

.....'AUFBAU', the excellent New York weekly, in its column, 'Londoner Notizen' of September 11th writes a paragraph dealing with our Hakoah, the first part of which reads: "... 'Hakoah im Exil' heisst die wohl kleinste Zeitung, die z.Z. in London erscheint; es ist ein Privatunternehmen des einstigen Wiener Anwalts Dr. V.R...". Our Editor has sent the following letter to the Editor of the 'Aufbau': "... The Magazine's name is not 'Hakoah im Exil' (which gives the impression as if it were written in German, and as if the Jewish national Hakoah members would publicly stick to the language of their enemies), but 'Hakoah in Emigration', showing that we do not feel temporary 'exiles', but definitely emigrated from Germany. The majority of our members are in Palestine and in the U.S.A.- In addition I should like to state that the little Bulletin is not a 'private undertaking' of its Editor, but a publication supported and owned by all active members of the former 'Swimming Club Hakoah-Vienna' for whom the Editor is doing honorary work..."

Southwest American, Fort Smith, Ark.

Wednesday, December 29, 1943

* * *
Newspaper for Exiles

No former war, perhaps, has seen such an uprooting of peoples. Of this forced migration the United States, as a free country safely out of Hitler's path, has had its full share. Some have burned their bridges, others naturally look to return home with the coming of better days. All want to know about the family and friends left behind. Here is an interesting newspaper development—the refugee press.

The best known and most successful is "Aufbau" or "Reconstruction," published in New York. It brings together missing families, and keeps track of wanderers. The New York postoffice uses "Aufbau" to correct its own addresses. Its subscribers, by no means limited to the United States, number over 100,000. It is guided by an advisory board which includes Einstein and Thomas Mann. In upholding refugee morale and maintaining the hope of Nazi downfall, "Aufbau" is a valuable war aid.

Even when peace comes, "Aufbau" may for some time continue to be needed. It still remains one of the few newspapers which hope for nothing more fervently than that some day they may cease to be necessary.

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TEN

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FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1943.

NEWSPAPERS FOR EXILES.

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Tribune (Galveston, Texas), Dec. 31, 1943.

GALVESTON,
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A GERMAN EDITOR SEES POST-WAR GERMANY

M.G.

BY WILLIAM B. SAPHIRE

To many anti-Nazi Germans are busy beating the peace drums, urging a "just" peace for Germany and drawing a non-existent distinction between the German people and the Nazi regime. Friedrich Stampfer, co-editor of the Volkszeitung, a German-language weekly, is one of these. He is a Socialist and a Jew. Dr. Manfred George, editor of Aufbau, a German-language weekly, who is a Zionist, does not share these views. His views are presented in the following interview.

K.K. file . . . The Editor

A weak, liberal, democratic government established in Germany after the war may, in reality, be a curtain to hide defeated Nazis who are already preparing to go underground in order to keep Nazism and Fascism festering in postwar Europe, warned Dr. Manfred George. The Nazis will try to plant their followers in such a government, seasoning it with persons who would stimulate repentance. Thus, they will attempt to escape the noose, and dupe the Allies into a compromise. But they shall not, must not succeed. They should be dealt with firmly and their leader should be severely punished, said Dr. George.

Deal Firmly And They'll Obey

Dr. Manfred George is a veteran journalist and editor with a background of twenty years on German newspapers and knows the German mind. "The average German will obey only if he feels that he is being dealt with firmly," he says. "The Germans must be completely disarmed after the war. Whatever government is established, it must be a strong government and contain strong personalities; in addition, it must be controlled by the Allies. Its police force should be decentralized." Dr.

George feels that no group inside Germany will be strong enough to smash the entrenched Nazi machine and he does not believe any group of Germans outside Germany is influential enough to take over from the Nazis once the war is over.

If German militarism and aggression are to be smashed forever there must be no repetition of the events that took place after the first world war, Dr. George said. There are groups of non-Nazi nationalists who, nonetheless,

retain the overage idea that Germany can still play its role in the old European balance of power game. She played such a role in 1918. The result was Hitler. Aufbau is now engaged in a bitter controversy with those nationalist German elements in this country who, while anti-Nazi, are pan-German.

Return to Germany?

No, Thank You!

Speaking of the Jews, Dr. George believes that the plight of European Jews will not be relieved by the defeat of the Nazis. "Very few Jewish refugees in this country will want to return to Germany," he says. "Here German Jews have adapted themselves

(Continued on Page 7)

A German Editor Sees Post-War Germany

(Continued from Page 4)

well to American life. They have become or are in the process of becoming citizens. Their children go to American schools and serve in the Army. In other countries conditions for the refugees may not be so good as here," Dr. George said, "but there should be an international agreement to the effect that no nation should force German Jewish refugees to return to Germany against their will no matter how liberal and democratic the front of the future government of Germany may be."

"Anti-Semitism, Dr. George pointed out, "is Hitler's greatest international weapon but he was not its creator. Anti-Semitism has long been implanted in Europe. It was fostered to some extent by the continuous Jewish migrations, which in turn were due to persecutions. It was a vicious circle. Jews were regarded as strangers wherever they came, eyed with

fear and suspicion. Anti-Semitism can be best cured by giving the Jewish people a normal way of life," Dr. George said. "By a normal way of life I mean that the Jews must take roots as a nation." He explained, "Palestine is the only logical home for the Jews. Any other place would merely be another temporary stop off. It's pure non-sense," Dr. George said, "to think that a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine would hurt the rights of Jews in other countries. Greek and Irish and Italians in America never feel any embarrassment because they descend from an 'alien' national group. Why should American Jews feel otherwise? On the contrary, the achievement of the Jews in Palestine has reflected most favorably on Jews in other parts of the world."

Dr. George is proud of Aufbau, which circulates among German language-speaking anti-Fascists from Alaska to Patagonia; and is to be found in every obscure corner of the globe wherever refugees are present. Aufbau constitutes free German press. It originated ten years ago as a monthly bulletin of the old German Jewish Club, with a circulation of 2,000, which has grown to 32,000. The phenomenal growth of Aufbau may be credited to the war in Europe and to its editor, Manfred George, who transformed it from a local New York club sheet into a "harbinger of goodwill" for tens of thousands, homeless and wandering. Dr. George, who says he was "always a newspaper man," worked on the papers of the giant Mosse and Ullstein press syndicates in Germany. Just before his forced departure from the Reich in 1933 he edited Tempo, the first tabloid size picture newspaper in Europe. Seeking refuge from the Nazis in Czechoslovakia, he founded the Jewish Review, a Prague monthly. The storm troopers arrived in Prague, and Dr. George left for the United States.

file from Transradio Press

cy--3--16--44 *Arthur Hale: Confidently Yours*
broadcast on WOR, March 16, 1944

It hasn't been publicized but we learn that a great deal of attention in high Washington circles is being given to the organization of German exiled element scattered throughout the United States, Canada and South America.

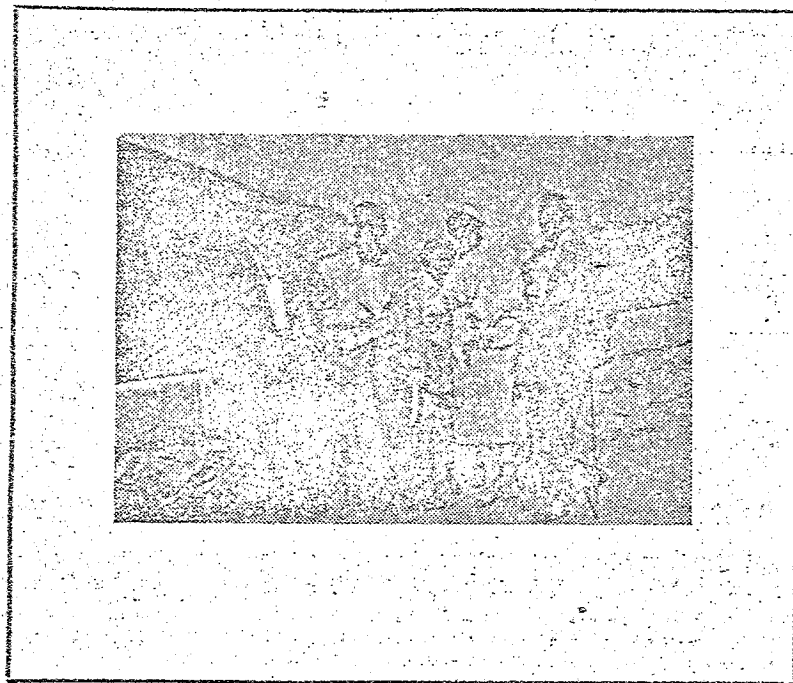
Many of these exiles have helped in the educational job against Hitler among German elements in this country. However, it is one thing to be against Hitler and quite another to agree on the question of post-war Germany. As the certainty of Allied victory becomes accepted some German exiles are not likely to see eye-to-eye with Allied treatment of their country.

Many of these exiles are now trying to form committees for one purpose or another. One group includes a number of professors and intellectuals, many of the Social Democratic party which took over Germany after the fall of the Kaiser in World War One.

It opposes harsh terms on a defeated Germany and appears to be attempting to arouse sentiment against an Allied occupation when Germany is beaten.

The anti-Nazi paper Aufbau reveals that another movement includes exiles who are outright pro-German and nationalistic. It is headed by a well known ex-publisher and includes the son of a German industrial tycoon who was mixed up with the rearming of Germany. This group is reported planning to protest proposals that East Prussia be incorporated into post-war Poland.

Washington is keeping a sharp eye on the activities of these German exiles who are setting themselves up as the prophets of a New Germany, behind the protective covering of anti-Naziism.



Heinrich Mann und Kurt Rosenfeld

LION FEUCHTWANGER:

WENN sich Kurt Rosenfeld für einen Menschen oder für eine Sache einsetzte, dann tat er es immer mit seiner ganzen Persönlichkeit. Das war es, was ich an diesem Manne von der ersten Zeit an, da ich ihn kennen lernte, besonders bewunderte. Es mochte ein sehr belangloser, ja widerwärtiger Mensch sein, für den er eintrat, weil er nun einmal erkannt hatte, dass man ihm unrecht tat, es mochte ein Künstler sein, dessen Werk ihm im Grunde fern lag, der aber zu Unrecht von der Welt nicht erkannt wurde: wenn er, Kurt Rosenfeld, sich einmal entschlossen hatte, eine Sache zu übernehmen, dann wurde sie seine eigene, dann füllte sie ihn ganz aus.

Dieser mit zahllosen Geschäften überbürdete Mann Hess nicht nach, mit einer erstaunlichen Zähigkeit immer wieder auf seine Sache hinzuweisen, auf den verkannten Künstler, auf den unschuldig Verurteilten, und wenn er zehnmal abgewiesen worden war, weil der Angerufene böswillig war oder lau, er rief ihn ein elftes Mal an. Kurt Rosenfeld war in Wahrheit ein grosser Kämpfer, ein Vorbild.

JACOB WALCHER:

ES IST mir ein Bedürfnis, Ihnen bei dieser Gelegenheit zu sagen, wie sehr ich allezeit Kurt Rosenfeld, mit dem mich eine mehr als 30jährige persönliche Bekanntschaft verbindet, als Mensch, Helfer und Kämpfer achtete und schätzte. Am lebendigsten haftet in meiner Erinnerung wie Kurt Rosenfeld in jener Periode, in der sich die Nazis noch auf dem Wege zur Macht befanden, rastlos und energisch bemüht war, eine Einheitsfront zum Kampf gegen den Faschismus zustande zu bringen. Heute lässt sich ungefähr ermessen, welche unermessliche Leiden der ganzen Welt und ganz besonders auch dem deutschen Volke erspart geblieben wären, wenn eine geschlossene und

te. So lange dieses Organ bestehen wird — und seine bisherige Entwicklung verspricht eine sehr lange Existenz — wird auch unter allen fortschrittlichen Deutsch-Amerikanern die Erinnerung an Kurt Rosenfeld, sein Wollen und sein Tun lebendig bleiben.

MARIA DEUTSCH:

IN diesen Tagen ist es ein Jahr, dass wir von Kurt Rosenfelds sterblicher Hülle Abschied nahmen. Wir haben ihn begraben, aber sein Geist lebt wie seit eh und je.

Schon dröhnen die Tanks der Alliierten über die deutsche Erde und wir trauern mitten in unserem Glück darüber, dass unser Freund den Tag der Befreiung Deutschlands vom faschistischen Joch nicht mit uns erlebt, dass sein schönes Thüringen, in dem er so viele Jahre als sozialistischer Abgeordneter gelebt und gewirkt hat und wo er so beliebt war, seine Siegesfeier über die Nazis ohne ihn abhalten wird.

Als er Deutschland verlassen musste, um nicht in die Hände der Nazis zu fallen, da war er trotz all der schrecklichen Ereignisse ein ungebrochener Mann und er blieb ungebrochen in all den langen Jahren der Emigration. Er baute ein neues Werk auf, er gründete den "German-American," der alle denkenden Deutschamerikaner vereinigen und den Gedanken lebendig erhalten soll, dass es noch ein anderes Deutschland gibt als das nazistische. Ein Deutschland, das sich gegen seine Unterdrücker aufgelehnt hat, ein Deutschland, dessen Anhänger heute noch in den Konzentrationslagern und Zuchthäusern festgehalten werden, die aber nun in kurzer Zeit die Freiheit wieder grüssen werden.

Wenn in Deutschland die Freiheitsfahne wieder aufgepflanzt werden wird und die Alliierten Heere in Berlin einziehen werden, dann wird Kurt Rosenfelds Geist mit uns sein und mit den Befreiten in seiner Heimat.

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Kurt Rosenfeld war sich wie nur sehr wenige völlig klar über die grauenhaften Konsequenzen, die die Eroberung des deutschen Volkes durch die Nazis nach sich ziehen mussten. Er hat sich jedoch durch den verhängnisvollen Misserfolg der Bemühungen um die Schaffung einer Einheitsfront nicht einen Augenblick in seiner vorbildlichen Aktivität beirren lassen. In jenen Wochen und Monaten, in denen in den Folterräumen der Gestapo bereits der blutigste Terror raste, war Kurt Rosenfeld — seine eigene ausserordentlich stark bedrohte persönliche Sicherheit missachtend — nur darauf bedacht, anderen helfend beizustehen.

Wenn in einem von der Nazipest gesäuberten Deutschland von den deutschen Arbeitern die besten Namen wieder genannt werden, dann wird auch der Name Kurt Rosenfeld darunter sein.

In diesem Lande hat sich Kurt Rosenfeld das würdigste Denkmal selbst gesetzt, indem er den German American gründe-

te. So lange dieses Organ bestehen wird — und seine bisherige Entwicklung verspricht eine sehr lange Existenz — wird auch unter allen fortschrittlichen Deutsch-Amerikanern die Erinnerung an Kurt Rosenfeld, sein Wollen und sein Tun lebendig bleiben.

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MANFRED GEORGE:

Editor "Aufbau"

DR. KURT ROSENFELD was a man who very much liked to look back; his scrutinizing eye was always looking into the future. I can think of no better wish for those who are continuing his efforts than to say that they should always remember one of the foremost qualities of this excellent man: his understanding for those who happened to be his opponents — as long as they fought a decent fight. Kurt Rosenfeld had freed himself completely of the characteristics of European party life and strife; he never minimized or underestimated those who did not agree with his point of view. This is why he found it so easy to adapt himself to the American ideal of fair play in politics.

MANFRED GEORGE, Herausgeber
der New Yorker Zeitschrift "AUFBAU":

Mit Vergnügen nehmen wir die Gelegenheit wahr, Ihnen zum zweiten Geburtstag Ihres Blattes zu gratulieren.

Obgleich wir mit einer Reihe Ihrer politischen Artikel nicht einverstanden sind, fühlen wir, dass die "Demokratische Post" eine hervorragende Arbeit geleistet hat, indem sie das deutschsprechende Publikum von Mexiko ueber die Kriegsverbrechen der Nazis informierte, an welchen gewisse deutsche Kreise aktiv teilgenommen haben. Es war fuer uns eine wirkliche Genugtuung, dass Ihre Zeitung niemals auch nur den Versuch gemacht hat, die Frage der Schuld zu verschleiern und dass sie fuer eine wirkliche Wiedergutmachung als der einzigen Basis fuer ein neues und besseres Deutschland eingetreten ist.

Ihr tapferer Kampf gegen die Reste des Nazismus in dieser Hemisphaere, gegen Leute, die unverbesserlich sind und unfasching, die Wahrheit zu erkennen, verdient hoechstes Lob. Nur wenn die letzten Stuetzpunkte der Nazis und ihrer pangermanistischen Verbuendeten auf diesem Kontinent vernichtet sind, wenn alle Schlupfwinkel der Nazi-Finanziers in den Geschaeftsunternehmungen auf dieser Hemisphaere ausgerauechert sind, koennen wir sicher sein, dass keine Moeglichkeit fuer einen neuen Weltkrieg mehr besteht.

Mit allen guten Wuenschen fuer den weiteren Erfolg Ihrer Arbeit verbleibe ich Ihr

Manfred George

(Aus dem Englischen uebersetzt)

Thomas Mann
"In eigener Sache"

Im Anschluss an die Diskussion zur Frage der Heimkehr exilierter Deutscher, über die wir hier in der 2. Oktober-Ausgabe eingehend berichteten, schreibt Thomas Mann folgenden Brief an die Redaktion des "Aufbau", N. Y.

Im "Aufbau" wurde darauf hingewiesen, dass die N.Y. Staatszeitung Ihren von mir bereitwillig autorisierten Nachdruck meines Briefes nach Deutschland mit der Überschrift versehen hat: "Ich bleibe deutscher Schriftsteller, fürchte mich aber vor den deutschen Trümmern", sagt Thomas Mann." Das war mir neu, denn aus einer begrifflichen Unklarheit haben die Herren von der Staatszeitung davon abgesehen, mir einen Beleg zukommen zu lassen. Ihrerseits nennen Sie die Überschrift "eine böswillige Entstellung und Irreführung" und ich will nicht

leugnen, dass etwas Verstimmdes liegt in dieser Art, meinen Artikel zu präsentieren. Sie müssen aber bedenken, dass das deutsch-amerikanische Blatt sich einer sehr gemischten Leserschaft bewusst ist, die sich aus kultivierten und wohlwollenden wie auch aus geistig weniger bemittelten und politisch sehr störrischen Elementen zusammensetzt. Dem Einen möchten die Editoren etwas bieten, ohne die Anderen in ihrer Dummheit zu betrüben, und so haben sie hinter meinem Rücken dem Brief eine alberne kleine Bosheit angehängt um der Publikation die Zweideutigkeit zu verleihen, die das Los dieser Zeitung bleiben zu sollen scheint.

Das muss man verstehen. "Übers Niederträchtige", heisst es, "niemand sich beklage", und am wenigsten hat ein Recht dazu, wer ihm mit so unverbesserlicher Gutmütigkeit auf den Leim geht, wie ich.
THOMAS MANN

1945 "The German American"

Kultur unserer Zeit

von Max Schröder

Thomas Manns Fragestellung zur Rückkehr nach Deutschland

Ein Antwortschreiben Thomas Manns zur Frage der Rückkehr nach Deutschland wurde am 28. September im "Aufbau" N. Y. veröffentlicht. Der Brief ist gerichtet an den deutsch-amerikanischen Schriftsteller Walter von Molo, der in den frühen Jahren der Weimarer Republik Präsident der deutschen Dichter-Akademie war, bevor Heinrich Mann an seine Stelle gewählt wurde, und der in den ersten Jahren des Hitler-Regimes wie Thomas Mann sagt im "Hexensabbath mitgetanzt und Herrn Urian (Hitler) aufgewartet" hat.

Der Brief wurde im "Aufbau" in dem Sinne kommentiert und begrüsst, dass er eine "runde Absage" bedeute, während an anderer Stelle — in der Neuen Volks Zeitung N. Y. — angeblich aus dem gleichen Grunde dagegen Sturm gelaufen wurde.

Es steht hier leider nicht der Raum zur Verfügung Thomas Manns Brief voll wiederzugeben, aber aus den folgenden Auszügen wird klar ersichtlich, was Thomas Mann gesagt und gemeint hat.

An die Adresse jener deutschen Intellektuellen, die den Einbruch des Hitler-Regimes mehr oder weniger auf die leichte Achsel genommen — "mitgetanzt" — haben und erst sehr spät — wenn überhaupt — zu einer besseren Einsicht gekommen sind, richter Thomas Mann die Sätze:

Wie sollte ich unempfindlich sein gegen die Briefergüsse voll lange verschwiegener Anhänglichkeit, die jetzt aus Deutschland zu mir kommen! Es sind wahre Abenteuer des Herzens für mich, rührende. Aber nicht nur wird meine Freude daran etwas eingengt durch den Gedanken, dass keiner davon je wäre geschrieben worden, wenn Hitler gesiegt hätte, sondern auch durch eine gewisse Abnungslosigkeit, Gefühllosigkeit, die daraus spricht, sogar schon durch die naive Unmittelbarkeit des Wiederanknüpfens, so, als seien diese zwölf Jahre garnicht gewesen. Auch Bücher sind es wohl einmal, die kommen. Soll ich bekennen, dass ich sie nicht gern gesehen und bald weggestellt habe? Es mag Aberlanbe sein, aber in meinen Augen sind Bücher, die von 1933 bis 1945 in Deutschland überhaupt gedruckt werden konnten, weniger als wertlos und nicht gut in die Hand zu nehmen. Ein Geruch von Blus und Schande haftet ihnen an; sie sollten alle eingestampft werden.

Es war nicht erlaubt, es war unmöglich, "Kultur" zu machen in Deutschland, während rings um einen herum das geschah, wovon wir wissen. Es hiess die Verkommenheit beschönigen, das Verbrechen schmücken. Zu den Qualen, die wir litten, gehörte der Anblick, wie deutscher Geist, deutsche Kunst sich beständig um Schild und Vorspann des absolut Scheusaligen hergaben. Dass eine ehrbarere Beschäftigung denkbar war, als für Hitler-Bayreuth Wagner-Dekorationen zu entwerfen — sonderbar, es scheint dafür an jedem Gefühl zu fehlen. Mit Göbbels'scher Permission nach Ungarn oder sonst einem deutsch-europäischen Land zu fahren und mit geschweiften Vorträgen Kultur-Propaganda zu machen fürs Dritte Reich — ich sage nicht, dass es schimpflich war, ich sage nur, dass ich es nicht verstehe, und dass ich Scheu trage vor manchem Wiedersehen.

Ein Kapellmeister, der, von Hitler entsandt, in Zürich, Paris oder Budapest Beethoven dirigierte, machte sich einer obszönen Lüge schuldig — unter dem Vorwande, er sei ein Musiker und mache Musik, das sei alles. Lüge aber vor allem schon war diese Musik auch zu Hause. Wie durfte denn Beethovens "Fidelio", diese geborene Festoper für den Tag der deutschen Selbstbefreiung, im Deutschland der zwölf Jahre NICHT verboten sein? Es war ein Skandal, dass er nicht verboten war, sondern dass es hochkultivierte Aufführungen davon gab, dass sich Sänger fanden, ihn zu singen, Musiker, ihn zu spielen, ein Publikum, ihm zu lauschen. Denn welchen Stumpfsinn brauchte es, in Himmels Deutschland den Fidelio zu hören, ohne das Gesicht mit den Händen zu bedecken und aus dem Saal zu stürzen!

Das ist — in Thomas Manns Worten — "die eine Seite der Sache — aber" fährt er fort, "die andere will auch ihr Recht auf das Wort." Und dies ist, was Thomas Mann zur "andern Seite der Sache" sagt:

Die tiefe Neugier und Erregung, mit der ich jede Kunde aus Deutschland, mittelbar oder unmittelbar, empfangte, die Entschiedenheit, mit der ich sie jeder Nachricht aus der grossen Welt vorziehe, wie sie sich jetzt, sehr kühl gegen Deutschlands nebensächliches Schicksal, neu gestaltet, lassen mich täglich aufs neue gewahrt werden, welche unzerreissbaren Bande mich denn doch mit dem Lande verknüpfen, das mich "ausbürgerte". Ein amerikanischer Welthürger — ganz gut. Aber wie verleugnen, dass meine Wurzeln dort liegen, dass ich trotz aller fruchtbareren Bewunderung des Fremden in deutscher Tradition lebe und webe, möge die Zeit meinem Werk auch nicht gestattet haben, etwas anderes zu sein, als ein morbider und schon halb parodistischer Nachhall grossen Deutschland.

Nie werde ich aufhören, mich als deutscher Schriftsteller zu fühlen und bin auch in den Jahren, als meine Bücher nur auf englisch ihr Leben fristeten, der deutschen Sprache treu geblieben — nicht nur, weil ich zu alt war, um mich noch sprachlich umzustellen, sondern auch in dem Bewusstsein, dass mein Werk in deutscher Sprachgeschichte seinen bescheidenen Platz hat.

Deutschland hat mir nie Ruhe gelassen.

Vor einigen Wochen habe ich in der Library of Congress in Washington einen Vortrag gehalten über das Thema: "Germany and the Germans". . . . Ich sprach von der gnadenvollen Tatsache, dass oft auf Erden aus dem Bösen das Gute kommt — und von der teuflischen, das oft das Böse kommt aus dem Guten. Ich erzählte in Kürze die Geschichte der deutschen "Innerlichkeit". Die Theorie von den beiden Deutschland, einem guten und einem bösen, lehnte ich ab. Das böse Deutschland, erklärte ich, das ist das fehlgegangene gute, das gute im Unglück, in Schuld und Unterangabe. Ich stände hier nicht, um mich, nach schlechter Gepflogenheit, der Welt als das gute, das edle, das gerechte Deutschland im weissen Kleid zu empfehlen. Nichts von dem, was ich meinen Zuhörern über Deutschland zu sagen versucht hätte, sei aus fremdem, kühlem, unbeteiligten Wissen gekommen; ich hätte es alles auch in mir; ich hätte es alles am eigenen Leibe erfahren.

Das war ja wohl, was man eine Solidaritätserklärung nennt — im gewagtesten Augenblick. Nicht gerade mit dem Nationalsozialismus, das nicht. Aber mit Deutschland, das ihm schliesslich verfiel und einen Pakt mit dem Teufel schloss. Der Teufel-Pakt ist eine tief-älteste Versuchung, und ein deutscher Roman, der eingegeben wäre von den Leiden der letzten Jahre, vom Leiden an

Deutschland, müsste wohl eben dies grause Versprechen zum Gegenstand haben. Aber sogar zum Faustens Einzelseele ist, in unserem grössten Gedicht, der Böse ja schliesslich betrogen, und fern sei uns die Vorstellung, als habe Deutschland nun endgültig der Teufel geholt. Die Gnade ist höher als jeder Blutsbrief. Ich glaube an sie, und ich glaube an Deutschlands Zukunft, wie verzeifelt auch immer seine Gegenwart sich ausnehmen, wie hoffnungslos die Zerstörung erscheinen möge.

Man höre doch auf, vom Ende der deutschen Geschichte zu reden! Deutschland ist nicht identisch mit der kurzen und finsternen geschichtlichen Episode, die Hitlers Namen trägt. Es ist auch nicht identisch mit der selbst nur kurzen Bismarck'schen Aera des Preussisch-Deutschen Reiches. Es ist nicht einmal identisch mit dem auch nur zwei Jahrhunderte umfassenden Abschnitt seiner Geschichte, den man auf den Namen Friedrichs des Grossen taufen kann. Es ist im Begriffe, eine neue Gestalt anzunehmen, in einen neuen Lebenszustand überzugehen, der vielleicht nach den ersten Schmerzen der Waudlung und des Überganges mehr Glück und echte Würde verspricht, den eigensten Anlagen und Bedürfnissen der Nation günstiger sein mag, als der alte.

Ist denn die Weltgeschichte zuende? Sie ist sogar in sehr lebhaftem Gange, und Deutschlands Geschichte ist in ihr beschlossen. Zwar fährt die Machtpolitik fort, uns drastische Abmahnungen von übertriebenen Erwartungen zu erteilen; aber bleibt nicht die Hoffnung bestehen, dass zwangsläufig und notgedrungen die ersten versuchenden Schritte geschehen werden in der Richtung auf einen Weltzustand, in dem der nationale Individualismus des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts sich lösen, ja schliesslich vergehen wird? Weltökonomie, die Bedeutungsminde rung politischer Grenzen, eine gewisse Entpolitisierung des Staatenlebens überhaupt, das Erwachen

der Menschheit zum Bewusstsein ihrer praktischen Einheit, ihr erstens ins Auge fassen des Weltstaates — wie sollte all dieser über die bürgerliche Demokratie weit hinausgehende SOZIALE HUMANISMUS, um den das grosse Ringen geht, dem deutschen Wesen fremd und zuwider sein? In seiner Weltsehne war immer so viel Weltverlangen; auf dem Grunde der Einsamkeit, die es böse machte, ist, wer wüsste es nicht, der Wunsch, zu lieben, der Wunsch, geliebt zu sein. Deutschland treibe Dünkel und Hass aus seinem Blut, es entdecke seine Liebe wieder, und es wird geliebt werden. Es bleibt, trotz allem, ein Land voll gewaltiger Werte, das auf die Tüchtigkeit seiner Menschen sowohl wie auf die Hilfe der Welt zählen kann, und dem; ist nur erst das Schwerste vorüber, ein neues, an Leistungen und Ansehen reiches Leben vorbehalten ist.

Ich habe mich weit führen lassen. . . . In einem Brief nach Deutschland wollte allerlei untergebracht sein. Auch dies noch: der Traum, den Boden des alten Kontinents noch einmal unter meinen Füßen zu fühlen, ist, der grossen Verwöhnung zum Trotz, die Amerika heisst, weder meinen Tagen, noch meinen Nächten fremd, und wenn die Stunde kommt, wenn ich lebe und die Transportverhältnisse sowohl wie eine löbliche Behörde es erlauben, so will ich hinüberfahren.

Bin ich aber einmal dort, so ahnt mir, dass Scheu und Verfremdung, diese Produkte blosser zwölf Jahre, nicht standhalten werden gegen eine Anziehungskraft, die längere Erinnerungen, tausendjährige auf ihrer Seite hat. Auf Wiedersehen also, so Gott will.

Welche "Seite der Sache" ist die gewichtigere? Welche wird den Ausschlag geben? Darüber wird Thomas Mann selbst entscheiden. Diese Entscheidung mag ihn hinaustragen über das Gefühl bitteren Zweifels, seinem Werk "sei nicht gestattet, etwas anderes zu sein, als ein morbider und schon halb parodistischer Nachhall grossen Deutschtums."

Hegt Thomas Mann ernstlich diesen Zweifel? Gewiss, sonst würde er ihn nicht aussprechen. Aber er sagt auch: "Bin ich einmal dort, so ahnt mir, dass Scheu und Verfremdung nicht standhalten werden. . . ."

★

Als ein Beitrag zur Beantwortung der im Briefwechsel Walter von Moilo — Thomas Mann diskutierten Fragen sei hier ein Absatz aus dem Essay Heinrich Manns über das Buch "Das Dritte Reich und sein Ende" von Paul Merker (erschienen im Oktoberheft des "Freien Deutschland", Mexiko) zitiert. Heinrich Mann schreibt:

"Die deutsche Emigrantensliteratur gehört einer Gemeinschaft von geistigen Anstrengungen vieler Nationen, die "verein" heissen. Das ist eine Summe von Bemühungen, der deutsche Anteil könnte darin verschwinden. Er wird nicht vergessen werden. Den Deutschen selbst, ihrem ersten Publikum, wenn es mit rechten Dingen zugegangen wäre, in Wirklichkeit ihrem spätesten, zeigt diese Emigrantensliteratur, wie sie in Ehren bestanden haben würden und welchen Preis es kostet, gegen seine angeborene Nation mit Ehre zu bestehen.

Man verlässt sein Land, gibt es nicht auf, ist nur zeitweilig geschieden. Aber die Jahre vergehen. Nicht, dass man ein anderer würde. Man hatte feste Gestalt, bevor man ging. Man wird, in einen neuen grösseren Verband versetzt, erst recht bewusst seiner Herkunft und Bestimmung.

Es ist aufgefallen, dass viele Seiten, die Thomas Mann in der Verbannung und als Bürger eines anderen Landes geschrieben hat, die ganze Weisheit Deutschlands beizubringen, und was sie erfüllen, ist deutsche Kunst."

NVT,

Feb. 5. 1944.

GERMAN ANTI-NAZI KILLED

Mierendorff, Underground Aide,
Dies in Leipzig Bombing

Carl Mierendorff, former Socialist leader in Darmstadt and active protagonist of the German underground, was reported to have died during a recent bombing attack on Leipzig, according to Aufbau, weekly anti-Nazi newspaper published here.

He had been confined to a concentration camp in 1934. Five years later, broken in health, he was released.

Born in 1897, he played a leading role in the German labor movement. To him was credited the introduction of the salutation "Freiheit," or freedom, in response to the "Heil Hitler" of the Nazis. For many years he represented the Social Democratic party in the Reichstag and in the Landtag in Darmstadt-Hesse.

BLITZLICHTER

(O. W. I.) Washington — Wie die schwedische Zeitung "Aftonbladet" berichtet, hat man im Reiche für das Abgleiten der deutschen Währung und Wirtschaftslage ein neues Schlagwort formuliert: "Stabile Inflation."

According to an article in the weekly "Aufbau" of January 21, 1944, the American Red Cross has given the job of distributing German books to German prisoners of war to a Mr. Eisele who used to be manager of Westermann's book store in New York. That bookstore has been closed by the FBI and is now under indictment for failure to register as an agent of the German Government. According to "Aufbau," Mr. Eisele admitted receiving considerable amounts of money from German Americans for the purchase and distribution of books to prisoners of war. All books distributed by Mr. Eisele were, of course, published after 1933 and approved by the Reichs-Schrifttumskammer, which is in charge of checking publications as to their conformity to Nazi doctrine.

NYT, Feb. 29. 1944.

X THEODORE WOLFF
Ex-Editor-in-Chief of Berliner
Tageblatt Reported Dead

According to information received here yesterday by Aufbau, German-English anti-Nazi weekly, Theodore Wolff, former editor-in-chief of the Berliner Tageblatt, died last November in the Jewish Hospital, Berlin, after undergoing ill treatment in the concentration camps at Dachau and Oranienburg. He was 75 years old.

Among the first to be deprived of German citizenship by Hitler in 1933, he lived in Nice until the Nazis finally caught up with him. Despite the entreaties of his friends, he refused to seek safety in the United States. No news has been received of the fate of his wife, his son Rudolf, and a married daughter. His older son, Richard, came here in 1937 and is a corporal in the American Army in the Pacific.

NYT, Feb. 21, 1944.

DR. LEOPOLD FREUND

Specialist in X-Ray Therapy in
Vienna Before War Is Dead

Dr. Leopold Freund, specialist in X-ray therapy in Vienna before the war, who had received the title of Hofrat from the Austrian Government, died in Belgium more than two months ago, according to word received here by the German-Jewish "Aufbau." He was 78 years old. On his seventieth birthday he received decorations from several British medical societies in addition to the award from the Austrian Government.

After the "anschluss" the aged professor wanted to see the younger men leave Austria first, according to the message just received, and he did not leave his native land until late in 1939. He had hoped to reach the United States in the quota from Belgium.

He leaves a widow, Sophie Freund.

UM DES LIEBEN GELDES
WILLEN...
(„non olet“)

Berlin versorgt Schweiz mit
hebräischen Typen.

Die deutschen Behörden verkaufen jetzt Gussformen hebräischer Typen an Schweizer Druckereien. Es handelt sich hierbei um Typen, die in Warschau, Wilna und andern polnischen Städten, die ihrer jüdischen Druckereien wegen berühmt sind, geraubt worden sind. Anlass zu diesem Geschäft war die Tatsache, dass eine Schweizer Firma den Auftrag auf Drucklegung eines jüdischen Gebetbuches nicht ausführen konnte, da in der ganzen Schweiz keine derartigen Typen aufzutreiben waren. Der Auftrag auf Beschaffung der Typen wurde einem Agenten in Berlin übergeben, und die Typen kamen in wenigen Tagen in der Schweiz an.

(„Aufbau," New York.)

**German-Jewish Immigrants
Honor Dr. Wise**

Under the sponsorship of the Theodor Herzl Society and the Maccabi Athletic Club a large gathering of immigrants who have come to the United States as refugees from the Hitler terror in Germany, paid tribute to Dr. Stephen S. Wise on the occasion of his 70th birthday at a meeting last week at the Ethical Culture Society in New York City. Max Gruenewald, until 1938 one of Germany's foremost rabbis, presided at the meeting whose speakers included Rudolph Callmann, President of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, Dr.

Martin Rosenbluth of the German-Jewish Representative Committee of the World Jewish Congress, Manfred George, editor of *Aufbau*, Kurt Blumenfeld, German Zionist leader and Rabbi Joachim Prinz of Newark, N. J. A musical program featured the well-known violinist, Stefan Frenkel.

In response to the congratulatory speeches Dr. Wise declared his faith in the ultimate triumph of the aspirations for a Jewish National Home in Palestine and expressed his conviction that the United States had been enriched by the influx of immigrants over the last ten years.

Theodor Wolff, Former Berlin Editor, 75, Dies

Leader of Germany's Press
From Bismarck to Hitler
Ousted by Nazis in 1933

Theodor Wolff, one of Germany's best-known editors in the period from Bismarck to Adolf Hitler, died last November in a Berlin hospital, according to word received here yesterday by "Aufbau," a German-English anti-Nazi weekly. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Wolff was driven from the editorship of the "Berliner Tageblatt," which he had made world-famous in the sphere of international politics, and was expelled by the Berlin Press Association within six months after Hitler came to power in 1933. A dispatch reporting the expulsion to the New York Herald Tribune was suppressed, but was sent through soon afterward, and the incident was cited as a sign of danger to press freedom in the Third Reich.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" ceased publication in 1939. Mr. Wolff was taken by the Nazis later to the Dachau and Oranienburg concentration camps, "Aufbau" said, and was removed, completely broken, to the hospital where he died.

Reported Dreyfus Affairs

Mr. Wolff was for many years a foreign correspondent for the "Tageblatt" in Italy, England, France and Spain. The paper, founded by Rudolph Mosse, was the first German liberal journal of Bismarck's era. Mr. Wolff achieved his first prominence by writing outstanding accounts of the Dreyfus affair in France. He became editor-in-chief of the Mosse publishing organization, operating many newspapers and magazines, in 1907, and he strengthened its democratic policy and developed its penetrating and forward-looking international reports and analysis.

In his editorials, Mr. Wolff assailed many German policies. He violently attacked Prince von Buelow's structure of alliance. As the World War approached, he attacked Junker "stupidity" at home and abroad. He supported the war-time annexation yearnings of Pan-Germans, but he attacked the supreme German Army command's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare, warning it would bring the United States into the conflict.

That brought him into conflict with the military censorship, and he was forced to retire for four months. However, he returned to his editorial chair and continued to attack autocratic bigotry.

He became Germany's most famed editor, the consultant of chancellors, kings and cabinets. His weekly reviews were quoted frequently by the foreign press, because he was accepted abroad as representative of informed German opinion.

Opposed Peace Proposals

There was a strong surge of nationalism in his writing in the years following the war. He advised Germany to defy the Allied peace proposals, preferring occupation of more German territory than was proposed to permanent loss of German provinces. With equal vigor he attacked the Weimar Republic's policies, and associated himself with the German Democratic party, which had helped organize in 1919.

He wrote several pictorial novels. One, "The Eve of 1914," placed responsibility for the war on the German rulers' "stupidity and the methods of operations of reckless gamblers." Besides these books, he published political volumes, a novel, "The Swimmer," and several plays, including the popular "The Queen."

Information is lacking about Mr. Wolff's wife, a son, Rudolf, and a married daughter. His eldest son, Richard, is a corporal in the United States Army, somewhere in the Pacific theater.

LONDON-INFORMATION

OF THE AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SOZIALISTEN IN ENGLAND

THE HABSBURGS WHO DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT

Habsburg propaganda is still spreading silly text-book stories. Here are some facts which it does not tell.

The U.S. Army Have Lost Their Archdukes

The *New York Post* prints the following from its Washington Correspondent:

"The Army have lost their three archdukes, the Habsburg brothers, Karl Ludwig, Felix and Rudolph, all of whom received discharges a month after the Army abandoned its Austrian Battalion, it was learned to-day.

"Inquiries at the War Department disclosed that after the Battalion was dissolved, all who had volunteered to join it received the choice of an honourable discharge and were released from the Army on June 19th." (*New York Post*, 11/12/43).

As early as August 29th, 1943, Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, Head of the U.S. Army Selective Service in New York City, disclosed that "Archduke Otto von Habsburg, 30 years old, pretender to the non-existent throne of Austria, had been rejected by the U.S. Army as 'Unqualified' and 'Unacceptable' for military service." The rejection, it was later disclosed in the American press, was based on the fact that Otto as an alien had refused to be voluntarily drafted into the Army; other aliens who do this are, as a rule, interned.

It is quite clear (adds the *Austrian Labor News* published in New York) that not a single one of the Habsburg boys had any desire to serve in the U.S. Army. This is what they understand by solidarity with the United Nations war effort.

We have on previous occasions pointed to the fact that the House of Habsburg are a large family; there are Habsburgs for any use and in every camp. There are Habsburg archdukes on Hitler's side and on the other; there are Habsburg "democrats," Fascists, turncoats and traitors. Why not non-combatants, too?

Cancelled

It had been widely advertised that "His Royal Highness, Prince Otto of Austria" would speak on November 29th, 1943, at

the Columbia University in New York City on "Revolt in Europe." It was also advertised that he would repeat his lecture in the New York Town Hall on December 1st.

At the last moment both lectures were cancelled. No reason was given. But it is generally believed that the explanation given by the well-known writer H. W. Van Loon is the right one. Said Van Loon:

"After his experiences in Milwaukee where nasty little students asked him uncomfortable questions . . . Otto discontinued his oratorical peregrinations and disappeared from view." (*The New Leader*, New York, 18/12/43).

What a pity. There would have been much to be said about "Revolt in Europe"—and the Habsburgs.

Another Boast

Another New York paper, *Aufbau* (Reconstruction), draws attention to another piece of Habsburg advertising.

According to this paper, Otto Habsburg boasted that he was received together with his mother, ex-Empress Zita, by Mr. Churchill, during his stay at Quebec in August, 1943. It is further alleged that Zita Habsburg was received by President Roosevelt at the White House the day after the publication of the Moscow Conference decision on Austria.

According to our information these are unfounded rumours. There is no sympathy with the Habsburgs at the White House though they may have some friends in the State Department where there are certain reactionary influences.

Of one of Otto Habsburg's colleagues, ex-King Carol of Rumania, it is known that he employs a well-known American advertising agent to handle publicity for him. These unscrupulous methods of "selling" the Habsburgs to the American public by untrue claims are doing some harm. But they are most harmful to the Habsburgs themselves because there are facts to disprove them.

(London)

Daily Express, March 20, 1944.

Prison camp 'hate'

GERMANS in a prisoner of war camp in the south of the U.S. persecute their anti-Nazi fellow-prisoners, says the New York German language newspaper Aufbau.

In a letter quoted by the newspaper, a German prisoner told his refugee sister living in New York: "They sing songs of hatred against the Allies and Jews. Today, before going to church, they sang 'Today Germany is ours. Tomorrow the world will be ours.'"



Said Ivy Bedford, all in one breath: "Please tell them in New York that I feel I can win the English prize if I keep on trying, and that I am never tired of reading, and that I have brown hair and pink cheeks, and wear a green jumper"

This orphan child has 30,000 foster-parents

News Chronicle Reporter

A MEETING between an English orphan child and a German refugee artist in London yesterday will bring great happiness to 30,000 refugees in New York.

The 30,000 are readers of "Aufbau" ("Reconstruction"), a 5-cent weekly paper, partly in German and partly in English, which circulates among German-speaking refugees from Nazi terrorism.

Last July they adopted the orphan, 11-year-old Ivy Bedford, of West Bromwich, through the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, and they have had a report of her progress from London, printed in the paper at monthly intervals, ever since.

But they wanted more news of their "English child," so they asked Mr. Paul Marcus, the refugee artist, to see and talk with Ivy, and send them a detailed description of her personality, needs and ambitions for the future, for they intend to give her "the fullest and richest life possible."

Great adventure

So Ivy travelled from the children's home in Northampton, where she is now being cared for, and met Mr. Marcus at a Hampstead war-time nursery.

She greeted her "delegate foster-father" with a shy smile and shining eyes. It is the greatest

adventure she has ever had, and she was almost too excited to speak.

For two hours they talked together, and she told him her dream is to win the prize in English at school, and be a writer.

Ivy's history is a sad one. She was brought to a children's home before the war, but since then her parents have disappeared without trace. The presumption is that they have been killed in an air raid.

War Prisoner Charges Nazis Rule U.S. Camps

Letters Quoted by 'Aufbau,'
Say Interned Hitler Foes
Live in Constant Fear

Charges that Nazi prisoners rule the roost in American prisoner-of-war camps while anti-Nazis fear for their lives were published yesterday by "Aufbau," German-language publication with offices at 67 West Forty-fourth Street, in extracts from letters written by a German soldier taken captive in Tunisia.

"Listen to how the Nazis carry on," the prisoner is quoted as writing from a Southern prison camp to his sister a pre-war refugee now living in Queens. "When they landed in the United States they were afraid because of their sins against the Jews and other countries. But they were well treated, and now they show their gratitude by committing excesses against anti-Nazis.

"They sing songs of hatred against the Allies and the Jews. Today, before going to church, they sang 'Today Germany is Ours, Tomorrow the World.' Then to the accompaniment of Prussian marches they went to church and our new company commander accompanied them."

Reported Attacked By Nazis

In another letter the prisoner wrote, according to "Aufbau," "The united arms of the Allies provide for the defeat of the Axis—but should not the Nazi spirit of the prisoners be killed? Up to now they only seem to destroy the lives of anti-Nazis."

The prisoner's sister, to whom the letters were addressed, said yesterday that he was attacked by Nazis in the prison camp and narrowly escaped death. He has a long record of anti-Nazi activity and passed five years in a concentration camp in Germany before he was released for induction into the German Army. Four brothers and his parents are still in Germany, and two are fighting with the German Army in Russia and Italy.

In another letter he is quoted as hinting he would be willing to fight for America. "I never want to wear the swastika," the letter reads. "I would much rather wear the American uniform, especially with the P. W. off it." The initials identify prisoners of war and are on all their uniforms.

Says Censor Cut Letters

His sister also had a complaint to enter. Yesterday she asked why anti-Nazi sentiments in her letters to her brother and his replies were frequently cut out by American censors.

The letters were brought to the attention of "Aufbau" by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, at 165 West Forty-sixth Street. The names and addresses of the prisoner and his sister were revealed, but it was asked that they not be published, since the family remains in Germany.

The league also said the matter had been brought to the attention of Representative John W. McCormack, House majority leader, for possible action.

**Theodor Wolff ist 75j.
in Berlin gestorben**

Theodor Wolff, der frühere Schriftleiter des „Berliner Tageblatts“, starb im November letzten Jahres 75jährig in einem Berliner Hospital, nachdem seine Gesundheit in den Konzentrationslagern Dachau und Oranienburg untergraben worden war, berichtete die Wochenzeitschrift „Aufbau“. Wolff war unter den ersten, denen 1933 das deutsche Bürgerrecht aberkannt wurde und er begab sich nach Frankreich, wo er später von den Nazis in Nizza festgenommen wurde. Über das Schicksal seiner Frau, seines Sohnes Rudolf und einer verheirateten Tochter ist nichts bekannt. Sein ältester Sohn Richard, der 1937 ins Land kam, dient als Korporal bei der amerikanischen Armee im Pazifik.

Unruh liest aus eigenen Werken

Fritz v. Unruh las im New World Club aus "Vor der Entscheidung" und aus unveröffentlichtem Roman

"Kann dieses Morden Dein Wille sein!" Dieser Aufschrei zu Gott, eine der aufwühlendsten Stellen in "Vor der Entscheidung", die der Dichter selbst auf dem von der Rhein-Main-Gruppe des New World Club ihm zu Ehren am Mittwoch veranstalteten Abend mit einer Ergriffenheit rezitierte, die umso mehr packte als sie weltenferne Schien von jeder Schauspielerei — dieser verwirrte, verzweifelte Ruf nach einer Rechtfertigung Gottes bringt eine der tiefsten Wurzeln von Fritz v. Unruhs dichterischem Schaffen zutage.

Vor mehr als zweieinhalb Jahrtausenden haben die indischen Samkhya-Philosophen, hindeutend auf den böartigen, häßlichen, grauenhaften Charakter dieser Welt, die Existenz Gottes negiert — aus Frömmigkeit gegenüber ihrem Gottesideal. Ein Blaspheemie wäre es, erklärten sie, zu glauben, ein Gott sei Urheber dieser "unerfreulichen" Welt. Jenen kühlen Denkern genügte, um zu solchem Urteil zu gelangen, der normale Weltzustand. Sie bedurften nicht erst der Massenhaftigkeit, zu der das Übel in einem modernen Kriege geballt ist, um für dieses Problem sehend zu werden.

Fritz v. Unruh aber ist kein zünftiger Philosoph. Er ist nur auch ein Philosoph, so wie es jeder wahre Künstler, jeder nicht partiell verkümmerte Mensch, jeder Vollmensch ist. Seine Kenntnisse sind alle mit tiefstem, bitterstem persönlichen Erleben schwer bezahlt. "Da riß mir Krieg den letzten Finger ab, mit dem ich noch an alten Felsen hing." Dieser Satz — der ihm zum Dichter stempeln würde, und hätte er sonst nichts gesagt in seinem Leben — dieser Satz enthüllt das Wesentlichste, endgültig Entscheidende im inneren Weregang v. Unruhs. Es waren in der Tat alte Felsen, an denen der auf den "Höhen der Menschheit" Geborne gehangen hatte, Felsen, die festgegründet schienen für alle Ewigkeit. Das Erlebnis des Krieges, das Massen- und Einzelmordes in all, seiner grauenhaften, entsetzlichen Sinnlosigkeit, wie es in "Vor der Entscheidung" in atemberaubenden Szenen gezeichnet ist, reißt ihn los und schleudert ihn hinaus ins Komische und macht ihn hädern mit seinem Gotte.

Diese Fassungslosigkeit dem radikal Bösen gegenüber, das dem Dichter sein Konzept eines allmächtigen, allwissenden und überdies allgütigen Gottes so verwirrend stört, ist es auch, die, neben der edlen sprachlichen Schönheit, dem von ihm zum Schlusse mit prachtvoller Plastik gelesenen Abschnitt aus einem noch unveröffentlichten Roman, besonderen dichterischen Gehalt und dem mitreißenden, leidenschaftlichen Aufschwung verleiht. Auch der nach Paris emigrierte deutsche Geigenbauer, dessen Werkstatt ein wahren eines Gewitters entsprungene noch mit Handschellen gefesselter Häftling der Nazis gerät, auf dieser mystische Geigenbauer, der die Sprache der Waldbäume versteht, wenn der tobende Sturm sie zum Reden bringt, und der auf ihre Töne horcht, um die be-

sten Hölzer für seine Geige herauszufinden, — entläßt seine Gott anklagenden Haß gegen die moderne Verkörperung des ungelüstig, amüsich Teuflischen gegen jene, den deutschen Namen, nein, den menschlichen Namen schändende Spottgeburt, in einer glühenden, herrlichen Tirade von ergreifender metaphysischer Tiefe.

Diese zwei Rezitationen des Dichters bildeten den Abschluß und zugleich den Gipfel eines Programms, das die überaus zahlreich erschienenen Bewunderer Fritz v. Unruhs beinahe drei Stunden lang zu fesseln vermochte. In einem Eröffnungsvortrag zeichnete Alwin Kronacher, der ehemalige Intendant des Frankfurter Schauspielhauses, ein Bild des Entwicklungsweges des Dichters, das er mit weit in seelische Tiefen und Hintergründe eindringenden Analysen zu verbinden verstand. Daran anschließend wurden Partien aus "Flügel der Nike", aus dem Drama "Offiziere" und dem Schauspiel "Bonaparte" von Erika v. Wagner, Lothar Rewalt und Ewald Schindler sowie eine Anzahl von Gedichten, unter denen "Das Lamm" (auf dem Schlachtfeld um 4 Uhr morgens hingeschrieben am 19. September 1914) inhaltlich wie durch seine adelig einfache Form besonders ans Herz griff, von Erika v. Wagner und Lothar Rewalt eindringlich vorgetragen. Alle Mitwirkenden ernteten reichen Beifall. Der Dichter selbst wurde mit Jubel und Ergriffenheit begrüßt und bedankt.

F. C.

March 18, 1944...1.57 p.m...over the newsticker of PRESS ASSOCIATION,
the radio news department of ASSOCIATED PRESS:

(PA) The weekly New York German-language periodical AUFBAU
charged today that pro-Nazi prisoners in a Southern prisoner of war
camp are persecuting anti-Nazi internees.

The charges were based on letters written by a soldier to his pre-war
refugee sister now living on Long Island. The letters said " the
Nazis ~~will~~ persecute other prisoners and sing songs of hatred of the
Allies." The prisoner's sister asked that her brother be moved to
another camp to save his life. She said he bore a four inch scar on
his throat as a result of an attack.

Gainesville (Tex.) Daily Register

Says Anti-Nazi Prisoners Are Being Persecuted

German Prisoners in Southern Camps Rule Others Among Them

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Charges that nazi prisoners rule and persecute anti-nazis among them in a southern United States prisoner-of-war camp were published today in "Aufbau," a weekly New York German-language periodical.

The charges were contained in letters supplied Aufbau by the non-sectarian anti-nazi league, which said they were written by a German soldier to his pre-war refugee sister now living on Long Island.

League officials said the woman came to them for aid in efforts to have her brother transferred to another camp and presented letters claiming an attempt by nazis on the prisoner's life.

The league quoted her as saying that her brother bears a four-inch scar on his throat as result of the attack.

Nazis in the camp persecute all anti-nazis, the published letters say, while at the same time attempting to convince American army officers in charge that they are anti-nazis.

"They sing songs of hatred

against the allies and the Jews," the prisoner is quoted as writing. "Today, before going to church, they sang 'Today Germany Is Ours, Tomorrow the World.'"

Anti-Nazi Charges Terrorization by Foes in U. S. Camp

New York —(AP)— Charges that Nazi prisoners rule and persecute anti-Nazis among them in a southern United States prisoner-of-war camp were published yesterday in Aufbau, a weekly New York German-language periodical.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NOCHMAL SCHWEIZ UND RUSSLAND

r. d. Oberflächlicher Betrachtungsweise möchte es so scheinen, als sei für die Weltgeschichte von nicht sonderlichem Belang, ob die Beziehungen zwischen der Schweiz und Sowjetrußland, zwischen Goliath und David, gespannt sind. Was ist geschehen? Aussenkommissar Molotov hat die Schweiz als „undemokratisch und pro-faschistisch“ heftig gerüffelt, was in den eidgenössischen Kantonen grosse Aufregung hervorgelassen hat.

Es bleibe ganz dahingestellt, ob die schweizerische Haltung gegenüber Rußland in der Vergangenheit ihre Berechtigung gehabt oder auch nur im schweizerischen Interesse selber gelegen hat. Doch eines ist wohl sicher: diesmal hat Molotov übers Ziel hinausgeschossen, ja, er hat sich ein falsches Ziel gewählt. Es geht nicht an und steht auch mit den Fakten in Widerspruch, die Schweiz als ein undemokratisches und faschistisch gesinntes Staatswesen zu brandmarken. Auch die Russen müssen wissen, dass die Schweiz, eingeklemmt zwischen die beiden grossen Achsenpartner Deutschland und Italien, nach besten Kräften ihre Neutralität zu wahren gesucht hat — im Ganzen durchaus erfolgreich. Dass sie beispielsweise

ganz auf deutsche Kohle angewiesen, bis zu einem gewissen Grade auf deutsche Wünsche und Forderungen hat Rücksicht nehmen müssen, kann man ihr in ihrer gefährlichen geographischen Lage kaum verargen. Bei alledem aber hat die Schweiz sich tapfer gegen den Achsendruck gewehrt und keinen Zweifel daran gefassen, dass sie gegen jeden kämpfen würde, der ihre Neutralität verletzen würde. Sie hat im Zustande der permanenten Mobilisation gelebt, und es hat Augenblicke gegeben, in denen eine deutsche Invasion in das Land Wilhelm Tell's nicht gar so unwahrscheinlich erschien. Man soll auch nicht vergessen, dass die Schweiz viele Refugees aller Nationen, Zehntausende allein während der Vichy-Episode, in ihren Grenzen aufgenommen hat.

Es ist richtig, dass die Schweiz in ihrem Territorium die kommunistische Partei unterdrückt hat. Aber das hat sie in gleicher Weise auch mit der nationalsozialistischen und faschistischen Partei getan. Hieraus allein ableiten zu wollen, dass sie faschistisch orientiert sei, erscheint gänzlich abwegig. In noch viel höherem Masse gilt das von Molotovs Vorwurf einer undemokratischen Haltung der Schweiz. Darüber braucht man nicht einmal zu diskutieren. Die Schweiz mag vielleicht, im Lichte der heutigen Entwicklung gesehen, einen historischen Fehler begangen haben, Rußland gegenüber lange in unfreundlicher Reserve verharret zu haben. Und die Russen können daraus natürlich mit dem gleichen Recht ihre heutige Einstellung zur Schweiz herleiten. Aber die Eidgenossen als Faschisten und als Antidemokraten hinzustellen, ist, um es juristisch auszudrücken, ein „untauglicher Angriff am untauglichen Objekt.“

(Aus: „Aufbau“, New York,
10. Nov. 1944.)

NYT, May 10, 1944,

SAMUEL SAENGER

Samuel Saenger, first German Minister to Czechoslovakia, serving at Prague from 1919 to 1923, died on Saturday at his home in Los Angeles, where he had been living for several years, according to word received here yesterday by Aufbau, German language newspaper.

Born near Riga, Mr. Saenger was educated first in England, then in Germany at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiberg. A former teacher at a Berlin college, he wrote many essays on philosophical and political subjects. He was a friend of the late President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

WERELDNIEUWS.

REFUGIE'S IN DE GEALLIEERDE LEGERS.

Het New Yorkse weekblad „Aufbau“ meldt, dat Heinz A. Sander, afkomstig van Neuwied (Duitsland) en in 1938 naar de Verenigde Staten gekomen, in Burma op de leeftijd van 23 jaar in de strijd tegen de Japanners gesneuveld is. Wij zien een foto van Corporaal Herbert Monash, een uit Duitsland afkomstige twintigjarige jongen, die in Italië op zijn eentje drie Nazieofficieren gevangen genomen heeft. Een andere foto toont Sergeant Richard Stern, 38 jaar oud en pas in 1939 uit Duitsland ontvlucht, die in Italië door zijn moedig optreden een gehele compagnie gered en een Duits machinengeweer met tot overgave gedwongen heeft. Wij lezen een brief van Eerste Luitenant Karel Bauer, die in 1938 uit Oostencijk naar de Verenigde Staten kwam en zich thans aan het Italiaanse front bevindt. Een reeks foto's laat ons refugie's zien, die in het Australische en in het Noordamerikaanse leger dienen. Onder de advertenties vinden wij niet alleen het overlijdensbericht van Sander, doch ook dat van Gerhard Leske, die, 35 jaar oud een weduwe en een kind achter latend, gesneuveld is in de strijd tegen de Nazies.

Al deze beslechten zijn uit slechts een enkel nummer. Iedere week brengt het blad nieuwe foto's en nieuwe meldingen van

de daden der refugie's die thans in de Geallieerde legers strijden tegen Jap en Nazie. Waarlijk, wij mogen trots zijn op deze bondgenoten.

Enkele dagen geleden hadden wij een gesprek met een uit Hamburg afkomstig jongmens. Hij vertelde ons, dat hij en zijn broer gevlucht zijn voor het Naziebewind. Vol trots liet hij ons een foto zien van een Sergeant van het Engelse leger. „Dat is mijn broer, hij is onlangs overgeplaatst naar de Intelligence Service“, legde hij ons uit. Een schoolvriend van hem is in de Koninklijke Canadese Marine op een torpedobootjager en een eveneens uit Hamburg gevluchte buurjongen is bestuurder van een tank. Onze vriend was echter buitengewoon teleurgesteld, dat hij ondanks alle pogingen niet de kans krijgt, den gemeenschappelijken vijand te lijf te gaan.

NY Post, April 13, 1944.

To Atone for Nazi Bombings German Refugee Paper Adopts British Child

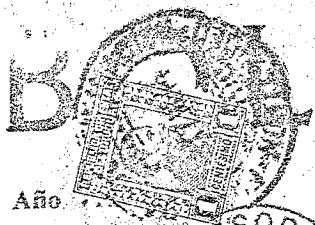
A British child, Ivy Bedford, 12, has been "adopted" by the German refugee newspaper, Aufbau, under the Foster Parents Plan, it was announced today.

"We felt we had to do something to counteract, if only a little, what our former countrymen are doing to British children with bombs," said Vivian Craener, woman's page editor of the weekly, which is published at 67 W. 44 St.

"We voted to pay the \$15 a month for this little girl, who is in a Foster Parents home at

North Hampton. Then we wired our London correspondent, 'Congratulations, you are an uncle.' He visited her right away and brought her a doll."

Since then Aufbau's readers have declared themselves in on the adoption, and Ivy has been showered with candy, dresses, books and costume jewelry from her new family in America.



Año
N.º 24

Aufbau, New World Club, Inc.
67 West 44 Street
NEW YORK

INFORMATIVO

"Wochenblatt"

Montevideo, 18 de Marzo de 1944

Por el contenido de los avisos la
N. C. I. no se responsabiliza

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DIE FUEHRENDE SCHUHREPARATUR-WERKSTATT MONTEVIDEO

Lesen Sie den "AUFBAU"!

Abonés, Suchanzeigen, Inserate: Herbert Raphael, 18 de Julio 2121, Tel. 49126;
Hans Bergmann, Cerrito 724; Werbe-Marburg, Gonz. Ramirez 2003, T. 48626; Prop.
Lindenheim, Ciudadela 1156, T. 91709; J. Neulaender, Reconquista 227, Tel. 90929.

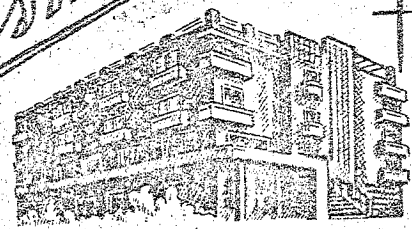
Einzel-Exemplaré: H. Bergmann, Cerrito 724; Librería "La Epoca", San José 1340;
Wald, Pérez Castellano 1395; Schnabl, Buenos Aires 472; Zeitungsstand 18 de
Julio y Río Branco und durch die Zeitungsrepartidoren.

Sonnabend, 25. Maerz 22 Uhr

RAMBLA-HOTEL FESTBALL

DER
"AMIGOS DE LA VOZ DEL DIA"
2 Tanzorchester — Ballettauffuehrungen — Wahl der "Miss La Voz
del Día" mit Geschenkverteilung
TEIL DES REINERTRAGES FUER WOHLTAETIGE ZWECKE
Karten- und Tischbestellungen bei Goldberg, Soriano 1009, Tel. 8-08-25, und in
der "La Voz del Día", 18 de Julio 1194, von 17 bis 19 Uhr.

Esmeralda



Hotel

Direkt an der Playa
Ausfluege in die
herrliche wald-
reiche Umgebung
Jeglicher Sport
Radfahren,
Reiten, etc.
Europ. Kueche
Erstklassige
Bedienung
Man spricht
deutsch

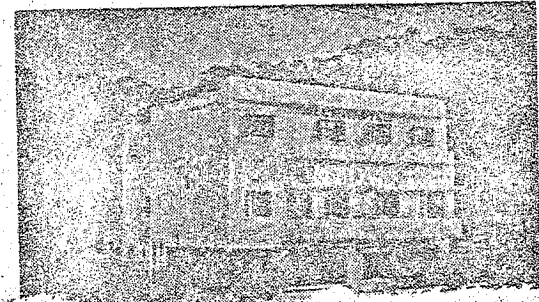
PIRIAPOLIS (R.O.U.) FUER ERHOLUNG UND WOCHENENDE

TEL. Nr. 26

Nachsaison ermaessigte Preise

OCEAN-HOTEL

PIRIAPOLIS



Sommer wie Winter
der ideale Aufenthalt
Das ganze Jahr geoeffnet
Zentrale, ruhige Lage
Zimmer mit Privatbad
1a Wiener Kueche, Haus 1. Range

Stanz F. CH. DICHTER

The Story of a Remarkable
Journalistic Enterprise

"AUFBAU"—NEWSPAPER OF THE RESCUED

By DR. ERNST WARSCHAUER

IN THE legendary time when no Hitler menace troubled the peace of this hemisphere—in 1924—some Jewish immigrants from the impoverished Germany founded the German Jewish Club. It was a club like many others in the gigantic city of New York, rather insignificant and unknown—until 1933. Then an unexpected change took place. With the persecution of the Jews in Germany by the Nazis, a new wave of immigration set in, and the club benefited by it. It became the natural center for advice and aid for many of these immigrants. In that same year when its expansion began, the club decided to publish an informatory paper called *Aufbau*, or *Reconstruction*, a title indicating the task of the refugees: to form out of the debris of their broken existence a new life in a new world.

Between 1933 and 1938 the influx of refugees from Germany was steady, but rather slow, and the growth of the club and the paper matched this progress. In the beginning of 1939 *Aufbau* had a monthly circulation of about 2,000 copies. But with the Nazi occupation of Austria and the November pogrom the stream of refugees from Germany and Austria increased considerably and so increased also the membership of the club and the circulation of *Aufbau*. However, it would be wrong to attribute the growth of *Aufbau* entirely to these circumstances. Circumstances do not create successes, but men create successes out of circumstances. The man who understood the significance of the hour and who had the necessary experience and pioneer mind to develop *Aufbau* was Manfred George, who came to America in 1939 and took over the editorship of the paper. He had left Europe for the same reasons as his fellow sufferers had. His career had been broken off by the Hitlerites in the typical way we all have experienced. He had been an author and an editor over there and occupied a leading position with the Ullstein Press in Berlin. When he was compelled to flee he went to Prague, where he worked successfully as the editor of the *Juedische Press* until 1938, when Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia. Then he fled again, and a year later arrived in the United States, intending to go into the motion picture industry in Hollywood. However, his friends in New York did not let him

stay in Hollywood. They thought him to be the right man to take over the editorship of the *Aufbau* and persuaded him to do so.

With Manfred George a new era began both for the club and for the publication. The club changed its name. No longer was it the German Jewish Club, but the New World Club, symbolizing again an interesting change of mind: the eyes were now directed not backward to Germany, but forward to the new horizon.

George appointed two prominent men as assistant editors: S. Aufhäuser and Kurt Hellmer. Aufhäuser was a Social Democratic deputy of the Reichstag, and president of the union which represented the white collar workers in Germany. Hellmer came from a distinguished artist family. His father was intendant of a court theatre in Southern Germany. George also created an "Advisory Board," composed of a number of very noted personalities, Americans and refugees. I shall mention only a few names familiar to Americans: Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, Franz Werfel, Emil Ludwig, Lion Feuchtwanger. The advisory board is not only a decoration. The members constantly contribute to the paper. There are fine collaborators outside the board who were famous in Europe, but are not so well known here. It is essential to note that for the majority of these writers *Aufbau* is almost the only platform where they can express their opinions on various political, economic or artistic problems in the German language. This is a blessing for readers, who like their old spiritual leaders, and it is a blessing too for the leaders of the past because it gives them an outlet for their ideas and takes from them the feeling of complete futility. Important personalities from the other emigré circles get a hearing in *Aufbau*. Mme. Tabouis, Emil Buré, Karin Michaelis, Jan Masaryk are among them.

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became a weekly, and within a few years the circulation rose to 30,000 copies. It became the leading refugee paper not only in this country, but in the whole world. It is read in Canada, Australia, Palestine and England. It has subscribers even in India, South Africa, Iceland and Persia. You can find *Aufbau* in the subway stations in Buenos Aires, and in the newspaper kiosks of Bombay. You will find it in every film studio of Hollywood. It is read wherever refugees from Germany and Central Europe have found a shelter and a meeting place. Its readers include many outside of the refugee circles. Anti-Nazi German-Americans prefer *Aufbau* to the more lukewarm German-American press. There exists in New York a club of Russian Jews, so-called Kerenski emigrants, who came over here after a long stay in Germany and in France. They know German, some French, but very little English. Eighty per cent of them read *Aufbau*.

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Revue

Brooklyn Jewish Center Review

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living heirs of the past Viennese tradition — composers like Robert Stolz, Ralph Benatzky, Oskar Strauss, for example. Although such men are international celebrities and recognized as such by Americans, they do not forget their compatriots and are ever ready to cooperate with actors and singers in soirees Viennoises to make their less fortunate comrades forget their struggle for the daily bread.

A fortnightly section of the *Aufbau* is either "Die Westkueste" — The West-coast, or "Die Juedische Welt" — The Jewish World. The Westcoast contains the information useful to immigrants in California, Oregon and Washington, and is the organ for the Jewish Club of Los Angeles, a parallel organization to the New World Club in New York. The "Jewish World" brings discussions of fundamental Jewish problems, particularly the Palestine matters, since the paper is decidedly pro-Zionistic.

Forty per cent of *Aufbau* is advertising, a rather unusual high percentage. In his commercial ventures the immigrant quite naturally tries first of all to win his fellow-immigrants as customers — although in the long run, of course, he strives to reach the American public. It is easy to understand that the immigrant likes to trade with a fellow-sufferer, because he can make himself understood easier and because he wishes to help him. It is true that the more the immigrant adapts himself to the American way of life the more does this tendency disappear.

Not only the enterprises of the immigrants are advertised in *Aufbau*. American business men who wish to reach the refugee buying public also make use of the paper.

In *Aufbau's* personal advertisements the family streams of the past German Jewish world flow together. Deaths, births, engagements, marriages are announced in this column. *Aufbau's* position in this respect is quite unique in the world, for there exists no other Jewish paper with a world-wide circulation to give such news.

With some amusement I have often watched friends of mine, or rather their wives, when they opened a new number of *Aufbau*. What will they read first? Of course, the family news, to see if there is an intimate item from the European

past. How thrilling to find out that Gretel Cohn, our friend Gustav Cohn's only daughter from Hamburg, has married a soldier in New Zealand! Such a bit of news you can only learn from the *Aufbau*.

A special feature in this section is the so-called marriage market. In this department are advertisements in which one lonely soul searches — anonymously, of course — for another lonely soul of the opposite sex. Marriages contracted "in this no more uncustomary way," as the matrimonial advertisements tactfully put it, often turn out to be better and more durable than marriages growing out of the ecstasy of an overwhelming passion.

Aufbau carries a special column for missing persons through which contact may be established between relatives and friends who have lost track of each other in the turmoil of our time.

What does *Aufbau* mean to the average refugee? What place does it occupy in his life?

A short analysis of the special nature of the immigration wave started by Hitler might be useful. About 166,000 Jewish people have emigrated to this country since that time. It is safe to assume that most of them came from greater Germany. They were mostly between forty and sixty years of age, many even older. They were of good stock; that means they belonged to the upper classes in the economic and cultural levels in the old countries. This phase of their life can never be extinguished with a dash of the

TYPICAL SELECTIONS FROM AUFBAU'S MATRIMONIAL ADS

3 Lively Ladies

small, tall and taller, ages from late twenties to early forties, occupying good positions, seek the acquaintance of 3 suitable gentlemen. Object, matrimony.

Educated Lady

South German, widow, American citizen, possessing elegant home, seeks acquaintance of educated gentleman, age 55-60, preferably widower, object matrimony. Gentlemen in substantial positions looking for an opportunity to achieve a happy married life please apply.

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I called *Aufbau* the bridge from the immigrant's past to the future. More important, of course, is the future. That this future lies in America is the decisive factor which *Aufbau* emphasizes and which must not be overlooked. It was not always so self-evident as it appears today. There is not so much irresolution now when the refugee is asked a rather stereotyped question: Will you go back to Europe when Hitlerism is crushed, and when return is possible? *Aufbau* has estimated that 98% of all refugees are through with Germany, and have not the slightest intention to go back to the old country. I personally cannot imagine anyone wishing to be haunted by memories of atrocities. The great majority of the German refugees have the ardent desire to become American citizens as soon as possible. They are all striving to adapt and adjust themselves to American life. *Aufbau* is a roadmaker for the immigrant. In the German language he is informed about many things he would not understand so easily otherwise, as for example, selective service, registration of skilled employees, visa regulations, labor laws, naturalization regulations, etc. We have still, paradoxically enough, the status of "enemy aliens." *Aufbau* helps to clarify the legal situation regarding this status. Whenever and wherever the interests of the immigrants are involved, *Aufbau* is our spokesman.

living heirs of the past Viennese tradition — composers like Robert Stolz, Ralph Benatzky, Oskar Strauss, for example. Although such men are international celebrities and recognized as such by Americans, they do not forget their compatriots and are ever ready to cooperate with actors and singers in soirées. Viennoises to make their less fortunate comrades forget their struggle for the daily bread.

A fortnightly section of the *Aufbau* is either "Die Westkueste" — The West-coast, or "Die Juedische Welt" — The Jewish World. The Westcoast contains the information useful to immigrants in California, Oregon and Washington, and is the organ for the Jewish Club of Los Angeles, a parallel organization to the New World Club in New York. The "Jewish World" brings discussions of fundamental Jewish problems, particularly the Palestine matters, since the paper is decidedly pro-Zionistic.

Forty per cent of *Aufbau* is advertising, a rather unusual high percentage. In his commercial ventures the immigrant quite naturally tries first of all to win his fellow-immigrants as customers — although in the long run, of course, he strives to reach the American public. It is easy to understand that the immigrant likes to trade with a fellow-sufferer, because he can make himself understood easier and because he wishes to help him. It is true that the more the immigrant adapts himself to the American way of life, the more does this tendency disappear.

Not only the enterprises of the immigrants are advertised in *Aufbau*. American business men who wish to reach the refugee buying public also make use of the paper.

In *Aufbau's* personal advertisements the family streams of the past German Jewish world flow together. Deaths, births, engagements, marriages are announced in this column. *Aufbau's* position in this respect is quite unique in the world, for there exists no other Jewish paper with a world-wide circulation to give such news.

With some amusement I have often watched friends of mine, or rather their wives, when they opened a new number of *Aufbau*. What will they read first? Of course, the family news, to see if there is an intimate item from the European

past. How thrilling to find out that Gretel Cohn, our friend Gustav Cohn's only daughter from Hamburg, has married a soldier in New Zealand! Such a bit of news you can only learn from the *Aufbau*.

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Release: Friday, May 12, 1944

 # A GERMAN EDITOR SEES POSTWAR GERMANY #
 # By WILLIAM B. SAPHIRE #
 #####

Too many anti-Nazi Germans are busy beating the peace drums, urging a "just" peace for Germany and drawing a non-existent distinction between the German people and the Nazi regime. Friedrich Stampfer, co-editor of the Volkszeitung, a German-language weekly, is one of these. He is a Socialist and a Jew. Dr. Manfred George, editor of Aufbau, a German-language weekly, who is a Zionist, does not share these views. His views are presented in the following interview.

The Editor

A weak, liberal, democratic government established in Germany after the war may, in reality, be a curtain to hide defeated Nazis who are already preparing to go underground in order to keep Nazism and Fascism festering in postwar Europe, warned Dr. Manfred George. The Nazis will try to plant their followers in such a government, seasoning it with persons who would simulate repentance. Thus, they will attempt to escape the noose, and dupe the Allies into a compromise. But they shall not, must not succeed. They should be dealt with firmly and their leaders be severely punished, said Dr. George.

Deal Firmly And They'll Obey

Dr. Manfred George is a veteran journalist and editor with a background of twenty years on German newspapers and knows the German mind. "The average German will obey only if he feels that he is being dealt with firmly," he says. "The Germans must be completely disarmed after the war. Whatever government is established, it must be a strong government and contain strong personalities; in addition, it must be controlled by the Allies. Its police force should be decentralized." Dr. George feels that no group inside Germany will be strong enough to smash the entrenched Nazi machine and he does not believe any group of Germans outside Germany is influential enough to take over from the Nazis once the war is over.

If German militarism and aggression are to be smashed forever there must be no repetition of the events that took place after the first world war, Dr. George said. There are groups of non-Nazi nationalists who, nonetheless, retain the overage idea that Germany can still play its role in the old European balance of power game. She played a role in 1918. The result was Hitler. Aufbau is now engaged in a bitter controversy with those nationalist German elements in this country who, while anti-Nazi, are pan-German.

(Continued on Page 2D)

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(Continued on Page 2D)

Release: 5.12.44

Return to Germany? No, Thank You!

Speaking of the Jews, Dr. George believes that the plight of European Jews will not be relieved by the defeat of the Nazis. "Very few Jewish refugees in this country will want to return to Germany," he says. "Here German Jews have adapted themselves well to American life. They have become or are in the process of becoming citizens. Their children go to American schools and serve in the Army. In other countries conditions for the refugees may not be so good as here," Dr. George said, "but there should be an international agreement to the effect that no nation should force German Jewish refugees to return to Germany against their will no matter how liberal and democratic the front of the future government of Germany may be."

"Anti-Semitism, Dr. George pointed out, "is Hitler's greatest international weapon but he was not its creator. Anti-Semitism has long been implanted in Europe. It was fostered to some extent by the continuous Jewish migrations, which in turn were due to persecutions. It was a vicious circle. Jews were regarded as strangers wherever they came, eyed with fear and suspicion. Anti-Semitism can be best cured by giving the Jewish people a normal way of life," Dr. George said. "By a normal way of life I mean that the Jews must take roots as a nation." He explained, "Palestine is the only logical home for the Jews. Any other place would merely be another temporary stop off. It's pure nonsense," Dr. George said, "to think that a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine would hurt the rights of Jews in other countries. Greek and Irish and Italians in America never feel any embarrassment because they descend from an 'alien' national group. Why should American Jews feel otherwise? On the contrary, the achievement of the Jews in Palestine has reflected most favorably on Jews in other parts of the world."

Dr. George is proud of Aufbau, which circulates among German language-speaking anti-Fascists from Alaska to Patagonia; and is to be found in every obscure corner of the globe wherever refugees are present. Aufbau constitutes a German press. It originated ten years ago as a monthly bulletin of the old German Jewish Club, with a circulation of 2,000, which has grown to 32,000. The phenomenal growth of Aufbau may be credited to the war in Europe and to its editor, Manfred George, who transformed it from a local New York club sheet into a "harbinger of goodwill" for tens of thousands, homeless and wandering. Dr. George, who says he was "always a newspaper man," worked on the papers of the giant Mosse and Ullstein press syndicates in Germany. Just before his forced departure from the Reich in 1933 he edited Tempo, the first tabloid size picture newspaper in Europe. Seeking refuge from the Nazis in Czechoslovakia, he founded the Jewish Review, a Prague monthly. The storm troopers arrived in Prague, and Dr. George left for the United States.

5.1.44

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El Teatro más Diabólico del Mundo

Actores en el Campo de Concentración

HOY tiene lugar el "Blocksperré" ("Cierre de block"). Hay "selección", es decir, "descarte" de los débiles. Diez minutos más tarde, estamos parados, desnudos, ante el médico de las tropas de SS, Dr Mengelen. Cuando éste señala con el dedo hacia la derecha, significa "al gas". No dice una palabra. Simplemente: mostrar la lengua, darse vuelta, las caderas, a la derecha... a la derecha... a la derecha... ¡vamos, adelante...! 600 van "al gas".

Abrazo a mis amigos: ¡valor, muchachos! A nosotros nos tocará la semana próxima! Los padres dan: el padre a sus hijos y viceversa. Los "descartados" permanecen todavía durante 24 horas encerrados en un "block", con varios grados bajo cero, sin comer. Algunos, frente a la muerte inexorable, se vuelven locos. Otros están llorando; muchos piden a gritos un pedacito de pan: por lo menos una sola vez todavía tener algo en el estómago...

De nosotros, los actores, que muchas veces debíamos entretener y hacer reír a la "alta" SS, en las funciones de teatro que nos obligaban a realizar, para salvar nuestra vida, hay tres entre los "descartados": Karl Loewenfeld, cuyo padre había sido director de la Opera de Hamburgo; luego, Fred Krieger de Viena y Herschkowitz, del Teatro Judío de Vilna. Unos minutos antes de subir al camión que los ha de llevar al crematorio, se acerca Herschkowitz al "Blockführer" de turno, de nombre Kubanic, y le dice: "Señor Blockführer, soy padre de cuatro criaturas. Mis chistes y cuentos lo han hecho reír tantas veces.

—¿No puede usted hacer nada por mí? ¿Tengo que ir, realmente, al gas?" —Vete a la puerta— le contesta el "buen" hombre. Acto seguido saca el revólver y le dispara un balazo en la cabeza. ¡Qué bien sabían hacer esto los señores! Era un "honor" para un judío morir por una "bala alemana". ¡Adiós, Herschkowitz!

El siguiente informe recibimos del actor vienés Fritz Bauer, quien, junto con algunos pocos judíos deportados, pudo ser trasladado, poco antes de la capitulación de Alemania, desde el campo de exterminación de Auschwitz (Oswiecim) a un campamento para refugiados, establecido en Suecia.

El camión llevando los primeros cien se aleja. Qué ironía: detrás de él marcha un pequeño coche, con la Cruz Roja pintada sobre sus costados. En este coche van las bombas con el gas. El "Haupt-harfuhrer" Meil, de 28 años de edad, (sobre cuya captura acaban de informar los diarios y de quien se dice haber causado él solo la muerte de 7 (sie-

te) millones de personas! Nota del traductor) está muy atareado hoy. Es jefe del "Comando Especial" (Incineración). Ayer se divirtió bastante con un transporte: golpeó a los niños más chicos hasta dejarlos inconscientes— para "anestesiárselos". A los mayores se les dió un bizcocho para que lo comieran durante su viaje hacia la muerte... Podría (y lo haré) contar todavía mucho, pues he pasado dos años y medio en el campamento.

INFORMA KLAUS MANN

También en Theresienstadt se empleaba a los recluidos que habían si-

do actores en un tiempo, para entretener a las tropas deSS. De un informe publicado en "Stars and Stripes", órgano oficial del ejército de los Estados Unidos, por Klaus Mann, hijo de Thomas Mann, que presta actualmente servicio en las filas del ejército de la Unión, surge que, entre otros, el famoso actor Kurt Gerron, de Berlín, a quien los alemanes habían detenido en Holanda y llevado más tarde a Theresienstadt, tuvo que trabajar ante comisiones de inspección. También un conocido tenor de la Opera de Viena era obligado a cantar, cuando las delegaciones de la prensa nazi visitaban el campamento.

En este mismo campamento encontró Klaus Mann a la que había sido esposa de su tío Heinrich Mann, hermano de su padre, dama judía

oriunda de Praga. La señora, otra conocida por su belleza y exquisita espiritualidad, hallábase en un estado lastimoso, completamente cansada, escualida y semi-paralítica.

—¿Cuándo quedaste paralítica, tía? —le preguntó Klaus Mann.

—Oh, ocurrió hace ya algunos años. El día que me detuvieron, me separaron de mi hija. No sabía lo

que había sido de ella y pregunté a uno de los guardias si podría informarme sobre su paradero. No la oyes chillar,— me respondió. Esta noche la llevan... por eso chillaba tanto.

—Durante toda la noche traté de oír la voz de mi hija. No la pude oír tampoco hubiera sido posible, pues en aquel momento, ella dormía

en otra celda, lejos de la mía. Pero ¿podía yo saberlo?... El hombre sólo quería hacerme una "broma". Sentí los gritos y llantos de muchos seres en aquella noche...

Y a la mañana siguiente estaba paralítica de todo el lado izquierdo y mi cara desfigurada para siempre...

Traducido del "Aufbau-Reconstruction" de Nueva York por Roberto Jelin.

Biricenu-Auschwitz. 19 de enero de 1944, a las 10 de la mañana.

Variety, Oct. 12, 1944.

Tripte Serialization

An usually rare incident is the simultaneous serialization of one book in three different languages in New York papers. Since several weeks, Mary Berg's diary, which she brought with her from a four-year stay in the Warsaw ghetto, is being serialized in PM (English), Morning Journal (Yiddish) and Aufbau-Reconstruction (German) under the title I Lived Through Warsaw. Besides, Contemporary Record will have a large part of the book in its October issue in English. Miss Berg was discovered on the Gripsholm as an exchange prisoner by Mr. S. L. Schneiderman. It is he who also assisted her in editing her diary. L. B. Fischer will publish the book shortly.

Life , Oct. 30, 1944.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

ELECTION BATTLE

Sirs:

In your story "Election Battle" (LIFE, Oct. 9) you show Thomas Dewey reading a huge pile of congratulatory telegrams.

I recall that only a short while ago there was a "big to-do" over President Roosevelt's sending (or was it receiving?) a congratulatory telegram.

Has this ban on such messages been lifted for Dewey?

RUTH A. GREEN

Clifton Forge, Va.

• Western Union, under orders from WPB, does not accept congratulatory telegrams as such. But it does transmit telegrams of praise and commendation.—ED.

LAND OF THE FRANKS

Sirs:

In connection with the picture of the house in which Goethe was born in Frankfurt am Main (LIFE, Oct. 9), it might interest you to know that, according to reliable information we have received, the building was blasted to rubble by Allied bombers. All that is left is the staircase leading to the second floor. It is a strange coincidence that the building was blasted on March 22, 1944, the 112th anniversary of Goethe's death.

MANFRED GEORGE

Aufbau, American Jewish Weekly
New York, N. Y.

Nazi-Corrupted Press in Reich Poses Problem

By ALFRED TYRNAUER

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. (INS)—

The invading Allies will find virtually no newspapers in de-Nazified Germany, the New York refugee paper "Aufbau" reported in its current issue today.

In an editorial survey of the situation, editor in chief of this anti-Nazi, German-language paper, Manfred George, who was formerly editor of one of the largest newspaper concerns in Berlin, claims that the Allies "will find a complete vacuum" in this important field. In order to establish contact with the population of the conquered Reich, he adds, Allied officials will have to publish their own "information sheets, supplying additional news through radio broadcasts."

Goebbels' mammoth-sized propaganda press will simply evaporate with the collapse of the Nazi regime, according to George, because "90 per cent of the German papers are either party-owned or personal property of the Nazi bosses."

For instance, the "Eher Verlag," largest publishing house in the Nazi Reich, is owned by the party, or rather by Hitler himself, who derives a colossal income from the sale of the "Eher" products, including the "Voelkische Beobachter." He, also, controls the second largest publishing trust, the "Deutscher Verlag," made up mostly of expropriated newspapers.

Himmler owns the "Schwarze Korps," Goebbels the "Angriff," Goering the "Essener Nationalzeitung," to mention only a few of the leading papers of the Nazi Reich.

These will naturally disappear, but so should the rest of the German newspapers, because all of them are edited by Nazi journalists and "not a single reliable German newspaperman will be at hand once the Allies take over," George asserts.

He also warns the Allies of "those newspaper people inside Germany who are going to approach them saying that they always belonged to the 'silent opposition.'"

Of course, there are quite a number of democratic-minded newspapermen living in exile in the Allied countries. But these exiles, so George claims, have become outsiders as they have lost "actual contact with what is going on in Germany."

Consequently, "during the first years," the Allies will have to rely chiefly on their own publications within the Reich, George concludes. "After certain religious groups or unions in different parts of Germany have reorganized and proved reliable, they could gradually be charged with issuing local German papers for their members," he said. This would foil any new effort at centralization of the press and would facilitate the control of the German papers by the Allies.

Austria Libre (Mexico), Oct. 1944

Julius Deutsch ueber die Zukunft Oesterreichs

Der "Aufbau" in New York veroeffentlicht zwei Interviews mit Julius Deutsch und Ferdinand Czernin ueber die naechste Zukunft Oesterreichs. Es ist traurig berichten zu muessen, dass Julius Deutsch sich nichts anderes vorstellen kann, als "dass Oesterreichs innere politische Verhaeltnisse wieder so einfach werden, wie sie es vor 1934 gewesen sind", naemlich dass die Sozialdemokraten und die Christlich-sozialen, "die alten historischen Vertretungen der Arbeiter und der Bauern" wieder die Mehrheit der Bevoelkerung repraesentieren werden. Diesem irrealen Wunschbild haelt Ferdinand Czernin, Leiter der "Austrian Action" in New York entgegen, "In den verflossenen 12 Jahren aber haben die Oesterreicher im Gegensatz zu den sozialdemokratischen Fuehrern im Ausland viel dazugelernt. Er fordert vor allem die Schaffung eines ueberparteilichen Oesterreichischen Befreiungskomitees im Ausland, das nach dem Vorbild des franzoesischen, den nationalen Befreiungskampf des oesterreichischen Volkes unterstuetzt. Dass es bisher zu dieser so noerwendigen Tnuigung nicht gekommen ist, ist nach der Ansicht Czernins vor allem die Schuld der fuehrenden Koepfe des Austrian Labor Committee, die von einem nationalen oesterreichischen Freiheitskampf nichts wissen wollen.

• • •
Wiener Immigrant faengt Nazi

IM New Yorker "Aufbau" lasen wir eine Geschichte, die wir unseren Lesern doch nicht vorenthalten moechten. Ganz Portland und Oregon sprach davon. Ein Emigrantenehepaar wurde auf der Strasse von einem Fremden in tadellosem Englisch um Auskunft gebeten. Sein Benehmen jedoch verduzte die Beiden und liess ihn als einen entflohenen Kriegsgefangenen erscheinen. Sie folgten ihm. Er trank einige Schoppen Bier in verschiedenen Gaststaetten. Schliesslich versuchten sie es durch Ueberrumpelung. Sie sprachen ihn vertraulich auf Deutsch an. Und siehe da,

Toronto, Volksstimme

ihir Verdacht war begruendet. Seine Chancen seien schlecht, meinten die beiden Wiener und luden ihn zu sich in die Wohnung ein. Schnell wurde die Tuer verschlossen. Der Polizeichef glaubte zunaechst, dass man ihm einen schlechten Witz spiele, als die Frau ihn anrief. Immerhin, in fuenf Minuten war der Polizeiwagen da, und der Nazi wieder in Gefangenschaft. Hitleropfer koennen eben einen Nazi auf den ersten Blick erkennen.

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NYT, Aug. 27, 1944.

German Musician Reported Dead

According to information received here by the Aufbau, German language anti-Nazi weekly published in New York, Dr. Kurt Singer, president of the Juedische Kulturbund, Berlin, and one time executive manager of Berlin's Deutsches Opernhaus died in the Czech concentration camp at Terezin (Bohemia) in January, 1944. He was 59 years old.

SCHWEIZER JOURNAL UND ASYLRECHT

Die traditionell asylfreundliche Schweiz wird vermutlich bald eine grosse Anzahl neuartiger Refugees haben, die ihr wenig angenehm sein werden. So war die erste Person, die in der Schweiz Zuflucht suchte, als die französischen Freiheitskämpfer gegen die Nazi-Grenzposten in der Umgegend von Genf vorzugehen begonnen hatten, ein — Dolmetscher der Gestapo, der laut „Tribüne de Genève“ in der ganzen Gegend einstimmig verabscheut wurde. Die „Basler Arbeiterzeitung“ nahm kürzlich zu diesen Fragen Stellung und betonte in einem Leitartikel, dass das Schweizer Volk nichts gegen die Zulassung und Internierung von deutschen Soldaten habe. „Auf der andern Seite sind wir aber der Meinung, dass Mitglieder der SS und der Gestapo, die sich der grauenhaftesten Verbrechen gegen die französische Bevölkerung schuldig gemacht haben, das Völkerrecht gebrochen haben und keinen Anspruch auf unsern Schutz erheben können.“

Hier bereiten sich Probleme vor, die dem tapfern kleinen Land noch grosse Kopfschmerzen bereiten werden. Bisher hat die Schweiz nur zwei „interessante“ politische Flüchtlinge gehabt, nämlich Mussolinis Tochter Edda Ciano mit ihren drei Kindern, und die Prinzessin Maria, die belgische Gattin des italienischen Kronprinzen Humbert.

Das „Schweizer Journal“ in San Francisco schrieb kürzlich dazu, dass „die Frage aufgeworfen werden muss, ob unsere liberal und sozial denkenden, freisinnig-fortschrittlich eingestellten, gewesen Vorväter die Institution des politischen Asyls für Schädlinge der Demokratie geschafften haben.“

(Aus einem Leitartikel von Dr. Manfred George, „Streiflichter zur Kriegsverbrecherfrage,“ im „Aufbau,“ New York, 1. Sept. 1944.)

WAHRE GESCHICHTE AUS WIEN

In einem vollbesetzten Strassenbahnwagen sitzt ein Mann und murmelt vernehmlich vor sich hin:

"Zu fressen ham mer nix. Zu saufen ham mer nix—aber an Krieg muessen ma fuehren."

Das geht so eine Weile. Endlich greift der Schaffner ein:

Sie Herr, wann's das noch einmal wiederholen, muss ich Sie der Polizei uebergeben."

Der Mann schaut ihn an, sagt bloss:

"Zu fressen ham mer nix. Zu saufen ham mer nix—aber an Krieg muessen ma fuehren!"

Der Schaffner haelt den Wagen an, holt einen Gestapomann. Er erzahlt den Vorfall und ruft die uebrigen Fahrgaeste als Zeugen an. Seltsamerweise hat kein einziger etwas bemerkt. Sind lauter Schwerhoerige im Wagen, oder leidet der Schaffner an Halluzinationen? Unverrichteter Dinge muss der Gestapomann abziehen.

Der Wagen setzt sich wieder in Bewegung, das sagt der "Aufrehrer":

"Zu fressen ham mer nix. Zu saufen ham mer nix — aber a tull! (prima) Volksgemeinschaft ham mer!"

—Aufbau, New York

13

THEY WILL NOT GO BACK

"One of the most insidious arguments in the smear campaign against the most recent immigration is the slogan: 'Wait until the war is over and you will see they will go back to Germany.' There is no proof whatever for such an assertion. . . . Exactly the opposite is true. This immigration which came to the U.S. since 1933 has been most successful in adjusting and Americanizing itself. Outstanding personalities from all walks of American public life have testified to that effect. Besides, the war has deepened and hastened mutual understanding between old and new citizens. Many thousands of newcomers are serving with all branches of the armed forces; many tens of thousands have joined the working battalions on the home front . . . What goes for the U.S. goes for other countries too, at least

to a certain extent . . . It looks as if England might become the test case. British organizations in charge of refugee relief work, last week began sending out questionnaires asking the refugees to which country they intended to emigrate after the war. The same thing might happen here . . . This is a . . . logical result of the illogical position of large parts of international Jewry. It shows quite conclusively that unless the Palestine question is solved in a way satisfactory to the homeless Jewish masses, Ahasuerus will not be buried after the war is over."

Aufbau, N.Y., 8-2-44

WHAT PRICE UNITY, MR. CHURCH

"Thousands of Jews in the British Eighth Army played a decisive roll in the final victory over Rommel, while . . . the Egyptian Government sat by as a neutral . . . We are in this war up to the hilt. We have given of our blood all out of proportion to our numbers. Victory to the Jew means life itself. But is the ability to merely live on worth the fight? Can you expect of Jewry full support under the guise of unity now when your Government, of which you are the responsible head, daily knifes worldwide Jewry in the back? . . . We cannot trust you, if you offer us on the one hand vague promises of future recognition and sign the decrees that daily make the future blacker for us!"

Jewish Review, 8-1-44

NYT, May 10, 1944.

SAMUEL SAENGER

Samuel Saenger, first German Minister to Czechoslovakia, serving at Prague from 1919 to 1923, died on Saturday at his home in Los Angeles, where he had been living for several years, according to word received here yesterday by Aufbau, German language newspaper.

Born near Riga, Mr. Saenger was educated first in England, then in Germany at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiberg. A former teacher at a Berlin college, he wrote many essays on philosophical and political subjects. He was a friend of the late President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

NVT, Aug. 29, 1944.

German Musician Reported Dead
According to information received here by the Aufbau, German language anti-Nazi weekly published in New York, Dr. Kurt Singer, president of the Juedische Kulturbund, Berlin, and one time executive manager of Berlin's Deutsches Opernhaus died in the Czech concentration camp at Terezin (Bohemia) in January, 1944. He was 59 years old.

Nazi-Corrupted Press in Reich Poses Problem

By ALFRED TYRNAUER

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. (INS)—

The invading Allies will find virtually no newspapers in de-Nazified Germany, the New York refugee paper "Aufbau" reported in its current issue today.

In an editorial survey of the situation, editor in chief of this anti-Nazi, German-language paper, Manfred George, who was formerly editor of one of the largest newspaper concerns in Berlin, claims that the Allies "will find a complete vacuum" in this important field. In order to establish contact with the population of the conquered Reich, he adds, Allied officials will have to publish their own "information sheets, supplying additional news through radio broadcasts."

Goebbels' mammoth-sized propaganda press will simply evaporate with the collapse of the Nazi regime, according to George, because "90 per cent of the German papers are either party-owned or personal property of the Nazi bosses."

For instance, the "Eher Verlag," largest publishing house in the Nazi Reich, is owned by the party, or rather by Hitler himself, who derives a colossal income from the sale of the "Eher" products, including the "Voelkische Beobachter." He, also, controls the second largest publishing trust, the "Deutscher Verlag," made up mostly of expropriated newspapers.

Himmler owns the "Schwarze Korps," Goebbels the "Angriff," Goering the "Essener Nationalzeitung," to mention only a few of the leading papers of the Nazi Reich.

These will naturally disappear, but so should the rest of the German newspapers, because all of them are edited by Nazi journalists and "not a single reliable German newspaperman will be at hand once the Allies take over," George asserts.

He also warns the Allies of "those newspaper people inside Germany who are going to approach them saying that they always belonged to the 'silent opposition.'"

Of course, there are quite a number of democratic-minded newspapermen living in exile in the Allied countries. But these exiles, so George claims, have become outsiders as they have lost "actual contact with what is going on in Germany."

Consequently, "during the first years," the Allies will have to rely chiefly on their own publications within the Reich, George concludes. "After certain religious groups or unions in different parts of Germany have reorganized and proved reliable, they could gradually be charged with issuing local German papers for their members," he said. This would foil any new effort at centralization of the press and would facilitate the control of the German papers by the Allies.

CAPT. PERSIUS DIES; REIGN NAVAL CRITIC

One of von Tirpitz Served as
Officer With German Fleet
Near Manila in 1898

Capt. Lothar Persius, German naval critic whose articles in the Berliner Tageblatt were widely read and quoted on both sides of the Atlantic during the first World War, has died in exile in Switzerland, according to word received here by Aufbau, German language anti-Nazi weekly. He was 80 years old.

A former officer of the German Navy, he was second in command of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria of the German Fleet anchored off Manila at the time of Dewey's victory in 1898, and twenty-five years later he wrote of the tension between the German and American admirals. He asserted that the German warships "stripped for action," despite subsequent official denials from Berlin.

The articles of Captain Persius showed not only a professional knowledge of their subject but a disinclination to present anything but the facts to the German people. He steadily found fault with Admiral von Tirpitz, accused him of having been incompetent long before the final submarine campaign and called him "the gravedigger of the German Fleet."

Ten days after the Armistice that ended the war Captain Persius wrote in the Tageblatt that any hope that the German fleet could have beaten the British in a second battle of Jutland rested solely on the bluff and lies of the naval authorities. He told of the mutiny that broke out early that month when the German ships were ordered out for an attack, and remarked that innumerable lives would have been lost, concluding: "Every thinking man, therefore, is of the opinion that the seamen (i.e. the strikers) rendered an invaluable service to their country."

An instance of Captain Persius' independence appeared in his comment on President Wilson's policy of American preparedness in the autumn of 1916. Of the President's Thanksgiving proclamation he wrote: "The words give proof of his beautiful sympathy and feeling for mankind. Mr. Wilson shows himself as a full-blooded American whose confession of faith is that war is always and everywhere incompatible with civilization; that war is only permissible against despotism and slavery, and that peace and reason should take the place of barbarism and war, and in order to make these principles prevail he champions America's preparedness."

Captain Persius held a very low opinion of the late William II. In his "Personal Reminiscences," published in 1919, he revealed many cases of shockingly brutal and vulgar conduct by the Kaiser in his treatment of naval officers of his entourage.

Since the first World War Captain Persius had been a champion of democracy and pacifism. With the advent of the Nazi regime he moved to Switzerland.

Herman Kesser Lecture In New York

Noted Swiss Author's "Talleyrand" Read by Albert Bassermann

(S.S.) A large and most appreciative audience heard the other day excerpts from Dr. Herman Kesser's works, several short stories, poems, epigrams and the powerful end-scene from Kesser's brilliant drama "Talleyrand and Napoleon." The distinguished actor Albert Bassermann (now appearing on Broadway in Franz Werfel's "Embezzled Heaven") together with his wife Else Bassermann gave a fascinating and deeply moving portrait of the French statesman, who symbolizes in Kesser's magnificent dramatization the case against Napoleon's tyranny.

Kesser's "Talleyrand" had many performances before the war in Switzerland and was enthusiastically received by press and pub-

lic. The audience in New York took the welcome opportunity to pay tribute at this lecture to Herman Kesser, one of the few outstanding European writers and dramatists who represents true democratic spirit and humanistic culture at its best in his writings. He is a brother in spirit of Thomas Masaryk, of Edouard Herriot and Romain Rolland, who extolled Herman Kesser on his 60th birthday as a great European and torchbearer of the most noble spirit of freedom and intellectual independence.

Switzerland is happy to greet Kesser as one of her finest sons!

REFUGEE GRATEFUL.

Expresses Appreciation for Meeting of Shelter Advisory Committee with Oswego Citizens

Dec. 14, 1944

Dear Citizens of Oswego:

As I was reading in the Oswego-Palladium Times of Monday, Nov. 27, the report of the shelter's Advisory committee's meeting at the Hotel Pontiac. The first time I have truly known what this council is signifying for us refugees. Not only the care of our health in the question of the hospital, not only the kind purpose of enjoying us by a Christmas program, gathering all national and religious groups, were interesting me, rather I was musing on his recommendation unanimously voted to the shelter's director for removing the restrictions referential to leaving the shelter's ground.

Already in the shelter's meeting on Saturday, Dec. 2, this removing was published by Director Smart in presence of the Oswego Advisory committee and other citizens for the refugees.

People who never have gone through an internment before cannot imagine our situation here, how this fence oppresses us spiritually. It is not the thing itself still opened a little, but more the consciousness not being his own master of destiny.

And that free citizens of Oswego have suggested such a decision, if also considered here before, there is for ourselves a proof for this sympathizing for our troubles and worries.

Having heard it in this circle my first feeling was rendering thanks to these men and women, and I believe the most of the present shelter's inhabitants have taken the opportunity for doing it, on the sly hoping other restrictions could be given up, too, by and by.

So after the welcome and the speeches by Director Smart and Mr. Ehrenstamm, chairman of the Resident Advisory Council of the Refugee Shelter, so after an

amusement willingly given by a little orchestra, pianists, violinists, singers and an humorous poet up to date, a kindly disposed conversation, a very good mood was enfolded among guests and shelter's inmates. Being of opinion such a contact helps for a better understanding on both sides, it might be to wish that like meetings would take place often, not only for members of councils or committees, but also for other groups of shelter's and Oswego's people. After a little snack, a dancing even began. Why not? Festivals have to hold like dated.

But a few hours ago having seen in the last number of the Jewish paper "The Reconstruction," a picture applying for war bonds. There an armed soldier looking at a dancing pair was represented and says: "Do you like to change with me?"

A short moment I thought in return of all the fright of war, of the country where we were coming, and I was very glad and thankful for being here not only in security, but also among people who are striving to let us forget our sufferings before, to show us the spirit of a large menship family.

With such sentiments after the finalty I was going home across snowed ways. Icicles were glittering in the light of windows. The sudden unaccustomed coldness made me close the cloak fastier. But I reached soon our "Manor House," so called by ourselves, because only men without wife and children are dwelling there. Opening the door, feeling the warmth I was happy

again, recollecting people in Europe without coals. Now entering my small room a little plate with sweetness was standing on my table given by the still sleeping comrade on the left, sent to him by his brother. He has divided it with me. Ever again I was overjoyed very much not only by the nice attention, but by feeling that all men allied by

destiny are an own one family. I was not quite alone.

Thus were my thinks and thanks of the Saturday shelter's meeting of Oswego's citizens and refugees. Perhaps you are interested, too.

Yours,

ARTHUR LEHMANN.

WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

make a good picture of his novel?"

Aufbau, American Jewish weekly in German and English, is celebrating its tenth anniversary at the end of this year. The newspaper has grown from a four-page monthly club sheet given away to a few hundred members, to a weekly paper averaging 32 pages which is read not only in the United States, but all over the world. Aufbau's policy is devoted to the Americanization of German-speaking immigrants.

We acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet from the League

Bassermann tritt Sonntag in Kesser-Abend hier auf

Albert Bassermann wird in der Sonntag abend 8.30 Uhr - vom "Aufbau" im True Sisters House, 150 West 85. Str., veranstalteten Feier, zu Ehren Hermann Kessers neben dem Dichter selbst teilnehmen. Zusammen mit seiner Frau Else und Theo Goetz wird Bassermann die letzte Szene aus Kessers Drama "Talleyrand und Napoleon" sprechen — dem letzten Stück übrigens, in dem er in Europa aufgetreten ist, ehe er hierherkam. Goetz wird Kessers Novelle "Die Peitsche" vorlesen und der Dichter selbst wird einige seiner schönsten Gedichte sowie die Erzählung "Nach der Premiere" zum Vortrag bringen.

Anti-Defamation League Daily Newspaper Report, Dec. 8, 1944.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
DAILY NEWSPAPER REPORT

CAUFBAU 12/8: Jos. Roos, analyzing the booklet "The Jew Refugee - Invasion of America through immigration and what to do about it", states that the author is one Ainsley E. Horney of Chicago, a stock broker of "questionable reputation" who in 1940 organized The American Guards as a "secret organization."
12/8: A statement by the German Jewish Representative Committee, issued as a supplement to the program formulated recently by the World Jewish Congress, says that "the Jews from Germany have completely severed their connection with their former homeland and ~~will~~ will not return to it."

NBC PRESS 22

NEW YORK, JAN. 4.-- KARL KORTER A FORMER CZECH JOURNALIST, NOW FOREIGN LANGUAGE MONITOR AT THE NBC NEWS STAFF HAS STARTED HIS OWN COLUMN IN THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION " DER AUFBAU " (" RECONSTRUCTION ") OF THE NEW WORLD CLUB INC NEW YORK THIS WEEK WITH " REPORTS FROM INSIDE GERMANY " MONITORED FROM RADIO " ATLANRXXX ATLANTIC " THE TRANSMITTER, THE GERMANS HATE MOST. THE STORY, CARRIED ON THE FRONT- AND ENDPAGE OF THE PAPER, WILL BE CIRCULATED ALL OVER THE WORLD WHEREVER DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-NAZI LITERATUR IS POSSIBLE.

NBC PRESS DESK 1025 AM BD

KW file

1945

JEWES AND GERMANS

How to treat Germany after the war is one of the heated arguments which splits public opinion in this country. The discussion stretches from a super-Vansittartism to an understanding on Socialist or Christian lines, embracing all shades and nuances between these two extremes. We Jews are the main victims of crimes committed by Germans. The wounds inflicted upon innumerable of our families, upon our own kith and kin, are still too fresh to permit an un-biassed judgment.

It is therefore the more interesting to read in one of the recent issues of the "Aufbau" an essay by Rabbi Max Gruenewald, a former member of the Reichsvertretung and one of the spiritual leaders of German Jewry in the time of her direst trial. In summarising his observations he says that Jews have mourned, protested, knocked at all doors, demanded the punishment of those responsible, have fought and are still fighting on all fronts and in the underground movements, but that he has not met Jews who demanded vengeance, who wanted Germany to be wiped off the map, who urged indiscriminate reprisals against all her inhabitants. Mr. Gruenewald sets out to find the reasons for this mental attitude and he ventures three possible explanations: (1) The Jews were the principal victims of Nazi persecution, but not the only ones. Other nations have suffered to no less a degree. (2) Eighty million men and women cannot be criminals. There must be "good" Germans among them as well as there were good men in Sodom for whom Abraham pleaded. (3) Germans were not the only perpetrators of crimes. They had their accomplices in many other nations—both active and passive.

What Jews in their overwhelming majority do ask for is punitive action against the responsible, the bringing to justice of all those whose hands are polluted with murder, those who played their sinister parts, however small, in

that greatest crime of history. But, Mr. Gruenewald continues, what will be the relationship of the Jews to the German people after these trials have taken place, and proper trials there ought to be with witnesses and defence. We, no doubt, will be told of German men and women who risked their lives in order to save Jews from death and deportation. But we will never learn the names of all those who shed innocent blood and never will there be a punishment commensurate to the monstrosity of their deeds. There is something like a "moral" relationship to the German people which will be stigmatised by that crime long after the yellow badge will have been abolished.

Coming generations will have their own say in this matter. Most of us, Mr. Gruenewald concludes, are unable to renew our relations with the German people either in economic or in social life until the "generation of the desert" will have died. To our children, however, we and history will pass on both the document of guilt and the document of decency, and they, from their own experience, will know what to do.

H. Friedenthal.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

1945 will be the year of decision for Palestine and the Jewish people. This was the ever recurring phrase used by many a speaker at the 44th Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation. Future historians of this fateful period will most probably ask, what were the plans which had been promulgated in order to meet the situation; had our political position been analysed, internally and externally; had the various eventualities which might arise been considered or had the conference been satisfied with accepting a number of resolutions?

Unfortunately the answer is that no serious attempt was made to go into the real problems of our movement at the present moment. Mr. Löcker,

in introducing the political session, delivered an excellent Zionist propaganda speech but—the conference was neither given a political report, nor did the speech outline the political situation. No wonder that the debate was disappointing and indulged in generalities. The Z.F. should make up its mind whether on such occasions it wants a public meeting with the purpose of disseminating Zionist propaganda or whether it wants to give an opportunity to the delegates of the Annual Conference of having a debate on Zionist policy. Only the latter way will lead the movement to political maturity for which we will have to work hard.

Herzl once said: "The Zionist Organisation is the Jewish State on its way". If this is so, the Zionist Organisation in this country has still a long way to go. But time is pressing and we can hardly afford to miss many more opportunities of political education. As Prof. Herbert Frankel (of Johannesburg) said in his brilliant address to the conference "Resolutions alone will not help us if we do not face facts and try to master them by labour, capital and expert guidance". This applies with equal truth to the sphere of politics as well as to economics.

Incidentally, considering some of the speeches on economic subjects at the conference, it would not be bad if Zionist societies would include in their syllabus of meetings the subjects of Capital and Labour in Palestine and the relations of Private and National Capital about which there seems to be a lot of misunderstanding among Zionists. We should try to clear our minds about it when we approach the period of Statehood or the transitional period leading to it.

These marginal notes on the conference would not be complete without some remarks on the results of the elections to new Federation Council. 6 of the 10 newly elected members of the London Council belong to the Poale Zion. This party has 3 local groups in London as against a great number of local and district groups of the Zionist Federation who carry the bulk of the general Zionist work. It can hardly be said that this composition of the new council with only four members coming from London Zionist Groups is representative of the rank and file of Zionist workers in London, or indeed in the country. It would be beyond the scope of these notes to investigate the cause of this situation. But it is time that Zionist Societies woke up and helped hammer out a constitution which will safeguard for them a proper representation in the leading bodies of their own Federation.

A. P. M.

Dr. A. J. Storfer Dies; Editor of Freud Books

Viennese Psychiatrist Fled Hitler Regime to Work as Laborer in Australia

Dr. Adolf J. Storfer, Viennese psychiatrist and editor, who fled from Austria after the German anschluss in 1938, died early in December in Melbourne, Australia, where he was working as a laborer in a pipe factory, it was reported yesterday by "Aufbau," a German anti-Nazi weekly published at 67 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dr. Storfer was the editor of the collected works of Dr. Sigmund Freud, his friend for many years, and was the managing director of the International Psychoanalytical Publishing House in Vienna from 1919 to 1933, a period when it was regarded as the world clearing house of psychoanalytical knowledge.

A native of Hungary and a graduate of medical colleges there, Dr. Storfer went to Germany as a young man and became a member of the staff of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," one of Germany's largest newspapers. Later he moved to Vienna, where he became influential in the psychoanalytical movement led by Dr. Freud. He founded the magazine "Imago," a quarterly devoted to psychoanalysis, and in 1924 he edited and published the collected writings of Dr. Freud.

He was the author of a book on the psychology of patricide and two books on the influence of psychoanalysis on language, "Words and Their Fate," published in 1935, and "In the Jungle of Language," published in 1937.

After the anchluss in 1938 he fled from Austria to Shanghai, where he edited an anti-Nazi newspaper, "The Yellow Post." At the outbreak of the war he was evacuated to Hongkong, later to Manila, and finally to Australia. He was said to be virtually penniless when he died.

"Aufbau"

NEW YORK

DAS FUEHRENDE JUEDISCHE
WOCHENBLATT.

GENERALVERTRETER FUER BOLIVIEN

KURT PICK

LA PAZ CASILLA 998

GESCHAEFTSVERBINDUNGEN

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NY World Telegram, Jan. 25, 1945.

Dr. Adolf J. Storfer

Dr. Adolf J. Storfer, Hungarian-born psychiatrist and former managing editor of the Internationale Psychoanalytische Verlag in Vienna, a publishing house founded by Sigmund Freud, died in Melbourne, Australia, in early December, according to word received here yesterday by the Aupal, German language anti-Nazi weekly. Dr. Storfer was 57. In 1924 he edited the "Collected Writings" of Freud.

NYT , Jan. 25, 1945.

DR. ADOLF J. STORFER

Editor of Freud's 'Collected Writings' Dies in Australia

Dr. Adolf J. Storfer, editor of Sigmund Freud's "Collected Writings" and former managing editor of the Internationale Psychoanalytische Verlag in Vienna, a publishing house founded by Freud, died early in December in Melbourne, Australia, according to word received here yesterday by the Aufbau, German language anti-Nazi weekly. His age was 57.

Born in Hungary, Dr. Storfer obtained a medical degree and devoted himself to the study of psychoanalysis.

After the Anschluss, Dr. Storfer fled Austria and edited an anti-Nazi paper, the Yellow Post, in Shanghai. When the war broke out he was evacuated first to Hong Kong, then to Manila and finally to Australia. In Melbourne he earned his living at the turret lathe of a pipe factory.

MOSCOU et la RELIGION

Le journal juif de New-York, **Aufbau**, (Reconstruction) du 6 avril dernier, donne quelques détails sur l'important congrès panslave qui vient de se tenir à Sofia et groupa des Russes, des Yougoslaves, des Polonais pro-Moscou, des Tchèques, des Slovaques et des Bulgares. Le point le plus saillant fut la proposition, adoptée à l'unanimité, du Chef de l'Eglise orthodoxe en Bulgarie, l'exarque Stéphane I, de faire du russe la langue **obligatoire** pour tous les rapports et actes officiels des Slaves. "Cette victoire linguistique, remarque **Aufbau** est le premier pas vers une fédération de tous les groupes slaves sous les auspices du Kremlin". Ainsi apparaît une fois de plus le vrai but de la nouvelle politique religieuse de Moscou : faire des chefs de l'Eglise orthodoxe les instruments de sa domination.

America, April 21, 1945

Russian Language in the Balkans. The tremendous encouragement given by Marshal Stalin to the newly formed Orthodox Church alignments in the Balkans has attracted considerable attention. It bears every mark of an attempt at a religious conquest of those countries, in the interests of Russian politics or Russian nationalism. Little, however, has been said about the consolidation of Russia's cultural influence, which appears to be quietly but effectively taking place behind the curtains in those same secluded lands. The New York Jewish journal *Aufbau* ("Reconstruction") for April 6 carries a story concerning the recent important All Slav Congress in Sofia, Bulgaria, where Soviet Russians, Yugoslavs, pro-Moscow Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Bulgarians took part. At this congress the head of the Orthodox Church in Bulgaria, the Exarch Stephen I, proposed a resolution making the Russian language the *obligatory* language for intercourse and official purposes of all Slavs. The motion was carried "unanimously," in the pleasant way that Moscow-inspired motions usually are. Says *Aufbau*: "With this linguistic victory by the Russians the first step has been made toward an all-Slavic federation under the auspices of the Kremlin."

*Moscou et
la religion*

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Moscou et la religion

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Unsägliches Glück erfüllt Flüchtlinge aus Deutschland

"Endlich ist Wirklichkeit geworden, was wir in unseren kühnsten Träumen nicht mehr zu hoffen gewagt haben!", so kam es gestern von den Lippen eines Mannes in den mittleren Jahren, der im New Yorker Konfektionsviertel zwischen Penn-Station und Siebenter Avenue eine spontane Ansprache an eine Gruppe deutsch-jüdischer Emigranten hielt.

"Mein Herz ist noch zu voll von dem großen Ereignis! Endlich hat unsere Peiniger und Verfolger Gottes gerechte Strafe erteilt. Die Nazis, die den Mund so voll genommen haben und schon glaubten, die ganze Welt mit Gewalt zu ihrem Haßevangelium bekehrt zu haben, liegen nun selbst am Boden und winseln flehentlich um Gnade. Ich kann es noch garnicht recht fassen! Wir haben halt zuviel durchgemacht, um uns noch irgendwelche Hoffnungen zu machen. Zu oft glaubten wir, diesem Ziele nahe zu sein, und wurden nachher wieder bitter enttäuscht! Aber nun ist es wirklich so weit! Ich bin zu aufgereggt, um weiter zu sprechen!"

Die Tränen rannen dem Mann aus den Augen. Die Umstehenden, offensichtlich Arbeitskollegen sowie Glaubens- und Leidensgenossen des Redners, waren von dem echten Akzent dieser Worte tief erschüttert. Sie klatschten begeistert in die Hände und lachten und weinten um die Wette. Das war gestern um die Mittagspause, als die ersten Nachrichten von der endgültigen Kapitulation der Nazis in New York bekannt wurden.

Um die gleiche Zeit etwa hatte der Exekutiv-Sekretär der American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, Inc., einer Vereinigung, in der die deutschen Juden eine führende Rolle spielen, den Rohabzug einer offiziellen Erklärung fertiggestellt, die mit den Worten beginnt: "Der Tag, den wir so lange mit allen Fasern unseres Herzens herbeigesehnt, ist nun gekommen!" (Der volle Wortlaut der Erklärung wurde gestern noch nicht ausgegeben. Anm. d. Red.)

In Washington Heights sagte am Nachmittag des gleichen Tages ein fast achtzig Jahre altes, verhutztes Mütterchen, das vor etwa drei Jahren vor den Verfolgungen der Nazis aus seiner württembergischen Heimat hierher geflohen war: "Ich danke Gott, daß er mich diesen Tag noch hat erleben lassen. Nun kann ich ruhig sterben!"

Dr. Schlesingers Mahnung

Dr. Fritz Schlesinger, der Vorsitzende des "New World Club", und einer der maßgebenden Sprecher der Immigration, sagte zum Siege über die Nazis:

"Dieser Sieg kann von allen Juden nur mit dem tiefsten Ge-

fühl der Befreiung begrüßt werden. Die unvorstellbaren Opfer, die für seine Erringung gebracht worden sind, werden nur dann nicht vergeblich sein, wenn alle Menschen erkennen, daß die primitivsten Grundrechte der persönlichen Freiheit und Gerechtigkeit für alles, was Menschenantlitz trägt, das Fundament alles Zusammenlebens bilden und daher unweigerlich gewahrt werden müssen."

Im Prospect Unity Club

Der Vorsitzende des Prospect Unity Club, eines der ältesten deutsch-jüdischen Organisationen in New York, Herr Albert Mayer, äußerte sich folgendermaßen: "Wir haben allen Grund, uns über das große Ereignis zu freuen. Aber richtig feiern wollen wir erst, wenn unsere Jungen aus dem Felde zurück sind und auch die Japaner, die gelben Schlangen, besiegt sein werden. Von unseren 134 Frontkämpfern sind leider nicht weniger als acht bereits gefallen, und diese Tatsache schüttet einen Wermutstropfen in den Becher der berechtigten Siegesfreude. Aber wir sind stolz darauf, daß so viele der Unsrigen ihre Liebe und Dankbarkeit der neuen Heimat gegenüber mit dem vollen und höchsten Einsatz ihrer Person bewiesen haben."

In der Tat ist z. B. Leo Rosskamm, dessen Namen wegen seiner großen heroischen Leistungen in Okinawa durch die ganze Presse ging, ein Mitglied des Prospect Unity Clubs. Rosskamm wird, wie wir bereits berichtet haben, von seinem Vorgesetzten, Leutnant A. M. Oshlag aus New Rochelle, als der "tapferste Mann, den ich kenne", bezeichnet. Als dieser junge Mann im Jahre 1941 in die amerikanische Armee eintrat, erregte er bei der Eidesleistung und der Reverenz vor dem Sternenhändler dadurch beträchtliches Aufsehen daß er den vereidigenden Offizier fragte: "Darf ich die Flagge küssen? Ich verdanke Amerika soviel, daß ich auf diese Weise meine Gefühle zum Ausdruck bringen möchte!" Er war 1938 in das berüchtigte Konzentrationslager Buchenwald gebracht worden und von dort geflohen.

Verschiedene deutsch-jüdische Soldaten, die gerade jetzt hier auf Urlaub weilen, gaben ihrer Freude drastischen Ausdruck. Einer, der unter keinen Umständen seinen Namen veröffentlicht sehen will, weil er "nur einer von vielen sei und die anderen Kameraden mindestens ebensoviel getan hätten", berichtet, es sei die schönste Stunde seines Lebens gewesen, als er in Frankreich eine Gruppe von zehn Nazis gefangen und ihnen hinterher "auf gut Deutsch zu ihrer großen Verwunderung seine Ansicht über Hitler mitgeteilt und auch sonst kräftig Bescheid gesagt habe".

The Junkers Are Big Shot Murderers, Too

Generals and Industrialists May Go Free; Nazi 'Ghosts' Walk

By RICHARD A. YAFFE

There seems little doubt that the big shot Nazi murderers and thieves who can be found will be tried and punished, but, from the shape of things now, the Junker industrialists who financed the Nazis and the Junker generals who fought the war for Hitler and themselves may not be punished.

We—the Anglo-American Allies—knew for months before V-E Day that Germany was kaput, but the end of the war found us stuck with an impotent war Crimes Advisory Commission and without a plan to deal with all kinds of criminals.

There is some stir in San Francisco on this, but, even if we hurry, devise a plan, and put it into operation, it still will take some time—and we may find that time has blunted the sharp indignation against the Germans, and has made the moral lesson futile. It happened after 1918. It may happen again.

We've Got Them

What are we waiting for? We've got a pretty good bag of generals and industrialists, in addition to some Nazi Party big shots.

What of these industrialists and generals we have taken:

Hitler's successor, Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, is not considered a war criminal, according to reports that accompanied his announcement that Hitler was dead and that he had taken over. That's why he probably was given the job.

Doenitz was—and is—a Nazi. On "Heroes' Day" in 1944, Doenitz pinch-hit for Hitler, warned the nation that it was in the midst of a "pitiless struggle," but added that

he was a consistent supporter of Hitler and the Nazis from way back; but if that does not make him a criminal in Allied eyes, this should:

As head of Germany's U-boat warfare, Doenitz has broken nearly all—if not all—of the international laws governing sea war. He has torpedoed merchant ships without warning, has failed to escort crippled ships to safe havens, has machine-gunned seamen in lifeboats, has sunk lifeboats, has refused to pick up survivors—and has been the most consistent follower of his own order to his U-boat crews: "Kill, kill, kill."

The Old Nazi Line

His very first order to the Germans when he took over was to keep on fighting "against Bolshevism" and to attempt to split the Allied coalition.

Then there's Field-Marshal Keitel, who signed the surrender in Berlin. This arrogant, stiff-necked old Nazi is a descendant of an old family of officers. He joined the German Army at 19 as a volunteer and rose from the ranks.

He's a convinced Nazi. When Gen. Blomberg became head of the German Army in 1933, after Hitler came to power, he brought

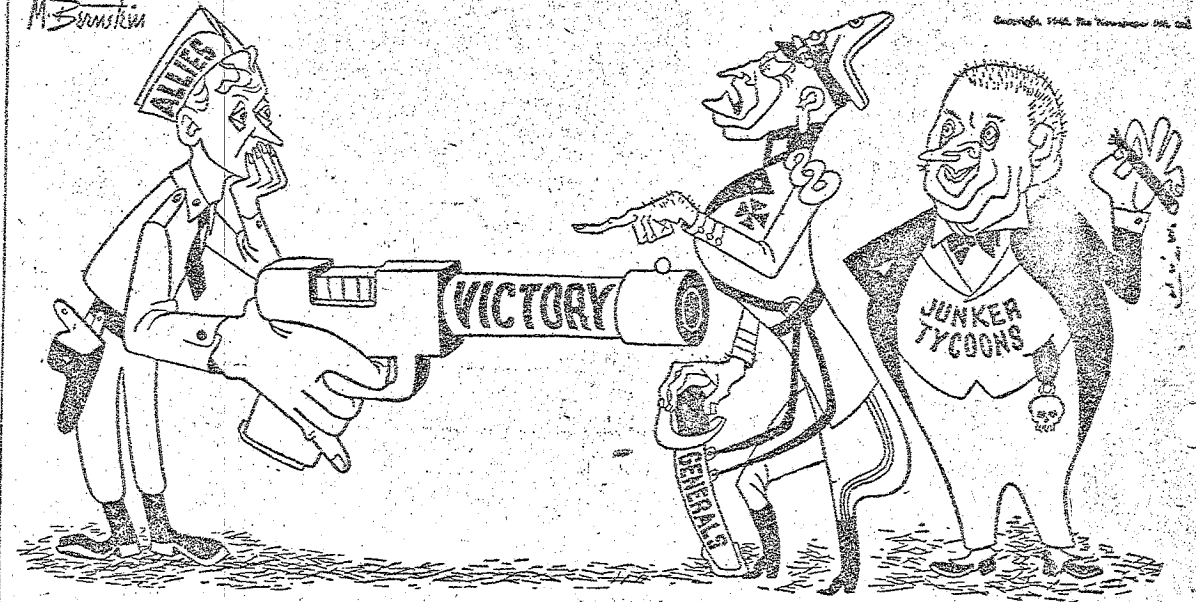
many's greatest arm works. Krupp's first was subsidized by the Prussian state as far back as 1860. It always has had the closest connections with the German General Staff. As I. F. Stone's story in PM on Mar. 18, of a secret meeting in

Amann was captured alive and healthy by U. S. troops at St. Quirin in Upper Bavaria.

Wohl's memorandum says:

"For more than a year, Nazi propaganda methodically has prepared the ground for the mysterious

M. Bronstein



"Don't point that thing — it might be loaded!"

Keitel with him as a loyal follower. He was the chief advocate of the mechanization of the army and invented the *Schnellen Truppen* (speed troops) and the quick success in Poland is largely to his credit.

He has been Hitler's hatchet man throughout Europe. Clippings read "Keitel Goes to Romania," "Keitel Goes to Hungary," "Keitel Goes to Slovakia"—and each time something new and terrible happened to those countries.

Criminal

But if that doesn't make him a criminal in the Allies' eyes, this should:

As titular head of the High Com-

mand of the Wehrmacht, Keitel must share the responsibility for everything the Wehrmacht did—including the estimated 12,000,000 murders of men, women, and children in Europe. The man who gave the orders to kill as guilty as the man who turned on the gas in the death chambers, or hanged a string of Russians or Poles, or experimented with diseases on captive.

There's also Count Ludwig von Schwerin-Krosigk, who replaced Von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister in the dying days of Germany. He has been tied up with all fascist and semi-fascist circles in the English-speaking world, he has been a loyal follower of Hitler, and has been part of the reactionary industrialist

setup in Germany for years. Being a Nazi Party member and a German industrialist may not make him a criminal in Allied eyes, but this may (I quote a translation from the liberal German weekly *Aufbau*):

Swindler

"It was Count Schwerin-Krosigk who, on written instructions issued by Goering, paid out the hush money to the incendiaries of the Reichstag. He is not only an intimate friend of Fritz von Papen, but he always was on an especially friendly footing with Hitler, whose minister he has been uninterruptedly since Jan. 30, 1933.

"He covered up every financial swindle that Hitler and Hitler's

Amann—one of the highest members of Hitler's hierarchy—we have irrefutable, documentary proof that leading Nazis publicly have been declared dead while actually alive. This shows that the Nazi

not go to the Great Beyond but straight to his good friend Alvez Serrano, leader of a Spanish university militia.

"The Labor Service Gen. Bert Leibner arranged for his funeral

erto Hirtsichten.

Doenitz, is represented by Edmundo Wagenknecht, who is said to be holding \$75,000 for him.

In addition, Joseph says: "More than 5000 persons have

CONTINUED

What About Doenitz, Thyssen, Krupp, Keitel?

gang hatched, even when another intimate of his, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, no longer wanted to go along. And that should mean something!

"Schwerin-Krosigk was responsible for all the financial robberies of German Jews and was, by special decree, entrusted by Goering with the carrying out of these thefts."

The last, alone, is guilty enough.

As Kahn and Sayers point out in their new book, *The Plot Against the Peace*, the German High Command was not composed of military men alone, but also of industrialists and Nazi Party members. The Nazified German Reich, therefore, cannot be split into three segments—the military, political, and industrial. It must be treated as a unity, and every officer, politician, and industrialist must stand responsible for all the acts committed by all the Germans.

It's a farce, then, to believe Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, former German commander in Norway, when he says he is glad the Allies have liberated Germany from a "system of gangsters" and that it's a "national disgrace that we were unable to liberate ourselves." He's smart, and what he's doing now is laying down the line of his defense if and when he is called to the bar.

This applies also to Field Marshal Paul Ewald von Kleist, Marshals Kesselring and Rundstedt, and all the others.

Two of the biggest German industrialists, Fritz Thyssen and Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, have also been taken.

Krupp is titular head of Germany's greatest arm works. Krupp's first was subsidized by the Prussian state—as far back as 1860. It always has had the closest connections with the German General Staff. As I. F. Stone's story in PM on Mar. 18, of a secret meeting in Strasbourg, showed, Krupp's has prepared to finance the Nazi Party underground for a third world war. Krupp's cannot be treated as an ordinary business firm, and Krupp himself cannot be treated as an ordinary business man; both were an integral part of Hitler's war ma-

chine and both share the guilt in Germany's crimes.

Thyssen was one of the original financiers of Hitler and the Nazis. He admits it, but he claims that he broke with Hitler long ago. He "escaped" from Germany in 1940, but made his way back. We "liberated" him in Italy, and now that we've got him, what are we going to do with him? The one fact alone—that he financed Hitler—makes him as guilty as Hitler. The man who hires a killer is a killer in the eyes of the law.

But while it will be important to hound out, arrest and punish every murderer and thief found in Germany proper and those who may be still hiding in the liberated countries, the chase will have to spread into Spain and Argentina—and even into the grave. Here are some Nazi ghosts who have already showed up:

¶ **Col. Count von Stauffenberg.** This is the man who, Hitler announced in July of last year, had been executed for organizing the purported "Generals' Plot" to kill Hitler with a bomb. Stauffenberg, who was "shot" on Hitler's orders, was found alive by the U. S. 7th Army near the Austrian border last week.

¶ **Max Amann.** Paul Wohl, expert on international transport and a former director of the International Chamber of Commerce, who has been a frequent contributor to PM, spotted Amann's resurrection. Four weeks ago, the German Overseas News Service announced the death and solemn burial of Amann, publisher of the *Voelkischer Beobachter* and of *Mein Kampf*. On May 5, Amann was captured alive and healthy by U. S. troops at St. Quirin in Upper Bavaria.

Wohl's memorandum says: "For more than a year, Nazi propaganda methodically has prepared the ground for the mysterious disappearance of these adventurers and gangsters. Nothing could have served the creation of the myth of Hitler's survival more effectively than the spreading of conflicting rumors about the circumstances of his death.

"For the Nazis, who can wield



The fat's in the fire. . . . Goering, stripped of medals, is shown in a U. S. detention camp at Augsburg. Signal Corps Radio

power now only as an international organization of terrorists operating as a secret order, this myth is necessary to kindle the faith of their followers in Germany. Hitler may be hiding, he may even be dead. But the fact is that in the case of Amann—one of the highest members of Hitler's hierarchy—we have irrefutable, documentary proof that leading Nazis publicly have been declared dead while actually alive. This shows that the Nazi death announcements are maneuvers.

This is from the Mar. 29 issue of the *Weltwoche* of Zurich, Switzerland:

"It is quite amazing how many dead suddenly are traveling around. Four weeks after his obitu-

ary appeared in a German newspaper, the SS Capt. Olaf Fart could be seen promenading one Kambla in Barcelona, Spain.

"The staff chief of the 1er Youth, Helmuth Moeckel, was accidentally killed. However, he did not go to the Great Beyond straight to his good friend Alex Serrano, leader of a Spanish university militia.

"The Labor Service Gen. Rert Leitner arranged for his funeral Frague, Jan. 23, which was attended by all prominent py, state and army officials. The *ps* published long obituaries on the fruitful work of the deceased. . . . who, at the same time, published brand new identification papers and a brand new mustache and trav-

about the countryside under the name of 'George Hanauer.'

"Other 'living corpses' are SS Col. Karl Heinz von Dufais, Gen. Hans Steudermann and SA Maj. Frick, who are on their way to Buenos Aires under false names." (They have arrived there).

I asked Ray Josephs, who covered Buenos Aires for PM, to check with his sources in Argentina if "dead" Nazis are turning up alive there. He couldn't get any documentation, but did turn up with this information:

¶ Pierre Laval has about \$50,000 cached under another name in the blacklisted French-Italian Bank in Buenos Aires. According to representatives of Patria Libre, the democratic underground, Laval's rush to Spain was intended to be the first stop en route to Argentina.

¶ Hermann Goering has millions invested in Argentina, according to Josephs' sources. Josephs writes: "I personally saw paintings, sculpture, etc., looted by the Nazis on sale in Buenos Aires since late 1943, receipts from which were being held for Goering."

¶ Von Ribbentrop has \$500,000 in the blacklisted Securities firm in Argentina, and also has accounts in the name of Petro Rodriguez Panchino.

¶ Robert Ley, who was head of the Nazi Labor Front, purchased large cattle-raising *estancias* (ranches) in the province of Buenos Aires, the richest in the country. His straw man is Eckart Neumann.

¶ Paul Josef Goebbels also is represented by Neumann, who has deposited 5,360,000 pesos in Argentine mortgage certificates for Goebbels and Ley in the name of Roberto Hirtlefen.

¶ Doenitz, is represented by Edmundo Wagenknecht, who is said to be holding \$75,000 for him.

In addition, Josephs says: "More than 5000 persons have arrived from Germany—mostly via Spain—in the last year. Many of these are technical men—specialists in armament making, chemicals, etc. Many have stayed in Argentina and many are in other Latin American countries. All of them have Spanish passports."

NY Daily Mirror, Aug. 6, 1945.

BERNARD DOCUSEN, New Orleans Filipino, may be seen in the Garden Aug. 31st. The hitch is that, since Docusen is only 18, he can't box bouts longer than six rounds in New York State and over that route will have trouble getting either a big purse or a first class opponent. . . Tony Janiro and Johnny Greco will box eight rounds in their return match. Tony was 18 last February. . . Milt Miller will write a weekly sports column in English for the German language weekly, Aufbau. . . The weekly ratings of celebrities say that Broadway Sam is the greatest thing since Major Gray's Chutney. . . Sgt. Henry McLemore, who used to be a roly-poly butter-ball, is known to his friends as Skinnay, since he returned from the Philippines.

Record (Wilkes Barre, Pa.), Aug. 24, 1945.

Sports Shorts

By JIM MAXOCK

Milt Miller, former Record sports editor, is now writing a sports column for Aufbau, a German language newspaper published in New York. Milt writes his piece in English, however. . . . Speaking of sports editors, Alderman Miles Barber once did a bangup job in that field for the Times-Leader years ago. George Williams, now on the Record editorial staff, wrote sports for the Evening News. Other great names of years ago include the late Billy Loftus, also on the Evening News and Joe Walsh at the Record, who is now a CIO regional director. . . . The Allentown show, which listed Eddie Mullen of Ashley and Pete Marsa of Hazleton in the semi-windup has been postponed from next Monday to the day after Labor Day. Mullen decisioned Marsa in two previous bouts at Hazleton. The Ashley feather had Marsa on the canvas in their first meeting but Marsa floored Mullen for a nine-count in the second. Marsa, managed by Tommy Williams of Tamaqua, has been angling to meet Mullen claiming a bad vote in the second match.

Sunday Independant (Wilkes Barre, Pa.), Aug. 19, 1945.

coach of football at St. Mary's. . . Emerson Kirk, Howard James and Louis Zarecki stars on West Wyoming High's good football eleven last fall, are taking basic training at Camp Blanding, Fla. . . Kenny Smith, GAA coach and official, hustled back from Oak Ridge, Tenn., where he had been working helping to make the atomic bombs, to greet the arrival of a son yesterday morning at Homeopathic Hospital. . . Mrs. Smith and the future athlete are doing fine. . . The Smiths have two other sons and a daughter. . . Milt Miller, ex-Record sports editor now with PM, is writing a column of sports in English for the German language paper Aufbau. . . This sheet is published by the German democrats of this country who opposed Hitler long before the rest of the world ever started to worry. . . Don Hilbert, Kingston cage coach, is spending the summer as a counselor at Camp Dudley, Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y., where 300 boys stay for a nine-week period. . . The camp has a football clinic in August at which Ox DeGrossa and Ed McKeever instruct. . . Don did a little reminiscing in a letter last week on his basketball coaching career and disclosed that his teams have won 80 per cent of their games in a 10-year period and his Kingston clubs have won 76 per cent of their league contests.

by A. A. Roback

December 1971

(Anniversary)

For some time I have sought to analyze the physiognomy, so to speak, of Aufbau and to place it among the newspapers. From the first issue which came into my hands, it was clear that it had an individuality quite different from the American, Yiddish, or Anglo-Jewish press. A newspaper prepared by and for refugees, it soon took rank as one of the best edited journals - and it was more of a journal than a newspaper - in this country at any rate, combining the European and the American point of view in a rare blend of news coverage and interpretation of world events on a cultural level.

It was the cultural which interested me most of course, and at the time Aufbau appeared in forty pages, with advertisements occupying little space, it was indeed a literary microcosm, for in its columns were mirrored trends and movements at their very inception. Hardly an occurrence of human interest which was not recorded in its pages. The remarkable thing about it is that Aufbau did not maintain a paid foreign service. The far-flung army of cultivated readers in all parts of the free world supplied with precious information, whether of the sad details surrounding the strange suicide of Stefan Zweig or of the heroic death of that first swallow, ^{Kurt} Paul Huber, who announced the doom of Hitler in Germany in 1942, and paid for it with his head -- a tribute to the psychologists as a class.

In most newspapers, there is a vast gulf between the editors and the readers. When I once chided the editor of a large Boston newspaper, which vies in circulation with some of the New York newspapers, for printing daily horoscopes, the startling reply was "You don't seem to realize that we print our papers largely

for morons." Aufbau editors are aware of the contrary, viz., that their readers are in many cases of the same calibre as they themselves, and in some instances of a superior intellectual status. Small wonder then that we find corrections frequently by readers in distant countries; and usually the errata are documented. I have often cut out items with stray bits of information from Aufbau for ^{two} further reference. The letters to the editors not rarely were signed by members of the Mann family, F. W. Foerster, Emil Ludwig, and other outstanding writers of our generation -- a clear indication that Aufbau is regarded as a distinguished forum.

In order to include all the material, it was necessary, of course, to encourage a condensed style. I confess that when an article was ordered of me on a large subject, which ordinarily would require a number of instalments, to be treated within 1000 words, I was baffled. I had never undertaken anything on so compact a basis. While never able to quite toe the mark, exceeding the restriction by perhaps 200 or 300 words, I learned to adapt myself to the limitations, and the result was that although the article lacked comprehensiveness and here and there corners had to be cut, there was a pithiness about it which brought the substance to the fore, like a close-up at a cinema, thus focusing attention upon the central issue. Such requirements also made for a quicker tempo. The pedestrian stride, so common among textbook writers and essayists who cling to the tendency of expanding, must be quickened and minced in order to pursue the particular idea to its conclusion.

The want of comprehensiveness in a given article was thus more than compensated for by the variety of the contents to be found in a single issue. Even the advertisements had some novelty for me. Indeed, the advertisements reflect the practical life of the readers more than do the articles; for they give us an insight into the demands of the newcomers.

A couple of paragraphs to follow.

To be added
+ mentions 2 pages.

Inevitably our thoughts run to the irresistable question: "What of the future?" Will there be a twenty-fifth anniversary -- a half-century jubilee of AUFBAU? I know full well, invited guests do not embarrass the festive gathering by ~~asking something embarrassing~~ ^{pointing out a possible cloud on the horizon}. At a wedding, we do not wonder whether the couple will be united until death do them part." All that is true, yet the scientist, the physician, the psychologist enjoys and exercises special privileges, but for which his usefulness would have been curtailed.

It is in this capacity that I am taking that right. On many occasions have I been impelled to ask the same question with regard to the Yiddish journals, and although German and Yiddish are incomparable in this respect, there is an element of community in the matter ^{of} attitudes and demands among readers of the next generation.

in a word: will there be a hankering for German journalism among the children of the present readers of AUFBAU? Is it not true that they are so grateful to America, so eager to adapt themselves, and so anxious to assimilate that even if they could blot out from memory all that they had experienced ^{of} or read about, the German nightmare of the past decade, the appeal to German culture, which in past generations, was, so to speak, bred in the bone, will have declined to a dwindling stage, especially as this Country will more and more have ~~xxxxx~~ ^{assumed} the cultural hegemony, thanks to the thousands of Hitler victims who have found a haven here?

Why, is not the very word AUFBAU or reconstruction a term which suggests transition, and not a settled state? Could I be blamed, enthusiastic editors and sanguine readers, if this problem pops up again again in my all too sober mind?

Perhaps the new world Club Administration, including the staff of AUFBAU, has already amply considered and dispelled these misgivings. May I, however, as a casual contributor and constant reader, offer my own views of the situation.

Whether there will be an urgent demand for a newspaper in German among the children and grandchildren of the present German émigrés, AUFBAU will still function, if not in German, then in English, as a cosmopolitan medium in which the best of German tradition will weld itself to the best of American journalism. AUFBAU has already accomplishes a great deal in that direction. It has received wide acclaim among its contemporaries and has pointed the way in the realm of the fourth estate. Even if it were to become extinct (perish the thought!) shortly, it would still have made its great contribution to Jewish and American journalism. I think that the Anglo-Jewish press has already taken a leaf, and ^{powerful} ~~numerous~~ metropolitan newspapers could not help being influenced by the range and universality of the content which one finds in AUFBAU.

Thus I am willing to answer my own question posed earlier: AUFBAU will have many more anniversaries, and probably on a larger scale. Let us hope that the group of celebrants will be intact at the twenty-fifth anniversary at least, when the world will have been RECONSTRUCTED in such wise that the recent bestialities will then sound like incredible myths.

A. A. R. R. R.

Bruno Frank †

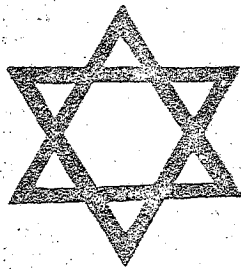


Im Alter von 58 Jahren ist der Dichter Bruno Frank in Hollywood gestorben. Er, wie so viele andere bedeutende deutsche Menschen, hatte in den letzten Jahren Ruhe vor dem Haß der nationalsozialistischen Verfolger in den Vereinigten Staaten gefunden. Dort fand er, was seine ehemalige Heimat — er stammte aus Stuttgart — ihm seit 1933 versagte: das Recht auf freie schriftstellerische Arbeit und auf die Ehrungen, die mit dem schriftstellerischen Erfolg in der ganzen gesitteten Welt verbunden sind.

Franks internationaler Name war fast ausschließlich auf die Werke gegründet, die er in deutscher Sprache geschaffen hatte, vor allem auf „Tage des Königs“ (Friedrichs II.), „Politische Novelle“, „Trenck“ und „Gervantes“. Frank war ein ausgeglichener Mensch, der das Lächeln, das ihm das Leben oft zuwarf, aus vollem Herzen erwiderte.

Daß auch ihm die Melancholie einer dunklen Zeit nicht erspart geblieben ist, zeigt ein Satz aus seinem gerade begonnenen Roman „Chamfort erzählt seinen Tod“: „Und so erscheine ich, tappend und brüchig, mitunter im Zirkel der Freunde, die mir geblieben sind, und verbringe eine belebte Abendstunde mit verständigen Männern, ein Vergnügen, das ich seit jeher geliebt habe, und eines der wenigen, die ich mit meinem bevorstehenden Eintritt in das Schweigen ungerne aufgebe.“

In einem Nachruf, den Thomas Mann dem dahingegangenen Freund gewidmet hat, heißt es: „Die Entwurzelung, anfangs als Episode verstanden, nahm mehr und mehr Endgültigkeitscharakter an. Das deutsche Elend währte zu lange; fraß zu tief; es zehrte an ihm wie an uns allen . . . Er hielt sich tapfer, froh und tätig, überzeugt von des verhassten Greuels Untergang, den er noch mit Augen sah. Aber ist dieser Untergang jemandem von uns mehr als eine verspätete, überholte, arg getrübt Genugtuung? Das Ausbleiben der deutschen Selbstbefreiung, von der man geträumt, die völlige Zerrüttung und Entfremdung der Heimat, das wilde Geheimnis ihres Seelenzustandes nach diesem Kriege, die dunkle Frage, ob es dort überhaupt noch Willen und Fähigkeit gäbe, die Sprache seiner gütigen Menschlichkeit zu verstehen, — das alles und so manches andere Fragwürdige, ja Entmutigende im allgemeinen politischen Aspekt war nicht danach angehen, ihn zu heben, zu halten.“



לעזרת העם



LE-EZRATH HA-AM HET VOLK TER HULPE

MEDEDELINGENBLAD VOOR DE JODEN IN NEDERLAND

PRIJS PER NUMMER 20 CENT

Redactie en Administratie: A. de JONG - W. de Zwijgerstraat 22 - Eindhoven

VOORAL

geen *illusions.*

In het te New York verschijnende Joodsche weekblad „Aufbau” kwam in Februari j.l. onderstaande beschouwing van Manfred Georg voor. Deze gedachten hebben intusschen niets van hun actualiteit verloren. Integendeel!

Laat men zich geen verkeerde voorstelling maken: vele legers zullen in hun vaderland zijn teruggekeerd — bij vele volken zal er weer een geordende samenleving zijn en de brandsporen zullen zij uit den bodem van hun land verwijderd hebben — voor vele volken zal op een dag, die niet al te ver meer is, de vrede gekomen zijn. Slechts één enkel volk zal op dien dag om zijn bloote bestaan verder moeten vechten: het Joodsche volk.

Juist de Joden in diè landen, waar zij in een geachte en veilige burgerlijke en maatschappelijke positie verkeerden, moesten er blij en gelukkig mee zijn, dat er een sterke en organisch gegrondveste beweging is, die hun zwerbende, vaderland- en bezitlooze volksgenooten naar Palestina wil brengen. Zwerbende Jodenmassa's zijn altijd de hoofdoorzaken en de onschuldige dragers van het antisemitisme geweest.

Nu of nooit is de gelegenheid er, dat ze tot rust komen, dat een eeuwenoude abnormale situatie ophoudt te bestaan, een situatie, die psychisch en physisch voor die vervolgd, die volgens hun papieren hetzij Polen, hetzij Oostenrijkers, hetzij Italianen enz. zijn, maar steeds als Joden opgejaagd worden, zoo doodelijk ongezond is.

Het is zineloos, die eens ontwortelden nu weer onder de volken te gaan verdeelen. Onverschillig of het antisemitisme in theorie uitgeroeid kan worden of niet: voor de eerste twintig jaren bestaat het in geheel Europa verder. Daarvoor heeft Hitler gezorgd en alle berichten uit de bevrijde landen tonen aan, dat dit het eenige is dat de verdrijving der Nazi's zal overleven. Wij hebben in „Aufbau” berichten uit Frankrijk, Holland en België gebracht. Op het oogenblik zijn bij ons binnengekomen de stemmen uit de Zweedsche pers over de stemming in Duitschland, die ongeveer zoo geformuleerd kan worden: zoo goed als de burenen van Duitschland voor langen tijd geen Duitschers zullen kunnen verdragen, even weinig zullen de Duitschers zelf als zij naar buiten toe in hun schulp kruipen, absoluut geen Joden kunnen verdragen.

In Polen is het al precies hetzelfde. Generaal W. Zavalzyk, de plaatsvervangende Opbevelhebber van het Poolsche leger, heeft in een radiouitzending uit Lublin bevestigd, dat „overal in het bevrijde Polen openlijk

antisemitisme en een vijandige houding tegen de overblijfselen der Joodsche gemeenten geconstateerd moet worden”. En dat in een land, dat zelf beleefd heeft, op welke afgrijselijke wijze de Joden door den gemeenschappelijken vijand afgemaakt werden.

In een interview, dat wij dezer dagen met den leider van het Immigratiedepartement van de Jewish Agency voor Palestina, Elia-hoe Dobkin, hadden, stelt deze dan ook vast, dat zelfs de weinige overlevende Joodsche groepen in Europa „geen gezonde vooruitzichten hebben op een normale existentie”. Wie zich open en eertlijk stelt tegenover de situatie der Joden in Europa in den tijd vóór den oorlog, weet dat Dobkin gelijk heeft. Het is om te vertwijfelen, als men nu ziet, hoe een aantal geëmigreerde Joden van alle landen (de meesten hetzij internationale

Richard Strauss

EINE ENTLARVUNG.

RICHARD STRAUSS' SCHANDE

Man liest jetzt viele Interviews mit deutschen Musikern die von hiesigen Korrespondenten in Deutschland aufgesucht werden.

Natuerlich versuchen die meisten zu verbergen, dass sie frisch und froehlich die Zeiten des Nazismus mitgemacht haben und stellen sich etwa wie im Stil des Filmschauspielers Jannings als "arme Hascherin" dar, die der reinen Kunst gedient haben und natuerlich "im Herzen immer Demokraten" gewesen seien.

Zu ihnen gehoert auch Richard Strauss, dem es von den alliierten Behoerden ausdruecklich erlaubt wurde, seine zuerst beschlagnahmte Villa in Garmisch wieder zu beziehen.

Nun weiss wie K. Louis Plateau in der "Los Angeles Times" in einem Artikel "Richard Strauss' Sha-

me" ausfuehrt, in Deutschland z. Beispiel jedes Kind, dass der Komponist ein Busenfreund des beruechtigten HANS FRANK, des Generalgouverneurs und Henkers von Polen, gewesen ist. Dieser hat in diesem Amt eine Rolle gespielt die fast ueber die Massenmorde des Sadisten HEYDRICH hinausgeht.

Wie Plateau berichtet, hat in diesen Tagen nun ein amerikanischer Soldat aus Los Angeles, Adolph Stern, die Noten einer Hymne von STRAUSS an FRANK gefunden, deren Text lautet:

"Wer tritt herein so fesch und schlank

Es ist der Freund Minister Frank
Wie Lohengrin von Gott gesandt
Hat Unheil er von uns gewandt.
Drum ruf ich Lob und tausend Dank

Dem lieben Freund Minister Frank

Kommentar ueberfluessig.

'AUFBAU'

July 13th, 1945

Einkünfte des Nazibonzen Goering

Wie der "Aufbau" erfährt, gab Goering bei seiner Vernehmung zu, dass sein Einkommen "ungewöhnlich gut" gewesen sei. Er hatte "sehr anstaendige Gehaelter" bezogen, naemlich 25,000 Reichsmark monatlich als Ministerpraesident 3.500 Rm. monatlich als Luftfahrtminister und 1.700 Rm. als Mitglied des Reichstages. Von der Reichskanzlei war ihm ferner ein besonderes Ausgabenkonto in Hoehoe von monatlich 20,000 Rm. angewiesen. Dazu kamen regelmassige Schecks durch Amanns Parteiverlag Franz Eher, die sich im Jahre auf 120,000 Rm. beliefen wie auch grosse Schecks an Go-

ring von den Mitgliedsfirmen des Ueberwachungsrates der Fabrikanten zu seiner "Verfuegung" ueberwiesen wurden.

Reichsfinanzminister Walter Funk, der getrennt befragt wurde, erklaerte dass mehrere Schecks in Hoehoe von Rm. 300,000 und 250,000 von der Zigarettensfirma Reemtsma in Hamburg an Goering bezahlt wurden, als Dank fuer Goerings Hilfe, die den genannten Konzern aus einem Prozess fuer Steuerflucht herausgepaukt hatte. Nicht eingerechnet in diese Summen sind die Goldbetrage, die Goering als Chef des Vierjahresplanes zur Verfuegung standen.

Deutsche Städte ohne Gesicht

San Antonio Texas
19. Oktober 1945

Das Antlitz der deutschen Städte hat sich gewandelt. Die meisten haben ihren Charakter, ihr Aussehen und ihren Stil verloren, so berichtet W.W. Schuetz ueber seine Reise durch Deutschland.

Essen, Dortmund, Bochum sind gewaltige Ruinenfelder. Stundenlang vermag man durch diese Strassen zu gehen, im grauen Staub zu waten, der von tausenden zermalmter Haeuser und wuester Schutthaufen stammt und nirgendwo stoesst man auf einen fruehlich unauffaelligen Platz. Nur die aeusseren Vorstaedte haben noch ihren Charakter beibehalten, obgleich auch dort inmitten von Gaerten haeufig statt Haeusern Ruinen oder Schutthalden drohen. Diese Staedte haben etwas Beengstigen des in ihrer voelligen Gesichtlosigkeit. Im Stadttinnern Essens etwa woelbt sich der Huegel mit dem allein noch stehenden Gebaeude des Rathauses und erinnert an das Forum in Rom. Der quadratische Hansaplatz in Dortmund wird heute eingerahmt von ausgebrannten Steinhueellen, das Hansahaus die mittelalterlichen Kirchen im Hintergrund wirken unheimlich in ihrer Leere und Staenheit.

Hildesheim, das mittelalterlich vertraumte, besteht heute nur noch aus einigen haesslichen Vorortsstrassen und einem bis zur Unkenntlichkeit niedergebrannten Stadttinnern. Hannover hat inmitten Ruinenvierteln manches Gebaeude bewahrt, aber die Haeuser bringen den Kontrast zu dem, was eingestuerzt, umso unabweislicher zum Vorschein. Kassel wirkt schon aus der Ferne wie eine gespenstische Dolomiten-Improvisation. Roter Sandstein und vom Feuer blos-

gelegte rote Backsteine in bizarren Ruinenformen dehnen sich ueber das huegliche Gelaende aus und wirken wie zu Stein erstarrtes zuengelindes Feuer.

BERLIN hat trotz der ungeheuren und in plastischen Begriffen kaum ausdrueckbaren Zerstoerungen von allen diesen Staedten sein Antlitz vielleicht noch am meisten gewahrt.

Es ist die weite Ausdehnung des Stadtgebietes die Grosse und Wucht der Gebaeude, die selbst zehntausenden von Bombentonnen irgendwie noch standhielten.

Sicher, ganze Viertel sind vernichtet, und leere Mauern, in denen sich Schutt- und Steinhueufen baeumen, sind oft strassweit alles, was dem Auge begegnet. Aber dann doch wieder Vororte, kleine Staedte in sich selbst, wie Dahlem, Grunewald, Zehlendorf, oder auch die Arbeitergegenden im Norden, wie der Wedding und Prenzlauer Berg, in denen das Leben und das haeusliche Dasein ziemlich ungestoert weiter gehen. Auch haben viele der staatlichen Gebaeude der Ministerien, der klassistischen Bauwerke am Gendarmenmarkt und Unter den Linden, zumindest ihre Mauerfasaden beibehalten und wirken weniger zerstoert und weniger zerstoerbar als die Wohnviertel unserer Zeit. Auch das Leben in Berlin hat einen seltsam unbeugsamen Rhythmus, mag auch der Einzelne noch wie in einem Traum befangen sein.

Unberuehrt vom Kriege geblieben ist der deutsche BAUER.

Das baeuerliche Leben hat sich erhalten. Die Doerfer und die kleinen Staedte wirken unwirklich in ihrer Ungestoertheit, so jedenfalls will es beim ersten Zusehen schei-

nen, und es bedarf schon eingehenderer Gespraechе und laengeren Besuches, um zu erkennen, dass auch auf dem Lande der Krieg das Dritte Reich und die heutige Zeit tiefe Spuren hinterlassen.

Armut herrscht. Neue Moebel Kleider zu kaufen ist unmoeglich.

Alte Leute klagен ein verlorenes Taschmesser, das vierzig Jahre lang seine Dienste geleistet hat, ist fuer sie ein Symbol. Der Gedanke an die Enkel macht sie schwer, und Traenen treten vielen in die Augen.

Verbruederung ist in vollem Schwung. Nicht mit Maennern aber in besonderem Maasse mit den Fraeuleins.

Besucher Berlins berichten, dass bei der Eroeffnung der Staatsoper das Haus fast vollstaendig mit alliierten Offizieren und Soldaten gefuehlt war, dass es kaum einen maennlichen Besucher gegeben habe, der nicht eine deutsche Begleitlerin, in grosser Aufmachung, bei sich hatte. Auf der anderen Seite liefert diese hoffnungslose Fraternisierung viel Stoff zur Hetze gegen die Besatzungs-

truppe. Auf Flugblaettern, die in Muenchen verteilt wurden, konnte man lesen: "Fuehft Jahre hat es gedauert, bis der deutsche Soldat ueberwunden wurde. Aber deutsche Maedchen kann man in fuehft Minuten besiegen."

Das Fraternisierungsverbot war nicht durchzufuehren.

Die Prostitution bluet. Dass zahlreiche Spioninnen und Agentinnen sich unter diesen "Daemchen" befinden, ist keine Frage.

In Wiesbaden wurde ein ehemaliger Bundster, Seltmann verhaftet.

In Bayern wurden viele Nazis in wichtigen Schluessestellungen entdeckt. In Bremen wurden viele Nazis, Jugendliche auch, verhaftet.

In den bayerischen Waeldern halten sich viele deutsche Solda-

ten vorsteckt. Die Propaganda darf ueben marschieren, und gar mancher hat sich einfangen lassen.

Das Fluechtlingselend aber ueberschattet alles. Dieses Problem ist bereits zu einem europaeischen geworden.

SAGEN WAS IST...

von Erich Jungmann

„Die 'Demokratische Post' gefaellt mir ganz gut, nur sollten Sie endlich aufhoeren ueber die Graeultaten zu schreiben“. Diesen Ausspruch hoert man sehr oft, wenn man Mitglieder der Kolonie nach ihrer Meinung ueber unsere Zeitung befragt. Einige fuegen noch hinzu: „Ueberlassen Sie diese Art von Nachrichten den nicht-deutschen Zeitungen“. Teils Unbehaglichkeit, teils Zweifel sind die Ursachen dieser Einstellung.

Die Zweifler sollten sich doch einmal die deutschsprachige juedische Zeitung „Aufbau“ in New York ansehen. Seit Monaten findet man in jeder Nummer Todesanzeigen der Art: „Erst jetzt erfahren wir, dass schon im Jahre 1943 mein geliebter Gatte im Konzentrationslager Theresienstadt verschieden ist“. Statt Gatte findet man hundertfach „Sohn, Bruder, Tochter, alte Mutter, Vater“ etc. und anstatt KZ. Theresienstadt liest man: „Bergen-Belsen, Auschwitz, Mauthausen, in Polen, nach seiner Deportation“. Wie diskret die Hinterbliebenen sind. Es muesste eigentlich heissen: „Im KZ. X. ermordet, erschossen, aufgehengt, vergast, verbrannt, langsam zu Tode gehungert“. Jede dieser Todesanzeigen ist eine Mordanklage gegen die Naziverbrecher. Soll man das verschwei-

gen? Wir glauben nicht. Soll man den Brief eines Geretteten aus einer Nazi-Todesfabrik verschweigen, der uns berichtet, dass von 30.000 Insassen 153 uebrig geblieben sind? Ganz im Gegenteil: wir sind fuer die Wahrheit! Anstaendige Menschen aus der Kolonie, die sich ihr Gewissen bewahrt haben, zogen aus diesen Berichten die richtigen Schluesse. Sie haben uns gefragt, was sie tun koennen, um wenigstens den Geretteten zu helfen!

In den letzten Monaten sind aus den Konzentrationslagern tausende deutscher Hitlergegner durch die anrueckenden alliierten Armeen befreit worden. Bis zu zwoelf-Jahren haben diese Deutschen, nur weil sie aus Liebe zu unserem Volke gegen den groessten Feind Deutschlands kaempften, weil sie Hitlers imperialistischen Raubkrieg kommen sahen und die Katastrophe voraussagten, unter unmenschlichen Bedingungen, Quaelereien und Hunger hinter Stacheldraht und Gefaengnismauern geschmachtet. Sie alle sind lebendige Zeugen fuer die Grausamkeiten der Nazibanden.

Wir berichten ueber diese Graeultaten, weil nach unserer Auffassung ohne die Kenntniss derselben und das rueckhaltlose Abbruecken

davon, ohne das Bewusstsein der Mitverantwortung eine Umorientierung nicht moeglich ist. Von der Wiederherstellung der Begriffe Gut und Boese aber ist nicht zuletzt die Rueckkehr Deutschlands in die Gemeinschaft der uebrigen Voelker abhaengig. Man muss den Mut haben, getanes Unrecht und begangene Verbrechen zu erkennen.

Nur wenn man die ganze Tragweite der Nazi-Bestialitaeten — die nichts mit Krieg zu tun hatten — kennt und als Unrecht verwirft, wird man auch verstehen koennen, dass die betroffenen Voelker Sicherungsmassnahmen verlangen, damit sich dasselbe nicht in wenigen Jahren wiederholt; nur dann wird man auch die Beschluesse von Potsdam begreifen.

Fuer Hitlers Katastrophen-Politik hat heute unser ganzes Volk zu leiden und zu zahlen. Die eingefleischten Nazis in der hiesigen Kolonie haben auf einmal „nichts mehr mit Deutschland zu tun“. Aber die Verantwortungsbewussten stehen auch in der groesten Not zu ihrer alten Heimat, und sind bereit zu helfen. Der beste Dienst, den wir heute unserer alten Heimat erweisen koennen, ist die Unterstuetzung der Opfer des Nazismus. Wir begruessen die Anstrengungen einiger angesehener Herren der Kolonie zur Schaffung eines Hilfs-Ausschusses fuer die Unterstuetzung der Opfer des Nazismus in Deutschland.

Deutsche Offiziere bezeugen Nazi-Greuel ^{Mexico}

von EUGEN KUMMING, MUENCHEN

Dennis Klatirke

chem. Major im deutschen Heer und als Dolmetscher der deutschen Obersten Heeresleitung zugeteilt.

Post, 18 Sept. 1945

Die Zeitschrift "Aufbau", die in New York erscheint, veröffentlicht in ihrer Nummer vom 10. August ein einzigartiges Dokument, das ihr durch einen amerikanischen Soldaten deutscher Herkunft zur Verfügung gestellt wurde, der Major Kummung in Muenchen kennenlernte. Der "Aufbau" schreibt zu diesen Dokumenten:

"Die nachfolgenden Aussagen sind deshalb so neu und wichtig, weil es sich um Angaben handelt, die nicht von Opfern oder Zeugen der von Deutschen begangenen Untaten stammen, sondern von deutschen Offizieren selbst. Sie wurden auch nicht gegenüber den Alliierten gemacht, sondern von einer 'Deutschen Pressekommision', die sich auf freiwilliger Basis zusammengefunden hat, um die Untaten der eigenen Landsleute zu untersuchen. Der Leiter dieser Kommission ist der fruehere Major Eugen Kummung aus Muenchen, der, in seiner privaten Taetigkeit Journalist, waehrend des Krieges als Dolmetscher bei der deutschen Obersten Heeresleitung beschaeftigt war. Kummung gehoerte auch zu den deutschen Offizieren, die am 27. April vor dem Einzug der Amerikaner

in Muenchen einen Putsch machten und u.a. die 'Muenchener Neuesten Nachrichten' besetzten.

Der 'Aufbau', der von der gesamten Presse solche Aussagen hoher deutscher Offiziere zum ersten Mal zu veroeffentlichen in der Lage ist, verdankt diese Mitteilungen Herrn Edmund Reiss aus Los Angeles. Bei einem Besuch in Muenchen traf dieser den Major Kummung. Kummung zeigte ihm seine Akten, in denen er, der unter den von seinen Landesgenossen begangenen Schreckenstaten litt, offizielle Aussagen von Offizieren aufgezeichnet hatte, die sich an ihn gewandt hatten. Vor allem raecumt auch Kummung mit der im deutschen Volke weitverbreiteten Legende auf, dass Hitler nichts von den Verbrechen gewusst haette. Major Kummung schreibt:

"Seit dem Juli 1941 beschaefigte ich mich auf eigene Faust mit der Untersuchung der Klagen ueber die an Kriegsgefangenen, Juden und Zwangsverschleppten begangenen Greuelthaten. In meiner amtlichen Eigenschaft hatte ich Gelegenheit die meisten Geheimdokumente zu lesen und ersah daraus, dass Hitler und der enge Kreis seiner Mitarbeiter alle die veruebten Untaten geplant und

befohlen hatten. Sie hatten das Schlagwort 'Die Nation wird siegen oder untergehen' zu ihrem Leitspruch gemacht und das deutsche Volk gezwungen, alle Bruecken hinter sich zu verbrennen.

Im Dezember 1941 hatte ich eine Diskussion mit Oberstleutnant Radtke von der Obersten Heeresleitung ueber die Untaten, die in den russischen Kriegsgefangenenlagern vorgekommen waren. Radtke hatte Berichte darueber bekommen, aber nicht gewagt, sie weiter zu verfolgen. Ich wies darauf hin, dass solche Vorkommnisse unvermeidbar eine Demoralisation der Truppen nach sich ziehen muesse und verlangte, dass meine Untersuchungsergebnisse dem 'Hauptquartier des Fuehrers' mitgeteilt wuerden. Radtke telefonierte, hatte ein langes Gespracch und sagte dann zu mir: 'Das hat keinen Zweck, unsere Aktion waere sinnlos'. Am Tage vorher hatte eine Gruppe von Offizieren versucht, ihre eigenen Erlebnisse Hitler persoenlich vorzutragen, aber Hitler hatte sie nach wenigen Minuten unterbrochen und mit den Worten: 'Immer diese daemlichen Sentimentalitaeten' entlassen.

Feldmarschall von Reichenau,

Fortsetzung auf Seite 2

REPARATIONS URGED FOR GERMAN VICTIMS

Allocation of German reparations, payments not only to the victorious Allies but also to Jews and others who deserve indemnification for Nazi "robbery, brutality and sadism" was urged last night at a mass rally in Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York. He also suggested that Europe's surviving non-repatriable Jews receive the pick of split-up Junker estates.

Mr. Celler's address was the high point of the rally, which was dedicated to the memory of victims of the mass pogroms in Germany in November, 1938. Other speakers were James H. Sheldon, president of the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League, and Prof. F. W. Foerster, formerly of the Universities of Vienna and Munich and one of Ger-

many's leading pre-war anti-militarists.

Proceeds of the rally, which was attended by 1,500 persons, will go to a fund to buy food and clothing for Jewish children in Europe. Albert Einstein, the famous physicist, and Thomas Mann, novelist, head the fund. All the costs of the rally were defrayed by Aufbau, an anti-Nazi weekly, and the New World Club, Inc., its publishers.

Mr. Sheldon spoke on "Our Obligation to the Victims of Nazism," and Professor Foerster on "Germany's Crime and Punishment." An eyewitness report on conditions in Europe was offered by Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki, secretary general of the World Jewish Congress.

Messages from Mr. Mann and Dr. Einstein, both written in German, were read. Dr. Einstein declared that it was expected the United Nations would provide a refuge for "the ruins of European Jewry."

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Neue Schweizer Rundschau

Oktober 1945

KH für Aufbau
Neue Schweizer
Rundschau

WARUM ICH NICHT NACH DEUTSCHLAND

Oktober 1945

ZURÜCKGEHE

VON THOMAS MANN

In der deutschen Presse hat der frühere Präsident der «Deutschen Dichter-Akademie», Walter von Molo, einen offenen Brief an Thomas Mann gerichtet, in dem er den Dichter zur Rückkehr ins Reich aufforderte. Die in Newyork erscheinende deutsche Zeitung «Aufbau» war in der Lage, in ihrer Nummer vom 28. September die Antwort Thomas Manns auf diese Aufforderung zu veröffentlichen und uns deren Abdruck in der NSR. freundlichst zu gestatten.

Lieber Herr von Molo!

Ich habe Ihnen zu danken für einen sehr freundlichen Geburtstagsgruß, dazu für den Offenen Brief an mich, den Sie der deutschen Presse übergaben und der auszugsweise auch in die amerikanische gelangt ist. Darin kommt noch stärker und dringlicher als in dem privaten Schreiben der Wunsch, ja die verpflichtende Forderung zum Ausdruck, ich möchte nach Deutschland zurückkehren und wieder dort leben: «zu Rat und Tat». Sie sind nicht der einzige, der diesen Ruf an mich richtet; das russisch kontrollierte Berliner Radio und das Organ der vereinigten demokratischen Parteien Deutschlands haben ihn auch erhoben, wie man mir berichtet, mit der stark aufgetragenen Begründung, ich hätte «ein historisches Werk zu leisten in Deutschland».

Nun muß es mich ja freuen, daß Deutschland mich wieder haben will — nicht nur meine Bücher, sondern mich selbst als Mensch und Person. Aber etwas Beunruhigendes, Bedrückendes haben diese Appelle doch auch für mich, und etwas Unlogisches, sogar Ungerechtes, nicht Wohlüberlegtes spricht mich daraus an. Sie wissen nur zu gut, lieber Herr von Molo, wie teuer «Rat und Tat» heute in Deutschland sind, bei der fast heillosen Lage, in die unser unglückliches Volk sich

gebracht hat, und ob ein schon alter Mann, an dessen Herzmuskel die abenteuerliche Zeit doch auch ihre Anforderungen gestellt hat, direkt, persönlich, im Fleische noch viel dazu beitragen kann, die Menschen, die Sie so ergreifend schildern, dort aus ihrer tiefen Gebeugtheit aufzurichten, scheint mir recht zweifelhaft. Dies nur nebenbei. Nicht recht überlegt aber scheinen mir bei jenen Aufforderungen auch die technischen, bürgerlichen, seelischen Schwierigkeiten, die meiner «Rückwanderung» entgegenstehen.

Sind diese zwölf Jahre und ihre Ergebnisse denn von der Tafel zu wischen und kann man tun, als seien sie nicht gewesen? Schwer genug, atembeklemmend genug war, Anno dreiunddreißig, der Schock des Verlustes der gewohnten Lebensbasis, von Haus und Land, Büchern, Andenken und Vermögen, begleitet von kläglichen Aktionen daheim, Ausbootungen, Absagen. Nie vergesse ich die analphabetische und mörderische Radio- und Pressehetze gegen meinen Wagner-Aufsatz, die man in München veranstaltete und die mich erst recht begreifen ließ, daß mir die Rückkehr abgeschnitten sei; das Ringen nach Worten, die Versuche, zu schreiben, zu antworten, mich zu erklären, die «Briefe in die Nacht», wie René Schickele, einer der vielen dahingegangenen Freunde, diese erstickten Monologe nannte. Schwer genug war, was dann folgte, das Wanderleben von Land zu Land, die Paßsorgen, das Hoteldasein, während die Ohren klangen von den Schandgeschichten, die täglich aus dem verlorenen, verwilderten, wildfremd gewordenen Lande herüberdrangen. Das haben Sie alle, die Sie dem «charismatischen Führer» (entsetzlich, entsetzlich, die betrunkene Bildung!) Treue schworen und unter Goebbels Kultur betrieben, nicht durchgemacht. Ich vergesse nicht, daß Sie später viel Schlimmeres durchgemacht haben, dem ich entging; aber das haben Sie nicht gekannt: das Herzasthma des Exils, die Entwurzelung, die nervösen Schrecken der Heimatlosigkeit.

Zuweilen empörte ich mich gegen die Vorteile, deren Ihr genosset. Ich sah darin eine Verleugnung der Solidarität. Wenn damals die deutsche Intelligenz, alles, was Namen und Weltnamen hatte, Aerzte, Musiker, Lehrer, Schriftsteller, Künstler, sich wie ein Mann gegen die Schande erhoben, den Generalstreik erklärt, manches hätte anders kommen können, als es kam. Der Einzelne, wenn er zufällig kein Jude war, fand sich immer der Frage ausgesetzt: «Warum eigentlich? Die anderen tun doch mit. Es kann doch so gefährlich nicht sein.»

Ich sage: zuweilen empörte ich mich. Aber ich habe Euch, die Ihr dort drinnen saßet, nie beneidet, auch in Euren größten Tagen nicht. Dazu wußte ich zu gut, daß diese großen Tage nichts als blutiger Schaum waren und rasch zergehen würden. Beneidet habe ich Hermann Hesse, in dessen Umgang ich während jener ersten Wochen und

Monate Trost und Stärkung fand — ihn beneidet, weil er längst frei war, sich beizeiten abgelöst hatte mit der nur zu treffenden Begründung: «Ein großes, bedeutendes Volk, die Deutschen, wer leugnet es? Das Salz der Erde vielleicht. Aber als politische Nation — unmöglich! Ich will, ein für allemal, mit ihnen als soldier nichts mehr zu tun haben.» Und wohnte in schöner Sicherheit in seinem Hause zu Montagnola, in dessen Garten er Boccia spielte mit dem Verstörten.

Langsam, langsam setzten und ordneten sich dann die Dinge. Erste Häuslichkeiten fanden sich, in Frankreich, dann in der Schweiz, eine relative Beruhigung, Selbsthaftigkeit, Zugehörigkeit stellte sich aus der Verlorenheit her, man nahm die aus den Händen gefallene Arbeit, die einem schon zerstört hatte scheinen wollen, wieder auf. Die Schweiz, gastlich aus Tradition, aber unter dem Druck bedrohlich mächtiger Nachbarschaft lebend und zur Neutralität verpflichtet bis ins Moralische hinein, ließ verständlichsterweise doch immer eine leise Verlegenheit, Beklommenheit merken durch die Anwesenheit des Gastes ohne Papiere, der so schlecht mit seiner Regierung stand, und verlangte «Takt». Dann kam der Ruf an die amerikanische Universität, und auf einmal, in dem riesigen freien Land, war nicht mehr die Rede von «Takt», es gab nichts als offene, unverschüchterte, deklarierte Freundwilligkeit, freudig, rückhaltlos, unter dem stehenden Motto: «Thank you, Mr. Hitler!» Ich habe einigen Grund, lieber Herr von Molo, diesem Lande dankbar zu sein, und Grund, mich ihm dankbar zu erweisen.

Heute bin ich amerikanischer Bürger, und lange vor Deutschlands schrecklicher Niederlage habe ich öffentlich und privat erklärt, daß ich nicht die Absicht hätte, Amerika je wieder den Rücken zu kehren. Meine Kinder, von denen zwei Söhne noch heute im amerikanischen Heere dienen, sind eingewurzelt in diesem Lande, englisch sprechende Enkel wachsen um mich auf. Ich selbst, mannigfach verankert auch schon in diesem Boden, da und dort ehrenhalber gebunden, in Washington an den Hauptuniversitäten der Staaten, die mir ihre Honorary Degrees verliehen, habe ich mir an dieser herrlichen, zukunfts-atmenden Küste mein Haus errichtet, in dessen Schutz ich mein Lebenswerk zu Ende führen möchte — teilhaft einer Atmosphäre von Macht, Vernunft, Ueberfluß und Frieden. Geradeheraus: ich sehe nicht, warum ich die Vorteile meines seltsamen Loses nicht genießen sollte, nachdem ich seine Nachteile bis zur Hefe gekostet. Ich sehe das namentlich darum nicht, weil ich den Dienst nicht sehe, den ich dem deutschen Volke leisten — und den ich ihm nicht auch vom Lande California aus leisten könnte.

Daß alles kam, wie es gekommen ist, ist nicht meine Veranstaltung. Wie ganz und gar nicht ist es das! Es ist ein Ergebnis des Charakters

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und Schicksals des deutschen Volkes — eines Volkes, merkwürdig genug, tragisch-interessant genug, daß man manches von ihm hin- nimmt, sich manches von ihm gefallen läßt. Aber dann soll man die Resultate auch anerkennen und nicht das Ganze in ein banales «Kehre zurück, alles ist vergeben!» ausgehen lassen wollen.

Fern sei mir Selbstgerechtigkeit! Wir draußen hatten gut tugend- haft sein und Hitlern die Meinung sagen. Ich hebe keinen Stein auf, gegen niemanden. Ich bin nur scheu und «fremdle», wie man von kleinen Kindern sagt. Ja, Deutschland ist mir in all diesen Jahren doch recht fremd geworden. Es ist, das müssen Sie zugeben, ein be- ängstigendes Land. Ich gestehe, daß ich mich vor den deutschen Trüm- mern fürchte — den steinernen und den menschlichen. Und ich fürchte, daß die Verständigung zwischen einem, der den Hexensabbat von außen erlebte, und Euch, die Ihr mitgetanzt und Herrn Urian auf- gewartet habt, immerhin schwierig wäre. Wie sollte ich unempfindlich sein gegen die Briefergüsse voll lange verschwiegener Anhänglichkeit, die jetzt aus Deutschland zu mir kommen! Es sind wahre Abenteuer des Herzens für mich, rührende. Aber nicht nur wird meine Freude daran etwas eingeengt durch den Gedanken, daß keiner davon je wäre geschrieben worden, wenn Hitler gesiegt hätte, sondern auch durch eine gewisse Ahnungslosigkeit, Gefühllosigkeit, die daraus spricht, sogar schon durch die naive Unmittelbarkeit des Wieder- anknüpfens, so, als seien diese zwölf Jahre gar nicht gewesen. Auch Bücher sind es wohl einmal, die kommen. Soll ich bekennen, daß ich sie nicht gern gesehen und bald weggestellt habe? Es mag Aberglaube sein, aber in meinen Augen sind Bücher, die von 1933 bis 1945 in Deutschland überhaupt gedruckt werden konnten, weniger als wert- los und nicht gut in die Hand zu nehmen. Ein Geruch von Blut und Schande haftet ihnen an; sie sollten alle eingestampft werden.

Es war nicht erlaubt, es war unmöglich, «Kultur» zu machen in Deutschland, während rings um einen herum das geschah, wovon wir wissen. Es hieß die Verkommenheit beschönigen, das Verbrechen schmücken. Zu den Qualen, die wir litten, gehörte der Anblick, wie deutscher Geist, deutsche Kunst sich beständig zum Schild und Vor- spannen des absolut Scheusäligen hergaben. Daß eine ehrbarere Be- schäftigung denkbar war, als für Hitler-Bayreuth Wagner-Deko- rationen zu entwerfen — sonderbar, es scheint dafür an jedem Gefühl zu fehlen. Mit Goebbelscher Permission nach Ungarn oder sonst einem deutsch-europäischen Land zu fahren und mit gescheiterten Vor- trägen Kulturpropaganda zu machen fürs Dritte Reich — ich sage nicht, daß es schimpflich war, ich sage nur, daß ich es nicht verstehe und daß ich Scheu trage vor manchem Wiedersehen.

Ein Kapellmeister, der, von Hitler entsandt, in Zürich, Paris oder

Budapest Beethoven dirigierte, machte sich einer obszönen Lüge schuldig — unter dem Vorwande, er sei ein Musiker und mache Musik, das sei alles. Lüge aber vor allem schon war diese Musik auch zu Hause. Wie durfte denn Beethovens «Fidelio», diese geborene Festoper für den Tag der deutschen Selbstbefreiung, im Deutschland der zwölf Jahre nicht verboten sein? Es war ein Skandal, daß er nicht verboten war, sondern daß es hochkultivierte Aufführungen davon gab, daß sich Sänger fanden, ihn zu singen, Musiker, ihn zu spielen, ein Publikum, ihm zu lauschen. Denn welchen Stumpfsinn brauchte es, in Himmels Deutschland den Fidelio zu hören, ohne das Gesicht mit den Händen zu bedecken und aus dem Saal zu stürzen!

Ja, so mancher Brief kommt nun aus der fremden, unheimlichen Heimat, vermittelt durch amerikanische Sergeants und Lieutenants — nicht nur von bedeutenden Männern, sondern auch von jungen und einfachen Leuten, und merkwürdig: von denen mag keiner mir raten, so bald nach Deutschland zu kommen. «Bleiben Sie, wo Sie sind!» sagen sie schlicht. «Verbringen Sie Ihren Lebensabend in Ihrer neuen, glücklicheren Heimat! Hier ist es zu traurig...» Traurig? Wäre es nur das — und nicht unvermeidlich auch fortdauernd böse und feindselig. Als eine Art von Trophäe bekam ich kürzlich von amerikanischer Seite ein altes Heft einer deutschen Zeitschrift zugesandt: «Volk im Werden», März 1937 (Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Hamburg), herausgegeben von einem hochgestellten Nazi-Professor und Dr. h. c. Er hieß nicht gerade Krieg, sondern Kriek, mit ck. Es war eine bange Lektüre. Unter Leuten, sagte ich mir, die zwölf Jahre lang mit diesen Drogen gefüttert worden sind, kann nicht gut leben sein. Du hättest, sagte ich mir, zweifellos viele gute und treue Freunde dort, alte und junge; aber auch viele lauernde Feinde — geschlagene Feinde wohl, aber das sind die schlimmsten und giftigsten. — —

Und doch, lieber Herr von Molo, ist dies alles nur eine Seite der Sache; die andere will auch ihr Recht — ihr Recht auf das Wort. Die tiefe Neugier und Erregung, mit der ich jede Kunde aus Deutschland, mittelbar oder unmittelbar, empfangen, die Entschiedenheit, mit der ich sie jeder Nachricht aus der großen Welt vorziehe, wie sie sich jetzt, sehr kühl gegen Deutschlands nebensächliches Schicksal, neu gestaltet, lassen mich täglich aufs neue gewahr werden, welche unzerreißbaren Bande mich denn doch mit dem Lande verknüpfen, das mich «ausbürgerte». Ein amerikanischer Weltbürger — ganz gut. Aber wie verleugnen, daß meine Wurzeln dort liegen, daß ich trotz aller fruchtbarer Bewunderung des Fremden in deutscher Tradition lebe und webe, möge die Zeit meinem Werk auch nicht gestattet haben, etwas anderes zu sein, als ein morbider und schon halb parodistischer Nachhall großen Deutschtums.

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Nie werde ich aufhören, mich als deutschen Schriftsteller zu fühlen und bin auch in den Jahren, als meine Bücher nur auf englisch ihr Leben fristeten, der deutschen Sprache treu geblieben — nicht nur, weil ich zu alt war, um mich noch sprachlich umzustellen, sondern auch in dem Bewußtsein, daß mein Werk in deutscher Sprachgeschichte seinen bescheidenen Platz hat. Der Goethe-Roman, der, geschrieben in Deutschlands dunkelsten Tagen, in ein paar Exemplaren zu Euch hineingeschmuggelt wurde, ist nicht gerade ein Dokument des Vergessens und der Abkehr. Auch brauche ich nicht zu sagen: «Doch schäm ich mich der Ruhestunden, Mit euch zu leiden war Gewinn.» Deutschland hat mir nie Ruhe gelassen. Ich habe «mit Euch gelitten», und es war keine Uebertreibung, als ich in dem Brief nach Bonn von einer Sorge und Qual, einer Seelen- und Gedankennot sprach, «von der seit vier Jahren nicht eine Stunde meines Lebens frei gewesen ist, und gegen die ich meine künstlerische Arbeit tagtäglich durchzusetzen hatte.» Oft genug habe ich gar nicht versucht, sie dagegen durchzusetzen. Das Halbhundert Radiobotschaften nach Deutschland (oder sind es mehr?), die jetzt in Schweden gedruckt wurden — diese immer sich wiederholenden Beschwörungen mögen bezeugen, daß oft genug anderes mir vordringlicher schien, als «Kunst».

Vor einigen Wochen habe ich in der Library of Congress in Washington einen Vortrag gehalten über das Thema: «Germany and the Germans». Ich habe ihn deutsch geschrieben, und er soll im nächsten Heft der Juni 1945 wiedererstandenen «Neuen Rundschau» abgedruckt werden. Es war ein psychologischer Versuch, einem gebildeten amerikanischen Publikum zu erklären, wie doch in Deutschland alles so kommen konnte, und ich hatte die ruhige Bereitwilligkeit zu bewundern, mit der, so knapp nach dem Ende eines fürchterlichen Krieges, dies Publikum meine Erläuterungen aufnahm. Meinen Weg zu finden zwischen unstatthafter Apologie — und einer Verleugnung, die mir ebenfalls schlecht zu Gesicht gestanden hätte, war natürlich nicht leicht. Aber ungefähr ging es. Ich sprach von der gnadenvollen Tatsache, daß oft auf Erden aus dem Bösen das Gute kommt — und von der teuflischen, daß oft das Böse kommt aus dem Guten. Ich erzählte in Kürze die Geschichte der deutschen «Innerlichkeit». Die Theorie von den beiden Deutschland, einem guten und einem bösen, lehnte ich ab. Das böse Deutschland, erklärte ich, das ist das fehlgegangene gute, das gute im Unglück, in Schuld und Untergang. Ich stände hier nicht, um mich, nach schlechter Gepflogenheit, der Welt als das gute, das edle, das gerechte Deutschland im weißen Kleid zu empfehlen. Nichts von dem, was ich meinen Zuhörern über Deutschland zu sagen versucht hätte, sei aus fremdem, kühlem, unbeteiligtem

Wissen gekommen; ich hätte es alles auch in mir; ich hätte es alles am eigenen Leibe erfahren.

Das war ja wohl, was man eine Solidaritätserklärung nennt — im gewagtesten Augenblick. Nicht gerade mit dem Nationalsozialismus, das nicht. Aber mit Deutschland, das ihm schließlich verfiel und einen Pakt mit dem Teufel schloß. Der Teufelspakt ist eine tief-altdeutsche Versuchung, und ein deutscher Roman, der eingegeben wäre von den Leiden der letzten Jahre, vom Leiden an Deutschland, müßte wohl eben dies grause Versprechen zum Gegenstand haben. Aber sogar um Faustens Einzelseele ist, in unserem größten Gedicht, der Böse ja schließlich betrogen, und fern sei uns die Vorstellung, als habe Deutschland nun endgültig der Teufel geholt. Die Gnade ist höher als jeder Blutsbrief. Ich glaube an sie, und ich glaube an Deutschlands Zukunft, wie verzweifelt auch immer seine Gegenwart sich ausnehmen, wie hoffnungslos die Zerstörung erscheinen möge. Man höre doch auf, vom Ende der deutschen Geschichte zu reden! Deutschland ist nicht identisch mit der kurzen und finsternen geschichtlichen Episode, die Hitlers Namen trägt. Es ist auch nicht identisch mit der selbst nur kurzen Bismarckschen Aera des Preußisch-Deutschen Reiches. Es ist nicht einmal identisch mit dem auch nur zwei Jahrhunderte umfassenden Abschnitt seiner Geschichte, den man auf den Namen Friedrichs des Großen taufen kann. Es ist im Begriffe, eine neue Gestalt anzunehmen, in einen neuen Lebenszustand überzugehen, der vielleicht nach den ersten Schmerzen der Wandlung und des Ueberganges mehr Glück und echte Würde verspricht, den eigensten Anlagen und Bedürfnissen der Nation günstiger sein mag, als der alte.

Ist denn die Weltgeschichte zu Ende? Sie ist sogar in sehr lebhaftem Gange, und Deutschlands Geschichte ist in ihr beschlossen. Zwar fährt die Machtpolitik fort, uns drastische Abmahnungen von übertriebenen Erwartungen zu erteilen; aber bleibt nicht die Hoffnung bestehen, daß zwangsläufig und notgedrungen die ersten versuchenden Schritte geschehen werden in der Richtung auf einen Weltzustand, in dem der nationale Individualismus des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts sich lösen; ja schließlich vergehen wird? Weltökonomie, die Bedeutungs-minderung politischer Grenzen, eine gewisse Entpolitisierung des Staatenlebens überhaupt, das Erwachen der Menschheit zum Bewußtsein ihrer praktischen Einheit, ihr erstes Ins-Auge-Fassen des Weltstaates — wie sollte all dieser über die bürgerliche Demokratie weit hinausgehende *soziale Humanismus*, um den das große Ringen geht, dem deutschen Wesen fremd und zuwider sein? In seiner Weltscheu war immer so viel Weltverlangen; auf dem Grunde der Einsamkeit, die es böse machte, ist, wer wüßte es nicht, der Wunsch, zu lieben, der Wunsch, geliebt zu sein. Deutschland treibe Dünkel und Haß aus

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seinem Blut, es entdecke seine Liebe wieder, und es wird geliebt werden. Es bleibt, trotz allem, ein Land voll gewaltiger Werte, das auf die Tüchtigkeit seiner Menschen sowohl wie auf die Hilfe der Welt zählen kann und dem, ist nur erst das Schwerste vorüber, ein neues, an Leistungen und Ansehen reiches Leben vorbehalten ist.

Ich habe mich weit führen lassen in meiner Erwiderung, lieber Herr von Molo. Verzeihen Sie! In einem Brief nach Deutschland wollte allerlei untergebracht sein. Auch dies noch: der Traum, den Boden des alten Kontinents noch einmal unter meinen Füßen zu fühlen, ist, der großen Verwöhnung zum Trotz, die Amerika heißt, weder meinen Tagen, noch meinen Nächten fremd, und wenn die Stunde kommt, wenn ich lebe und die Transportverhältnisse sowohl wie eine löbliche Behörde es erlauben, so will ich hinüberfahren. Bin ich aber einmal dort, so ahnt mir, daß Scheu und Verfremdung, diese Produkte bloßer zwölf Jahre, nicht standhalten werden gegen eine Anziehungskraft, die längere Erinnerungen, tausendjährige, auf ihrer Seite hat. Auf Wiedersehen also, so Gott will.

Jews Seeking Kin Swamp Newspaper With Pleas for Aid

By The Canadian Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 — Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer Kann Auskunft Geben Uber . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the German persecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pittifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe.

Jewish Paper Seeks to Aid Relatives of Persons Missing After Nazi Terror

By MAY EBBITT
Canadian Press Staff Writer

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A HAPPIER LIST OF NAMES

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Indianapolis, Jewish Post, 12 July 1945

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Names of letter writers need not be printed, and will not be divulged, although the name must be appended to the letter as it reaches our office for verification as to authenticity. Unsigned letters will not be considered. Letters should be brief and to the point, and written on one side of the page only.

AUFBAU'S EDITOR TERMS UNJUST, INACCURATE CRITICISM BY SHAMBERG

Editor, The Jewish Post:

My attention has been called to a letter by K. D. Shamberg which appeared in your issue of June 28. This letter contains too many inaccuracies and distortions to be rectified all at once. Hence I shall have to confine myself to refuting its principal misstatements.

Aufbau has existed for eleven years and is the largest American weekly in the German and English languages, circulated throughout the world. Especially with regard to the German question it enjoys a reputation which is far removed from any form of appeasement. This is why Aufbau often was severely attacked by the German language press in this country. It has not only pained of pity but from the very first day set out to reveal the political background of such campaigns. In this respect it has frequently collaborated with the Anti-Defamation League, the B'Nai B'rith and the Anti-Nazi League. There is only one aspect in which Aufbau perhaps distinguishes itself from the attitude taken by Mr. Shamberg: being a Jewish paper, it is opposed to group discrimination because it believes that group discrimination is the beginning of all Fascist ideologies.

The articles by our London correspondent, W. W. Schuetz, which Mr. Shamberg has criticized, were an objective description of conditions in Germany at the end of 1945. The same goes for the article by Alice Lepper, Vienna. Both these journalists are beyond any suspicion of being actively in favor of a campaign of pity.

Mr. Shamberg's criticism of our obituary on Gerhart Hauptmann can only be explained by his insufficient knowledge of the

German language, which led to these misunderstandings. The term "Hauptmann-Volk" used in the article does not refer to the German people but to Hauptmann's characters, to his oppressed proletarian men and women who show his extraordinary creative imagination. We cannot help it that once upon a time Hauptmann was a great writer although we often attacked in our columns his weak and defeatist attitude during the Nazi regime. However, it might suffice to point to the obituary by Ludwig Marcuse, professor at the University of California, who wrote in Aufbau that "Hauptmann was Germany's most visible disgrace."

Mr. Shamberg has written frequent letters to Aufbau. Some of them were published. The fact that his advertisement for a private club was refused because we do not give ads free of charge to anyone (Aufbau belongs to the A.B.C.) is no reason for his attacks. Since the paper is the official organ of German-Jewish immigration with regard to all collections for the United Jewish Appeal, it goes without saying that ads for the latter organization are inserted without charge.

In concluding, may I point out that the following personalities are among the members of Aufbau's advisory board: Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Freda Kirchway, Congressman Emanuel Celler and a number of prominent rabbis, among them Leo Baeck. They will resent Mr. Shamberg's unjust criticisms and the implication that Aufbau lacks self-respect as deeply as we do.

Very truly yours,

MANFRED GEORGE

Editor, Aufbau

New York

Defends Aufbau, Says Writer Used Nazi Method

Editor, The Jewish Post,

K. D. Shamberg's letter proves that he has learned a lot from Dr. Goebbels' propaganda methods, by tearing apart an article about Gerhardt Hauptmann in Aufbau and quoting a sentence only, he and many others would dislike by not knowing the whole article. Why didn't he quote out of the same comment "Und ausserdem war er noch Deutschlands sichtbarste Schmach und Schande," (and besides that he was Germany's most visible shame and disgrace)?

I still have to see an Anglo-American newspaper that has attacked and criticized Hauptmann and every other turncoat not only during the war better and more effectively than Aufbau. That does not change the fact that Hauptmann stirred not only the German people but the world and an appreciation of facts shouldn't disturb Mr. Shamberg.

Mr. Shamberg cannot have read Aufbau very thoroughly or he would have detected that Aufbau has done more to combine German or Austrian Jewish families torn apart by Nazi tyranny and slaughter than most of the other papers combined. Personally, the only living members of my family I found through Aufbau and so have many of my friends. Special campaigns, collecting money, food and clothing for Jews in Germany and Austria, not for Germans shouldn't have hurt Mr. Shamberg's feelings.

Stating present conditions in Germany and Austria, showing the sufferings of the people, has not made me feel any pity for the Germans. As a matter of fact I enjoyed their plight probably as thoroughly as they did mine.

There wouldn't be any need for a German-Jewish weekly nor for a German-Austrian party in Palestine if part of the native Jewish population--native means they came one generation earlier--would have considered Hitler's German and Austrian victims as their equals.

Sincerely yours,

HANS MAYER

822 W. 6th St.,
Wilmington, Del.

Search For Jews Is Carried On by Newspaper

By MAY EBBITT

Canadian Press Staff Writer
NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (CP)—In-
to the offices of a small German-
language weekly published here,
pour letters from Jews all over
the world in a tragic search for
information about relatives who
disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Re-
construction) devotes long col-
umns to the advertisements of
those who continue to hope that
someone somewhere who reads
the newspaper will have some in-
formation to give.

Nearly every item begins with
the same words, "wer kann aus-
kunft geben über . . ." (who can
give information about . . .) fol-
lowing those words appear the
names of whole families, of par-
ents, brother and sisters, sons and
daughters, and the place in Eur-
ope where they were last known
to be. Sometimes that place is a
concentration camp, sometimes it
is a city; frequently appear only
the words "deported, where un-
known."

Those seeking the information
live throughout Canada and the
United States, in Britain, Aus-
tralia, South Africa, South Amer-
ica and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is
from Nagler Greizerstein of Cal-
gary, Alta., who asks news of his
mother, and of a brother-in-law
"believed to have been deported
to Oswiecim"—the concentration
camp in Poland where 4,000,000
Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the Ger-
man persecution is evident from
names of the countries where the
missing Jews once lived. They in-
clude not only Germany and Aus-
tria, but also Poland, Belgium,
Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslo-
vakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau ap-
pears a happier list of names.
They belong to Jews—pitifully
few in number—reported by the
world Jewish congress to be safe.

TRAGIC NOTICES REVEAL HUNT BY JEWS FOR MISSING FAMILIES

New York, Dec. 7. — Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give. Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben über . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following these words appear the names of whole families, of parents,

brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein, of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim" — the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

Missing European Jews Are Sought by Relatives

New York, Dec. 6—(CP) — Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words: "Wer kann Auskunft geben uber . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "Deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Ocwecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

Tragic Search By Jewish People For Relatives

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—(CP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "wer kann auskunft geben über" (who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America, and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

Jews from All Over World Advertising for Lost Kin

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—(CP)—In to the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann ausgunft geben uber . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of par-

ents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to 'Oswelcim'"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

Jewish Paper Aids in Search for Thousands Missing Jews

By MAY EBBITT

Canadian Press Staff Writer
New York, Dec. 6—(CP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer Kann Auskunft Geben Uber . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following these words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Briscoe of Calgary, Alta, who asks news of his

mother, and of a brother-in-law, "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the German persecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number — reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe.

Jews Seek Frantically For Missing Relatives

New York, Dec. 6.—(CP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that some one, somewhere, who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America, and Europe itself.

Paper's Columns Seek Information About Lost Jews

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—(CP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben über . . ." (Who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "Deported, where unknown."

Requests From Canada.

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the German persecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe. They are persons freed from concentration camps, and those who "in spite of orders for deportation" were successful in hiding from the Nazis.

Jewish Paper Aids Search For Relatives

NEW YORK, Dec. 7: (GP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben uber . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, mothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein, of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the German prosecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe.

Tragic Search By Jewish People For Relatives

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—(CP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "wer kann auskunft geben uber . . ." (who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

Jews From All Over World Seeking Missing Relatives

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—(AP)—Into the offices of a small, German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (re-

construction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben über . . ." ("who can give information about . . ."). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswelcim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the German persecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish congress to be safe.

CANADIAN BACKGROUND:

The Canadian Jewish Congress has done a fine piece of work by publishing the History of the Jews in Canada by Benjamin Goodman Sack . . . Volume I of this important work has just made its appearance and constitutes the first history of the Jews of the Dominion ever to appear in book form . . . It is a substantial contribution not only to the history of the Jews in Canada, but also to the history of the Jews in the Western Hemisphere . . . It also casts interesting sidelights on the history of Jews in France and in England, since Jews in France had a considerable share in shaping the destiny of Canada in the days of the French regime, and so did the British Jews by taking part in the campaign which eventually established Canada as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations . . . The author, a well-known writer and the foremost historian of Canadian Jewry, proves that Jews were among the early settlers when Canada was a French colony and that they participated in pioneering exploration and settlement of the country . . . He shows that the Jews of Canada took an active part in making the country what it is today . . . Scattered throughout the vast expanse of Canada, the Jews today range from industrial workers to fisherman, farmers, miners, peddlers, civil servants, policemen, and are also well represented in art, science, education, commerce and in professional life . . . The role which the Jews played in the various patriotic movements in Canada is also brought out clearly by Mr. Sack.

Ads Ask Data On Lost Jews

Grim List Published In N.Y. Paper

NEW YORK, Dec. 6--(C.P.)-- Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words: "Wer kann auskunft geben uber . . ." (Who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "Deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Groizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswel-clm"--the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

A New York woman asks about her sister who lived in Berlin and was deported to a ghetto in Poland in 1941.

How widespread was the German persecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews--pitifully few in number--reported by the Jewish Congress to be safe. They are persons freed from concentration camps and those who "in spite of orders for deportation" were successful in hiding from the Nazis.

**NO GUSTAN LOS
ALEMANES DE
LA DEMOCRACIA**

(Ex príncipe heredero alemán)



**FEDERICO GUILLERMO, DE
LOS HOHENZOLLERN**

Por **ALFRED TYRNAUER**
(Corresponsal de «International
News Service»)

NUEVA YORK, Dic. 14. (INS). —
El ex príncipe heredero alemán, el
emperador calavera encanecido de
la casa imperial de Alemania, pa-
rece que está disfrutando de su

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#297
Dic 15 1945

El Pais Habana

German Paper Helps Jews

Hebrews Seek Information On Relatives

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—(CP)—
Into the offices of a small Ger-
man-language weekly published
here, pour letters from Jews all
over the world in a tragic search
for information about relatives
who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (re-
construction) devotes long columns
to the advertisements of those
who continue to hope that someone
somewhere who reads the news-
paper will have some information
to give.

Nearly every item begins with
the same words, "Wer kann aus-
kunft geben uber . . ." (who can
give information about . . .) Fol-
lowing those words appear the
names of whole families, of par-
ents, brothers and sisters, sons
and daughters, and the place in
Europe where they were last
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is a concentration camp, some-
times it is a city; frequently ap-
pear only the words "deported,
where unknown."

Those seeking the information
live throughout Canada and the
United States, in Britain, Aus-
tralia, South Africa, South America
and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is
from Nagler Greizerstein of Cal-
gary who asks news of his mother,
of his brother-in-law "believed

to have been deported to Oswal-
cim"—the concentration camp in
Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were
reported killed.

Pitiful Search For Relatives

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (CP)—Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben uber..." (Who can give information about...). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "Deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

A New York woman asks about her sister who lived in Berlin and was deported to a ghetto in Poland in 1941.

The newspaper says these requests for information have been coming in for three years. With the end of the war, a great increase took place as Jews living throughout the world began to hope that at last they might hear definite news.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe. They are persons freed from concentration camps, and those who "in spite of orders for deportation" were safe because of hiding from the Nazis.

Jewish Paper Conducting Tragic Hunt

By MAY EBBITT

NEW YORK — (CP) — Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisers of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben über . . ." (Who can give information about . . .). Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Griezestein of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Oswiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

A New York woman asks about her sister who lived in Berlin and was deported to a ghetto in Poland in 1941.

The newspaper says these requests for information have been coming in for three years. With the end of the war, a great increase took place as Jews living throughout the world began to hope that at last they might hear definite news.

In other columns of Aufbau appears a happier list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe. They are persons freed from concentration camps, and those who

in spite of orders for deportation were successful in hiding from the Nazis.

Columns of Ads 30 Seek Whereabouts Of Missing Jews

NEW YORK (CP) — Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published here pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann Auskunft geben uber . . ." (Who can give information about . . .) Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp, sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "deported, where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

The Canadian advertisement is

from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, Alta., who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Osiecim"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

How widespread was the German persecution is evident from names of the countries where the missing Jews once lived. They include not only Germany and Austria, but also Poland, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France.

In other columns of Aufbau appears list of names. They belong to Jews—pitifully few in number—reported by the World Jewish Congress to be safe.

Jews Are Searching For Lost Relatives 30

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—(CP).—
Into the offices of a small Ger-
man-language weekly published
here, pour letters from Jews all
over the world in a tragic search
for information about relatives
who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Re-
construction) devotes long col-
umns to the advertisements of
those who continue to hope that
someone somewhere who reads
the newspaper will have some
information to give.

Nearly every item begins with
the same words, "Wer kann aus-
kunft geben über, (Who can give
information about). Following
those words appear the names of
whole families, of parents, broth-
ers and sisters, sons and daugh-
ters, and the place in Europe
where they were last known to
be.

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