German Jews to carry the name "Israel" or "Sara" as one of the first names. He told the interviewer that he had, however, been able to prevent the law from making it compulsory for Jews to add the word "Jew" to their last names. He had nothing to do with the order that all Jewish passports be stamped with the letter "J".

He disclaimed having been an author of the Nuremberg racial laws, but said he had worked on the first executive order to the "Reich Citizen Law" and the "Law of German Blood and German Honour". He and other officials had tried to weaken the desired effect of these laws by limiting their restrictions. He stated that he had nothing to do with the introduction of laws on Jews in territories occupied by the Germans during the war.

In Jerusalem the East German Jewish lawyer, Dr. Friedrich Kaul, called a Press conference on Dr. Globke. Dr. Kaul produced facsimile copies of documents on Dr. Globke and said that there were many more in East German archives. He had, he said, offered the documents to the Israeli authorities, but they had been rejected as unnecessary.

## DISTORTIONS IN HISTORY BOOKS

A comparison of previous and recent post-war history books in Germany reveals a tendency to tone down aspects of Nazi terror. This is revealed by Dr. Bodensiek in a 35-page analysis of history text-books in current use ("Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht", Jan. 61).

By the skilful use of circumlocutory language two text-books using the same source material are made to convey vastly differing meanings. In the first, blunt version, "Hitler considered Jews the most inferior of races which had to be ruthlessly exterminated"; in the toned-down alternative "... the most inferior of races ... had to disappear from Europe". Where in the outspoken original, Hitler "occupied territories", he merely "incorporated" them "into the Reich" in the emasculated edition; likewise, the "genocide and the millions of murdered" became linguistically transformed into "the persecuted and millions of victims".

## BELSEN COMMEMORATION

To commemorate the Jews who died at Belsen, German and Jewish political and cultural representatives recently met on the site of the former Nazi concentration camp.

## ADENAUER: "NAZISM EXTINCT"

In a statement published in the Milano illustrated paper, *L'Europeo*, Dr. Adenauer wrote that no roots of Nazism and dictatorship had been left in Germany. The defamation of Jews or other groups was punishable according to a special law. The Chancellor also referred to the fact that numerous Jews, even from Israel, had returned to Germany.

## NEW STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT LUEBKE

At a reception held in Hamburg on the occasion of a conference attended by Ministers of Education of 16 European countries President Luebke stated, with reference to the Eichmann trial, that it would be wrong to equate Nazis and Germans. It should not be forgotten, he said, that more than a million Germans had been imprisoned in concentration camps and that hundreds of thousands had perished there. The spirit in which, after the collapse of the Nazi régime, the German people had started a new life affirmed that, in its innermost core, Germany had remained faithful to the ideals shared by the other countries of the Western world.

## "THE ART OF OBLIVION"

On the occasion of the "Synagoga" Exhibition in Frankfurt (see page 15), the *Frankfurter Rundschau* writes: "The art of oblivion keeps on developing new variations in this country. After a period which, under the slogan of 'Overcoming the Past', was supposed to accomplish the miracle of a purified spiritual balance sheet, it seems that propaganda is now being concentrated on systematically minimising the German guilt. Unfortunately, we are taught even by highly official quarters that the murder of millions of Jews was committed by a mere handful of Nazi criminals, who had also subjugated the entire German nation."

## GRUEBER: CHURCHES ALSO GUILTY

A Sunday service in the East Berlin Marienkirche, Propst Heinrich Grueber ascribed the crimes of Eichmann and other Nazis to the failure of the Churches in educating its followers. All leaders of the Nazi system had obtained religious tuition in their youth, however, this apparently had had no influence on their outlook.

## CATHOLIC PRIEST'S WORK FOR UNDERSTANDING

A Catholic priest, Kaplan Franz Roedel of Jetzendorf, near Munich, established a Society for the Promotion of a Catholic Judaological Institute which aims at counteracting "anti-Jewish, anti-Christian and anti-democratic trends" by spreading knowledge and information. The nucleus of the Institute is the priest's own collection of 2,500 books on the subject matter. In his appeal for support of the Institute, Dr. Roedel points out that the Institute should have a function similar to that of the Protestant "Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum" in Munster.

## WEST GERMAN EINSTEIN STAMP

A stamp bearing the image of Albert Einstein will be one of a new issue of West German postage stamps. The first stamp in the new series will bear the portrait of Lessing.

## ANTI-NAZI EXHIBITION IN KIEL

Under the heading "Ungesuehnte Nazijustiz," the political students' groups of Kiel University have organised an exhibition of documents recording the judicial murders committed by the "Volksgerichtshof" and other law courts under the Nazi régime. The documents, based on Western sources, include references to "a number of widely respected personalities", as the Rector of the University, Professor Burck, stated at the opening ceremony.

## LIFE SENTENCES FOR CAMP LEADERS

Karl Chmielewski, former commandant of Gusen concentration camp, was sentenced by an Ansbach court to hard labour for life on 282 counts of murder. The trial, at which nearly 100 witnesses gave evidence, lasted for two months.

The prosecutor said that 12,000 prisoners died at Gusen during Chmielewski's two-and-a-half years of command. The death roll at Gusen camp dropped from 733 to 16 a month when the commandant went away on sick leave, it was stated.

Franz Josef Mueller, formerly leader of three Jewish labour camps near Cracow was sentenced to lifelong penal servitude by the Mosbach Law Court. He was found guilty of the death of more than 80 prisoners.

## HIMMLER'S BERLIN ASSETS CONFISCATED

The Berlin assets of Himmler which amounted to not more than 1,277 DM were confiscated by the West-Berlin "Spruchkammer". The Chairman stated that Himmler was not only an "active Nazi" but "the incarnation of Nazism, the image of a beast".

## MASS EXECUTION ADMITTED

A former S.S. officer, Heinrich Hamann, detained in Bochum, has admitted that he ordered and carried out the mass execution of 2,000 men, women, and children near Cracow during the war, and that he personally shot, or tortured to death, a number of Jews. He also admitted responsibility for the deportation of about 14,000 Jews from a ghetto to Nazi extermination camps.

The local chief prosecutor announced that Hamann claimed to have acted on strict orders, and that he would have risked his own life if he had disobeyed.

Two of Hamann's former assistants have also been arrested and charged with complicity in the mass murder of Jews.

## ANTISEMITIC HANDBILLS IN MUNICH

According to the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, duplicated anti-Semitic handbills were found in Munich. They are addressed to "Comrades of the S.S."

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Herbert Freedman (Jerusalem)

## THE SLAIN AND THE SLAYER

Day-to-day reports on the Eichmann trial are published in the national press of this country. The following article, written by our Jerusalem correspondent, will give readers an impression of the atmosphere during the first days of the trial. It also reports statements made by Jews from Germany and other Central European countries. Meanwhile, the first non-Jewish German, Propst Grueber, has appeared as a witness for the prosecution. Appraisals of his activities and of the general impact of the trial will be published on a later occasion.—Ed.

"Truly one can say of him, in the language of the Scriptures: 'Where the slain are, there is he.'" These words from the great indictment speech of Attorney-General Hausner rang through the hushed court, with the man in the glass box—Adolf Eichmann—listening through his earphones, thin-lipped and paltry-looking. "We shall see him together with his band of confederates, combing Europe from the Pyrenees to the Urals, in order to assemble the Jews and despatch them to death . . .", the terrifying charge went on. "By virtue of a combination of posts, Eichmann became the main executor of the extermination plan, with enormous authority in the German Reich, which now included Austria and the Czech Protectorate, and all the occupied territories. . . ."

The world Press greeted Mr. Hausner's speech as an "historical document", because it re-created a vivid picture of the Hitlerian régime which sent the Nazi hordes pillaging and destroying throughout Europe and yet pointed to the accused as the evil-doer in a strictly legal sense. When the Prosecutor closed with the words: "And the judges of Israel will pronounce true and righteous judgment", one thought of another Zola pronouncing another "J'accuse".

### "Not Guilty"

Fifteen times, at the end of each of the 15 charges, Eichmann pleaded "Within the meaning of the indictment, Not Guilty". Goering used the same plea at Nuremberg, and so did Sauckel, whose defending counsel was Dr. Robert Servatius. Yet Eichmann's own version of the story as given on tape-recordings from his police interrogation came as a kind of anti-climax. He never killed anyone, he said—apart from a little boy who stole peaches from his back garden—as a matter of fact, he could not bear the sight of cruelty. To see an open wound made him sick—that's why he could not become a doctor—and when he came to a camp where the dead were lying in a pit, he had to avert his eyes, as he found the scene unbearable. He was nothing else but the man who despatched the trains, a sort of transportation officer. True, he also sent to the death camps 4,000 Jewish children from France, but this, in his opinion, was in connection "with the technical aspects of transport" as well.

Eichmann did not deny that he was present at the infamous "Wannsee Conference" of January, 1942, where the decision to implement the "final solution" was made, but he had to be there only in order to furnish Heydrich with material for his speech and because he had written the invitations. "I didn't have the right to speak", he said, he, a small official who had to obey orders. The Attorney-General had foreseen this when he said: "Adolf Eichmann will tell you that he carried out the orders of his superiors, but the conscience of the world, speaking through the International Military Court, has laid it down that orders contrary to conscience and morality . . . do not constitute a legal or moral defence. . . . But that is not all. We shall prove that he went far beyond his instructions". Yet the accused admitted only to being guilty of aiding and abetting. "I cannot shirk this responsibility, and it would be foolish if I tried to. According to legal concepts, I am certainly guilty of helping".

Overruling the objection of the Counsel for the Defence, the Court admitted as evidence two statements written by Dieter Wisliceny, Eichmann's subordinate, while in the Bratislava Prison awaiting trial for war crimes against the Slovakian people. There, a description is given of Eichmann's collaboration with the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, who arrived in Germany late in 1941. After a call on Himmler, he visited Eichmann in his office in Berlin, Kurfürsten-

strasse 116. Eichmann gave a lecture in his map room for the Mufti comprising statistical information on the Jewish population of the various European countries, and what the Germans were doing towards a solution of the Jewish question in Europe.

The Mufti seemed very impressed and said that he had already obtained Himmler's approval that Eichmann delegate someone to come to Jerusalem as his personal adviser. Eichmann asked Wisliceny if he would accept the post. Eichmann saw the Mufti on several subsequent occasions and was greatly impressed by him. When the plan was ventilated, to exchange 10,000 Jewish children for German civilians under detention and to send them, through the good offices of the International Red Cross, to Palestine, the Mufti protested strongly to Himmler against the scheme, giving as his reason that these Jewish children would be adults in a few years and would reinforce the Palestine Jewish community. According to Eichmann, Himmler cancelled the entire operation and even issued a blank order banning any future occurrences of this nature, so that no Jew would henceforth be allowed to go to Palestine from areas under German control.

Another incriminating document, submitted to the Court by the Prosecution, was the autobiography of the Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Hoess. Among the excerpts read during the trial was the following: "Eichmann was absolutely convinced that if he could succeed in destroying the biological basis of Jewry in the East by complete extermination, then Jewry as a whole would never recover from the blow. . . . Eichmann was completely obsessed with his mission and also convinced that this extermination action was necessary in order to preserve the German people in the future from the destructive intentions of the Jews. . . ."

The first witness for the prosecution was Salo Baron, Professor of Jewish History at Columbia University. From a narrow legal point of view, all the witness could say was irrelevant, but in this case, not only an individual but a whole régime is on trial, and legal, moral and historical aspects go hand in hand in evaluating the great holocaust in which the accused was instrumental. Professor Baron's task was to tell the Court about the situation of the Jewish people before the catastrophe, and to analyse the forms, motives and sociological causes of antisemitism, which he finally defined as "dislike of the unlike".

### German Jews in Witness Box

The mood reverted from that of a lecture hall to the atmosphere of a court room, when Benno Cohn was called to the witness stand. Here again, the prosecution wanted to present as broad a canvas as possible and, although the charge sheet starts only with the year 1939, to show the court the developments in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia which preceded that date and in which Eichmann already played a certain part.

Benno Cohn, the last Chairman of the Zionist Federation for Germany and now a lecturer at Tel Aviv University, drew a picture of the Jewish situation in Germany in the years 1933-39, from which salient facts emerged: the German Jews, led and encouraged by their Zionist leaders, remained the only Jewry that offered spiritual resistance to the Nazis. The Zionist paper "Jüdische Rundschau" dared to criticise the oppressors; in Zionist meetings, in spite of the presence of the Gestapo, speakers, though in veiled language, went to the extreme in encouraging their audiences. Strangely enough, the Nazis had a certain respect for this manly and courageous behaviour.

Eichmann, too, according to Benno Cohn, had

in the beginning still civil manners, and the drastic change within the accused came after the occupation of Vienna, where he had introduced new methods of dealing with the Jewish population and which now also reflected in his meetings with the representatives of German Jewry. In Germany, he used to accost his Jewish callers with "Herr" and asked them to sit down; in Vienna, they had to stand to attention and to carry out degrading and humiliating work. Indeed, his first "independent assignment" in Austria seemed to have resulted in bringing out the beast in him and "conditioned" him for his even more terrifying tasks which were still to come and of which Prague was the first station: He used to appear in the wake of the conquering German armies like a visitation from the Apocalypse. The witnesses, Dr. Walter Lindstraus, of the former "Palestine Office", Berlin; Dr. Franz Meyer, of the erstwhile "Reichsvertretung" of Jews in Germany; Moriz Fleischmann, a representative of Austrian Jewry; and Dr. Paul Mertz, Mrs. Vali Zimet and Max Burger speaking for the Jews of Czechoslovakia recounted the gruesome tale. Some of them were so full of their experiences that the Presiding Judge had to say: "In matters not relevant to the personal responsibility of the accused but only the background of such incidents, it will suffice to bring one piece of evidence to illustrate the background and not to repeat the illustration in more than one item."

The prosecution hopes to complete its case by the middle of June. While these lines are being written, the first witnesses relate the tragedy of Polish Jewry and Eichmann's sinister part in it. One face stands out—that of Shmuel Grynspan, the father of Hershel, the boy who shot the German Diplomat in Paris, Herr vom Rath, in revenge for what had been done to his father. Hershel has disappeared—the man who saw him last was Eichmann—and now his father, a devout little man, with a beard and a skull cap, standing in the witness box, told the court how he was chased across the Polish border, how the whips came down and how he fell in a ditch. "You may sit if you wish, Mr. Grynspan," said Mr. Justice Landau. Shmuel Grynspan stood erect. "For the honour of this court I shall remain standing," he replied.

## QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

### Britain Not Represented at Eichmann Trial

In the House of Commons Dr. Alan Thompson questioned Britain's decision not to be officially represented at the Eichmann trial. He asked whether the Government received an invitation from the Israel Government to send an official observer to the trial, and what reply was sent.

Mr. J. B. Godber, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that all diplomatic missions in Israel were informed some time ago that they should apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs if they wished a permanent seat at the trial to be reserved for them. They had also been told that seats at the trial could be provided for legal observers. On practical grounds, because of the full Press coverage which the trial would receive, it was decided not to take up either offer.

Dr. Thompson felt that in view of the overwhelming importance of the trial, in view of the contribution Britain made to the ending of a tragic era which the trial represents, and in view of its importance to Israel and humanity at large, it would have been more sensible for Britain to have followed the example of nearly every other Government in the world and accepted the invitation.

Mr. Godber replied that he did not think attendance at the trial had any implication on that. Britain's position was abundantly clear.

### DEFENCE FINANCED FROM LIFE STORY FEES

The publication of the story of Eichmann's escape from Allied hands after the war to Argentina, published in *The People* and newspapers in other countries, will benefit neither Eichmann nor his family financially. It is understood that payment for the series will be devoted to covering Eichmann's defence costs.

# TRIBUTE TO ROBERT WELTSCH

## EDITORIAL GREETINGS

On June 20th, Robert Weltsch will celebrate his 70th birthday. It would be presumptuous if we tried to enlarge on the tributes paid to him by the writers of the following articles and messages. Yet in one respect an editorial comment is legitimate: by his uncompromising sincerity, his courage and the clarity of his writing, he has set an example to all those who regard work for the Jewish Press as their vocation. On many occasions, this paper, too, has benefited from his co-operation. With feelings of respect, gratitude and affection, we join those who convey their best wishes to Robert Weltsch on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

## DREI LEBENSABSCHNITTE

Lieber Robert Weltsch,

Dass Sie siebzig werden, ist mir der Anlass gewesen, unsere nunmehr fuefzigjaehrige Gemeinsamkeit mit einem sozusagen "historischen" Blick zu betrachten. Man denkt sonst ueber diese Dinge nicht nach, man traegt sie eben in sich und sie wirken—lebensmaessig. Aber jetzt habe ich mich doch damit befassen muessen, und zwar eben mit dem "Historischen" daran. Ich meine selbstverstaendlich nicht, dass wir zu irgendeiner Zeit an jener Art von Aktionen teilgenommen haetten, die man so zu bezeichnen pflegt. Was ich im Sinn habe, haengt mit der zugleich bedeutenden und problematischen Funktion des Geistes in der Geschichte zusammen.

Innerhalb der historisch sehr verschieden belichteten Abschnitte dieses halben Jahrhunderts sind es besonders drei, die so betrachtet werden wollen: Den ersten bildet die, 1909 in Prag anhebende Begegnung von zwei zionistischen Generationen in der Einsicht, dass die Pflege eines hebraistischen und palaestinozentrischen Nationalismus allein wohl zu einer Restauration, nicht aber zu einer wahren Erneuerung der Substanz "Israel" zu fuehren vermag, dass es dazu vielmehr eines grossen tiefgreifenden und umfassenderen Werks der Volkserziehung bedarf. Der zweite Abschnitt sind jene Jahre der Vorkriegs-Hitlerlei, in denen Sie die "Juedische Rundschau" leiteten und ich die "Mittelstelle fuer juedische Erwachsenenbildung", zwei geisteskaempferische Institutionen, die den von der geschichtlichen Situation auferlegten Kampf eben mit den Mitteln der Erziehung zu einem konkreten und selbstaendigen Judentum zu fuehren hatten, das, statt mit den Woelfen, nur eben auf Juedisch, zu heulen, einen spezifisch juedischen Humanismus bereitet. Im dritten Abschnitt leben wir jetzt, da wir diesen Staat Israel, die neue geschichtliche Form unsrer Selbstbestimmung, ihn, der wohl aus unserem selbigen Werk erwuchs, aber durch die von der Geschichte uns aufgezwungene Reaktion auf die Katastrophe entscheidend bestimmt worden ist, kritisch bejahen und ihm kritisch dienen. Sich je und je mitten im Dienst an der uns anfordernden Wirklichkeit fuer die uns angestammte und erneuerungsbeduerftige Wahrheit nach Kraefte einzusetzen—so darf ich wohl die fast paradoxe Aufgabe bezeichnen, die alle die Zeit, in wechselnden Gestalten, uns, lieber Freund, und den uns Gesinnungsnahen gemeinsam geblieben ist. Moegen Sie ihr noch lange erhalten bleiben!

*Martin Bruber*

## THE CONSCIENCE OF OUR PEOPLE

I have admired Robert Weltsch as author, editor and journalist for thirty years, most of all because he has the "lovely virtue, courage". He stood up fearlessly against Nazi threats in Germany, and he has stood up fearlessly against what he feels is any falling away by the Government and people of Israel from the ethical teaching of Judaism. He is often the conscience of the Jewish people, and his articles in the Israeli Press and the Jewish Press outside Israel have encouraged the "eminent minority" who want Israel not to be "like all the nations". Through his command of three languages: German, English and Hebrew, he has become a writer of international influence. In his editing of the Leo Baeck Year Book he has maintained the highest standards both as regards the content and the form of the articles, and made that annual a worthy representation of the most intellectual Jewish community. I am one of many who hope that, having entered the decade of gevura (strength), he will for many years continue to enlighten and guide us.

NORMAN BENTWICH.



PHOTO: "JEWISH CHRONICLE"

## SKEPSIS AUS GLAUBEN

Zu einem fruerehen Geburtstag von Robert Weltsch habe ich die Bemerkung gemacht, er werde in die Geschichte mit dem Satze eingehen, der sehr wenig typisch fuer ihn sei, naemlich mit der Ueberschrift jenes grossen Artikels: "Tragt ihn mit Stolz, den gelben Fleck!" Ein gemeinsamer Freund widersprach mir damals und sagte, im Grunde sei dieser Satz gerade sehr charakteristisch fuer den Mann, und der Ruhm habe, mindestens in diesem Fall, durchaus Recht.

Im vergangenen Jahrzehnt habe ich manchmal ueber diese Controverse nachdenken muessen. Ich weiss zwar natuerlich noch, was ich damals meinte, aber ich meine es nicht mehr. Der Satz gehoert R.W. wirklich an, nicht nur, selbstverstaendlich, seiner historischen Wirkung, sondern auch dialektischer, seinem innersten Wesen.

Allerdings nur—und hier liegt der Grund fuer meinen damaligen Irrtum—seinem

innersten Wesen, jenem Kern also, der sich auch dem Freunde und Weggenossen vieler Jahre erst spaeter und allmaehlich erschlossen hat.

Wer R.W. nur gut, aber noch nicht sehr gut kennt, mag glauben, sein Gesicht wahrgenommen zu haben, wenn er ihn nur sieht als den Antipathetiker, den Feind der grossen Worte, den Skeptiker, den Desillusionisten, den pessimistisch Unglaeubigen. So erschien er auch mir lange Zeit. Nun aber weiss ich es, endlich und endgueltig, anders und besser.

R.W.'s Abneigung gegen die grossen Worte stammt aus seinem Wissen um das echte Wort, gegen dessen Schaendung er sich wehrt; seine Skepsis jedem Aberglauben der Zeit gegenueber, vor allem dem der nationalistischen und pseudo-religioesen Ideologien wurzelt in einem tief verborgenen, aber festen Glaubensgrunde; seine pessimistische Beurteilung der gelauefigen Wirklichkeit zeugt seinen unermuedlichen Kampf fuer eine bessere Welt.

So hat gerade er, der Unpathetische, die einzigartige Kraft aufgebracht, in der schwarzen Stunde, da es galt, das eine Wort des Mutes, des Widerstandes und des Trostes zu finden, mit dem er die Kriegserklaerung dem Todfeinde unseres Volkes und der Menschlichkeit in echtem, aufgespartem Pathos beantwortete. Mit Recht also wird sie fuer immer verbunden bleiben mit seinem Namen: Robert Weltsch.

ERNST SIMON (Jerusalem)

## GEMEINSAMES VAETER-ERBE

Lieber Robert,

Es ist ein Symptom fuer die noch nicht behobene Paradoxie des juedischen Schicksals, dass ich, mit Ihnen in der gleichen Stadt Prag, beinahe in der gleichen Strasse aufgewachsen (denn "meine" Strasse war eine Nebengasse der Ihrigen) und durch jahrelange Zusammenarbeit in Berlin mit Ihnen verbunden, Ihnen jetzt meine Glueckwuensche aus Tel-Aviv ueber London senden muss. Mit Ruehrung denke ich daran, dass unsere beiden Vaeter im Vorstand des gleichen juedischen Vereins "Afrike Jehuda" sassen, und dass sie uns, die wir fast noch Kinder waren, zu den Vortraegen mitnahmen, die in dem bescheidenen Hotel mit dem pompoesen Namen "Bristol" stattfanden—wobei wir dann wohl etliches Stoerende dazwischensprachen, denn wir verstanden nicht, worum es unseren Vaetern ging. Dennoch haben wir, Gott sei gelobt, einen Teil des Vaeter-Erbes in unsere Seelen herueberretten koennen. Und mein Glueckwunsch an Sie ist heute, es moege Ihnen noch lange Jahre vergoentt sein, so tapfer wie bisher das Vaeter-oder Ahnenerbe, wie Sie es damals empfangen haben, zu verteidigen und an die naechste Generation weiterzugeben. Was mich anlangt: ich will Ihnen nacheifern.

*Max Brod*

ERNST DEUTSCH

dzt. Duesseldorf  
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Unserem Primus am Altstaedtergymnasium in Prag meine allerherzlichsten Geburtstagswuensche und besonders den, dass er, wie bisher, weiter ein Primus bleibt!

*Ernst Deutsch*

## A BIRTHDAY MEDITATION

"Wir tragen von den anderen Nationen leicht ein Zerrbild in uns: aus oberflächlichen Begegnungen, schlecht verstandenen Eindrücken, Vorurteilen und Halberkenntnissen—die Berührung mit einem klaren Geist führt uns in das Eigentliche einer fremden Nation, ein gereinigtes Gebiet, worin die widersprechenden Eigenschaften—so hier das buergerlich Bescheidene mit dem ausdauernd Lateinischen, klug Erfahrenen—zu einer Harmonie verbunden sind."

Hugo v. Hofmannsthal, aus dem Nachlass 1922-1929.

When a group of people, bundled together by the same fate and—let us confess—by certain intellectual tasks, are getting old together it cannot be avoided that some birthdays to which tradition or convention add a special significance are given more emphasis than just a friendly word or a handshake. The capability to think and to write in printable words has a great power of seduction. And yet, I have serious doubts whether we should indulge as much as we do in public exhortations in which we give mutual endorsement to our character, gifts and importance. We all remember the game played in famous periodicals by famous authors of a few famous publishers, and I am sure that most of us preferred Arthur Schnitzler's "Reigen" to these not very convincing circular evaluations.

These doubts border on panic when it is now the turn of Robert Weltsch to be appraised by his friends, since one would think that he, not quite unlike Palma Kunkel, shares such misgivings to a very high degree, not from unfounded modesty but from a true sense of human dignity. There can, of course, be only a few people who would be entitled to praise him which always includes a discreet assumption of superiority. Since I do not see an easy solution for this real dilemma I will talk less of Robert Weltsch, but more of myself, that is of what I learned through him or from him. In about seven years of friendship I came to understand more than ever before that the decline and fall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was probably the greatest blow sustained by a culture which in the deepest sense could be called European. In order not to remain too abstract "in such a night as this," I will admit that I realised most of this in watching Robert Weltsch as the editor of the Year Book of the Leo Baeck Institute. Similar to the way in which the various parts of the "K. and K. monarchy" were kept together under the imperial and royal symbols, the essays of each year are moulded into a whole by the editor's introduction, a real More Nevuchim. Nobody, however, should conclude from these surveys that the editor himself regards every contribution as a masterpiece. His special strength is that, in the tradition of his spiritual origin and pilgrimage, he submits to the realities of life which do teach us early enough that genius and even talent are always "eine Mangelware", but at the same time he remains steadfast in his moral and intellectual judgement and is never in this deceived by the fact that compromises have to be made if one wants to avoid the publication of symposium volumes with completely blank pages. I will not elaborate on what this means in terms of encyclopaedic knowledge, ethical stamina, "Bildung schlechthin" and more than a touch of melancholic irony, for fear of committing just that sin of which I have accused, or at least suspected, our small group.

EDUARD ROSENBAUM.

## MR. M. STEPHANY 75

On June 6th, Mr. Myer Stephany will celebrate his 75th birthday. There are few Anglo-Jewish communal workers whose names are as closely linked as his with the history of the Jewish refugees in this country since 1933. When, on the advent of the Nazi régime, Jews in England started relief work for their persecuted brethren on the Continent by founding the Central British Fund, Mr. Stephany was appointed its Secretary. The appointment was a temporary one but, to the good fortune of the refugees, it lasted for more than a quarter of a century.

The peak of the C.B.F.'s activities was between the pogroms of November, 1938, and the outbreak of war, when Great Britain admitted more refugees than any other country in the world, and the Fund was—and still is—the financial instrument of the case-working Jewish Refugees Committee. But for its efforts, the very substantial sums needed for refugee work would not have been available. Mr. Stephany was responsible for the organisation of the C.B.F., to which he devoted his energy and wide experience infused with his deep human interest in the plight of the refugee—no effort was too big for him and time was of no concern in periods of emergency.

All this would be sufficient reason for thanking Mr. Stephany on behalf of our community. However, the bond between him and the AJR is even stronger. Six years ago, when the work for the Old Age Homes started, a Management Committee was set up to deal with questions of general policy relating to their erection and administration, and Mr. Stephany has acted as its Chairman since. Nothing is more apt to bind people together than service in a constructive, common task, and in the course of this collaboration a close, personal affection for Mr. Stephany has been firmly established both among his AJR colleagues on the Management Committee and among the members of the House Committees.

Mr. Stephany is guided by a strong sense of justice and fairness; even more important is the compassion which he dedicates to the welfare of the older ones in our midst. Our heartfelt thanks for all he has done for us are combined with the sincerest wishes for good health and further co-operation with him for many years to come.

W.R.

In paying tribute to him, SIR HENRY D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, M.P., Chairman of the Jewish Trust Corporation, writes:

Dear Mr. Stephany,

I hear that you are celebrating your seventy-fifth birthday on June 6th, and it is a very great pleasure to me to send to you my best congratulations on this auspicious occasion.

I very well remember the terrible days in 1933 when the first flood of the Nazi fury was unloosed. At that time, my father became Chairman of the Central British Fund and you its first Secretary. Many things have changed since that time, some for better, some for worse, but one thing has been unwavering, and that is your devotion and zeal for our oppressed brethren in whatever land they find themselves. With the Jewish Trust Corporation nearing the end of its task, the material situation of those refugees who escaped from Germany has greatly improved, but it is typical that you should continue to interest yourself most deeply in their welfare on top of all the other responsibilities you have since assumed. If my father were alive it would give him great satisfaction to know how high you stand in the esteem of our community.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Henry D'Avigdor Goldsmid.

## Old Acquaintances

**Three New Books:**—Egon Jameson's new book "London, wie es nicht im Woerterbuch steht"—and not in the "Baedeker" either—published by Heinrich Scheffler in Frankfurt, is not only written for tourists; we can do with it too. His book is a very funny guide to the numerous peculiarities and traditions of our ten million co-inhabitants.—Erich Kaestner's "Notabene 45" published by "Atrium-Verlag" (Zurich) is a diary of the last months of the Third Reich and meant as a reminder to his fellow-countrymen not to forget so quickly. In the preface, he discloses that he will never write the big novel we expect him to write about the years he spent inside Germany as a banned author; he is convinced nobody can do a "comédie humaine" or "inhumaine" out of it.—Robert Muller, born in Austria and educated partly in Hamburg, now dramatic critic of London's "Daily Mail", in his third novel "The Shores of Night" published by Eyre & Spottiswoode in London, again deals with the German problem. Married to a refugee, obsessed by her memories and the fate of her relatives, his "hero" is boss of a Fleet Street agency who confronts her with her past on a trip to Germany. It is a moving, haunting and depressing book, convincingly and brilliantly written.

**Milestones:**—Willy Haas, founder and editor of "Literarische Welt", the leading literary weekly, will be seventy on June 5th. Born in Prague he came to Berlin in the early twenties where he wrote film reviews and scripted several remarkable pictures, "Die freudlose Gasse" with Greta Garbo among them. He survived the Nazi régime in India, and is now prominently on the staff of Hamburg's "Welt".—H. P. Juda, before 1933 on the staff of "Berliner Tageblatt" and now owner and editor of "The Ambassador", the textile export periodical in London, is 60 years old. He is one of the largest collectors of Sutherland paintings.

**Home News:**—Martin Miller, who is such a success in Paddy Chayefsky's "The Tenth Man", a modern version of the "Dybbuk" at the "Comedy", gave a reading of Karl Kraus on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the author's death.—Robert Stolz' daughter, Clarissa Stolz, will be in the B.B.C. T.V. series "Magnolia Street" based on Louis Golding's novel.—Willi Frischauer's "Sunday Telegraph" series about the most famous hotels of the world will be published as a book later on.—Gabriele Tergit's book "Flowers through the Ages" was published by Oswald Wolff here.—Alex Natan, teacher in Worcester, is editing a collection of 12 essays "Silver Renaissance" with Macmillan and a sport year book "Stadion" in Basle.—Oswald Hafenrichter was cutter of "The Guns of Navarone" with Albert Lieven in the cast.—Peter Illing will be seen in the Anglo-German co-production of "Devil's Daffodil" directed by A. Ratony in London.—Alfred H. Unger talked about the theatre on the Third Programme of B.B.C.

**Obituary:** Paul Albert Geheeb, founder of the famous "Odenwald" school, died aged 91 in Goldern (Switzerland).—Kurd E. Heyne died, aged 55, in Basle. He was the only founder-member of the once-famous "Vier Nachrichten" cabaret.—Gustav Ucicky, the Vienna-born director of many Ufa films, died, aged 61, in Hamburg.—Heinz Lingen, actor, choreographer and director, died in Berlin.—Author of several historical novels, Hans Friedrich Blunck, died, aged 72, in Hamburg.

**News from Everywhere:** Old-timer Willi Schaeffers visited New York and gave a talk to the members of the "New World Club".—Kurt Weill's widow, Lotte Lenya, returned home to New York after having finished her part in the film, "The Last Summer of Mrs. Stone", starring Vivien Leigh, in London.—Gottfried Reinhardt went to Hollywood to negotiate his "Robinson Crusoe" project which he will produce in Germany.

PEM

Lutz Weltmann

## THE BEST OF JULIUS BAB

The best of Julius Bab? "Hier stock' ich schon!" Because this heading might be inappropriate for a selection from works containing so many good things that one can hardly say one is better than another. Julius Bab was a dramatic critic on an American newspaper published in the German language, the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*. His work on the *Staatszeitung* followed that for the *Aufbau* (about American literature), thus re-establishing the reputation he had gained on the *Berliner Volkszeitung* after working on the *Welt am Montag*. He was fortunate in this respect.

However, one thing was persistently denied to him during the seventy-five years of his life: academic honours. He was passed by, and it did not matter much. Not only did he not complete his university studies, either for financial reasons, or because of his early fame as a writer, or both. When an honorary degree was to be bestowed on him after his first triumphal lecturing tour through Germany after the war, his friends and admirers could not see it through. He was always thought of and referred to as "Doctor Bab"—the word being used in its original meaning of "Rabbi" (teacher); he looked indeed as we imagine a "Rabbi" would, his beard, however, being also that of an anarchist. He wrote in commemoration of Richard Dehmel, Gustav Landauer and Erich Mühsam. Bab's oration after Landauer's death at the "Volksbühne" in Berlin is my earliest unforgettable memory of him. I was still a sixth-former—or a budding student. The "People's Theatre" was his dearest and, at the same time, his problem child.

It would have given Bab great satisfaction had he still been alive to see "Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung", Darmstadt, printed on the edition of his selected writings from 1902 to 1955, in homage to his eightieth birthday. "Ueber den Tag hinaus—Kritische Betrachtungen"\* is the

\* Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg. 360 pages. DM. 18.50.

"coming of age" publication of a series which has presented us lately with Wolfskehl's "Letters", Nadel's and Mombert's "Poems" and works of some non-Jewish exiled and deceased writers, such as Oscar Loerke's "Diaries", Alfons Paquet's "Poems"—once quite a novel achievement, half forgotten now—and Albrecht Schaffer's interesting study "Mythos".

The selection was made by one of Bab's many admirers, Professor Harry Bergholz, and introduced by C. F. W. Behl in an appreciation both wise and human. It would have been impossible to include all Bab's numerous books in the selection, if it were to remain within a reasonable scope. A choice would have placed the editors in an additional dilemma: there are the monographs on Bassermann and Kayssler; the study about the romantic spirit and its overcoming; "Fortinbras"; the portraits of Berlin and Viennese actors and actresses; the "Mensch auf der Bühne", dealing with the relationship between acting and the essence of drama.

I first met Bab when I borrowed a book of his (then, as it is now, out of print), "Neue Kritik der Bühne" for my doctoral thesis, as its *pièce de résistance* was a fundamental treatise: "Die sprachkünstlerischen Wurzeln des Dramas" (The Dialogic Roots of Drama). Later I was to become his colleague on Rudolf Mosse's *Volkszeitung*. Our partnership had a somewhat uneasy start.

I was, at first, a bit overawed by such close work with a man who had become almost a "mythical" figure for me. Yet he soon became a good companion as a colleague, though fifteen years my senior, sharing with me generously the spoils of the week's "First Nights" and making me review the other performances, working as his substitute for all his provincial papers as well, whenever he was on his lecturing tours. This happened quite often, as it suited his temperament, and he liked the unique opportunity to see Germany's landscape and a cross-section of her population.

### Writer and Lecturer

With a mind always receptive to new things but never a fanatic, an *avant-gardiste*, like Herbert Ihering or his English counterpart, Kenneth Tynan, he was at one with me in his sympathies for what is "Ueber den Tag hinaus". We soon became real friends. The excellent compromise made by the editors was to select from the cuttings Julius Bab consistently kept of his contribution to newspapers and periodicals. The editors were the first to discover that there was so amazingly little chaff among the wheat. He relied solely on his journalism, together with his lecturing and his books, to make a living. Thus he had to write quite a lot and his dramatic reviews were not infrequently written in a hurry. The selections convey to us the catholicity of his taste, his wide interests and his unsurpassed memory. His was a profound scholarship, particularly in the entire field of drama and the theatre, including the film and the open-air theatre. He knew that in God's house there were many mansions and he developed that spirit of artistic tolerance which prevented all one-sidedness. His lively curiosity was equal to his gifts of admiration and wonder. He was a contemporary who, in Kurt Pinthus's words, saw more theatrical performances than any critic of his time, and he preserved this habit from the days of Eleonora Duse and Agnes Sorma to Jean-Louis Barrault and Gustav Gründgens. Bab was in a position both to compare and to judge. He was thrilled by the fact that Jean Paul Sartre's hero in "Le Diable et le Bon Dieu" was no other than Götz von Berlichingen. Besides Bab's criticisms of individual authors and their works, we enjoy in this selection his discussions of principles such as "What is Criticism?" (an eternal question, never more topical, nor more necessary than today), "Why Poetry?" or "Can a Work of Poetry become Out-dated?"

Bab's catholic approach to literature is seen in his mental grasp of Loerke's and Zuckmayer's poems, as well as of Goethe and Shaw (modestly

told is the short, revealing story of his few personal meetings with the latter), the new American writing of Thornton Wilder, and Thomas Wolfe or Eugene O'Neill; and the messages from Germany (Zuckmayer, Hauptmann, Thomas Mann or Wolfgang Borchert) have in common the same understanding engendered by love. The heroine in Wilder's novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" is, Bab points out, the same as in a play by Prosper Mérimée, turned by Jacques Offenbach into a famous light opera.

Julius Bab was an upright Jew, an attitude which never conflicted with his sentiments as a German. The end of the "symbiosis" must have been a truly tragic experience for him. When it came "Rabbi" Bab "comforted" his people in his cultural activities for the *Jüdischer Kulturbund*.

### "SUCCESS—BUT NO EFFECT"

#### The New Cult of Kurt Tucholsky

One of the oddest literary and cultural phenomena among the younger generation in Germany is the revived interest in Kurt Tucholsky; it might almost be called a cult. Why odd? Because with all his great qualities as a writer, sentinel and prophet, he never aspired to lasting fame; deeply concerned with the dangers of the day, the approaching doom of the Weimar Republic through militarism and Nazism, he belonged to the world of the late 'twenties and early 'thirties. The new cult might be more understandable had Tucholsky achieved at least partly what he set out to do: to rally a substantial body of decent-minded, thinking Germans around the flag of liberty. But, to quote his own words: he had "success but no effect". Are his warnings topical again today? And will they be heeded better in our time?

Rowohl, his publisher then and now, has done his utmost to boost Tucholsky's works in new editions; and for those who want to know more about Tucholsky's life, Rowohl has published an excellent pocket-book monography ("Kurt Tucholsky in Selbstzeugnissen und Bilddokumenten", by Klaus-Peter Schulz).

It gives the full story of the man and writer from his birth in 1890, as the son of a well-to-do Jewish business man in Berlin, to his suicide, just 25 years ago (December 21, 1935), near the castle of Gripsholm in Sweden. Twenty-two years old, he writes the best-seller of its period, *Rheinsberg* (does this really appeal to young readers today, I wonder?); Siegfried Jacobsohn "discovers" him, guides him, shapes him as an essayist for his *Schaubühne*, later *Weltbühne*. Soon after getting his *Dr. jur.*, Tucholsky is drafted into the army and emerges from World War I, an implacable anti-militarist. A two year interval as editor of *UIK*, the satirical supplement of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is followed by a short apprenticeship in a Berlin banking firm.

From 1924 to the end of his life Tucholsky lives in Berlin only as an occasional visitor; his home is Paris, and from 1929 Sweden. This is a fact which many of his admirers tend to forget: his comments in verse and brilliant prose on the rising tide of barbarism in Germany came from a man in voluntary exile, not from an on-the-spot observer. After Siegfried Jacobsohn's death he took over the editorship of the *Weltbühne*, but for no more than ten months; then he preferred to return to his exile without responsibility, leaving the journal to Carl von Ossietzky, who gave his freedom, and eventually his life, to the cause for which he, Tucholsky, and the *Weltbühne* stood.

The pocket-book is very well illustrated with pictures of Tucholsky and the people in his life.

EGON LARSEN.

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# TWO COLLECTIONS OF POETRY

## VERSES OF A NONCONFORMIST

Jews, the rebels of world history, eternal non-conformists, glorious disputants and minority minds, have become conformists in the second half of the twentieth century. The first and second act of Wesker's "Chicken Soup with Barley" is endlessly repeated: First, Whitechapel seething with Jewishness, religious and secular, Socialist and Zionist, Hebrew and Yiddish—and then middle class, middle of the way, flats somewhere in North-West London.

A small still voice, a slim volume of poems, an unobtrusive title\* has appeared, but in this slim volume are questions, are doubts, there is faith and rebellion. These poems are not written by a Western Jew, by a German Jew; they are written by a survivor of that part of Jewry which kept Judaism alive as a living faith, for which Jewishness was never "a problem" but life itself, which was not dependent on the culture of its Gentile environment for theatre, paintings, music, writing, which, within its Yiddish-speaking community, found laughter and tears, bliss and depression, the ups and downs of human existence.

The first generation who left the ghetto was bursting with the same vitality that the Renaissance brought to the Europeans—think of Heine, Marx and Bergson, and of Arthur Miller among an astonishing crowd of American Jewish writers. It is not by chance that so many English Jews have become articulate in English now. Joseph Leftwich, the author of "Years Following After" stands between; he still has one foot in Yiddish, one foot in Whitechapel. He can sing the praises of his English teacher:

I shape my letters as you shaped them.  
I speak my words as you used to do.  
Your line of Lincoln Englishry  
Went deep into this Whitechapel Jew.  
My Yiddish and Hebrew, my Jewishness,  
Are the firm foot on which I stand.  
But you made me also native here,  
At home in our English land.  
I speak English words as you spoke them.  
I write them as you wrote  
This Whitechapel Jew has his mind full  
Of your English thought.

Or "On a small East End Street" where Selig Brodetsky lived and Jabotinsky published his "Tribune":

There was an age when we were young, who  
are now dead or die.  
Who knows this street was here, But I?

\* Joseph Leftwich: Years Following After. James Clarke & Co. 10/6.

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Or his disputations with Christ:

I met Christ in the street this afternoon,  
A little, broken, feeble, aged Jew,  
Who in the heat of day was like the moon,  
Gentle and sad.

It was not Christ, say you?  
You know him, and he lives in the same street  
As you and I?

Yet I repeat  
It was Christ I met at noon today.  
For all our Jewish race is Christ, I say.  
Christ has descended from his golden cross,  
He lives in our street, a poor broken Jew.  
He is tired of your polish and your gloss,  
And the hypocrisy of you.  
I know today, in noon-day heat,  
It was Christ, the Jew, I met in the street.

There are other poems, poems of love and life and getting old and time and death, songs about Tallith and Tephilin, about Sabbath and Synagogue, but I am quoting only this confession of a minority mind in toto:

You have been drinking too much wine,  
You are all drunk.  
When you wake from your exultation,  
You will find your dream shrunk.

This small land  
Held a greater dream,  
Vast as the wide world—  
God's Holy name.

This small land was larger  
When I first came here.  
I stood where the Temple had stood,  
I joined Jews there at prayer.

Now this is a Jewish land,  
But I must not go to the Wailing Wall.  
This small land has shrunk.  
Become very small.

Can we Jews survive without a world-wide dream? A dream, which, in many variations, has conquered the bigger part of the world? "This small land has shrunk, has become very small."

GABRIELE TERGIT

## DEUTSCHLANDS DUNKLE JAHRE IM GEDICHT

"An den Wind geschrieben" ist eine Anthologie von Freiheitsliedern, die von 1933 bis 1945 geschrieben wurden. Das Buch ist von Manfred Schlösser ausgezeichnet ausgewählt und kuerzlich im Verlag Agora (Darmstadt, Brosch DM 12.80, Leinen DM 16.80) als der 13/14. Band einer humanistischen Schriftenreihe erschienen. Das ist kein Buch wie es gestern, heute und morgen erscheint. Es kann überhaupt nicht mit einem literarischen Buch verglichen werden, es ist ein erschütterndes Dokument menschlicher Leiden. Ein Zeugnis schwerer und verirrter Zeit wie etwa das Tagebuch der Anne Frank. Aber es geht darüber hinaus, weil es auch ein dichterisches Dokument ist. Fast 200 Dichter kommen darin zu Wort, sehr viele berühmte und bekannte Schriftsteller, viele aber unbekannt oder fast unbekannt, deren Namen man in keinem Schriftsteller-Lexikon findet. Bei vielen heisst es im Index "Unbekannt wo geboren und wann ermordet" oder "Nähere Daten nicht erhältlich". Gewiss, das sind nicht professionelle Schriftsteller, aber das ungeheure, übermenschliche Erlebnis hat sie erhöht und zu Dichtern gemacht, ebenso wie blosse Literaten durch das Leid dichterisch gesteigert wurden. "Das Leid wird zum Lied."

Man wadet durch ein Meer von Blut und Tränen und Trauer. Tod und Leben sind zur unauf-löselichen Einheit verschmolzen. Alle Aspekte dieser furchtbaren Epoche sind in diesem Buch dichterisch gestaltet.

*Der Verlust der Freiheit im Kerker:* "Der Schlaf wird Wachen, wie das Wachen Traum, indem ich lausche spür ich durch die Wände/das Beben vieler brüderlichen Hände." Und selbst die Entlassung aus dem Kerker bringt keine Linderung. Denn "Wird der nächste Kerker Heimat geben, wird das nächste Zuchthaus lieber sein?"

*Die Martern und Qualen und der Tod:* "Wir müssen jetzt das Sterben lernen wie eine Schüler- lektion." "Und jede Stunde hat tausend Henker- beile."

*Selbstmord:* "Da warfen sie sich auf die Schienen, da hingen sie sich auf im Baum: /es gab die Mutter Erde ihnen/nur für den Aschenrest noch Raum."

*Hunger vertiert:* "Brot rettet mich/Brot tötet dich. /Brot, das du deinem Bruder entragst,/vor Hunger und Angst."

*Lüge und Betrug:* "Jahre und Jahre war unsere tägliche Nahrung die Lüge."

*Flucht und Verlust der Heimat:* "Verfehmt sind wir, vertrieben,/von allem was wir lieben./ gehetzt von Land zu Lande,/als hätten wir die Schande,/die uns geschah, verübt." "Wo wird das Bett sein, darin du verreckst,/und-ob es ein Bett ist?"

*Leben in der Fremde und Verlust der Sprache:* "Wir müssen von allem scheiden,/was Kindheit uns und Wachstum war/wir sollen selbst die Sprache meiden,/die unserm Herzen Wort gebar." "Kein deutsches Wort hab ich so lang gesprochen,/ ich gehe schweigend durch das fremde Land./ Vom Brot der Sprache blieben nur die Brocken,/ die ich verstreut in meinen Taschen fand." "Bitter ist es, das Brot der Fremde zu essen,/bitter noch das Gnadenbrot/und dem Nächsten eine Last zu sein." "Ich spreche viele Sprachen,/verlern sie wiederum./Für das was wir ertragen,/sind alle Sprachen stumm."

*Einsamkeit:* "Und unter Tausenden bin ich tausendmal allein."

*Vernichtung des Rechtes:* "Sie stahlen mit dem Recht das Schwert./Sie stahlen mit dem Schwert das Recht."

*Vernichtung des Geistes:* "Keine Probe ward schlechter bestanden." "Wer will die Reinen von den Schuldigen scheiden?/Und welcher Reine hat sich nicht befleckt?"—"Ist noch das Schöne schön in dieser Zeit,/die Recht zu Unrecht macht, Gewalt zu Recht?/Ach, wenn die Stimme der Gequälten weitwelt schreit,/bleibt dann das Gute gut noch und das Schlechte schlecht?"

*Tod der Freunde und der Nächsten:* "Bedenkt: den eigenen Tod, den stirbt man nur,/doch mit dem Tod der andern muss man leben."—"Aber wo ich auch gehe, flattern die dunkeln Gewänder der Toten um mich."

*Das jüdische Sonderschicksal:* "Fraget nicht: wohin?/wir ziehn/wir ziehn, so ward uns auf- getragen,/seit Ur-vätertagen."—"Ich hab ja nichts getan, als dass ich eure, meine Sprache sprach."—"Wer wird in diesem Jahr den Schofar blasen/den stummen Betern unterm fahlen Rasen,/ den Hunderttausend, die kein Grabstein nennt/und die nur Gott allein beim Namen kennt."—"Wir haben keinen Freund auf dieser Welt,/nur Gott, den haben sie mit uns vertrieben."

Es kommt bei diesem Buch, einem der erschüt- terndsten, das es auf der Welt gibt, und das als dichterisches Gedebuch furchtbarer Jahre die Erinnerung an sie durch Jahrzehnte festhalten wird, gar nicht auf den individuellen Dichter an, das anonyme Gesamtschicksal hat eine fast anonyme Dichtung geschaffen. "Ein Toter sang das Lied, mein Lied ist nicht von mir."

Nacht und Tag, Himmel und Hölle, alle Höhen und Tiefen des menschlichen Geistes und der menschlichen Seele sind hier durchschritten. Dies "Zeugnis und Abbild langer Leidensjahre" ist nicht nur ein tragisches Dokument einer tragischen Ver- gangenheit, es soll auch ein Mahnmal für kom- mende Generationen sein, alles zu tun, um ein ähnliches furchtbares Schicksal abzuwenden.

"Die ihr gekämpft, geblutet und untergingt,  
einsam in Lied,  
Euch sei das Lied, das der Gott des Todes  
singt, ein Ehrenmal."

R. SPIRA.

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## Biographical Portraits

### ALICE SALOMON

#### Ihr Leben und Werk

Zu den juedischen Frauen, die fuer Deutschland bleibende Werte geschaffen haben, gehoerte auch Alice Salomon. Sie starb im Jahre 1948 in New York. Im Mai 1937 war sie aus Deutschland ausgewiesen worden. Bis zuletzt litt sie darunter, dass sie in ihrem Geburtsland nicht mehr weiterwirken konnte. Obwohl sie fruher als Besucherin in Amerika gefeiert worden war—"die Leute haben mir einst ein Bankett gegeben", sagte sie einmal in Verbitterung—fand sie dort kein entsprechendes Wirkungsfeld.

Das Sammelwerk, von dem ich hier berichte,\* ist von dem "Deutschen Verein für Oeffentliche und Private Fürsorge" herausgegeben worden, um Alice Salomons Bild durch eine Darstellung ihres Lebens und Wirkens lebendig zu erhalten, besonders auch um die jüngere Generation der heutigen Sozialarbeiterinnen mit der bahnbrechenden Persönlichkeit ihres Arbeitsgebietes bekannt zu machen. Hier in England leben sicherlich noch manche, die zu Alice Salomons Schülerinnen gehörten. Sie werden sich gleich mir beim Lesen der lebendig geschriebenen Biographie (von Dora Peyser) in alte Zeiten zurückversetzt fühlen und bei der Durchsicht des biographischen Personenverzeichnisses (bearbeitet von Carl Ludwig Krug von Nidda) viele frühere Bekannte und vielleicht Kolleginnen finden und über deren Schicksal erfahren. Der in dem Buche veröffentlichte Abschnitt aus den Lebenserinnerungen Alice Salomons' (aus dem Englischen von Emmy Wolff übersetzt) dürfte uns alle hier interessieren, die wir viel zu wenig vom Lebensstil der höher situierten Kreise Englands um die Jahrhundertwende wissen. Alice Salomon beschreibt ihre Besuchsreisen zu Lady Aberdeen, mit der sie durch Zusammentreffen und gemeinsame Arbeit auf internationalen Kongressen freundschaftlich verbunden war. Sie besuchte die Aberdeens zuerst in Schottland und später in Kanada, wo Lord Aberdeen von 1893 bis 1898 Generalstatthalter war (Lord High Commissioner). Die ebenso interessant wie amüsant geschriebene Schilderung ist sehr lesenswert.

Alice Salomon wurde am 19 April 1872 in Berlin geboren. Dass es in "Berlin W" war und in einer wohlhabenden Familie ist nicht unwesentlich für ihre Entwicklung. Auch dass sie in ihrer Kindheit nicht zu einem bewussten Judentum geführt wurde, ist von Bedeutung, da sie von Natur ein starkes Bedürfnis nach Religiosität empfand, das zu Hause nicht befriedigt wurde. Dies mag sie später zu ihrem Uebertritt zum Christentum veranlasst haben. Ihre Erziehung und Lebensführung entsprach dem in jener Zeit Üblichen, stand aber im Gegensatz zu ihrem persönlichen Drang nach einer sinnvollen Tätigkeit. Schon früh erkannte sie unter dem Einfluss von Jeannette Scherwin, der Vertreterin des damals neuen "Sozialen Gedankens", wie wichtig es sei den im allgemeinen noch nicht berufstätigen Töchtern der bemittelten Kreise einen Lebensinhalt zu geben. Die "Mädchen- und Frauengruppen für soziale Hilfsarbeit" hatten sich dieses Ziel gesetzt und wollten gleichzeitig den bestehenden Fürsorgeeinrichtungen helfende Mitarbeiterinnen zuführen. Es galt auch, der sogenannten "Wohltätigkeit" von oben her entgegenzuarbeiten durch Vorbereitung junger Mädchen und Frauen auf zu übernehmende Pflichten den unbemittelten Schichten gegenüber. Hingabe war nötig, wollte man sich als nützlich erweisen. Alice Salomon gab einmal der Meinung Ausdruck, dass der religiöse Gedanke die Grundlage der sozialen Arbeit sei. Beim Lesen ihrer Biographie erschien es mir, als sei die soziale Arbeit ihr selbst Religion gewesen. Als Vorsitzende der Hilfsgruppen gelang es ihr, einen grossen Kreis von begeisterten Mitarbeiterinnen um sich zu sammeln; dass diese vorherrschend Jüdinnen waren, sei nebenbei bemerkt.

Aus der freiwilligen Mitarbeit entwickelte sich bei vielen der Wunsch, die Tätigkeit zu einer beruflichen Arbeit zu machen, und so kam es zur Begründung der ersten Sozialen Studienanstalt in Deutschland, der später vor und nach der

\* Alice Salomon. Die Begründerin des sozialen Frauenberufs in Deutschland. Carl Heymanns Verlag, Köln-Berlin. DM. 15.80.

Nazizeit der Name "Alice Salomon-Schule" gegeben wurde. Sie wurde das Vorbild für viele weitere Ausbildungsstätten dieser Art und wirkte auch auf die Reform der Mädchenschulen im Jahre 1908 ein. In einem Nachruf auf Alice Salomon sagte Professor Polligkeit: "Sie gehörte zur Generation der Vorkämpferinnen für das Frauenstudium. Aber sie hat nicht nur für Rechte gekämpft, sondern vor allem für Pflichten, wie die Zulassung der Frau als Armenpflegerin, ja, wie überhaupt zu jeder Form menschlicher Hilfe, sie schuf den Beruf der Fürsorgerin." Sie gab Grundlagen, die weiterwirkten und jetzt nach der zerstörenden Nazi-Zeit wieder aufgenommen und ausgestaltet wurden. Es sei in diesem Zusammenhang auch auf die Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland, E.V. hingewiesen.

Den verschiedensten sozialen Bestrebungen schenkte Alice Salomon ihr Interesse, ihre Arbeit erstreckte sich, um ein paar Beispiele zu geben, auf die Verbesserung der Lage der Heimarbeiterinnen, die Begründung von Arbeiterinnenheimen, auf den "Mutterschutz". Besonders wichtig waren ihre Beziehungen zu internationalen Kreisen, die ihr durch verschiedene offizielle Vertretungen auf inländischen und ausländischen Kongressen und auf Tagungen des Bundes Deutscher Frauenvereine ergaben. Nach dem ersten Weltkrieg suchten die leitenden politischen Persönlichkeiten Deutschlands sich ihre Beziehungen zwecks Neuanbahnung mit dem Ausland nutzbar zu machen. Zum Schluss seien noch die sozialwissenschaftlichen Studien erwähnt, die Alice Salomon unternahm und publizierte, nachdem sie im Jahre 1906 ihr Doctor-Examen an der Berliner Universität—mit 34 Jahren—ablegte, da es sich ihr ergeben hatte, dass sie sich bei ihrem vielseitigen Schaffen nicht länger mit der einfachen Grundlage der "Höheren Töchter Schule" begnügen könne.

Wenn auch die in diesem Buch veröffentlichten ausgewählten Schriften und Vorträge Alice Salomons die Bedeutung ihrer Persönlichkeit zeigen, so werden sie von einem weiteren Leserkreis nur als historische Dokumente zu bewerten sein. Für studierende Sozialarbeiter bleiben sie jedoch darüber hinaus wichtig, da Alice Salomons tiefe Erfassung der ethischen Seite des Berufes ihnen als Vorbild dienen kann. Von den behandelten Themen seien hier nur ein paar herausgegriffen: Mutterschutz und Mutterschaftsversicherung (1908)—Die sittlichen Grundlagen und Ziele der Wohlfahrtspflege (1921)—Das Verhältnis der Kirche zu den Sozialarbeitern (1923)—Forschungen über Bestand und Erschütterung der Familie in der Gegenwart (1932).

NELLY WOLFFHEIM

#### EINIGE ERINNERUNGEN AN HERMANN COHEN

"Zwei Knaben gingen einen Weg,  
Sie gingen beide ins Kolleg,  
Keiner verstand ein Wort davon,  
Denn das Kolleg las Hermann Cohen"

Diese Knittelverse entstammten den Kreisen der Universitaet Marburg, an der Cohen von 1876 bis 1912 gelehrt hat. Der "Weise von Marburg", wie Cohen im Laufe der Jahre betitelt wurde, war der Begründer der "Marburger Philosophenschule", ihm sowie seinem getreuen Mitarbeiter Natop verdankte die Marburger Universitaet den Ruf, die führende philosophische Fakultät Deutschlands zu besitzen.

Ob Cohen's Kollegs wirklich so unverstänglich waren, ist fuer mich als Laien, der zudem nie eine Vorlesung von ihm gehoert hat, schwer zu beurteilen, aber anscheinend war es durchaus nicht immer leicht, seinen tiefgründigen philosophischen Gedankengaengen zu folgen. Mein Vater pflegte von Cohen, mit dem ihn eine langjaehrige Freundschaft verband, zu sagen, dass es ihm gelungen ist, einen erkläerenden Kommentar zu Kant's Werken zu verfassen, der noch unverständlicher als Kant selber ist.

Die Freundschaft mit meinem Vater geht urspruenglich auf meine Grossmutter muetterlicherseits zurueck, die den damals noch unbekanntem jungen juedischen Philosophen zum Hauslehrer meiner Mutter bestellte.

Cohen hatte seine "Logik der reinen Erkenntnis" auf mathematischer Grundlage aufgebaut, und mein Vater, als Mathematiker in Strassburg, beschaeftigte sich viel mit den philosophischen Problemen der Mathematik. So hatten Beide ein gemeinsames wissenschaftliches Interessengebiet. So oft bei den haeufigen Besuchen Cohen's in Strassburg mein Vater ihn fragte, ob ihm eine gerade neu erschienene Abhandlung auf ihrem Grenzgebiet von diesem oder jenem Autor bekannt sei oder ihn interessiere, antwortete Cohen jeweils nur mit der stereotypen Gegenfrage: "Zitiert er mich?"

Cohen war tief im Judentum verwurzelt, mit dessen Problemen er sich bekanntlich wissenschaftlich intensiv befasst hat; tragischerweise hatte er gerade in Marburg, das ihm soviel schuldete, manchmal schwer unter Antisemitismus zu leiden. Aber auch seine Reisen waren infolge seines unverkennbar juedischen Aussehens nicht immer frei von Zwischenfaellen. Folgendes Geschehnis wird hierdurch verstaendlich:

Hermann Cohen mit Frau, meine Eltern und ich besichtigten am Spaetnachmittag im Fruhjahr 1904 das roemische Forum. In der Daemmerung sahen wir einen Italiener von fern, heftig und drohend gestikulierend, auf uns zukommen, der uns etwas zurief, das wie "Sie Jude" klang. "Jetzt sehen Sie es selbst" sprach er mit pathetisch erhobener Stimme "nicht einmal hier an dieser historisch geheiligten Staette bleibt man von antisemitischen Poebeleien verschont". Der Italiener aber, der inzwischen naehergekommen war, entpuppte sich als ein harmloser Waerter, der uns nur auf die Sperrstunde des Forums aufmerksam machen wollte. Sein Zuruf hatte auch nichts mit Rassenhass zu tun, sondern lautete: "Si chiude", auf deutsch "man schliesst".

Zum 70. Geburtstag hat im Auftrage der Schueler und Freunde Max Liebermann eine Radierung von Cohen gemacht, die mit sparsamen Strichen wundervoll das unerhoert Bedeutende seines Kopfes wiedergibt, aber auch zugleich die guetigen und humorvollen Zuege zeigt, die seinem Wesen eigen waren.

Fuer die Art seines Humors ein Beispiel: Anschliessend an Cohen's Buch ueber "Die Ethik des reinen Willens" entspann sich eine Diskussion darueber, ob und wie weit das Gluecksspiel als unethisch anzusehen und zu brandmarken sei, die der Weise von Marburg mit dem mir unvergesslich gebliebenen Ausspruch beendete: "Das Spielen ist nicht unmoralisch, nur das Verlieren".

WILHELM MENO SIMON

#### A NEW BRUNO WALTER BIOGRAPHY

All those for whom Bruno Walter's name is linked with unforgettable musical experiences will welcome a generously illustrated biography of the conductor which has appeared in the "Rembrandt-Reihe". The author (who is the music critic of "Aufbau") does not conceal his enthusiasm for his subject, and he rightly emphasises the fulness of Walter's personality as it manifests itself in his friendship with the leading literary men of his time, in his own profound writings and, above all, in his spiritual approach to his art. It is fascinating to follow the course of Walter's life from the early revelations of an unusual talent in the Berlin schoolboy to the heights of international fame; one only regrets that no direct mention is made of Walter's Jewish origin, especially in a book for German readers! The set of illustrations, extending from childhood photos to the present time, will give much pleasure; it includes many characteristic "shots" of the conductor at work, and there is a particularly exciting souvenir photo, taken, I think, at the 1930 Berlin Festival, which recalls past glories by showing Walter in the company of Toscanini, Kleiber, Klemperer, and Furtwaengler.

H. W. FREYHAN.

\* Artur Holde: Bruno Walter. Rembrandt-Verlag, Berlin, 1960. DM. 4.80.

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Max Auerbach

## 80th ANNIVERSARY OF THE STUDENTS' FRATERNITY F.W.V.

Eighty years have now passed since at the University of Berlin a Students' Fraternity was formed to fight for social, cultural, and political freedom against injustice and prejudice. It was the time when fanatic Jew-haters like Adolf Stoecker, Liebermann v. Sonneberg, Ahlwardt and Wilhelm Marr, who invented the word anti-Semitism and used it in 1879 for the first time in his anti-Jewish pamphlets, preached the Gospel of Race Prejudice and based the anti-Jewish movement on religious and national grounds. In March, 1881, this movement culminated in a petition against the Jews which was subscribed by 300,000 signatories and submitted to Bismarck, who, by the way, although sympathising with its tendency and objectives never answered it. The petition called, *inter alia*, for the restriction of Jewish immigration, the wholesale dismissal of Jewish civil servants and teachers and the introduction of special statistics on Jews as precursory measures for further inroads on the status of German Jewry with a view to eliminating most of the results of their emancipation.

In spite of stern warnings and solemn proclamations against race hatred and anti-Jewish measures voiced by illustrious representatives of the cultural, intellectual and scientific life of Germany and notwithstanding a strong public condemnation of anti-Semitism by the then Crown Prince Friedrich, the anti-Jewish doctrine spread among the academic youth and found its way into the lecture halls of the Berlin University where a fertile ground was prepared by the teachings of Professor Treitschke, and subsequently led to the foundation of the anti-Semitic "Verein Deutscher Studenten".

This challenge was taken up by the liberal-minded part of the Berlin students. Under the inspiring leadership of Max Spangenberg and with the active support of Professor Virchow and Professor Mommsen, more than 100 Christian and Jewish students formed an association called "F.W.V." ("Freie Wissenschaftliche Vereinigung") to fight the scourge of racial prejudice and to strive for Unity, Justice and Freedom, not only in the realm of scholarship

but also in all spheres of the social and political life of Germany.

"Unity, Justice and Freedom" was the motto inscribed on their blue, red and white flag which signified the progressive and democratic ideal of the academic world and attracted some of the best names in the field of German science, art and literature. The universities were represented by Virchow, Mommsen and Lasson, who became the first honorary members, and were later joined by Liszt, Boeckh, Riesser, Foerster, Krauss and Kahl. One of the present active members is the Nobel Prize winner, Professor Krebs, who will be the guest of honour at the jubilee banquet.

Among its members and supporters we find, apart from other public figures, the poets and writers Otto Erich Hartleben, Johannes Schlaf, Otto Neumann-Hofer, who was a member of the first Board, Gerhart Hauptmann, Heinz Tovote, Hermann Sudermann, Walter Hasenclever, and Hans José Rehfisch. Of the members who attained high Government and administrative offices, Dr. Otto Landsberg, Paul Hirsch, Hans Schmieder and Bernhard Weiss may be mentioned.

From Berlin, the movement of the F.W.V. spread to the Universities of Heidelberg, Muenchen, Frankfurt, Breslau, Freiburg, and Hamburg, where students associations under the same name were formed, all being united under the Federation of F.W.V. Fraternities.

In the course of this month members of these fraternities now dispersed all over the world and their friends, will come together in London,\* New York, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires, Berlin, and other places to celebrate the memorable occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of their great movement, looking back to past glories, but well alive to the fact that in face of the turbulent state of affairs in many parts of the world there is still the opportunity and the need to carry on the fight for unity, justice, and freedom.

\* As readers will have seen from our February issue, the function in London will be held on June 24th at the Kensington Palace Hotel. Interested readers should contact the London Chairman, Dr. Eric Gould, 18 Old Manor Court, N.W.8.

DR. SIEGFRIED M. AUERBACH 75

On July 8 Dr. Siegfried M. Auerbach will celebrate his 75th birthday. Born in Frankfurt (Main), he was associated with the "Metallgesellschaft A.G." from 1904 to 1933. Without having been a full-time student he passed his examination as Doctor of Law at Giessen University, where he was only formally inscribed. In his capacity as Director of the "Metallgesellschaft" he took a responsible and widely recognised part in the reconsolidation of that big enterprise after the end of the German inflation. He came to this country in 1935, where for 13 years he held a position with Dr. Paul Schwarzkopf's companies. His wide interests include the propagation of auxiliary international languages (Esperanto, Ido), and he has the publication of a German-Ido dictionary to his credit.

In the Jewish sphere Dr. Auerbach has rendered signal services by his genealogical works on the Auerbach family (progenitor Rabbi Abraham Auerbach of Bonn) and the Loewenthals of Ladenburg, from whom he also descends. Both works may be counted among the best works in the field of German-Jewish family research, due to their accuracy, completeness, and layout. However, they are more than the result of many years' painstaking labours: the author's wide Jewish knowledge has also played a decisive part in making this achievement possible.

Dr. Auerbach's loyalty to his Frankfurt origin is reflected in his deep understanding for the structure of this once-flourishing community. We only wish he would write down some of the innumerable Frankfurt anecdotes which he recounts with so much gusto and wit. Needless to say that a man of his background and interests also takes an active part in the work of organisations such as the B'nai B'rith and the AJR, a member of whose Board he has been for many years.

While his family research made him trace the generations which had preceded him, he and his wife have the good fortune of living to see the fourth generation of their own family. For both of them their grandchildren and great-grandchildren have been a constant source of joy which, it is hoped, they may be granted for many years to come in undiminished youthfulness, vigour, and health.

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## OBITUARY

### DR. F. R. BIENENFELD

Jews from Austria, now scattered all over the world, will receive with deep sorrow the news of Dr. Franz Rudolf Bienenfeld's passing on May 15th, due to heart disease.

Born in 1886 and a graduate of Vienna University, Dr. Bienenfeld became, soon after he started in practice, one of the most prominent members of the Austrian legal profession. His penetrating mind, legal acumen and grasp of essentials, and his power of persuasive oratory, made him one of the most-sought-after Viennese lawyers, whose counsel was in demand by the Government, banks and industry alike. His erudition was stupendous; it ranged from music (in his young years he alternated with his sister as music critic of a widely read Viennese daily) and psychology to economics. At the height of his success as a lawyer, he suddenly decided to give up his practice for a time and retired to Switzerland to write a book entitled "Haftungen ohne Verschulden", which became a classic in this difficult field of legal theory. This and other of his works, e.g., "The Germans and the Jews", "Rediscovery of Justice", "The Religion of the Non-Religious Jews", reflect the wide range of his interests.

Dr. Bienenfeld's active participation in Jewish affairs dated from the formation of the World Jewish Congress, and in his own field, law, he rapidly rose to the forefront of the W.J.C. leadership; the last years of the war saw him immersed in the problems of restitution, compensation and heirless property. He was a member of the Board of the United Restitution Organisation and of the Jewish Trust Corporation for Germany. Above all, however, he devoted his energies to drawing up the Charter of Human Rights in the Human Rights Sub-Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and to righting the wrongs suffered by Jews from Austria; his keen sense of justice revolted at the treatment meted out from all sides to this unhappy group of Nazi victims, and into this battle went his whole heart in more than a figurative sense.

Those who worked beside him in these struggles and who are still continuing the fight mourn him with a sense of deep personal loss.

C.K.

In the death of Dr. Bienenfeld, the AJR, too, has lost a trusted friend of long standing, for he was a member of the AJR Executive almost from its inception. Although, in recent years, illness prevented him from taking an active part in our deliberations, his wise counsel was of the greatest benefit during the war and early post-war years; he helped to lay the foundations of our work and was one of the architects of our policy during that first period of our existence. Moreover, the linking of his name with our efforts was also a great asset in raising the interest of Jews from Austria in the work of the Association. His passion for justice and, above all, his personal kindness will always be remembered with gratitude and affection by his colleagues on the Executive.

### PROFESSOR HEINRICH HOENIGER

The famous Professor of Law, Heinrich Hoeniger, died in Frankfurt at the age of 81. He was an authority in the field of commercial and labour law and held Chairs at Freiburg and Kiel universities. He emigrated to the United States and was a Professor in New York until he returned to Germany in 1951.

### DR. ARTHUR FLEHINGER

Dr. Arthur Flehinger passed away on March 31, in his 76th year. Born in Bruchsal, in Baden, he started studying for a rabbinical career at the "Theologisches Seminar" in Breslau, to discover soon that the teaching profession was his true calling. Up to his emigration he was a most popular teacher in Baden-Baden, and when he came to this country he continued teaching at the well-known Bradford Grammar School, enjoying great popularity again among pupils and masters. He showed a deep interest in all Jewish matters, up to the end of his life he was a devoted member of the choir of the Liberal Synagogue in Bradford. Great is the number of his friends who deplore his death.

### PEREZ FRITZ NAPHTALI

Dr. Perez Fritz Naphtali died in Tel Aviv, aged 73. In Germany he was one of the leading economic experts of the Social Democratic Party. He was on the editorial staff of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from 1921 to 1927 and from then onwards head of the Trade Union research office for economic questions in Berlin. Dr. Naphtali was associated with the Zionist Movement long before 1933, and settled in Israel (then Palestine) in 1935. There he lectured at the Haifa Technion and the Tel Aviv High School for Law and Economics. Later on he became Director of the Workers' Bank. He also exerted great influence on the work of the Histadrut. When the State of Israel was founded he became a member of the Israeli Parliament. From 1952 to 1959 he was Minister of Agriculture, and afterwards for a short time Minister of Welfare. He was also a member of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council from 1937 onwards. Dr. Naphtali was always aware of the special problems of his fellow-immigrants from Germany and was one of the founders and a Board member of their organisation, the Irgun Oley Merkaz Europa. The wide recognition he had gained in Israel was reflected in the funeral address delivered by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

### DR. OTTO SIMON

A few weeks after his 88th birthday, which we marked by a tribute in our April issue, Dr. Otto Simon (formerly Magdeburg) passed away. He was a representative of the best type of what was once German Jewry. His ancestors had been settled in the Anhalt-Magdeburg district for many generations, and to record the history of his family was one of his interests by which, at the same time, he contributed to the historiography of the Jews in Germany. As an ophthalmologist he was widely known and respected by his patients. At the same time, three decades before the rise of the Nazi régime, he realised the specific position of his Jewish colleagues and became the founder and Chairman of the Jewish Doctors' Club in Magdeburg. This organisation assumed additional importance, when in 1933 Jewish doctors were no longer able to take part in the work of their general professional organisation. He was also on the Board, and for some time the Chairman of the Regional Branch of the Central-Verein and actively associated with many other Jewish organisations. His deep roots in his home community became evident anew only a few months ago, when he published in our paper a number of extremely interesting data on the Jews in Magdeburg. The concise way in which he gave this comprehensive account at the same time revealed that his clarity of mind had not been impaired by his great age.

It was only a matter of course that a man of his background and standing was also closely associated with the work of the AJR. Before he moved to London a short while ago he lived in Cambridge for many years. Among the refugees of that place were many highly educated professional men of his generation. They formed a closely knit community which, notwithstanding the hardships of the first years of immigration, regularly met to exchange their ideas. One of its best-liked members was Dr. Otto Simon, and a fitting tribute was paid to him on the occasion of his funeral by Rabbi Dr. Eschelbacher, who had known him from those days. His lovable and vivacious character will be remembered by all who knew him. Our sympathies to his son in Kenya and, above all, to his daughter, who by her devotion did everything to make the eve of his life a happy one.

### OBERKANTOR JAMES LEVY

Oberkantor James Levy (formerly Berlin) died in New York in his 85th year. From 1917 onwards, until he was deported to Theresienstadt, he officiated at the Weissensee cemetery and, by his dignified service, gave comfort to innumerable mourners in their hour of grief. He went to the U.S. after the war, and, during the first years after his arrival, conducted services in New York during the High Festivals.

## JUDEN IN HESSEN

Es mag 1927 oder 1928 gewesen sein, als F.L.St. (eine Abkürzung, hinter der sich der ehemalige Münsteraner Rabbiner Dr. Fritz L. Steintal, jetzt Buenos Aires, verbirgt) für den 2. Band des "Jüdischen Lexikons" das Stichwort "Hessen" verfasste, einen historischen Abriss, der auch einige statistische Angaben enthält. Seitdem ist über die Juden in Hessen nicht mehr allzu viel Zusammenfassendes vor allem auf bevölkerungsstatistischem Gebiet erschienen.

Hessen ist, historisch, zu einem dehnbaren Begriff geworden. Das heutige (Bundes-) Land ist 1945 durch die Zusammenfassung preussischer und hessischer Gebietsteile entstanden. Wenn in der in diesen Wochen der Öffentlichkeit übergebenen Schrift "Hessen im Wandel der letzten hundert Jahre—1860-1960", dem dritten Band der vom Hessischen Statistischen Landesamt, Wiesbaden, herausgegebenen "Hessen-Kunde", bevölkerungsstatistische Entwicklungen und Tatsachen dargestellt werden, so gelten diese für das innerhalb der heutigen hessischen Staatsgrenzen liegende Gebiet. Auf die Zeit vor 1945 zurückgehende Vergleichszahlen sind auf den jetzigen Gebietsstand umgerechnet.

Die in dem Buch enthaltene tabellarische Uebersicht, in der die Bevölkerung seit 1871 nach der Religionszugehörigkeit aufgliedert ist, spiegelt, was den jüdischen Bevölkerungsteil angeht, die ziffernmässige Entwicklung, den Aufstieg und den rapiden Niedergang des deutschen Judentums besonders krass wider, weil Hessen vor 1933 mit mehr als 2% eine weit grössere jüdische Bevölkerung hatte als, im Durchschnitt, Preussen oder das Deutsche Reich (0,9%) und weil der jüdische Bevölkerungsanteil in Hessen im Jahre 1950 auf 0,1% zurückgegangen ist. In absoluten Ziffern ausgedrückt, bedeutet das, dass, während im Bereich des heutigen Landes Hessen 1871: 51,000; 1905: 65,200; und 1925: 65,700 Juden wohnten, deren Zahl 1950 nur noch 2,200 betrug. Dem entspricht etwa die Entwicklung in den drei hessischen Regierungsbezirken, nämlich Darmstadt (16,100/16,300/13,700/300), Kassel (14,400/14,000/12,300/300) und Wiesbaden mit Frankfurt a.M. als Mittelpunkt (20,500/34,900/39,700/1,600). Die Prozentzahlen für den Bezirk Wiesbaden (1871: 3,1%; 1905: 3,1%; 1925: 2,9%; 1950: 0,0%) zeigen sogar mit noch stärkerer Krassheit die Niedergangerscheinung auf.

### Auswanderung und Vernichtung

Das vorliegende statistische Werk kommentiert diese Bewegung zutreffend mit diesen Worten: "Die Entwicklung der übrigen Religionsgemeinschaften... ist hauptsächlich durch die Auswirkung der Kirchnaustrittsbewegungen bedingt sowie dadurch, dass in den Jahren von 1933 bis 1945 die Angehörigen des jüdischen Glaubens in die Emigration getrieben wurden oder in den Konzentrationslagern umkamen. Im Jahre 1871 gab es in Hessen ausser den Angehörigen der beiden christlichen Hauptkonfessionen nur rund 57.000 Personen anderen Glaubens. Der weitaus überwiegende Teil davon (51,000) waren Angehörige des jüdischen Glaubens. Ihre Zahl nahm bis 1925—hauptsächlich durch Zuwanderungen—auf 66.000 zu, verringerte sich jedoch seitdem ständig. 1933 lebten in Hessen 58.000 Glaubensjuden, 1939 waren es 24.000, und 1950 betrug ihre Zahl nur noch 2.000". Diese letztere Zahl ist überholt: für März 1960 wird im "Statistischen Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (1960) die Zahl der Juden in Hessen nach dem Stand vom März 1960 mit 3.239 angegeben; die Zunahme gegenüber dem Stand von 1950 ist auf eine gewisse Rückwanderung aus dem Ausland zurückzuführen. Und am Ende des einschlägigen Kapitels der hier angezeigten Neuerscheinung heisst es dann noch: "Unter den der jüdischen Konfession Angehörigen befanden sich 1950 nur 600, die ihren Wohnsitz auch schon vor dem Ausbruch des Zweiten Weltkrieges in Hessen hatten."

So ist diese aus mannigfachen Erwägungen interessante historisch-statistische Gesamtschau auch durch die verstreuten kleinen Ziffern und Textinhalte auf Hessens jüdische Bevölkerung zu einem Dokument geworden.

E.G.L. (Frankfurt a.M.)

## ORGANISATIONAL JEWS

### AJR MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM

More than 100 people attended a meeting jointly convened by the local branches of the AJR and the Ex-Service (N.B.) Association in Birmingham. Mr. W. Rosenstock, General Secretary of the AJR, gave a detailed report on the questions of direct or indirect importance for our community. He especially referred to the AJR's recent success in obtaining the tax exemption for compensation payments, to legislative questions in the field of indemnification and to the constructive social work, including the Homes for the Aged. Mr. L. Kew, who was in the chair, and Mr. M. Deutschkron launched a strong appeal to those who were not members of the AJR; it was regrettable, they stated, that many took it for granted that their interests were safeguarded by a strong organisation but that they stood aloof when their own support was required. Several members of the audience joined in answer to the appeal.

Beyond the actual event, the meeting was also an experience under a more general aspect. Continental Jews in the provinces, being fewer in number, are bound to be more integrated into their environment than those in London. They are not self-contained communities with organisations and permanent activities of their own. This may make them lose sight of the specific problems and tasks they have in common, though, whenever they have individual questions, they know of the central organisations at their disposal. It was certainly of use for them that the information which AJR members receive through *AJR Information* could be supplemented by the spoken word.

### LEO BAECK INSTITUTE LECTURE

The second series of lectures organised by the Leo Baeck Institute in London terminated on May 3rd with an address on "Juden im deutschen Expressionismus—Ein Kapitel zeitgenössischer Literaturgeschichte" delivered by Dr. Lutz Weltmann.

The Schiller-Nationalmuseum in Marbach last year arranged a comprehensive exhibition on expressionism in literature and art (now in New York), which is also a moving tribute to the sufferings of progressive German writers under the Nazi régime and to the great part played by German Jews in expressionist literature.

Dr. Weltmann's exposition was dedicated to an assessment of their rôle, a rôle so significant and influential that expressionism was decried by those who resented this strong Jewish accretion to German lyricism in the same way as once *Jung-Deutschland* was dubbed *Jung-Juda*. There is indeed not a trend within the expressionist movement which has not its Jewish as well as its German exponents. Dr. Weltmann's survey included among others more detailed studies of Alfred Lichtenstein, Albert Ehrenstein and Alfred Wolfenstein.

### THE HYPHEN

The Hyphen Programme for June and July includes theatre and concert visits, at homes, and rambles. Further details may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Marion Koppel, 23 Paddington Green, London, W.2.

## ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

### Activities Expanded

The Association of Democratic Lawyers from Germany, which was formed during the war to promote the cause of restitution and compensation for the victims of Nazi persecution and which, therefore, had mainly concentrated on questions connected with these matters, has now extended the scope of its activities to subjects of general legal knowledge and to the discussion of topical problems of Anglo-German Law which may be of interest to its members.

At the next meeting to be held on Tuesday, June 13th, 1961, 8 p.m., at 51 Belsize Square, N.W.3, Mr. R. Graupner, LL.B., will give a lecture on "Some Legal Problems in Anglo-German Relations" dealing with the establishment of business enterprises, the enforcement of judgments and with questions arising out of a succession on death.

Guests are welcome.

### LEO BAECK LODGE ELECTIONS

A number of new officers were initiated into the Order of the Leo Baeck (Men's) Lodge for the coming year. The new officers are: Arthur Owen, President; Herbert S. Garfield, Ludwig Loewenthal, Vice-Presidents; Josef Kutner, Monitor; Sally Kesten, Max M. Kochmann, Treasurers; K. Shanbury, Julius Loeb, Hon. Secretaries; F. E. Falk, M. Rubin, Guardians; G. Goddard, G. Streat, Wardens.

Readers may be interested to know that several of the newly elected officers are also hon. officers of the A.J.R. Executive and Board.

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# MISCELLANEOUS

## WARDENS FOR GERMAN JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME WANTED

It is intended to open in Germany a small Jewish Home for about eight to ten children who are not cared for by the parents. The sponsoring organisation is urgently looking for a couple who would be prepared to take charge of the Home with the assistance of a household help and a trainee. The husband could take full-time work outside the Home. Interested applicants should get in touch with the following address: Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V., Frankfurt/Main, Hebelstr. 17 III.

## LECTURES FOR GERMANS IN ENGLAND

The lectures for Germans in England, sponsored by the "Arbeitskreis 1961" and referred to in our April issue, have turned out a great success. They gave young Germans who are now staying in England the opportunity of obtaining some expert information on Germany's recent history, and the lively discussions which always followed the talks revealed the audience's strong interest in the happenings under the Nazi régime. To conclude the current series, the impressive German record collection "Das Dritte Reich in Dokumenten" which had been successfully used in German schools will be played and commented on. The function will take place on Wednesday, June 7, at 8 p.m. at the German C.V.J.M., 35 Craven Terrace, W.2. A further series of lectures has been scheduled for the autumn term. Any readers who know of interested young Germans, e.g. au pairs in households, may ask for particulars from the AJR.

## GENOCIDE CONVENTION

The American Jewish Congress has asked Mr. Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, to "seize the opportunity afforded by the Eichmann trial" to take the lead in ratifying the Genocide Convention.

The Congress stated that the American failure to ratify this treaty gravely compromised the country's traditional championing of human rights and weakened the treaty's effectiveness as an international instrument.

## COMPENSATION PAYMENT TO BERLIN COMMUNITY

The West Berlin Senate will pay one million DM. to the West Berlin Jewish community as compensation for cultural objects seized from Jews under the Nazi régime. This was announced by Senator Joachim Lipschitz at the Berlin memorial meeting commemorating the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

## HONOUR FOR DOCTORS

The Swedish Order of Knight of the Pole Star has been awarded to two London doctors, Mr. Sol M. Cohen and Dr. Emmanuel M. Herbert, in recognition of their services in operating on and treating Prince Bertil of Sweden during his recent illness. Prince Bertil himself bestowed the award on behalf of his father King Gustaf, at the Swedish Embassy in London.

## FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

### Births

**Davies.**—Lottie (née Metzger) and Lester Davies are happy to announce the birth of a daughter (Gillian Carol) on May 1st in London. 115 Riverdene, Edgware, Middx. First grandchild for Mrs. J. Metzger and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davies.

### Birthdays

**Bermann.**—Mrs. Doris Bermann (née Ledermann), formerly Breslau, of Leo Baeck House, The Bishop's Avenue, London, N.2, will celebrate her 85th birthday on June 12th.

**Joseph.**—Mr. Salomon Joseph, formerly Trier, of 74 Empire Court, Wembley Park, Middlesex, celebrated his 80th birthday on May 21st.

### Forthcoming Marriages

**Loewy : Gabanyi.**—The engagement is announced of Miss Eva Loewy to Mr. Joe Gabanyi, both of North-West London.

### Golden Wedding

**Kallay.**—Rudolph and Paula Kallay, née Hayek (formerly Vienna), of 82 Fidas Road, Cardiff-Llanishen, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their wedding on June 18th.

### Deaths

**Arnfeld.**—On Thursday, May 4th, Dr. Heinz Arnfeld, of 49 Bullhead Road, Boreham Wood, Herts, suddenly passed away in his sleep. His memory will always be with us, Lisel and Peter.

**David.**—Mrs. Charlotte David, Manchester, widow of Rabbi Dr. Moritz David (Bochum), passed away peacefully on April 23rd. Sadly missed by her family and friends.

**Schuhmann.**—Werner Stefan Schuhmann, of 14 Southview Drive, South Woodford, passed away peacefully on May 2nd, at the age of 35. Deeply mourned by his mother, Else Schuhmann, 8 Lillian Avenue, W.3, his wife, Evelyn, and two children, Marion and Jacqueline, and his sister and brother-in-law, Eva and Eric Sheldon, 10 Lillian Avenue, W.3.

**Simons.**—On May 9th, passed away peacefully after a long illness, at her daughter's home, 13 Southernhay Road, Leicester, Else, aged 71, of 181 Glenfield Road, Leicester, beloved wife of Ludwig Simons, dearest mother of Marianne and the late Peter, mother-in-law of Joseph Goldring and Sylvia, grandmother of John and David.

## CLASSIFIED

### Situations Vacant

**ASSISTANT TO CHEF,** general kitchen help (male or female), wanted for Bournemouth. Good wages. Box 838.

**RESIDENT COMPANION,** 40-50 years old, preferably German-speaking, for cooking and light duties required by widowed business lady in own house, Leicester. Box 840.

**ELDERLY LADY** requires companion, part-time by arrangement. Light duties, references essential. Richmond Park/Kingston Hill area, A. W. Morgan, PUTNEY 1380.

**COMPANION/HOUSEKEEPER** wanted to look after single, elderly lady in good health; either full-time daily or share flat, Hampstead area. Please write Dr. Ader, 14 Orchard Close, Edgware, or 'phone EDG. 1415.

### Situations Wanted

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**DISABLED MAN,** 21, seeks sitting-down job, i.e., light assembling, packing, checking goods, etc. Box 828.

**FORMER MASSEUR,** disabled, seeks light home work. Box 829.

**CLERK,** elderly, versatile, trustworthy, seeks position as office manager, wages clerk, or in accountancy. Box 830.

**FORMER HOFFMANN PRESSER,** 56, seeks post as storekeeper, full- or part-time. Box 831.

**CLERK,** 80, still active, seeks part-time work as messenger, filing, figure-work or home work in addressing. Box 832.

**TYPIST,** elderly, own typewriter, seeks home work for correspondence or copy-typing. Box 833.

**BOOKKEEPER,** good references, conscientious worker, seeks full- or part-time work, or home work. Box 834.

**FULL-TIME** job wanted by elderly business man, well acquainted with textile trade and all office work, especially credit organisation experience. Reliable and very active. 5-day week work essential. Box 835.

**CLERICAL AND SALES,** experienced man seeks responsible position with non-textile firm. Best references. Box 837.

#### Women

**ELDERLY LADY** seeks residential post as housekeeper or companion, also au pair; no heavy work. Box 836.

**EXPERIENCED BUSINESS LADY** seeks responsible position in Buying Department of large organisation, special experience in Ladies' and Children's Underwear production, buying and sales control, statistics. Capable of controlling large staff. Box 839.

**PERFECT COOK** available 3-4 times per week, preferably for evening meals, for not more than 6 people. Mrs. Frieda Salomon, 15 Litchfield Way, N.W.11. SPE. 8367.

### Miscellaneous

**WANTED,** two persons to share car expenses, going July 25th, London-Munich, leaving Munich for London August 8th. COL. 2149.

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**ELDERLY LADY** wants nice sunny room, wash basin, kitchen, h.c., service. Ground floor or lift, Golders Green, Finchley Central or Finchley Rd. tube. Box 842.

## MISSING PERSONS

### Personal Enquiries

**Mr. H. Schwarzmann and family,** formerly Danzig-Neugarten, owner of a sawmill, wanted by Mrs. Gerti Schacht, formerly Danzig, Endingen a/K., Weinstrasse 36, W. Germany.

Will **Mr. Alfred Hulton,** formerly known as Heinz Hulisch, get in touch with Mrs. Kraemer, 79 Granville Place, London, N.12. 'Phone FINchley 3790—important.

**Loisa Kindl,** born about 1912. Came to London 1938. Anyone knowing her whereabouts, or able to give information, please telephone GER-rard 4408

**Dr. Jur. Otto Neustadt, Dr. Med. Franz Breth, Mr. Alfred Back, Mr. Alfred Breslauer,** previously living at Reichenberg (Bohemia), wanted for compensation case by Karl Lowit, 84a London Park Estate, Mirfield, Yorks.

**Mr. Paul Schwabacher,** born in Munich, emigrated to this country in 1935, wanted by Mr. Lothar Adler (Israel). 'Phone SPE. 0727 (evenings).

### Enquiries by AJR

**Leser.**—Mr. Hans Leser, aged about 40-45, son of Albert and Grete Leser, formerly Breslau (Hohenzollern and Augustastr.), wanted by Dr. Franz Meyer, Israel.

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# SYNAGOGA EXHIBITION IN FRANKFURT

It was more than a friendly gesture that the Frankfurt Mayor and Municipal Council invited the rabbi of their city's former Jewish community, Dr. Georg Salzberger (London), to open the "Synagoga" Exhibition (previously shown in Recklinghausen) in the Frankfurt Historical Museum. In the presence of several hundred Christian and Jewish personalities, Dr. Salzberger performed this task in a particularly dignified and impressive way. He described the place of art in the religious life of the Jews, in synagogue and home, and in celebrating the Sabbath and the festivals. Those who were not familiar with the Jewish service and customs were made aware of Jewish sacred art as an expression of Jewish religiosity. Dr. Salzberger thanked the City of Frankfurt for having taken the initiative in arranging the exhibition and also recalled that, for 900 years, Jews had been resident in Frankfurt and had contributed both to the general development of that city and to Jewish life all over the world. He expressed the hope that the exhibition would help to spread knowledge among young Germans, thus contributing to overcome the tragic past by working for a better future. Oberbuergermeister Bockelmann, too, stressed that it was the object of the exhibition to promote understanding of Jewry and Jewish cultural values.

### Commission for History of Frankfurt Jewry

The solemn opening ceremony was also attended by members of the "Kommission zur Erforschung der Geschichte der Frankfurter Juden", sponsored by the Frankfurt Municipality. This commission, established on an inter-denominational and also international basis, consists of 18 persons, with Oberbuergermeister Bockelmann as Chairman and Rabbi Professor Dr. Kurt Wilhelm (Stockholm) as Vice-Chairman. Its object is to collect material which later on will be used for an historical work comprising the period from about 1824 to 1933. During that period, Dr.

Wilhelm declared at a Press conference, Frankfurt Jews had played a decisive part in the development of modern Jewish ideas, such as the "Love of Zion" movement (a precursor of political Zionism), religious Liberalism, and Neo-Orthodoxy; the history of Frankfurt Jewry, he said, was therefore of more than local significance. As to the practical programme, the following plans are under consideration: a Bibliography of the history of the Jews in Frankfurt, a volume of personal memoirs, the republication of the late Rabbi Markus Horowitz's book on "Frankfurt Rabbis" (published 1882-85), the continuation of the research work on the emancipation of the Frankfurt Jews, started by Dr. Rudolf Heilbrunn, a publication about Hebrew printing plants in the city, and a compilation of documents referring to the Nazi period. It is also visualised to publish the autobiography of the late Rabbi Dr. Caesar Seligmann and the memoirs of Rabbi Dr. Salzberger after their completion.

To carry out the work which will be financed by the City of Frankfurt, an Executive Committee ("Geschaeftsfuehrender Ausschuss") has been appointed by the Commission. It consists of the "Kulturdezernent" of the city, Dr. Karl vom Rath (Chairman), Professor Wilhelm, Dr. Eugen Mayer (Jerusalem), for many years Syndicus of the former Frankfurt Jewish community, Stadtarchivar Dr. Andernach, and the head of the Judaica Department of the Municipal and University Library, Loewy.

Independently of the Commission's programme of publications, Frankfurt memoirs by Dr. Selmar Spier (Ramot Hashavim, Israel) were published under the title "Vor 1914" by the Waldemar Kramer Verlag, Frankfurt. The publication had been supported by the Frankfurt Municipal Council and especially by the former Buergermeister Dr. Walter Leiske.

- E. G. L. (Frankfurt a.M.)

## EAST GERMANY

A Press conference was recently held on the site of the former Sachsenhausen concentration camp in East Germany, where a museum of the "Anti-Fascist Freedom Struggle" was opened.

According to reports from East Berlin, it was admitted at the Press conference that the East German Minister of Agriculture, Hans Reichelt, had been a member of the Nazi Party. It was stressed, however, that he had committed no crimes during the Nazi régime. Former Nazis were occupying high-ranking positions in East German political and public lives but, it was stated, none of them had committed crimes against humanity and they had, since the war, proved themselves to be sincere and upright democrats. No one could have expected the East German authorities to have "slaughtered, drowned, shot or chased ten million former Nazi party members from the country".

### LEO BAECK'S "ESSENCE OF JUDAISM" RE-PUBLISHED

The recent "Schocken Paperbacks" catalogue reveals that the paperback works published by Schocken Books Corporation, New York, include "The Essence of Judaism" by Leo Baeck (\$1.65). Other authors are Martin Buber, Franz Kafka and Gershom G. Scholem. The books may also be ordered in this country through booksellers.

### CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM

The twelfth international Conference of the World Union for Progressive Judaism will be held in London from July 6th-July 12th. The preliminary programme includes public sessions at which Sir Basil Henriques will speak about "Aspects of Progressive Judaism and Human Responsibility" and Dr. Nelson Glueck on "The Effect of Modern Discoveries on Judaism". Particulars about the programme may be obtained from the Union's offices: 51 Palace Court, London, W.2.

### RELIGION AND PEACE

Rabbi Dr. Leslie Edgar, minister of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, was one of the speakers at a conference on "Religion and Peace" held at All Souls College, Oxford. He made a plea to world religions to co-operate for the promotion of justice, and mercy among men—a measure which would consequently further the cause of peace.

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# NEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

## BRITISH M.P.s IN ISRAEL

An official delegation of six British M.P.s recently visited Israel as guests of the Knesset. The delegation consisted of three Labour and three Conservative M.P.s.

The visit was made in return for one paid to Britain by a delegation of Knesset Members last year.

## ISRAEL CONDEMNS APARTHEID

Israel was among the 93 countries which voted in the United Nations Special Political Committee for a resolution condemning South Africa for its apartheid policies.

Israel abstained, together with 17 other countries, from another much stronger resolution sponsored by 25 Afro-Asian countries, calling for economic and political sanctions against the Union.

## BULGARIAN CABLE TO LAW COURT

Former Bulgarian inmates of Nazi concentration camps sent a cable to the Israeli court trying Eichmann. They demanded that Eichmann's sentence be a severe one.

## GERMAN LOAN FOR ISRAEL?

Dr. Chaim Yahlil, Director-General of the Israel Foreign Ministry, in a conversation with German newspaper correspondents in Israel, disclosed that Israel is negotiating with West Germany for a trade agreement and a loan to help in the development of the Negev.

He said negotiations had not yet reached the stage where formal talks could be held. He added that Israel now had no claims whatsoever on Germany; all her claims had been settled by the reparations agreement.

Regarding diplomatic relations between the two countries, Dr. Yahlil said that Israel did not intend taking the initiative in this respect.

## JEWISH AGENCY CHAIRMANSHIP

Dr. Nahum Goldmann has resigned the Chairmanship of the Jewish Agency Executive, which Mr. Moshe Sharett now fills. Dr. Goldmann retains the Presidency of the Zionist Organisation. He denied reports that he is about to give up his American citizenship and settle in Israel.

## DEAD SEA FINDS

Rabbi S. Goren, Chief Chaplain to the Israeli Army, was flown to the caves of Nahal Ever, near the Dead Sea, to help determine whether the skeletons discovered in the caves during an archaeological expedition were those of Jews.

He stated that a large number of divorce certificates found near the skeletons—written in Hebrew—had been set out in accordance with the rabbinical injunction that a soldier going off to battle should write a letter of divorce so that his wife could remarry if he were killed. Rabbi Goren also said that fragments of cloth found in the caves had been sent for chemical examination and had proved to be *shaatnes-free* (made either of wool or linen). This showed that the Biblical commandment not to wear garments made from a mixture of wool and linen had been observed.

The skeletons are believed to be of Bar-Kochba's followers, and a monument symbolising the link between the present generation and that of Bar-Kochba is to be built near the caves. Mr. Ben-Zvi has recommended that the cornerstone of the monument be laid on Ab 15, the date on which, according to tradition, the soldiers who took part in the Jews' last fight against the Romans were buried.

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