

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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## ISRAEL AND WORLD JEWRY

The discussion conducted in Jerusalem last month, first in the Zionist General Council (Actions Committee) and later at a special conference of so-called ideologists, assumed the dimensions of what was a few years ago called in America a "great debate". It was an exchange of views in which the Jewish public of all countries took a lively interest, as it was the first attempt to face the problems deriving from the present status of the Jewish people in the world.

The emergence of the State of Israel has created some kind of ideological confusion, not only because the whole party structure of the Jewish world has become obsolete but also because even general notions have become ambiguous. Who is now a "Zionist", who is a Jew, who belongs to the "House of Israel"?

It was the late Simon Rawidowicz, whose death many of his old-time Berlin friends deeply mourn, who during the last years of his life conducted a passionate, somewhat Don Quixotic campaign, against the assumption of the name "Israel" by the State. "Are we to assume", he asked, "that anybody who is not a citizen of this State should be deprived of the privilege of calling himself a member of the people of Israel?" A name of such implications cannot be monopolised by a minority of the Jews of the world, he argued. But the use of this word for the political nationality has been practically accepted. The word "Israel" has changed its meaning. At the Jerusalem conference, overt contempt of obsolete concepts was expressed when Mr. Ben-Gurion said he was no Zionist. One felt that it was time to give up old terms which had become so dubious.

## Ben-Gurion-Goldmann Controversy

We have to see the Ben-Gurion-Goldmann controversy against its historical background. The old party division which dominated Jewish public life since the Basle Congress sixty years ago is no longer applicable. Actually, if we examine the reality behind the words, it never had an exact meaning. At its best, it signified a difference of Weltanschauung and political affiliation, but it did not change life fundamentally. Almost from the beginning, the fiercest opposition against Zionism arose inside the Zionist movement itself, when a section of Zionists and especially the youth revolted against programmes and declarations which were non-committal to a man's own life. In 1889 Achad Haam founded the Order "B'nei Moshed", which obliged its members to realise their ideas in their own lives. Later on the socialist fractions of Zionism demanded self-emancipation of the individual, not less than of the nation. The men and women who went to Palestine with the Second Aliyah of 1905 became workers on the land, and condemned all those who only proclaimed Zionism without living it. These ideas found expression in the most persuasive way in the writings of A. D. Gordon and, in Germany, in the missionary zeal of Victor Chaim Arlosoroff, who founded

the "Hapoel Hatzair" movement at the end of the First World War. In Eastern Europe, the "Theire-Tsion" adopted a similar line. The "Hechalutz" movement emerged from all these camps. This movement brought thousands of pioneers to Palestine; they are now the men and women who determine Israel's policy.

These groups always contended that true Zionism demanded a change in life and emigration to the Jewish homeland. This was long before the foundation of the State.

On the other hand, the foundation of the State had the paradoxical result that the great majority of Zionists, especially in America, dissociated themselves from it, whilst many thousands of simple Jews from remote countries who had never heard the word "Zionism" came to Palestine to become citizens of Israel.

## American Zionists' Attitude

The American Zionists of 1957 profess the same philosophy that benevolent so-called assimilationist non-Zionists in Central Europe adopted in the 'twenties. This certainly does not nullify their achievement, but it puts them in a different category to those who are building the State. For a maximalist like Ben-Gurion, these people are forsaking their own faith. The majority of Israel-born "sabras" cannot understand the vexations of Diaspora Jews. Why do they call themselves Zionists if they do not contemplate coming to Zion? That is the core of Ben-Gurion's challenge to 1957 Zionists.

The problem, of course, is not as simple as that and the Diaspora Zionists, led by Dr. Goldmann, defended their position effectively. The actual conflict arose over the question of Israel's sharing responsibility with those Jews who are helping her, and without whom the State could not exist.

It is true that political and financial support for Israel is not the monopoly of Zionists. It is today an almost undisputed part of Jewish life everywhere. In an increasing degree it is considered intolerable that this support has to be given unconditionally and without the slightest influence from the hinterland. This was especially felt in America at the time of the Sinai campaign. Such neglect of contact can easily lead to a gradual diminution of the interest of those on whose support Israel depends. This was the line of argument taken by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Zionist Organisation. In vain he tried to establish some form of responsible co-operation between Israel and the Diaspora, which would give outside Jews more rights than that of paying "Yes-men".

Ben-Gurion bluntly refused any such arrangement. He is not prepared to renounce the slightest part of Israel's sovereignty; whoever wishes to have a say in Israel's affairs must come to Israel and make use of the law which admits him immediately as a citizen with full rights.

No result was arrived at in this debate,

although hundreds of thousands of words were spoken. In some respect the meeting became a sort of rhetoric duel between Ben-Gurion and Goldmann. Ben-Gurion escapes more and more into the field of nationalist mysticism, often creating the impression that he identifies his own uncompromising political ideas with prophetic Messianism. Goldmann represents the realistic view and the common sense of a man who knows the hard facts of Jewish life and the power of the outside world. He feels that parochial fanaticism may drive Israel into dangerous isolation. He pleads for the integration of Israel into two orbits—into the Jewish people of the world with whom it must co-operate, and into the Middle East with whom it must live. It appears that Goldmann's views have a strong backing in Israel itself.

The controversy will certainly go on, at least as far as its practical aspect is concerned which, according to Goldmann's plans, implies the establishment of a new all-Jewish organisation which may replace the Zionist Organisation in its relations with Israel. Apart from that, not much clarification was reached in the Jerusalem session, nor has the ideological conference produced new ideas. But at least the problems have been put with some vigour before the Jewish public.

## "GEFAEHRDUNG DURCH VERTRAUENSMISSBRAUCH"

## Ein Problem der Wiedergutmachung

Unter der Ueberschrift "Videant consules. . ." veroeffentlicht die als Beilage zur "Neuen Juristischen Wochenschrift" erscheinende Zeitschrift "Rechtsprechung zum Wiedergutmachungsrecht" (Heft 7, 1957) die im folgenden auszugsweise wiedergegebene, mit "Sagittarius" gezeichnete Notiz:

"Wo Unrecht wiedergutmacht wird, das zwanzig Jahre und laenger zurueckliegt, muss die Beweisnot des Verfolgten oder seiner Erben gebuehrend beruecksichtigt werden. Es soll wohlwollend geprueft, weitgehend geglaubt und grosszuegig entschieden werden. Wie immer und ueberall, so auch hier: Vertrauen ladet zum Missbrauch ein. Niemand erwartet von den Menschen, die verfolgt wurden, dass gerade sie frei von allen menschlichen Schwaechen sind. Die Versuchung, den guten Willen zu missbrauchen, ist riesengross; manche—Opfer eines zerbrochenen Lebens—haben nicht mehr die Kraft, ihr zu widerstehen. . . Deshalb ist Wachsamkeit nicht schlechter Wille und nicht notwendig Misstrauen, wohl aber ein Gebot der Stunde. Wer nichts zu verbergen hat, braucht nichts zu fuerchten. Es waere schlimm, wenn die Opfer des enttaeuschten Vertrauens gerade die Anstaendigen waeren; das darf nicht sein und wird nicht sein. Aber gerade weil die des Vertrauens Wuerdigen geschuetzt werden muessen, darf nichts unversucht bleiben, um die Faeltnis, wo immer sie zu Tage tritt, mitleidslos auszumerzen. Geschieht dies nicht, so werden vielleicht missguenstige Gruppen aus diesen Vorgaengen politisches Kapital muenzen, um die laestige Buerde der Wiedergutmachung abzuwerfen. Was geschehen muss, laesst sich nicht in einem Satz sagen. Aber es waere unverantwortlich, mit dem so billigen Heben der Schultern nur deshalb nichts zu tun, weil es kein Wunderkraut gegen diese Krankheit gibt. Sie kann bezwungen werden, wenn alle, Gebende wie Nehmende, den Feind erkennen und entschlossen sind, ihn zu bekampfen".



## RESTITUTION NEWS

### LIFTS IN HAMBURG

#### Versteigerungslisten

Das United Restitution Office hat zwei umfangreiche Listen erhalten, die auf Grund der bei der Oberfinanzdirektion in Hamburg vorhandenen Versteigerungsakten angefertigt worden sind. Eine Aufstellung enthaelt die Namen der Versteigerer und der juedischen Berechtigten, ausserdem den Zeitpunkt der Versteigerung und die dabei erzielten Erlaesse; am Schluss dieser 38 Seiten umfassenden Liste befinden sich die Versteigerungserloese fuer Lifts von Berechtigten, deren Namen nicht bekannt sind. Die zweite Liste von 21 Seiten beweist, zu Gunsten welcher Berechtigter, wann und an welche Kasse Versteigerungserloese ueberwiesen worden sind. Am Schluss dieser Liste befindet sich eine Zusammenstellung der Summen, die im Jahre 1945 bei Hamburger Stellen noch vorhanden gewesen sind, bei der Oberfinanzdirektion Hamburg allein der Betrag von 4.397.769,04 RM.

Diese Aufstellungen werden bei der Durchfuehrung von Rueckerstattungsverfahren unter dem Bundesrueckerstattungsgesetz in manchen Faellen von Nutzen sein koennen. Es wird Faelle geben, in denen insbesondere auch Erben von Berechtigten nicht wissen koennen, ob und wo das den Verfolgten gehoeerende Umzugsgut beschlagnahmt und versteigert worden ist.

Die Aufstellungen koennen im URO Buero, 183/189, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, Telephone KILburn 0021 nach vorheriger telefonischer Anmeldung eingesehen werden.

### MINISTER SCHAEFFERS DECLARATION

Kurt H. Grossmann comments, in the "Frankfurter Neue Presse", on Federal Finance Minister Schaeffer's declaration that the cost of restitution will be much higher than originally estimated and will be discussed again after the elections. Grossmann criticises the figures given by the Minister (he had mentioned three different sums: DM. 17-18,000 millions; DM. 26,000 millions; and DM. 19-20,000 millions). Grossmann writes that the maximum sum will be a little more than DM. 11,000 millions if in future 70 per cent instead of 60 per cent of the applications are granted and if the average sum for each person remained at DM. 8,300. Half the cost is borne by the Federal Republic and half by the Laender. Grossmann also asks why Schaeffer picked especially on restitution, which forms only 2.6 per cent of the budget, whilst payments under clause 131 (re-employment and pensions for civil servants who in 1945 were expelled from their country or were dismissed because of their Nazi activities) amount to 3.6 per cent of the budget. In connection with Schaeffer's remark about endangering the German currency, Grossmann points to the big export surplus and the foreign investments of the Federal Republic.

### ENEMY PROPERTY

#### Trust Established in U.K.

On June 26, 1956, a statement was made in Parliament concerning the final dividend in the distribution of German enemy property, and at the same time the decision was announced to establish a Trust out of the remaining surplus.

According to the "Board of Trade Journal" of September 6, 1957, a Declaration of Trust has now been published as an Order in Council.

The Trust is to be used for the "relief of poverty or for the advancement of education or otherwise for the assistance of any persons who . . . may have suffered persecution on racial, religious, or political grounds in any country in the Continent of Europe . . . with whom his late Majesty King George VI may have been at war".

It is to be expected that, as a rule, the Trustees will only distribute the funds to existing organisations, and will not consider individual applications.

The following Trustees have been appointed:— Sir Fred Ellis Pritchard, M.B.E., Miss Bertha Lilan Bracey, O.B.E., Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Mr. Leonard Goldsmid Montefiore, O.B.E., and Mr. Harry Sacher.

A further notice will follow when the Trust is functioning.

## FROM THE GERMAN SCENE

### WIEDEREINBUERGERUNG FRUEHERER DEUTSCHER STAATSANGEHOERIGER

Im Bundesgesetzblatt I Nr. 48 vom 23. August 1957 ist ein Drittes Gesetz zur Regelung von Fragen der Staatsangehoerigkeit erschienen, das u.a. folgendes bestimmt (Art.III § 12):

- (1) Der Anspruch auf Einbuergerung steht auch dem fruheren deutschen Staatsangehoerigen zu, der im Zusammenhang mit Verfolgungsmassnahmen aus politischen, rassischen oder religioesen Gruenden in der Zeit vom 30. Januar 1933 bis zum 8. Mai 1945 vor Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes eine fremde Staatsangehoerigkeit erworben hat, auch wenn er seinen dauernden Aufenthalt im Ausland beibehaelt.
- (2) Der Anspruch auf Einbuergerung steht den Abkoemmlingen der in Absatz 1 genannten Personen bis zum 31. Dezember 1970 zu."

### 600 WAFFEN S.S. IN FEDERAL ARMY

So far 45 officers, 316 N.C.O.s and 205 other ranks who belonged to the Waffen S.S., have been accepted for the Federal Army. From the Bundesgrenzschutz, 30 former officers of the Waffen S.S. were taken over without any investigation. Other applicants who were members of the Waffen S.S. have been checked by a committee which consists of three officers of the Bundeswehr and three civilians. Nearly 50 per cent of these applicants have been rejected.

### NEO-NAZIS MEET

The extremist neo-Nazi group known as the German Nazi Movement, which has close relations with the Arab League and is affiliated to the international fascist network directed by Sweden's Dr. Per Engdahl, recently held its annual conference at Freudenstadt in the Black Forest. The conference was attended by many delegates from all parts of West Germany, who listened to addresses delivered by anti-Semitic and Hitler-adulating speakers.

### AUSCHWITZ MURDERER SENTENCED

Otto Locke, who was sent to Auschwitz by the Nazis because of his criminal record, and was promoted to the position of a camp guard, received a life sentence with hard labour for murdering Jewish inmates of the camp. The Berlin court ordered that he forfeit all civil rights for life.

### RAEDER AND DOENITZ RECEIVE COMPENSATION

The former Grand Admiral Erich Raeder who, since his release from Spandau prison, lives in Kiel, received a Heimkehrerentschaedigung of DM. 7,000. His monthly pension amounts to DM. 1,600. Grand Admiral Doenitz, too, received a Heimkehrerentschaedigung. Yet his monthly pension amounts to DM. 1,300, and not all his promotions during the Nazi period were taken into account.

### DESECRATION OF JEWISH CEMETERIES

In the Jewish cemetery at Kleinbardorf (Unterfranken) 47 tombstones were overthrown and some of them completely destroyed. In the Stephanfriedhof near Helmstedt the Jewish section is specially guarded by the police.

### ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE LAW

In Darmstadt, a court sentenced a 73-year-old invalid to four months' imprisonment without probation, for insult, slander and for besmirching the memory of dead persons. He had written a postcard with anti-Semitic insults to a man he wrongly supposed to be Jewish. The defendant appealed and the higher court sentenced him to two months' deferred imprisonment.

A question of principle was raised when the Landesverband der juedischen Gemeinden in Hessen and a Jewish lawyer associated themselves with the plaintiff in bringing in the case. The court doubted the legality of this procedure and asked the Federal Court whether every Jew was entitled to start a law suit or associate with one when a collective slander against Jews is committed. The Federal Court answered this question in the affirmative in 1952. The Frankfurt court, however, ruled that this question required new consideration for, if this principle was valid for all religious and other groups, an overwhelming number of cases could result.

### A FILM ON CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung attacks an American film describing conditions in the Alsatian Nazi concentration camp Struthof. The paper writes: "Who benefits now when an American film company again makes a film about a concentration camp? The American company could easily find the whole milieu and the lean prisoners in the prisons and labour camps a few kilometres East of the Soviet Zone frontier up to farthest Siberia. This would have the added advantage that they would not have to go back into the past, but that they could depict present times instead of sowing discord among peoples for business reasons".

### KZ AND GERMAN YOUTH

In the "Blaetter des Bielefelder Jugendkulturrings" a lively discussion took place about the film on concentration camps "Nacht und Nebel" which was shown by the Jugend-Kulturring in Bielefeld. A minority of readers' letters attacked the showing of the film. A school-boy wrote: "However horrible the things were which happened in the camps (in any case we only believe half of it, after all the scenes were shot in a studio), we must remember that the fate of the German nation was at stake and sacrifices had to be made." Another one asked: "Aren't these things too much for young people?" Most of the letters, however, were passionately in favour of the film. One letter was published under the heading: "We are guilty." Another letter emphasised the necessity of knowing the facts, even if the truth seemed unbearable, in order to be protected from a repetition of similar crimes. One reader criticised the negative attitude of many teachers towards the film.

### NO FINANCIAL AID FOR ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY

The Federal Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, in reply to a question of the parliamentary party of the S.P.D., said that the Government was of the general opinion that newspapers with anti-Semitic and anti-democratic tendencies did not deserve any financial aid. The S.P.D. wanted to know up to which date the Press and Information Office of the "Deutsche Soldatenzeitung" had been subsidised.

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# DAS MIETEGESETZ VON 1957

## (Rent Act 1957)

Das Mietgesetz von 1957 (Rent Act 1957) trat am 6. Juli 1957 in Kraft und ist für eine grosse Anzahl unserer Leser von einschneidender Bedeutung, da es sich auf fast alle Mietsverhältnisse bezieht, die zur Zeit des Inkrafttretens des Gesetzes bestanden. Das Gesetz ist lang und kompliziert, und wir können im Folgenden nur einige der wesentlichsten Bestimmungen in kurzen Worten zu erklären versuchen, die für unsere Leser, ob sie Mieter oder Vermieter sind, von Interesse sein sollten.

Viele Mieter von unmöblierten Häusern und Wohnungen, die bisher durch die Mieterschutzgesetze (Rent Restriction Acts) geschützt waren, verlieren unter dem neuen Gesetz diesen Schutz, und zwar alle Mieter von Wohneinheiten, deren "Rateable Value" am 7. November 1956 in London (Metropolitan Police District) £40, und im übrigen England und in Wales £30 übersteigen. Dies bedeutet vor allem, dass der Vermieter einer solchen Wohneinheit seit dem 6. Juli berechtigt ist, dem Mieter zu kündigen. Wenn am 6. Juli zwischen den Parteien noch ein Mietsvertrag bestand, sei dieser schriftlich oder mündlich, so muss diesem Rechnung getragen werden, und der Mietsvertrag bleibt bis zum Ablauf oder bis zur vertragsmässigen Kündigung in Kraft. Eine Kündigung, die nicht vollkommen nach Massgabe des bestehenden Mietes erfolgt, ist rechtlich ungültig.

In allen Fällen, in denen der Mieter am 6. Juli unter der bisherigen Gesetzgebung Mieterschutz genoss, d.h. ein "statutory tenant" war, oder in denen der Mietsvertrag vor dem 6. Oktober 1958 abläuft oder durch Kündigung gelöst wird, gewährt das neue Gesetz einen Mieterschutz bis zum 6. Oktober 1958, also auf 15 Monate. Während dieser Zeitspanne ist der Mieter berechtigt, seine Wohnung oder sein Haus weiterhin zu bewohnen, und zwar unter den gleichen Bedingungen, die vor dem 6. Juli in Kraft waren, d.h. vor allem zur gleichen Miete, die allenfalls im Falle einer Erhöhung der "Rates" entsprechend gesteigert werden kann.

### Rechte des Vermieters

Es steht Mietern frei, während dieser 15 Monate mit dem Vermieter über Abschluss eines neuen Mietes zu verhandeln. Dabei müssen sie darauf gefasst sein, dass der Vermieter berechtigt ist, für die Dauer eines neuen Mietes eine höhere Miete zu verlangen. Der Erhöhung—im Wege der Vereinbarung—sind keine Grenzen gesetzt. Wenn sich die Parteien auf die Bedingungen eines neu zu schliessenden Mietes einigen, so tritt dieser zu dem darin vorgesehenen Zeitpunkt in Kraft, und es ist nicht notwendig, auf den Ablauf der 15 Monate zu warten. Der während der 15 Monate sonst bestehende Mieterschutz wird freilich durch einen neuen Mietesvertrag nur dann überholt, wenn der Vertrag auf mindestens drei Jahre abgeschlossen wird.

Im Hinblick auf die noch immer bestehende Wohnungsknappheit werden viele Mieter Schwierigkeiten haben, andere Wohnungen zu finden. Viele werden deshalb den Anforderungen der Vermieter kaum widerstehen können und sich diesen in vielen Fällen unterwerfen müssen. Um jedoch eine missbräuchliche Ausbeutung der Notlage der Mieter zu verhindern, verbietet das Gesetz dem Vermieter auf drei Jahre, also bis zum 6. Juli 1960, einen Abstand, eine Prämie, oder einen Kaufpreis fuer eine "Lease" zu verlangen. Als Prämie gilt auch eine Vorauszahlung von Miete für eine Zeitspanne, die nicht der vertraglich festgesetzten Mietperiode entspricht. Wenn unter diesen Umständen ein Mieter dem Vermieter ein Darlehen gewährt, so wird vermutet, dass dieses eine getarnte Prämie darstellt, und auch dieses ist vom Gesetz unterbunden. Missachtung dieser Bestimmungen setzen den Vermieter einer strafrechtlichen Verfolgung aus, die zu einer Geldstrafe von bis zu £100 führen kann, ganz abgesehen davon, dass der Mieter die Rückzahlung der Prämie oder der im Voraus gezahlten Miete verlangen kann.

Es ist noch zu bemerken, dass "Rateable Value" einer Wohnung oder Wohneinheit in manchen Fällen nicht feststeht, wie z.B. in Fällen, in denen nur ein Teil eines Hauses vermietet ist, während das Haus als Ganzes für "Rates" ver-

schlagen ist. In solchen Fällen muss entweder zwischen Mieter und Vermieter ein Ueber-einkommen über die Aufteilung des für das ganze Haus festgesetzten "Rateable Value" getroffen werden; andernfalls muss eine der Parteien die Aufteilung beim County Court beantragen. Bis in dem einen oder anderen Wege der "Rateable Value" nicht festgestellt worden ist, kann der Vermieter keine rechtskräftige Kündigung aussprechen.

Wenn ein bestehendes Mietsverhältnis aus irgend einem Grunde zu Ende geht oder gelöst wird, z.B. durch Tod oder Auszug des Mieters, so wird die bisher vermietete Wohneinheit jeglicher Kontrolle durch die Mieterschutzgesetze entzogen. Diese Gesetze finden daher auf Vermietungen, die nach dem 6. Juli 1957 stattfinden, keine Anwendung mehr. Es besteht beispielsweise keine Begrenzung der Höhe der Miete, die der Vermieter verlangen kann. Diese Befreiung von der Kontrolle der Mieterschutzgesetze bezieht sich auf jegliche neu vermietete Wohneinheit, ohne Rücksicht auf "Rateable Value". Die einzige Ausnahme stellt der Fall dar, in dem ein Mieter seine von ihm bewohnte Wohnung, oder einen Teil derselben, im Einvernehmen mit dem Vermieter durch einen neuen Mietesvertrag wiedermietet. In einem solchen Falle bleibt die neu gemietete Wohneinheit weiterhin dem Mieterschutz unterworfen, jedoch natürlich nur, wenn der "Rateable Value" die oben angeführten Grenzen von £40 oder £30 nicht überschreitet.

### Bestimmungen fuer "kontrollierte" Wohnungen

Das neue Gesetz hat fast alle die aus der bisherigen Mieterschutz-Gesetzgebung stammenden und allgemein bekannten Begriffe über Bord geworfen. Vor allem hat es völlig neue Prinzipien für die Errechnung der Höchstmiete eingeführt. Natürlich finden diese nur auf solche Wohneinheiten Anwendung, die durch das neue Gesetz nicht voellig von der Kontrolle befreit werden. Die neue Höchstmiete ("Rent Limit") setzt sich aus folgenden vier Faktoren zusammen:

1. "Gross Value" am 7. November 1956, das heisst die Bewertung für die Zwecke der Festsetzung der Rates, die entweder vonseiten der Behörde (District Valuer) oder durch Übereinkommen zwischen den Parteien, oder letzten Endes durch Entscheidung des County Court erfolgt.

2. "Gross Value" wird normalerweise verdoppelt. Wenn aber der Mieter für alle Reparaturen verantwortlich ist, so multipliziert man den "Gross Value" nur mit 4/3. Wenn er nur für gewisse (nicht alle) Reparaturen verantwortlich ist, dann beträgt der Multiplikationsfaktor je nach den Umständen 2 bis 4/3 worüber die Parteien sich einigen oder vom County Court eine Entscheidung einholen müssen. Wenn der Vermieter auch für das Dekorieren der Wohnung verantwortlich ist, so wird der Faktor 5/3, und wenn er freiwillig die Verantwortung dafür übernimmt, 7/3. Der Mieter kann jedoch auf die Übernahme dieser Verpflichtung durch den Vermieter verzichten und damit, unter gewissen Umständen, etwas an der Mieterhöhung sparen.

3. "Rates". In Zukunft müssen, diese vom Mieter getragen, wenn auch nicht direkt gezahlt, werden. Der entsprechende Betrag ist jedoch nur ein Faktor, der bei der Berechnung der Höchstmiete in Betracht gezogen werden muss. Es ist daher logisch, dass er nur dann in die Berechnung einbezogen werden muss, wenn die "Rates" tatsächlich von einem Vermieter (sei es "Landlord" oder "Superior Landlord") gezahlt werden.

4. Möbel und Leistungen. Wenn der Vermieter vertraglich verpflichtet ist, dem Mieter Möbel zur Verfügung zu stellen, so muss der letztere einen angemessenen Betrag für deren Benutzung zahlen. Wenn der Vermieter irgendwelche anderen Dienste leistet, z.B. Zentralheizung oder heisses Wasser liefert, oder für die Reinigung des Treppenhauses sorgt, so muss der Mieter ihm die tatsächlichen Kosten dieser Leistungen zurückerstatten. Hierbei ist es nebensächlich, ob der Vermieter rechtlich oder vertraglich verpflichtet ist, diese Dienste zu leisten; die tatsächliche Leistung der Dienste genügt, um dem Vermieter einen Anspruch auf Rückerstattung der Kosten zu gewähren. Die

Festsetzung der entsprechenden Beträge erfolgt entweder im Übereinkommen zwischen Mieter und Vermieter, oder, wenn die Verhandlungen darüber scheitern, durch den County Court (nicht das "Rent Tribunal")<sup>1)</sup>.

Die auf diese Weise errechnete Höchstmiete wird in den weitaus meisten Fällen die bisher gezahlte oder zu zahlende Miete überschreiten. Der Vermieter kann jedenfalls den jeweils höheren Betrag verlangen. Der errechnete Betrag bleibt nicht unbedingt konstant, sondern kann sich von Zeit zu Zeit ändern, soweit eine Aenderung in den oben angeführten Faktoren eintritt. Wenn daher eine Erhöhung oder Herabsetzung in den vom Vermieter zahlbaren "Rates" oder in den Kosten der geleisteten Dienste eintritt, so berechtigt diese Vermieter oder Mieter zu einer entsprechenden Aenderung der Miete, sei es eine Erhöhung oder eine Herabsetzung.

Das Gesetz sieht in Faellen, in denen der "Rateable Value" unter £40 bzw. £30 liegt, noch zwei weitere Umstände vor, die eine Aenderung in der Miete hervorrufen können.

1. "Improvements". Wenn ein Vermieter auf eigene Kosten gewisse Verbesserungen an der Wohnung vornimmt, z.B. die Installation eines Bades, so ist er berechtigt, einen jährlichen Mietaufschlag von 8% der von ihm getragenen Kosten zu machen. Allerdings kann der Mieter unter gewissen Umständen beim County Court gegen eine solche Forderung des Vermieters Einspruch erheben, z.B. aus dem Grunde dass die Verbesserungen unnötig oder die Kosten derselben zu hoch waren.

2. "Certificate of Disrepair". Der Mieter kann, zumindest zeitweilig, die Zahlung des vollen Betrages der Höchstmiete vermeiden, wenn von der zuständigen "Local Authority" eine Bescheinigung darüber ausgestellt wird, dass die Wohnung reparaturbedürftig ist. Der Weg, den der Mieter einschlagen muss, um eine solche Bescheinigung zu erlangen, ist langwierig und kompliziert, und die erstrebte Erleichterung wird in den meisten Fällen für den Mieter eine Enttäuschung sein. Denn erstens besteht die Erleichterung nur darin, dass bei der Errechnung der Höchstmiete der "Gross Value" nur mit 4/3, statt mit 7/3 oder mit 2 multipliziert wird, und zweitens bleibt diese Verringerung nur solange in Kraft, wie die Bescheinigung nicht von der ausstellenden Behörde widerrufen worden ist, und der Widerruf erfolgt, sobald der Vermieter die beanstandeten Schäden durch Bauarbeiten und Reparaturen behoben hat. Auch kann ein Vermieter die Ausstellung der Bescheinigung dadurch vermeiden, dass er dem Mieter gegenüber die Verpflichtung eingeht, die nötigen Reparaturen vorzunehmen. Selbst wenn er nicht die ehrliche Absicht hat, dieser Verpflichtung nachzukommen, kann er auf diese Weise die Ausstellung der Bescheinigung auf 6 Monate verzögern, und während dieser Zeit muss der Mieter weiterhin die volle Höchstmiete zahlen.

Vor allem sei noch erwähnt, dass ein Vermieter nicht berechtigt ist, eine Mieterhöhung irgendwelcher Art zu verlangen, bevor er dem Mieter eine formelle "Notice" in der gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Form zugestellt hat. Die Ausnahme hierzu stellt die Mieterhöhung auf Grund von Dienstleistungen oder der Zurverfügungstellung von Möbeln dar; diese ist jeweils durch schriftliches Übereinkommen zwischen den Parteien oder, wenn die Verhandlungen darüber scheitern sollten, durch den County Court festzulegen.

### Kuendigungsfristen

Im allgemeinen ist eine drei-monatliche "Notice" erforderlich, d.h. die Verpflichtung, die erhöhte Miete zu zahlen, beginnt erst drei Monate nach der Zustellung der "Notice", und dieses muss darin klar zum Ausdruck gebracht werden. (Für die Mietesteigerung auf Grund von Erhöhung der "Rates" oder vom Vermieter vorgenommenen "Improvements" sieht das Gesetz andere Fristen vor.) Auch nach Ablauf der drei Monate braucht der Mieter nicht sofort die volle Höchstmiete zu zahlen. Bis zu Ablauf von 9 Monaten vom Tage der Zustellung darf die Mieterhöhung 7s. 6d. pro Woche nicht überschreiten. Dabei wird jedoch eine Erhöhung auf Grund von "Rates" und "Improvements" nicht in Betracht gezogen, sodass in solchen Fällen die Mietesteigerung tatsächlich den Satz von 7s. 6d. pro Woche überschreiten kann. Erst nach Ablauf der 9 Monate tritt die volle Höchstmiete in Kraft.

Um jeden Zweifel zu vermeiden, sei noch einmal ausdrücklich erwähnt, dass eine vertraglich

Continued on page 4, column 1



## SALOMON JADASSOHN

### 125th Anniversary of the Musician

The 13th of August this year was the 125th anniversary of the birth of my father, Salomon Jadassohn. I do not intend to write his biography. The younger generation is not sufficiently interested, whilst the older generation knows most of the facts anyway. His famous text-books on harmony, counterpoint, canon and fugue, composition, instrumentation etc., are evidence enough of his teaching and influence. They were translated into many languages—English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish, even Japanese (his books were used at the Tokyo Conservatoire!)—and he thus became known the world over. What is perhaps not so well-known is the fact that as a young man he wanted to be a pianist, was a pupil of Franz Liszt and had excellent prospects. But fate had other plans for him. At nineteen one of his arms became paralysed as a result of too much practising; that ended his career as a concert pianist, but not to his musical career. He continued to study theory with Moritz Hauptmann, at Leipzig, composed a great deal and later taught theory at the Leipzig Conservatoire, where he remained until his death. His kindness and helpfulness, his sense of humour and his interest in his students' progress, made him very popular with them.

In this short article I should like to recount only one or two amusing, possibly unknown, episodes from his life. But first let me point out that many well-known personalities were amongst his students or his personal friends and acquaintances, including Max Bruch, Friedrich Gernsheim, the brothers Franz and Xaver Scharwenka, Selmar Meierowitz, Bruno Granichstetten, Wilhelm Backhaus, Frederic Lamond, Clothilde Kleeberg, Theresa Carenno, Arthur Schnabel, Busoni, Fauré, and many others. An especially close friend of his and of my mother was Anton Rubinstein, whose photograph, bearing a personal dedication in his own hand, had a place of honour in our home. One day the frame was broken and the next morning, before a new one could be bought, our over-

enthusiastic maid had forced the picture into a frame too small for it. The dedication had vanished. Everyone was horrified. "What have you done with the autograph?" "I cut it off—otherwise the picture wouldn't have fitted." "But where is it?" "I threw it away—there were only a few words scribbled on it." The loss could not be redeemed because Rubinstein was now no longer alive.

My father, a pious Jew, was for many decades leader and conductor of the Leipzig Synagogue choir "Psalterion". Even today, at every memorial service, his motet "*Wenn der Stifter der Geschlechter seine Lieben zu sich ruft . . .*" is sung. After many years of service to the musical life of Leipzig, after he had already declined a medal, he was offered a professorship on condition that he become baptised. "I cannot change my religion like a shirt", was his reply. In spite of the strong anti-Semitism at that time in Leipzig, he had meanwhile been given the title of Doctor *honoris causa* by the University; so that it was not long before he also received his professorship. He was commanded to appear for an audience with the King of Saxony. On his arrival at the Palace in Dresden, the gentlemen-in-waiting gave him detailed instructions regarding court etiquette which, at that time, was still very strict. He was told that he must only reply to the King's questions and, of course, might only address him in the third person. He listened to all this smiling, and then appeared completely at his ease before King Albert, who did not think much of etiquette himself. The King immediately started to talk about music, asking several questions and voicing some not very well-informed opinions. At first my father listened to these respectfully without replying, but after a short while he lost patience with all this "nonsense", forgot all about etiquette and told the King quite frankly: "Your Majesty, you may know more than I about governing, but I certainly know more about music." The gentlemen-in-waiting who were present froze in horror. But the King, not in the least put out, although it must have been a very rare occurrence for anyone to speak to him so openly, laughed uproariously. Then, with evident enjoyment, he began a lengthy

discussion with my father which extended the ten minutes allowed for the audience to three-quarters of an hour. In later years, my father was always greatly amused when he remembered the horrified expressions of the gentlemen-in-waiting.

His relationship with his students was an intimate, almost fatherly one. He invited them to his home and many a poorer one amongst them found him a most generous host. Conversation was always most relaxed; he listened to their opinions and even, on one occasion, only responded with an amused smile to the contemptuous remark of a student who later became a famous conductor: "Mozart? Mozart was an ass".

He warned the sixteen-year-old Richard Strauss, whom he liked enormously and referred to as "ein lieber Junge", not to plunge into too great musical excesses, which were the young genius's earliest experiments. When a young American played him a Beethoven sonata, he interrupted him with the words: "Benny, did you hear that crash? That was Beethoven turning over in his grave when he heard how you played his sonata." He tried to dissuade untalented students from continuing to study music, but did everything to help the talented ones. For many years he also taught a young girl, who was blind from the age of twelve and who found consolation and great pleasure in playing the piano.

At one of the weekly musical evenings at the Conservatorium at which advanced students were to get used to appearing in public, a young lady sang Robert Franz's song: "*Die Heide ist braun, einst blühte sie rot*". Unfortunately, at the end of the song, she did not hit top B and she produced an impure note. My father, calm as ever and full of humour, remarked: "*Sie hatte ganz recht. Die Worte lauten 'mein Lieb ist falsch' und so sang sie es eben falsch*".

An American girl who, after passing her entrance exam, was asked with whom she wanted to study theory, Jadassohn or Reinecke, looked most astonished and asked: "Jadassohn? Is he still alive?" When my father introduced himself she said: "I thought you'd been dead for years!" "What made you think that?" he asked, smiling. "Because your books are so famous in America", came the reply. Some of his former pupils are still alive today and it may be that they remember with gratitude those days, when they studied music under his guidance.

BEATE JACOBY

#### Rent Act 1957—(Concluded from page 3)

festgelegte Miete bis zum Zeitpunkt des Ablaufs oder der rechtmässigen Kündigung des Vertrages vom Vermieter nicht erhöht werden kann. Hierin unterscheidet sich das neue Gesetz von der Gesetzgebung von 1954 (Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954).

In gewisser Hinsicht ändert sich unter dem neuen Gesetz auch die Lage der möbliert vermieteten Wohnung. Diese unterstand bisher im allgemeinen den "Rent Tribunals", die befugt waren, die angemessene Höchstmiete festzulegen und gleichzeitig dem Mieter einen gewissen zeitlich beschränkten Schutz zu gewähren. Seit dem Inkrafttreten des neuen Gesetzes beschränkt sich die Befugnis der "Rent Tribunals" nur auf solche Wohnungen und Zimmer, die, wenn sie unmöbliert vermietet wären, weiterhin dem Mieterschutz und der Mietkontrolle unterliegen, d.h. Wohnungen, deren "Rateable Value" £40 (oder £30) nicht übersteigt.

Auch ist ein Vermieter möblierter Räume, der die Miete wöchentlich einzieht, verpflichtet, dem Mieter ein "Rent Book" oder ein ähnliches Dokument zu geben, in dem die Miete und etwaige andere Mietsbedingungen im einzelnen aufgeführt sind, und das ausserdem gewisse gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Erklärungen enthalten muss.

Zum Schluss sei noch erwähnt, dass in Zukunft eine Kündigungsfrist von weniger als vier Wochen unzulässig ist, soweit es sich um Kündigung eines Mietsverhältnisses handelt, selbst wenn die Wohnung oder Wohninheit auf wöchentlicher Basis vermietet ist. Diese Bestimmung bezieht sich auf jedes Mietsverhältnis, und es ist ohne Bedeutung, ob die Wohnung möbliert oder unmöbliert vermietet ist, wann der Mietvertrag ursprünglich abgeschlossen worden ist, und ob sie unter die Mieterschutzgesetze fällt oder nicht. Kein Mieter braucht in Zukunft eine wöchentliche Kündigung zu befürchten!

Obige Ausführungen stellen nur einen groben Umriss der zahlreichen und äusserst komplizierten Bestimmungen des neuen Gesetzes dar. Wir möchten daher nicht versäumen unseren Lesern dringend zu raten, sich in allen Zweifelsfällen von einem Anwalt beraten zu lassen. O.E.F.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### LONDON'S REFUGEE THEATRES

Sir.—May I be allowed to add a few personal remarks to the article "London's Refugee Theatres" in your August issue.

In nearly three big columns the author of the report praises the "Laterndl" and the "Freier Deutscher Kulturbund", giving full credit to his own theatrical ventures. Right. However, only at the very end of his survey is he generous enough to save eight belittling lines for mentioning the "Blue Danube" and me.

Am I wrong when I feel that "Blue Danube" isn't treated too fair and isn't it out of proportion in an article named "London's Refugee Theatres"? Isn't it true that this little theatre surpassed by far all the others in popularity?

No other club theatre had such a lot of ardent admirers, so many friends and followers from all circles, of the whole "emigration" adherents, coming with all the family members and never missing a single programme throughout 12 years! This theatre had no backing from big club-societies like the others, no; "Blue Danube" stood by itself supported only by the everlasting love and fidelity of its friends, i.e., nearly all Jewish refugees!

Be it as it is—or better as it was. As for spiritual uplift, for cheering up and spreading joy and comforting gaiety in the dark days of the war and afterwards, the little "Blue Danube Theatre" will keep Place Number One, not in the survey of Mr. Larsen, but in the memory of many, many of your readers and members, whom I had the privilege very often of giving enjoyment; in whose hearts will still linger a faint glow of past joys remembering the old house in Finchley Road.

Thank you, dear Mr. Editor, for permitting me to say this. My best regards to you and to many of your readers a heart-felt "Good bye, customers!"

PETER HERZ

Vienna I,  
Salvatorgasse 10.

### FELIX MOSCHELES

Readers of the article in the June issue of AJR Information, "German Jews in British Music", may be interested to know that when Ignaz Moscheles, pupil and friend of Beethoven and friend of Mendelssohn, after twenty-four years of wandering in England returned to Germany, he left behind a son, Felix Moscheles.

He and his charming wife lived in Elm Park Road, off the Fulham Road, in Chelsea. They gathered around them a large number of musical and artistic friends. Felix Moscheles was an artist of no mean order but, being a man of independent means, he made Peace his life's work. He was one of the early pioneers in that movement. He was the Secretary of Hodgson Pratt's Arbitration and Peace Association and wrote and addressed meetings for that Society and travelled abroad, founding branches in many countries. He painted where his work took him.

Moscheles was a friend of the Baroness Bertha v. Suttner, whose book, "Lay Down Your Arms", probably did more than anything else to bring home to this country and throughout the world, for it was translated into many languages, the horrors of war and the terrible results that follow on it.

MAJOR W. H. CLOSE.

93 Hillfield Court,  
London, N.W.3.



## DEUTSCHER WIDERSTAND

### Zum 75. Geburtstag von Rudolf Pechel

Am 30. Oktober wird Dr. Rudolf Pechel, der Herausgeber der "Deutschen Rundschau", fruher Berlin, jetzt Stuttgart, 75 Jahre. Ihr Gruender, Julius Rodenberg, nimmt unter den Veteranen deutscher Journalisten juedischer Abstammung und den Vorkaempfern des deutschen Liberalismus einen ehrenvollen Platz ein. Unter der Aegide seiner Nachfolger und Dr. Rudolf Pechels pflegte die Monatsschrift spaeter Gedankengaenge eines geistigen Konservatismus.

Was diese Zeitschrift unter den deutschen Stimmen der oeffentlichen Meinung auszeichnete und uns veranlasst, ihren mutigen Herausgeber, Dr. Rudolf Pechel, an seinem Ehrentag zu gruessen, war ihre Haltung in den Jahren der Gewalt-herrschaft. Wenn Waerung von Menschenwuerde und Rechtlichkeit, Wahrheit und Anstand, Ritterlichkeit und Noblesse konservative Tradition sind, so musste das Treiben des nationalsozialistischen Staates den leidenschaftlichen Widerspruch echter Konservativer herausfordern. Die ueberwaeltigende Mehrheit deutscher Politiker, die sich vor Beginn des Hitlerregimes als Traeger konservativer Ideen ausgaben, schwieg jedoch: und dies schon zu einer Zeit, wo es das junge, tastende Regime noch nicht wagen konnte, ein offenes Wort brutal zu ersticken, haetten es viele gesprochen. In den ersten Wochen nach 1933 sah man in der Frankfurter Zeitung hie und da eine leise Bemerkung der Kritik. Sehr bald aber reiheten sich die deutschen Journalisten als bereite Akteure in den Goebbels-Zirkus ein.

Einer der ganz wenigen, die die Wuerde aufrechter, ihrer Gesinnung treugebliebener Hueter der oeffentlichen Meinung wahrten, war Dr. Rudolf Pechel mit seiner "Deutschen Rundschau". Wer in den Jahren oaelender Monotonie ein verhaltenes Wort kritischer Besinnlichkeit, ein Bekenntnis zum Rechtsstaat und den Werten einer humanitaeren Philosophie lesen wollte, griff zur "Deutschen Rundschau". Hier hatte ein Altmeister bedeutender Journalistik die Kunstmittel wieder belebt, mit denen der klassische deutsche Journalismus eines Ludwig Boerne der hohen Zensur ein Schnippchen zu schlagen pflegte. Damals wusste, wer zu lesen verstand, dass die kritische Revue eines Konzerts nicht der Primadonna, sondern etwa einem missliebigen Minister galt. Damals allerdings stand auf solchen getarnten politischen Kampf nicht die Tortur eines Konzentrationslagers oder gar der Tod, sondern bestenfalls Ausweisung oder Haft.

Als Rudolf Pechel aber im Juni 1934 die Ritualmord-Sondernummer des "Stuermer" der Verachtung preisgab, als er unter dem Deckmantel internationaler Buchkritik im Juli 1940 den "Verfall des Gefuehls fuer sittliche Werte" geisselte oder ueber das "Lob des Scharlatans" schrieb, als er die Glossen "Lebendige Verzauberung" in seinem Blatt einfuehrte und durch den Mund Machiavellis Hitler verdammt, da bedeutete die Veroeffentlichung jedes dieser verdeckten, aber fuer den nur einigermaßen Hellhoerigen doch unmissverstaendlichen tollkuehnen Aneriffe gegen das Terrorregiment eine Gefaehrung der eigenen Person. Den Hoehepunkt journalistischer Kunst, "zwischen den Zeilen zu schreiben", erreichte Pechel mit einer Buchbesprechung "Sibirien", die im September 1937 erschienen ist. Niemals ist das nationalsozialistische Regime mit allen seinen Auswirkungen auch nur aehnlich charakterisiert worden, so lange es existierte. Zum erstenmal sprach hier einer die grossen, kuehnen, gluehenden Worte eines edlen

Hasses und sittlicher Empoerung. Wer diesen Aufsatz damals in Deutschland las, gab fuer die Freiheit seines Schreibers nicht einen Pfifferling mehr. Dass dieser Aufschrei Pechel nicht den Kopf kostete, verdankte er der meisterhaften Kaschierung des Angriffs. In den letzten Saetzen des Aufsatzes hiess es kuehl und sachlich, dass dem Kritiker diese Gedankengaenge beim Lesen eines neuen Buches ueber das bolschewistische System gekommen seien, das er hiermit der Aufmerksamkeit seiner Leser empfehle.

Fuer einen Mann wie Rudolf Pechel verstand es sich von selbst, dass er zum Kreis der Verschworer des 20. Juli 1944 gehoerte und in den Jahren der Verfolgung bedraengten Menschen, unter ihnen auch Juden, half. Sein Kampf endete im Konzentrationslager. Aus ihm ist er gerettet worden zur Freude aller, die sich ihm verbunden fuehlten und ihm fuer die Erhebung Dank wussten, die ihnen in den Jahren bedrueckenden Schweigens sein mutiges Wort brachte. Wir gruessen ihn heute in ergriffener Erinnerung an die Zeit, da seine anklagende Stimme durch die deutsche Kulturnacht aus dem Feuerofen rief.

\* Die hier zitierten und andere Aufsätze sind im Jahre 1948 von Rudolf Pechel gesammelt unter dem Titel "Zwischen den Zeilen" in der Droemer'schen Verlagsanstalt Wiesenthal erschienen.

### DANK UND GELOEBNIS

Lieber Freund Pechel,

Am 30. Oktober werden Sie 75 Jahre alt. (besser jung! Wie schwer ist es, bei Ihrem Leben so erfuellt von Freud und Leid, von Willen und Tat, von Leistung und Erfolg, ein herzhaftes Wort fuer diesen Geburtstag niederzuschreiben! Wie schwierig von einem Menschen ueberhaupt etwas ihn Erkennendes, etwas Gueltiges, auszusagen. Und nun gar ueber dieses bewegte, vielfaeltige, in Hoehen und Tiefen steigende Leben Rudolf Pechels! Aber ist gerade dieses Leben letztlich nicht auf eine einfache Formel zu bringen, wie die ewige schlichte Melodie eines echten Volksliedes? Faellt einem da nicht ein: "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden . . ." ("Einen besseren find't man nit", lieber Freund Pechel!)

Was ist Ihr letztes, wahres Wesen? Wem galt Ihr todesmutiger Kampf im kuehnstem Wort, das eine unerhoerte Tat war, im Reiche des Hoellen-fuersten? Fuer wen streiften Sie jahrelang hindurch Freund Hains' Gewand unheimlich nahe? ("Das ist mir nur dadurch gelungen, dass ich in klarer Erkenntnis meiner Situation mit dem Leben abgeschossen hatte". In Ihrem "Deutschen Widerstand", S.303.) Fuer wen? Fuer den Menschen und seine unsterblichen Rechte! Das, lieber Freund Pechel, wollen wir Ihnen nie vergessen und unendlich dankbar vor Sie an Ihrem Feste glueckwuenschend treten.

Wie die grossbuchstaebige Ueberschrift einer Zeitung den Blick vor allem einfaengt, so wuehlen uns heute noch die mit Worten kaum zu beschreibenden Verbrechen der Naziherrschaft auf. Aber Frau Aja ermahnt: Wir duerfen nicht die zarten Bluemlein zwischen unseren Fuessen zertreten. Die, die sich dem Malstrom des Unheils mit ihrem Leben entgegenstemmten, und nicht nur die Helden vom 20. Juli 1944 verdienen den Lorbeer-kranz, sondern viele Maertyrer schon fruher, von deren Namen "kein Lied singt". Und wie sollen wir erst in Ehren, in Liebe den "unbekannten Helfer" im Herzen tragen, der dem Juden einen Apfel zusteckt, dem verfolgten Sozialisten die Haustuer oeffnet, dem Pfarrer das Messbuch ins K.Z. schmuggelt.

Unser Geburtstageschenck sei das Geloebnis, dem Kaempfer gegen das Unmenschentum und nicht minder dem stillen Helfer taetig dankbar zu sein, sie im Leben und ihren Mut zu ehren und diesen Vorbildern nachzuahmen. Das sollen besonders die tausende beherzigen, die diese Blaetter lesen.

In freundschaftlicher Verbundenheit  
Ihr  
Alfred Wiener.

## ANGLO-JUDAICA

Lord Cohen

The independent Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes, which was set up to assist the Government in the effort to check inflation, has as its Chairman Lord Cohen, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, a prominent figure in Anglo-Jewish communal affairs. He has been President of the London Jewish Board of Guardians and was Chairman of the Tercentenary Council.

Mr. Chaim Raphael, O.B.E., hitherto on the staff of the British Information Service in New York, is the new Chief Press Officer and deputy to the head of the Information Division at the Treasury. From 1932 to 1940 he was Lecturer in Post-Biblical Hebrew at Oxford.

A well-known Leeds barrister, Mr. A. M. Hurwitz, a distinguished figure in local Jewish life, was appointed Recorder of Halifax.

Mr. Isaac Wolfson

A new Oxford professorship—a Chair for the increasingly important study of metallurgy—will be established as a result of a £65,000 grant to the University by Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the Jewish financier. The Chair will bear the donor's name. Mr. Wolfson is also financing an extension of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, whose foundation he laid in the presence of the (Jewish) Lord Mayor and the Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University. He recently set up a £120,000 trust to assist, over the next 15 years, the Playing Field movement in Britain and the Commonwealth.

### Further Epstein Controversy

Sir Jacob Epstein continues to excite controversy. The Government's appointment of him as the sculptor of a Lloyd George memorial statue to be erected in the House of Commons, drew lively protests in Parliament, pointed reference being made particularly to the "horrible example" of his Smuts memorial. The Government was supported by a prominent Socialist, Mr. Anthony Greenwood, who said their choice would enjoy the confidence of many members in all parts of the House.

### Britain and Israel

The late James de Rothschild left £1,200,000 for the erection of a new Knesset building which, he wrote, in an unsigned letter before his death, should "become the symbol in the eyes of all men of the permanence of the State of Israel." The gift will also make the completion of the activities in Israel of the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association (PICA), which was founded in 1882 by the deceased's father, Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

The Arab boycott of Israel was extended to this country when the Iraqi Embassy in London issued an appeal from the General Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, calling upon British firms to co-operate in the boycott campaign. The illegality of the Arab action was denounced by the Secretary-General of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

The Arab case against Israel was argued at an Oxford meeting of the International Liaison Committee of Organisations for Peace Conference, by a former official of the Colonial Office, Mr. K. D. Henderson, representing the Spalding Trust, Oxford.

### Anti-Semitism

At a B.B.C. television Brains Trust on anti-Semitism the view was expressed that in the event of an economic crisis in Britain the Jews were unlikely to serve as scapegoats, because they were now participating in a greater variety of trades.

Some concern was caused when a well-known landmark on the main London-Brighton road was daubed with huge swastikas and such slogans as "Jews Out", "Hitler Was Right", and "To British and German Dead in Jewish War 1939-1945".

The Coventry City Council rescinded their own resolution, passed three years ago, in support of the anti-Shechita campaign.

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## DIE HOLLAENDERS

### Geschichte einer Kuenstlerfamilie

Ich glaube die deutschen Juden sind die einzige Gemeinschaft der Welt, die in drei Generationen vom armseligsten Hausierer zur höchsten Geistigkeit aufstieg. Hintergrund dieses Aufstiegs war die jahrtausende alte Schulung des Geistes durch das Studium der Thora—so wie die überragende Stellung der Schotten in der Regierung der Britischen Inseln ebenfalls durch die 400 Jahre ältere Schulpflicht in Schottland sich erklärt. Hintergrund war der Aufstieg Deutschlands in den 40 Friedensjahren von 1870 bis 1914. Hintergrund war auch das Zusammentreffen des jüdischen Spezial-Optimismus mit dem allgemeinen Optimismus des 19. Jahrhunderts. Ich kenne aber keinen erstaunlicheren Fall als den der hochbegabten Familie Holländer.

Der Urgrossvater der jetzt lebenden vierten Generation ging mit dem Packen von Dorf zu Dorf, war ein Hausierer und erfror in den schlesischen Wäldern. Sein Sohn Isaak war hochbegabt und ein Original dazu. Er wurde ein Privatgelehrter, der vierzehn Sprachen sprach. Er gab allen seinen Kindern Namen, die mit Al anfangen, damit man ihn den Allvater nennen konnte, darunter war der Musiker Alexis Holländer, der Gründer des Cäcilienvereins in Berlin, der noch an seinem achtzigsten Geburtstag sein eigenes Klavierkonzert in der Singakademie vortrug. Alfred Holländer war Professor am Grauen Kloster, Algonde heiratete Legationsrat Kaiser, der Hauslehrer bei Kaiser Friedrich war und der erste Sekretär des ersten deutschen Kolonialamts. Von Alkuin und Alwine konnte ich nichts in Erfahrung bringen, aber Alma heiratete einen Herrn Haas in London und war Klavierlehrerin bei der Queen Victoria. Alle diese Al's waren getauft.

Isaak aber sorgte auch dafür, dass sein Bruder Siegmund zu einer Zeit, wo für die Juden noch Aufenthalts- und Berufserlaubnis nötig war, Arzt in Leobschütz in Oberschlesien werden konnte. Dieser Siegmund war ein Schöngest, betrunken vom Fortschrittsglauben, vom verwegenen Optimismus der Epoche. Der Sohn des erfrorenen Hausierers las die griechischen und römischen Autoren wie spätere Generationen die Morgenzeitung. Er erwartete, dass alle seine Kinder grosse Leute würden, und so nannte er den Ältesten, von dem er hoffte, dass er ein grosser Staatsmann würde, Gustav Adolf, den Zweiten, von dem er hoffte, dass er ein Schriftsteller würde, Viktor Hugo und den Dritten, von dem er hoffte, er würde ein Musiker, Felix Mendelssohn. Bei der achten Tochter aber machte er seiner Enttäuschung Luft und nannte sie Helene Wiegottwill was aus Jean Paul stammt. Derart mit fliegenden Fahnen stürzte sich die erste Generation der emanzipierten Juden, die um 1820 Geborenen, in die sie umgebende Kultur. Siegmund hatte dreizehn Kinder, was wahrscheinlich ungemein zum Aufstieg der Familie beitrug. Die eine der Töchter ging zu einem Onkel, der in Berlin Blusen fabrizierte und lud nach einigen Jahren ihren Vater und ihre Geschwister ein, nach Berlin zu übersiedeln. "Was", so schrieb sie, "soll aus den Geschwistern in Leobschütz werden"?

#### Von Leobschütz nach Berlin

Es war der eiseige Winter des Krieges 1870/71 als die riesige Familie nach Berlin kam. Die Schwester hatte alles vorbereitet wie eine gute Fee. Sie hatte eine Elfzimmerwohnung in der Oranienstrasse 101—102 genommen, geräumiger als ein praktischer Arzt und Geburtshelfer sie brauchte. Der Einzug in diese Wohnung war eine Art von Verwandlung zu Glanz und Schimmer, wie ihn kein Hollywood-Märchen besser schildern kann. Von einem Häuschen in Leobschütz kamen sie in ein wunderschönes Haus, das von Knoblauch neu errichtet war, der vorzügliche Architekt, der auch die Synagoge in der Oranienburgerstrasse gebaut hat. Das riesige Esszimmer war pompejanisch rot tapeziert und hatte einen schwarzen Fries mit den handwerkenden Putten der pompejanischen Wandmalereien. An den Wänden standen schwarze Renaissancemöbel "wie Orgeln aufragend". Der Tisch, man kann schon sagen die Tafel, war für fünfzehn Personen gedeckt. Aber während der Vater freundlich-überlegen von seinen klugen

Kindern "Un-praktischer Arzt und Geburtshelfer" genannt wurde, war die Mutter eminent tüchtig und die offenbar ebenso tüchtige Tochter hatte damit gerechnet, dass die Mutter Pensionäre nehmen würde. Das tat sie auch, und nie setzte man sich unter 20 Personen zu Tisch. Die Mutter gründete zusammen mit Lina Morgenstern den ersten Berliner Hausfrauenverein, in dem sie sich als ausgezeichnete Rednerin hervortat.

An einem der ersten Abende in Berlin gingen sie in ein Konzert, und da wurde der Vater herausgerufen, ein Patient wäre gekommen. Er eilte zurück in die Oranienstrasse und tatsächlich war ein Patient da.

So begann die Praxis des Herrn Siegmund Holländer, eine bescheidene Praxis, mit der er 13 Kinder bescheiden grossziehen konnte. Aber was brauchten sie viel? Konnte es etwas Anregeres, etwas Beglückenderes geben, als 18 junge Menschen, die sich täglich sehen, die täglich ihre Erfahrungen und Hoffnungen und alle künstlerischen Ereignisse besprechen konnten. Unter den Pensionären befand sich auch ein wunderbar aussehender Jüngling, der spätere Schauspieler Hans Olden als er noch Oppenheim hiess. Er verliebte sich in eines der Holländerschen Mädchen, die seine Liebesbriefe auf Taschentücher aufnahm. Eines Abends wurde Doktor Holländer wieder aus dem Theater geholt. Ein Schuss war gefallen. Der junge Olden lag in seinem Blut, den aufgeschlagenen Werther neben sich. Seine Mutter, Frau Oppenheim, kam aus einer Gesellschaft im grossen Abendkleid. Die Schriftsteller Balder und Rudolf Olden waren seine Söhne. Die wunderbar schöne Schwester von Hans Olden wurde Fürstin Liechtenstein und seine ebenso schöne Tochter Gräfin Seilern, die jetzt in Argentinien lebt. Im gleichen Haus wie Holländers lebte auch der Rabbiner Landsberger, dessen Sohn Hans Land später ein S. Fischerscher Romanautor wurde. Es muss schon toll anregend im Hause Holländer zugegangen sein.

#### Musiker und Schriftsteller

Der Doktor unterrichtete seinen Sohn Gustav (Gustav Adolf) in der Geige bis er reif für Joseph Joachim war. Er übernahm später das Sternsche Konservatorium. Es hatte 200 Schüler. Als er 1915 mit 60 Jahren starb, waren es 2.000, und es war eine wesentliche Institution des Berliner musikalischen Lebens geworden.

Der zum Dichter bestimmte Viktor Hugo schrieb viele Operetten und war Dirigent am Metropoltheater in dessen glanzvollster Zeit. Er schrieb auch eine Oper, die in China spielt, ein bisschen blutrünstig war—sie entstand zur Zeit der Cavalleria Rusticana—aber in Breslau und Berlin aufgeführt wurde. Er war auch Kapellmeister in London am Coronetheater.

Felix Mendelssohn Holländer war eine der grossen Personen des Reinhardt'schen Theaters. Max Reinhardt's Dramaturg, seine rechte Hand. Dabei hatte er damit angefangen, Otto Brahm, bisher Kritiker an der Vossischen Zeitung, die Nachfolge L'Arronges am Deutschen Theater anzuraten, was Brahm auch tat und hier 10 Jahre nur den Naturalismus pflegte bis er das Lessingtheater übernahm. Ein zweiter Rat war ebenso folgenreich. Als Emanuel Reicher, der grosse Schauspieler, als Leiter der dramatischen Schule des Stern'schen Konservatoriums ausschied, wandte sich Professor Gustav Holländer an seinen Bruder Felix um Rat. Er empfahl ihm den jungen Reinhardt. Es waren dann Holländer und Arthur Kabane, die Reinhardt veranlassten in seinem kurz vorher eröffneten ersten Theater, dem Kleinen Theater 1902 Strindbergs "Rausch", Wildes "Salome", Wedekinds "Erdgeist" und schliesslich 1903 Maxim Gorkis "Nachtasyl" zu geben. Holländer veranlasste und inszenierte auch die Aufführung der "Candida" am 3. März 1904—die Uraufführung eines Shaw in Deutschland. Von nun an ging jedes neue Stück von Shaw von der Schumannstrasse aus in das deutsche Repertoire über. Felix Holländer brachte den Mystiker Strindberg, den Symboliker Maeterlinck, den jungen Hugo von Hofmannsthal zuerst auf die Bühne. Er versuchte es auch mit Schmidtbonn, Emil Strauss, Halbe, Arno Holz, Greiner, Ruederer, Reicke, Beer-

Hofmann und Vollmöller ohne viel Erfolg. Von den zeitgenössischen Deutschen schlugen nur Ludwig Thoma und Sternheim ein. Und Nestroy und Kotzebue und Niebergall, diese Autoren des längstvergangenen Biedermeiers waren riesige Kassenerfolge. Der Einfluss Holländers auf die 20 grossen Jahre des deutschen Theaters kann garnicht abgeschätzt werden.

Felix Holländer schrieb auch Romane. Einer "Unser Haus" schildert Oranienstrasse 101/102. Er ist für den heutigen Geschmack zu sensationell aufgemacht, und ich kann eher Helene Wiegottwill Lehmann verstehen, die den Roman nicht gedruckt haben wollte als den bedeutenden Felix Holländer, der darauf bestand. Die Hauptpersonen des Romans sind Helene Holländer-Lehmann, unsere Mitemigrantin, fast möchte ich sie als Bundeschwester bezeichnen, und ihre zwei reichen Hausgenossen. Die luden Helene ein, sie in ihrem Ballstaat zu bewundern. Neidlos sah Helene die rosa Träume. Aber als sie in ihre Wohnung zurückkam, wurde ihr ein Paket überreicht, in dem lag ein ebensolcher Traum in hellblau mit allem was dazugehört, mit Ansteckblume und Tanzschuhen und langen zartfarbenen Lederhandschuhen. Die gute Fee, ihre älteste Schwester, hatte es ihr geschickt, damit auch sie auf den Ball gehen konnte. Sie heiratete später Feodor Lehmann, einen Börsenmakler und bedeutenden Chemiker. Er experimentierte mit Seetang, dessen ungenutzte Mengen am Strand von Helgoland sein wissenschaftliches 19. Jahrhundert-Gemüt erregt hatten. Erst liess er sich einen daraus hergestellten Leim patentieren und erfand schliesslich ein Celloloid aus Seetang, das das erste Patent auf ein plastisches Material wurde.

#### Eine "hostess" in London

Frau Lehmann ist jetzt 95 Jahre alt und sieht aus wie 75. Sie hat noch an ihrem neunzigsten Geburtstag eine Rede vor 100 Personen gehalten. Sie sagt, dass ihr Leben nur Sonnenschein war. Sieht man sie an, so glaubt man es ihr, man glaubt, sie müsse eine Prima Donna gewesen sein, eine strahlende Schönheit der spätviktorianischen Epoche, aber ein altes Foto zeigt ein Durchschnittsgesicht. Jetzt mit 95 ist es ein Gesicht, das der Geist, die Güte, der Glanz eines sehr herrlichen, ganz sorglosen Lebens geformt haben. Ihr Sohn Viktor Lehmann schrieb ihr 1933 "Es wird sich furchtbares in Deutschland abspielen", und überredete sie nach England zu kommen. Die ganze frühe Emigration, besonders soweit sie zur Theater- und Musikwelt gehörte, ging durch ihr Haus. Sie war die "hostess" der Emigration. Als der Krieg ausbrach, arbeitete sie fürs Rote Kreuz. Sie liest, sie schreibt, sie sieht gut, sie hört. Nichts fehlt ihr. Ein Bein, das sie sich mit 93 Jahren brach, ist wieder geheilt. Aber "wissen Sie seitdem bin ich eine Ruine". Aber das ist fast ironisch, denn noch immer kommt Elena Gerhardt, kommt, was es sonst an deutschen Musikern in London gibt und all die vielen Menschen, denen sie die ersten Jahre des permit-losen (paid or unpaid), des wohnungslosen Daseins, des "geschaarten" Badezimmers, des Gasrings erleichtert hat.

Aber selbst mit dieser grossen Dame sind nicht alle Holländers aufgezählt. Eine Schwester der Frau Lehmann heiratete den Friedens-Nobelpreisträger Alfred H. Fried, eine andre den Bruder des Philosophen Lasson—und erinnern wir uns nicht Alle an die liebenswerte Dame, die im "Hot Pot", dem British Restaurant in der Belsize Avenue an der Kasse sass und allein durch ihr Dasein eine Wohltätigkeitsinstitution zu einer jüdischen gesellschaftlichen Angelegenheit machte? Sie war eine Tochter von Professor Gustav Holländer, und ihr Sohn ist der ausgezeichnete Regisseur Walter Hertner, ein würdiger Enkel des alten Sternschen Konservatoriums-Direktors, der nur zu jung war als Hitler kam, um sich noch in Deutschland einen Namen gemacht zu haben und sein Talent in der Stille des B.B.C. verwertet. Ein anderer ist der Sohn Viktor Holländers, Friedrich, dessen song für die Marlene Dietrich: "Ich bin von Kopf bis Fuss auf Liebe eingestellt" ihm und Marlene Weltruim brachte. Friedrich ging nach Hollywood und komponierte die Musik für 150 Filme! Jetzt hat er aber wieder mit einer Revue über die Psychoanalyse: "Hoppla aufs Sofa" in München einen gigantischen Erfolg, einen Erfolg, der einen Schwarzhandel mit Eintrittskarten in sich schliesst.

In London aber sitzt seine fast hundertjährige Tante und erinnert sich an Alles und Alle aus dem glanzvollen halben Jahrhundert in Berlin zwischen 1880 und 1933.



Egon Larsen

## THE CASE OF PROFESSOR KANTOROWICZ

### Tragedy of the Communist Intellectual

"This is no ordinary turncoat", was the headline of a leading West German paper over its report on the defection of Professor Alfred Kantorowicz, the literary historian and writer, from the DDR. The renegade professor is indeed no common or garden *Ueberläufer* (odd, isn't it, that the English language has no precise equivalent of the word!) His case cannot be compared with that of some athlete or musician who sees a better professional chance in the Western world, or with that of a Nekrassov-type politician who has all the low-down on his former comrades and is prepared to sell it in the form of books and film scenarios to the highest bidder. No; the case of Kantorowicz is the tragedy of the Communist intellectual, and his story is typical of an entire generation.

Born in 1899, he was among those for whom, as Kästner put it, "the Great War replaced the summer holidays". It was the lasting impression of his formative years. When he joined the Communist Party in 1931 he did so to help prevent another war, and to bring about "a new society in which social justice and personal liberty are well balanced" (I am quoting from his talk over Radio Free Berlin on August 22). In Mannheim he had found a nice little niche as the literary editor of a good provincial newspaper.

Then to Berlin. He was among those who were rounded up by the Nazis in the "artists' block" in Friedenau in February, 1933. He emigrated after his release. And then came the challenge of Spain. May of us said: "We ought to do something". Kantorowicz did something. He joined the International Brigade and fought.

He escaped again in 1940 from France to America where he spent the war years. He returned to East Berlin—a matter of course for a Communist writer—in 1947. But in that critical year when the Iron Curtain came down with a bang he founded a periodical, "Ost und West", dedicated to a free discussion of problems that mattered to German intellectuals on both sides. It did not survive, and for a man of his conviction there was no other way but to throw in his lot with Pieck, Ulbricht, and Grotewohl, still "in the desperate hope that all these excesses of brutality, stupidity, violence, and injustice, that this mire of lies, this strangulation of spiritual freedom might yet turn out to be no more than the convulsions of a period of transition".

He remained, therefore, loyal, and he was rewarded by being given numerous positions, including a university chair for German literature, the directorships of the Germanistic Institute and the Heinrich Mann Archive, to mention only a few. He had settled comfortably, with a private library of 8,000 volumes, in his attractive villa, and with an income in the top bracket of the DDR intelligentsia. To many who envied him it seemed an easy life. All he had to do was refrain from teaching or writing what was not supposed to be taught or written; make an occasional public speech and sign this or that resolution.

The revolt of June 17, 1953, was a nasty jolt for many of the "old" Communists, and Kantorowicz must have begun to wonder whether the price he was paying for his life as a loyalist was not, after all, too high. Then came the famous Twentieth Congress, with Khrushchev's secret speech and all those high hopes of liberalisation. It was then that Kantorowicz wrote a courageous—if still somewhat ambiguous—article in the *Berliner Zeitung* (14.6.56):

"We all learnt from Heinrich Mann, at the beginning of our exile, a lesson which is still valid—that the motto 'better to be *gleichgeschaltet* than *ausgeschaltet*' may do for a banker but never for a writer. . . . No, for us it is better to be excluded, to keep silent for years, perhaps for life, than to chime in with the powers-that-be. . . . A writer who speaks, for reasons of convenience, for those in power even when they abuse it, loses his status. He should keep silent; but his silence will speak for him".

He tried to keep silent. When they came and asked him for his signature to the so-called "Hungarian Resolution", the slavish declaration of loyalty to the Ulbricht régime drawn up by the Writers' Association after the terrible events in Hungary, he refused to sign. "That sounds easier than it was", Kantorowicz said in his radio talk. "They besieged me, they pressed me hard, they threatened me . . ."

He went even further. He wrote to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee suggesting Georg Lukacz, the Hungarian literary historian and philosopher who had served in the short-lived Nagy government, as a candidate for the Nobel Prize. From then on he knew he was in danger of arrest; a new wave of terror against nonconformist intellectuals had begun. There were even rumours that he had already been imprisoned.

These last months of waiting and wavering must have been nerve-racking. It was not just a case of deciding whether to escape—escape again as he had done before. You only have to take the underground from East Berlin to West Berlin, and you are safe. On the other hand what he would have to leave behind was not just an outwardly easy life, a beautiful villa, a valuable library, a collection of autographed letters, and a number of comfortable jobs. It was a quarter of a century of a man's politically conscious life, of his most cherished beliefs and hopes. And even on that little underground journey he would carry the painful knowledge that he himself "had contributed, if only to an infinitesimal degree, to bring about exactly the things I had believed to be fighting against—the exploitation of the workers, the spiritual enslavement of the intelligentsia, the wanton rule of a clique of unworthy people who prostitute the very essence of Socialism as the Nazis prostituted the name of Germany", says Kantorowicz. "I could no longer close my eyes to the almost mythical phenomenon that whilst we had been fighting Fascist barbarism for freedom and justice, Fascism and barbarism had risen again behind our very backs!"

Here is, in one sentence, the whole tragedy of a generation. The man who speaks is not an opportunist trying to get over to the more prosperous side as long as the Berlin underground is still operating and renegades are still news: here is a bourgeois Jewish intellectual who has at last understood that he has not changed, nor the ideal of Socialism in which he has believed, but his former comrades—that they have made an abomination of that ideal, and established a "dictatorship of the petty party official", as he calls it, as soon as they were in power.

Why, then, may we ask, do they not all draw the same consequences, the honest believers in old-fashioned Socialism, as a means of bringing about a more just society? Why do not the majority of East German intellectuals take that trip on the Berlin underground? I think the ugly truth is that they know that their only claim to a career as writers or professors is their loyalty to the régime, whatever its crimes; since the death of Brecht there is not one outstanding figure discernible, apart perhaps from Arnold Zweig, who seems to be past caring. Many of the rest are petty party officials themselves. There are no more Kantorowicz among them. Or are there?

## Old Acquaintances

**Home News:**—Hans May has gone to Vienna to write the music for Ernst Neubach's new film.—Arnold Marlé is in the British film "The Abominable Snowman".—Dorothea Gotfurt is translating the novel "We are Seven" into German; Josef Somlo's new production is based on it.—Paul Tabori has gone to Tokyo to attend the P.E.N. congress; Richard Friedenthal is representing the German section there.—Karl Otten's new play "Der Oel-Komplex" will be published by Lechte-Verlag in West Germany.—Hanns Eisler did the score for "The Witches of Salem", a French film produced in East Germany, currently being shown at the Academy here, based on Arthur Miller's "Crucible".—Walter Rilla's new book "Herrlich wie am ersten Tag" is to be published by Kindler in Munich.—The Austrian section of the B.B.C. will soon cease broadcasting.—Dr. Kurt Pinthus, of New York, passed through London on his way to the Continent.—Peter Zadek will produce James Forsyth's "The Pier" on I.T.V. on October 6.

**Elisabeth Bergner is sixty:**—The German reference books survived Hitler and the war; so we have to believe Elisabeth Bergner is already sixty though, to look at her, nobody would think it is true. She came to Berlin via Vienna and Munich in the early 'twenties, and became famous overnight by playing a small part in Bronnen's "Vatermord"—by the way, the part of a young boy. La Bergner took the lead in Berstl's "Lasterhafte Herr Tschu" first and never stopped her rise to fame until Hitler took over. In films like "Nju", "Ariane" and "Der traumende Mund", to name only a few, and on the stage in "Saint Joan", "Romeo und Julia" (the latter her only flop), and O'Neill's "Seltsames Zwischenspiel", she proved her art and genius. She was one of the first to come to England, where she quickly made a name for herself on the screen and in the theatre. Bridie wrote "The Boy David" especially for her, and left her part of his fortune when he died. During the war she lived in the States, and returned afterwards to England, but was unable to establish her old reputation again. But in Germany where she appeared in "Deep Blue Sea" and an O'Neill play she is again a big name.

**Milestones:**—The Viennese composer of songs and operettas Robert Stolz celebrated his 75th birthday last month whilst preparing his new ice show "Sylvia". He is coming to London for the first night of "Kleiner Schwindel in Paris", which Peter Brook will produce. Though not a Jew, Stolz went into exile to the States, where he mainly conducted, and returned a few years ago to Austria.—Also 75 years old is a man Stolz worked with in his youth: Hubert Marischka, the well-known tenor and director of "Theater an der Wien" who is not yet retired.—Carl Boese, for forty years producer of popular German films, is 70 years old and still going strong.—Jo Lederer is 50 years old. Jo lives in London, where she worked for the Foreign Office after the war. Born in Vienna she started as secretary of the late Balder Olden and made a name for herself at twenty by writing the best seller "Das Maedchen George". She also scripted "Drei Tage Liebe" for Albers and Kaethe Dorsch before she left Germany in 1933.

**Obituary:** Kaethe Erlholtz, the unforgettable *diseuse* and wife of composer Rudolf Nelson, died aged 80 in Amsterdam, where she lived since 1933 and appeared for the last time before the war.—The Prague-born author Leo Perutz died in Bad Ischl, aged 72. He lived in Israel during the Hitler years. Among his many novels "Wohn rollst Du Aepfelchen?" became a best-seller in the 'twenties.—Carry Hess, the once well-known photographer in Frankfurt, died aged 68 in Chur; her sister Nini perished in a concentration camp.

**News from Everywhere:**—Paulette Goddard will become Mrs. E. M. Remarque in St. Moritz around Christmas time.—Billy Wilder, the director of "Love in the Afternoon", who started as a gigolo in Berlin's "Eden Hotel", will produce a musical on Broadway, based on the Sherlock Holmes' stories.—Gustaf Gruendgens will direct and star in John Osborne's "The Entertainer".—Viktor de Kowa will take the part of Mephisto in "Faust" at Vienna's Burg.—Ernst Deutsch will take the part of Shylock in Düsseldorf.

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## EX-GERMAN JEWS IN THE NEWS

### PROFESSOR HERMANN ZONDEK 70

Professor Dr. Hermann Zondek, the famous physician, celebrated his 70th birthday in Jerusalem on September 4th.

Prior to his emigration, Professor Zondek was director of the Urban Hospital in Berlin and Professor at the Berlin University. Since his arrival in Israel, he has been head of the Bikur Cholim Hospital in Jerusalem.

Professor Zondek is an authority on glandular diseases and is the author of a standard work in that field. He also represents Israel on the International Society of Internal Medicine.

### HAMBURG HONOURS BALLIN

On August 15th, the centenary of Albert Ballin's birth, the city of Hamburg paid generous tribute to one of the greatest figures in the history of German shipping. All newspapers and all periodicals connected with the port of Hamburg published long articles describing and extolling the work and achievement of the former Director-General of the Hamburg-Amerika Line.

On the morning of that day, all members of the executive of the shipping company visited the Ohlsdorf cemetery, where Ballin's tomb was decorated with flowers. All pensioners of the firm received a gift of money. The former Senator for Economic Affairs, Dr. Peter Stubmann, a close collaborator of Ballin's, published a book in memory of his former chief, on behalf of the Hamburg authorities. A special stamp also commemorated the day.

On behalf of the Hanseatic city, Ernst Plate, the senator responsible for the port, placed a wreath of laurels at the tomb at Ohlsdorf. The two chairmen of the Hamburg society for Christian-Jewish co-operation and Ballin's grand-daughter together with her two sons, also visited the grave. Wreaths were sent by the Federal Minister of Transport and the Association of German ship owners.

### EINSTEIN DRIVE IN PRINCETON

A street in Princeton, New Jersey, has been named Einstein Drive in memory of Dr. Albert Einstein, the physicist and mathematician, who lived in Princeton from 1933 until his death in 1955.

Einstein Drive is located near the Institute for Advanced Study, where Dr. Einstein taught. About a quarter of a mile long, the drive is the principal street in a housing project being developed for 106 members of the Institute.

### GERMAN-JEWISH DOCTOR WINS EISTEDDFOD PRIZE

Dr. Vernon Bernfeld, a native of Leipzig, who now works in the specialist service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, is also an accomplished flautist. Just recently he won the prize for the solo flute competition at the Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod at Llangefni. He was a member of the orchestra of the Pontypridd Educational Settlement and later of the orchestra of the Cardiff College of Music and Drama. In addition to this, Dr. Bernfeld has considerable knowledge of the Welsh language and history.

### JAMES FRANCK 75

The Nobel Prize winner and former professor at Goettingen University, James Franck, celebrated his 75th birthday in Chicago. The famous physicist was born in Hamburg; he studied at Heidelberg and Berlin and, in 1917, was appointed chief of a department at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut at Dahlem. In 1920 he became a professor at Goettingen University and director of the Institute of Physics. His research, together with Gustav Hertz, into the structure of atoms and molecules was an important contribution to the development of nuclear science. He received the Nobel Prize for this in 1925. In America where, after his emigration in 1933, he first taught at Hopkins University in Baltimore and later at the University of Chicago, he specially worked in the field of biophysics. In 1953, exactly 20 years after his emigration, he was made a freeman of Goettingen on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the town. Two years later, as an act of restitution, he was given the rank of professor in ordinary of his university.

### MOZART-RING FOR BRUNO WALTER

In Beverley Hills (California), Bruno Walter received the Mozart-ring, the highest Austrian honour for musicians. The golden ring, studded with diamonds, was given to Walter by the Austrian Consul-General.

### FEUCHTWANGER'S PRIZE

Lion Feuchtwanger has given the Prize of DM. 3,000 for literature recently awarded to him by the city of Munich, to the Schutzverband deutscher Schriftsteller and the students' magazine "Profil".

### YOUNG LAWYER HEADS REFORM TEMPLE

Ulrich Schweitzer, a 37-year-old Berlin-born lawyer, has been named President of the Westchester Reform Temple in Hartsdale, New York. Mr. Schweitzer went to the United States at the age of 16 and graduated from the New York University School of Law in 1945. Since 1955 he has been a corporate attorney for the New York Central Railroad.

### ANNE FRANK HOUSE

#### German Girls Send Flowers

As already reported, the house in Prinsengracht, in Amsterdam, where Anne Frank lived, will be converted into an international youth centre.

A few weeks ago, two German school mistresses went there and left a bouquet of carnations in the tiny attic, with the dedication: "In memory of Anne Frank—on behalf of the 8th Form of the Dreilindenschule in Berlin-Wannsee".

### JEWS IN BERLIN

According to the latest figures, the Jewish community in West Berlin has 4,953 members.

### YOUTHFUL OCTOGENARIAN

Oberkantor Magnus Davidsohn's many friends and admirers will join with us in extending sincerest congratulations to him on the occasion of his 80th birthday on November 2nd. His whole life has been inseparably bound up with the German-Jewish community, both before and after its dispersion.

He was born in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, the son of the Chazan of that community. Although his father wanted him to become a merchant, he felt the urge to take up his father's vocation. Magnus Davidsohn studied in Berlin and one of his teachers, whose memory he cherishes most dearly, was Professor Abraham Berliner.

At the instigation of Angelo Neumann, the director of the German Theatre in Prague, he was given an appointment at that theatre. However, after three years, he received a call as a Chazan to Gleiwitz.



The turning point of his career was the opening of the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue in 1912, the largest synagogue in the Western part of Berlin. Magnus Davidsohn was selected out of 73 applicants, and the Berlin Jewish community certainly showed much vision and understanding in choosing him. He served at the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue for 27 years, during its affluent days in Imperial Germany, right up to its final destruction by the Nazis. The late Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck was the Rabbi of the synagogue, and Davidsohn's long-standing association with that great man is something of which he will always be proud and grateful.

When he was forced to leave Germany he did not resign himself to his fate but, though no longer young in years, he had the strength and initiative to embark on a new career as the Chazan of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation in London. The tasks of this community of immigrants was bound to go beyond that of an ordinary well-established congregation, and his unlimited devotion was, to a large extent, responsible for the fact that the congregation became a genuine spiritual home for its members. He went into retirement in 1956.

For a man of such varied interests and accomplishments, however, retirement does not mean rest. Magnus Davidsohn carries on doing research into Jewish subjects of various kinds, and is a contributor to many journals. We wish him many years of undiminished interest and vigour.

Theodor Herzl Society  
on  
**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22**  
at 8.15 p.m.  
at  
Zion House, 57, Eton Avenue, N.W.3  
**DR. W. ROSENSTOCK**  
will talk on  
**The Social Structure  
of Anglo-Jewry  
as seen by a German Jew**  
Dr. F. E. FALK in the Chair

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# PERSONALIA

## AWARD FOR MR. A. SCHOYER

Mr. Adolf Schoyer, one of the founders of the AJR and its Chairman for many years, was awarded the Federal German Cross of Merit, First Class, on the occasion of his 85th birthday. To mark the occasion, a reception was held under the auspices of the Jewish community in Berlin, when the presentation was made to him by Senator Lipschitz, in the name of Federal President Heuss.

In his address Senator Lipschitz referred to Mr. Schoyer's long-standing services as a well-known figure both in Germany's economic life before 1933 and in the Jewish field. "He might be considered as a true representative of the unique synthesis between Jewish and Prussian tradition which we experienced in previous times in Berlin, and of which we were always proud", Senator Lipschitz said.

The Chairman, Mr. Heinz Galinski, presented Mr. Schoyer with two silver candelabra, on behalf of the Jewish community.

The function was attended by representatives of the Berlin authorities and of Jewish organisations, including URO and the B'nai B'rith Lodge.

Mr. Schoyer, deeply moved, expressed appreciation of the honours bestowed on him.

## RICHARD PREUSS HONOURED

The Chairman of the Ehrengericht of the Berlin Jewish community, Generalstaatsanwalt i.R. Dr. Richard Preuss, was awarded the Great Cross of the Federal Order of Merit. Preuss has just celebrated his 70th birthday.

## SENATSPRAESIDENT FRANKEN 70

Every Jew from Dusseldorf remembers how Josef Franken from the moment he became a Landgerichtsrat in that city, took an active part in the life of the Jewish community. After 1933 he was one of the founders of the Jewish school. In 1939 he emigrated to Palestine where he was unable to work in the field of his beloved jurisprudence. On his return to Germany in 1951, he was appointed Senatspraesident. He has never ceased to take a serious interest in Jewish affairs.

## MARTIN ALTERTHUM 70

Mr. Martin Alterthum recently reached the age of 70 years. He was a High Court judge in Dessau and, at the same time, took a leading part in the work of the Jewish congregation and of the Zionist local group of that town. In 1933 he went to Leipzig, where he took over a responsible position in the relief and emigration work organised for the Jews in Saxony. In 1938 he emigrated to Palestine, and is associated with the Solidaritätswerk and various other causes for the benefit of Jews from Germany.

## RABBI DR. I. ROESEL

Rabbi Dr. Isert Roesel recently died in New York at the age of 74. He was born in Rawitsch and, from 1912 to 1939, was Rabbi in Tilsit. In this capacity he also took a leading part in the regional work of various Jewish organisations.

## LEONHARD FRANK 75

Leonhard Frank celebrated his 75th birthday in Munich, where he has lived since his return from the States in 1950. The generation which grew up during the first war, was greatly impressed by his short stories "Der Mensch ist gut", a book, by the way, not yet republished, probably—because its pacifism does not conform with politics around Bonn. Born in Wuerzburg Frank has written since 1914. Best known among his novels are "Die Raueberbande" and "Ochsenfurter Maennerquartett"; they belong to the great works of contemporary literature. In his autobiography "Links, wo das Herz ist", also published in England, the author gives an account of his life-long struggle against German militarism. Though he lives in West Germany, he is more popular in the Eastern part, where he received the National Prize two years ago. The white-haired man with the lean face does not resemble a manual worker, as he once was. It is significant that Frank's latest play "Wenn es dunkel ist, wird Licht angezündet" is still not produced in Germany. The play tells the story of a Jewish girl returned from exile to her home town, where the murderers of her parents live unpunished. Leonard Frank is a humanist, pacifist, idealist and, almost, an optimist.

## FRITZ JOEDE 70

Professor Fritz Joede, the Director of the International Institute for Youth and Folk-Music in Trossingen, recently reached the age of 70 years. His activities in reviving folk-music have made an impact, especially within the youth movement in Germany before the war.



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# OBITUARY

## SIGISMUND FREYHAN

Sigismund Freyhan, the painter, recently died in London at the age of 80. In Breslau his portraits and landscapes had made him famous. He emigrated to London in 1938, where he often exhibited his work in well-known galleries. Many famous people were among his sitters. Shortly before his death he had finished a series of water-colours representing biblical scenes.

## GRETE ASCHER

Miss Grete Ascher, who died in Jerusalem in August at the age of 64, was a highly esteemed member of the German-Jewish community of Israel. She was the proprietor of a well-known hotel in Rehavya which, apart from being run in the best Central European tradition, was also the centre of numerous social and cultural activities. Miss Ascher's vivid interest in all human affairs and her warm-hearted approach, brought her not only innumerable friends but also made her a popular figure in Jerusalem life—she was almost an "institution". Her death is deeply regretted by many friends all over the world.

## PROFESSOR MARTIN ELSAESSER

Professor Martin Elsaesser, one of the best-known pioneers of modern architecture, died in Stuttgart at the age of 74. From 1912 to 1920 he was a professor at the Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart; he then became the director of the Kunstgewerbeschule in Cologne and, in 1925, was appointed Stadtbaudirektor in Frankfurt. After 1933 he designed famous buildings in Italy and Turkey. After the war he taught at the Technische Hochschule in Munich. At the same time he worked as an architect in Stuttgart, where he rebuilt and enlarged the Gustav-Siegle house which was destroyed during the war. Elsaesser believed in a combination of good tradition and sensible modernity.

## HELENE HURWITZ-STRANZ

Mrs. Helene Hurwitz-Stranz passed away recently in London. She was born in Berlin in 1889, the daughter of a well-known lawyer. Having studied at the Sozialen Frauenschule under Dr. Alice Salomon and Gertrud Bäumer, she took a leading part in the work of the Nationalen Frauendienst, established when the First World War broke out. Her book "War Widows and Their Destiny" and a two-volume collection of German welfare laws, reflected her experiences during these years.

In 1923 she was appointed Beisitzerin of the Reichsversorgungsgesetz, and was the first woman to hold such a position. After her emigration to London, she also assisted others, and especially helped people to get admission into this country. She was always anxious to maintain contacts with social workers from Germany now residing in England.

Both Helene Hurwitz-Stranz's former colleagues and those people who benefited from her activities, will remember this warm-hearted woman with gratitude and respect.

## FRED RANSOME

Mr. Fred Ransome died in London at the beginning of September at the age of 65. He prepared for the Bar in London before the First World War, but had to return to Germany when war broke out. He made a name for himself in Berlin as a translator and court interpreter. After Hitler's ascent to power, he emigrated to South Africa, whence he came to London after the end of the Second World War.

For several years he worked as a civilian interpreter officer with the Allied Control Commission in Germany where, and later in London, he applied his remarkable gift for translation to legal issues. One of his last major translations was that of the Federal Indemnification Law.

He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

## SYNAGOGUE IN ALTENA (WESTFALEN)

### Information Required

Persons who can give information concerning the destruction of the Synagogue in Altena (Westfalen) in November, 1938, are asked to get in touch with the Jewish Trust Corporation, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.

## OLD AGE HOME FOR HAMBURG

In Hamburg, the corner-stone for an Old Age Home was laid in a ceremony conducted by Rabbi Dr. Ludwig Salomonowicz and by Siegfried Gottschalk, Chairman of the Jewish community. This is the first building in more than twenty-five years to be constructed in Hamburg for Jewish purposes. The Home will accommodate forty-two residents and a considerable amount is being contributed towards the cost of the project by the Government of the Hamburg City State.

## "INSTITUTUM JUDAICUM"

Professor Otto Michel, D.D., the Dean of the Lutheran Theological Faculty of the Tuebingen University, has founded an "Institutum Judaicum". Among the lecturers who will teach the future Protestant pastors about Judaism during the past two millennia to the present day and who will conduct Judaistic studies, are Dr. Robert Raphael Geis, former Chief Rabbi of Baden, and Chief Rabbi Dr. Fritz Bloch, of Wuertemberg.

The Institute is described by Professor Michel as "a contribution to moral indemnification"!

## JEWISH PARTICIPANTS IN MUNICH CONGRESS

Visitors to the 24th International Congress of Orientalists in Munich included Jewish scholars from Israel and many parts of the world. One of the papers dealing with the Dead Sea Scrolls was delivered by Professor Solomon Zeitlyn, of Dropsie College.

## FAMILY EVENTS

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

### Engagement

**Bauer-Gerson.**—The engagement is announced of Gina, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bauer, Vienna, of 132 Fellows Road, London, N.W.3, to Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Gerson, of 84 West Ave., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, 20.

### Marriage

**Morgenstern-Lindeman.**—The marriage of Anita, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgenstern, 37 Canfield Gardens, N.W.6, to Alfred, eldest son of Mrs. Hildegard Lindeman and the late Mr. Leopold Lindeman, of 7 Oliver Street, Bexley, N.S.W., Australia, will take place on October 27th, 1957 at 2.30 p.m. at the Hampstead Synagogue, Dennington Park Road, London, N.W.6. Future address: 52 King's Road, London, N.W.10.

### Death

**Ehrlich, Emil S.**, 3 Lambolle Road, London, N.W.3, died September 15th, 1957. Deeply mourned by his wife, Eleonore (née Jacoby).—The staff of URO and of the AJR wish to extend their sincerest condolences to their friend and colleague, Mrs. Eleonore Ehrlich, on her bereavement.

## CLASSIFIED

### Situations Wanted

**Men**  
HOME TYPING required by elderly old-age pensioner. Box 255.

**BOOKKEEPER**, reliable, experienced, seeks full-/part-time work. Box 256.  
**CHEMIST** seeks evening or week-end work, for financial reasons. Box 257.

**PACKER/STOREKEEPER**, elderly, seeks full-/part-time work. Box 258.

**HOME WORK** required, unskilled or with some training, for elderly man. Box 259.

**MANAGER/CLERK**, ten years with NAAFI Middle East, good at figures, seeks position with prospects. Box 260.

### Women

**COOK**, experienced, seeks part-time work in private household. Box 261.

**MILLINER**, experienced, can take new customers. Box 262.

**TYPIST**, experienced, seeks home work or evening/week-end work. Box 263.

**ATTENDANCE** on sick people or invalids by reliable woman. Box 264.

**NEEDLEWOMEN**, experienced in dressmaking, mending, knitting, crocheting, etc., available for out/indoor work, part-time. Box 265.

**TELEPHONIST / RECEPTIONIST** seeks full-/or part-time work. Box 266.

### Accommodation

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### Personal

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**WIDOW**, 43, no children, own flat, suffering from loneliness after happy marriage, wants to remarry. Box 271.

## MISSING PERSONS

### Enquiries from AJR

**Mr. Emanuel Max Neiss**, born 23rd or 24th May, 1909. Was a partner in the firm of Lohnreich & Neiss (overcoats and costumes), Berlin.

**Mrs. Theresia Neubauer/Segion**, née Mast, born 6.10.1897 in Rothenburg o.d. Tauber. Last residence Frankfurt/M., Koselstrasse.

**Mr. Hubert Neubauer/Segion**, son of Theresia, serving with the Merchant Marine.

**Miss Rachel Wolff**, born 1923 in Koeln. Said to have come to England on 18.1.1938 with children's transport accompanied by her parents, Heinrich Wolff and Johanna Wolff, née Meyer.

**Mr. Cohn**, before the war employed by Metallgrosshandlung Firma Joel Reichenstein, Koeln-Ehrenfeld, Subbelratherstr. 150, as accountant or bookkeeper. Later presumably lived in the Stamford Hill area, London.

**Dr. Leipziger**, Practitioner, formerly Berlin, near Bayrischer Platz, urgently wanted.

**Mr. Leo Stein**, born 27.10.1913 in Danzig, dental mechanic. Last residence Danzig.

**Mr. Karl Heinz Frank**, born 23.1.1910 in Berlin, Krausenstr. 38. Emigrated to England 1934 or 1935.



**AJR CLUB**

"100,000 New Immigrants for Israel in 1957", was the subject of a lecture given by Mrs. Lucie Kaye at the AJR Club last month. Mrs. Kaye outlined current problems of immigration and methods of absorption of immigrants into the day-to-day life of the country. The speaker succeeded in conveying a vivid picture of this aspect of life in Israel.

On Thursday, October 24th, at 8 p.m., Dr. W. Rosenstock will give a report on his recent visit to Berlin. He will deal especially with the new Hansa-Viertel, the site of the Interbau Exhibition. Interested persons are reminded that the Club premises at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, Swiss Cottage, are open from Sunday to Thursday from 4 to 7 p.m., and in the evening on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday from 7 to 10 p.m.

**THE HYPHEN**

The October programme includes, among other things, a talk, "Pastime Hobbies" at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, on Sunday, October 6th. A full programme of the Hyphen activities is obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Brigit Cassel, 20 West Heath Court, North End Road, N.W.11, 'phone MEA. 1810.

**THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY**

Should German Jews re-visit Germany on Pleasure Trips? This and other questions were dealt with at an overcrowded meeting of the Theodor Herzl Society at Zion House, Eton Avenue, when the Society opened its winter programme with a Brains Trust. The participants were Rabbi Jakob Kokotek, the Liberal Minister, Woolf Perry, Vice-President of the Zionist Federation, and William Teeling, M.P. for Brighton.

The questions put by Mr. Emil Speyer, President of the Theodor Herzl Society, ranged over a wide field and covered such topics as: Sir Winston Churchill or Ben-Gurion, who is the better Zionist; what does the Brains Trust think of anti-Jewish slogans having appeared on walls in Brighton; and others. There was a lively exchange of views, and Mr. Speyer summed up the proceedings by emphasising that an active platform had been matched by a receptive audience.

The Theodor Herzl Society will, for its October function, hold a meeting on Tuesday, October 22nd, at Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. W. Rosenstock will deliver a talk on "The Social Structure of Anglo-Jewry, as seen by a German Jew". Dr. F. E. Falk will be in the Chair.

**LETTER FROM THE EDITOR**

**Happy Birthday**

Dear Miss Godfrey,

Actually, the address should read "Dear Lottchen," because then people who know you, i.e., tout le monde with few exceptions, will realise that this letter is meant for Miss Charlotte Godfrey (formerly Gottgetreu). It is a letter for your birthday on October 15th, and I am not supposed to reveal whether it is the 50th or 60th. Judging by your vigour, the figure should be lower still! Anyway, the happy event gives your colleagues at Fairfax Mansions an opportunity of telling you how deeply rooted their affection for you is; how much they appreciate your comradeship and your cheerfulness. As far as your "boss" is concerned, he also wants to thank you for your unlimited loyalty and devotion to our work.

Wishing you and us many returns of the day in undiminished health and happiness,

Most sincerely,

Yours,

W. ROSENSTOCK.

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