

Arnold Dreyblatt
Who's Who in Central & Europe 1933

Libretto / Text

1. OVERTURE

2. BEGINNINGS / An ancestor was Emperor of Byzantium and another was later the ruling Princess of Rumania. / His ancestors are mentioned in the history of Souli. / His ancestors lived in Frankfurt am Main and several were Mayors of the Jewish Ghetto. / His ancestor was the first inventor of postcards. / His great-grandfather Adam, member of the National Government in 1863, was exiled to Sibiria. / His maternal grandfather, was a manufacturer of tobacco which was imported from Turkey. / His grandfather Nicolas was a Minister President known by his firmness and energy. He left memoirs which according to his last will, shall be published only 50 years after his death. / His uncle is David Wolfsohn, leader of Zionists and sucessor to Theodor Herzl.. / His uncle, Karl Burian, sang at the Metropolitan Operahouse in New York. / His mother was owner of the largest boarding school for young girls in the former Galicia and was very well known as manager of this school. / His mother, first an actress, wrote novels which were highly esteemed among German socialists. / His father was one of the first to be deported to Siberia during the revolution of 1861-1863. / His father was a prominent scenery painter for the imperial theaters in Vienna. / His elder brother Moritz Gottlieb, is a famous painter. / She wrote her first poetry at the age of 10 years. / His first public appearance was before King Francis Joseph in Budapest at the age of 14 years. / Her first book was revered by the French when she was 18 years old. / From his childhood he recognized that sculpture would be his destination so that he followed this attachment without interruption. / In his youth he was a socialist. / In his youth a trip to Munich decided his future. / He recieved a diploma in Salonica, and finished his studies as engineer for roads and bridges in Costantinople. / He had a private jewish education. / In 1926 he studied with Professor Niels Bohr at his institute in Copenhagen, Denmark. / His studies at the normal school and at the University of Moscow were interrupted by the action against the Russian occupation of Polish territory. / He attended the Mining School of Empress Katherina II. in Petersburg. / He left for Paris for his studies, as the Russian University was not open to him on acount of political terror.

3. FAMOUS / I was chief of the Military Office of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and I was with him in Sarajevo at the time of his assassination. / I am the follower of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and he warned the Foreign Office against the trip to Sarajevo. / I accompanied Archduke Francis Ferdinand on his oversea trips and was his portraitist. / I made the first interview with Mussolini in Milan in 1921. I live now in Milan and I write for Hungarian and Italian newspapers. / I acquired the friendship of Mussolini and Italy for Hungary. / I was politically active as secretary of the executive committee of the realist political party of Masaryk. / Famous revolution of Dukagjin in October 1926 / From 1917 to 1918 I led the Rumania movement in the U.S.A.; operating intimately with Masaryk and Paderewski. / Pictures painted by me were sold to President Masaryk for the castle of Prague. / Famous hunter: Assimbeg

Mutevelic, Mayor of Sarajevo / Famous composer: Goffriller / Forgotten great Polish poet: Cyprian Norwid / I was in the Cabinet of Paderewski as Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Railways and Communications in Poland from 1920-1926. / I am the Conductor of the Choir of the Polish War Refugees in Vienna. I was praised by Mr. Paderewski at the occasion of his jubilee in 1927. / Famous Polish actors on the stage: Wispianski, Rostworowski, Rydel, Rossowski, Zutawski, Przybyszewski, Morstin Zapolska / I fought in the World War as a Polish Legionary and I was for some time among the staff of Joseph Pilsudski. / Famous men of Lithuania: Dr. Basanis, Professor Jablonskis, Professor Dr. Machiotas, etc. / Now I am working in public life for the ideas of Marshal Pilsudski. / Since May 1926 I am the private secretary to Marshal Pilsudski. / In 1922 Marshal Pilsudski entrusted me to form a cabinet, and as this cabinet did not obtain the majority of the Parliament I retired from political life.

4. FORGOTTEN PROVINCES / Josef Andara, Bohemia-Leipa, Czechoslovakia; Manager of the Sudeten German Natural Science Museum. / Arthur Balogh de Galantha, Cluj; Since 1926 a legal advisor for the Hungarian Minority in Romania. / Charaloambos Kossivar, Athens; Manager of the Greek and Turkish Population Exchange. / Bronislava Keuprulian-Wojcik, Lwow; She wrote a book about the History of the Armenians in Poland. / Tihomir Georgewitsch, Belgrade; Member of the Society for Gypsy Lore in London. / Tiberius Brediceanu, Brasov; He has several folklore collections, among them 175 popular melodies from the province of Maramuras 1910, and 810 from the Banat. / André Lubomirski, Lwow; He is an Ex-deputy of the Galician diet and is now deputy of the diet of Warsaw. He was the founder of the sugar industry of the former Galicia. / Maier Samuel Balaban; Descendant of a very famous Jewish family in Lwow. / Gustav Kisch, Klausenberg; He belongs to the Transsylvannian Saxonian Folks Party. / Emanuel Chabot, Morovska Ostrava; Member of The Czech Parliament for the Polish minorities since 1929; Chairman of the Polish Cooperative Society in East Silesia. / Mayer Ebner, Cernauti; President of the Bukovina Zionist Provincial Government. / Bedrich Riha, Prague; Defending the idea of absolute equality of the Czech and German languages before the Court. / Frantisek Jarnos, Roztiky u Prahy; Since 1911 is a collaborator to the German-Czechslovakian Railways Dictionary. / Jean-Aurcle Candre, Bucharest; Great encyclopaedic dictionary of the Rumanian language in Bucharest in 1931. / Frantisek Tichy, Uzhorod; Chief Editor of the Ruthenien Daily Newspaper "Russin". / Jan Inculetz, Bucharest; President of the Republic Bessarabia. / Josef Pata, Prague; Studied Slavonic languages, personally acquainted with all Slavic countries and languages.

5. NATIONAL STATES / In 1933 she called the representatives of Balkan peoples for a Balkan Conference in Salonica, Greece, to work for peace in the Balkans - to form the United States of the Balkans, all independent from European great Powers. / He belonged to a group of men collaborating with the late archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Habsburg throne with the view of changing radically the former Danubian Empire into a Federation of National States. / As governor of Silesia and Moravia he was constantly busy in diminishing national contrasts, was sometimes successful, sometimes not. In 1907 he created a national division between the Germans and Czechs and Poles in Silesia. For many years he was trying to create a

national balance between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia; these efforts had no success and found their end at the outbreak of the World War.

6. WAR / Voice 1 / Stanislaw Jurkiewicz; At the beginning of the war, deported from Lwow as a prisoner to the interior of Russia, where he escaped in November 1917. / Jean Djonovitch; Very young, as a student, he was partisan of the revolutionary movement against the regime of the late King Nicolas of Montenegro by whom he was condemned to death. / Julius Buday; He was four times arrested during the Rumanian occupation and was in prison for five weeks. / Katie Malecka; She was imprisoned in Warsaw during the Russian rule, was accused of conspiring against Russia and was freed by the intercession of England. / Miecislav Niedzialkowski; He was involved in illegal political action in Poland with the Socialist Party and was imprisoned in Germany in 1916. / **Voice 2** / Great Silver Badge of Honour of the Austrian Republic; Knight Iron Crown, first class with Swords; Military Cross of Merits with Swords; Silver and Bronze Signum Laudis with Swords; Royal Prussian Iron Cross first and second class; Royal Bavarian Military Cross of Merits second class with Swords; Imperial Turkish Iron Halfmoon Order; etc. / Gustav Ritter von Bartels General major / 1894, Lieutenant Infantry Regiment 42; 1898, First Lieutenant; 1902, Staff Officer in Przemysl; 1907, Captain Infantry Regiment 7 in the World War, fought in Galicia, Russia, South Tyrol. / Josef Snejdarek Former Military Governor of Prague / 1897: fought in the Greek Turkish war; 1899-1907: Foreign Legion in the North of Africa; 1914: World War, 1918 against the Magyars, 1919 against the Poles; wounded twice. / **Voice 3** / During the World War he worked on behalf of the government in England and the U.S.A. / He was an officer of artillery in the Russian Army. / During the World War he was a submarine boat commander. / He was a military rabbi for Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army. / During the World War he was severely wounded. / He was in charge of a field hospital. / During the World War he was a captain in the camp of Italian prisoners at Sigmundsherberg. / He translated French poetry and introduced Anglo American philosophy. / During the World War he worked for the independence of Czechoslovakia as a writer. / He was condemned to death; was imprisoned for two years and then was pardoned. / During the World War he was made a prisoner in Russia, where he voluntarily enrolled in a newly created Serbian army. / He was accused of high treason. / During the World War he was in charge of the Press and of the Propaganda Department of Poland. / He was with the Red Cross (Section for the Missed Ones). / During the World War he was confined. / He was director of railway construction at the Palestine front. / During the World War he fought as a common soldier. / **Voice 4** / After the World War as Chief Rabbi of the country he worked in order to strengthen reliability for King and state. / He was the legal expert of the Committee for the Delimitation of the Hungarian Borders. / After the World War he was head of the management for the reconstruction of the country. / He was in charge of a Dental Institute. / After the World War he occupied several posts in charge of the Rumanian province administration. / He made his first appearance in Berlin. / After the World War he assembled a legion of prisoners in Rome for repatriation. / Entered Diplomatic Service with residence in Vienna. / After the World War he went to Germany. / He was in Prague. / After the World War he went on propaganda tours in the U.S.A. / He was appointed Financial Adviser to the Polish Government in London. / After the World War he was president of the Ex-soldiers Union. / He restored the destroyed parts of the city of Iasi. / Joined the party of peace, which he left when it declared itself for war, 1912.

7. DESTINIES / Jaroslav Kubista; He was a reporter for Lunatic Asylums and since 1929 he is financial reporter. / Félix Avedik; He took a successful part in organizing the Counter Revolution against the Bolsheviks in 1919; and he has exhibited paintings and sketches. / Jean Borgovan; He is a composer specializing in Rumanian songs; as a physician he specializes in internal diseases and diseases of the skin. / George Chelmis; He is involved in the fabrication of cigarettes at Cairo, A. Chelmis & Company: "The pearls of Egypt Cigarette", which he founded in 1871. He is also director of the Theatre Cotopouli (in winter) and the Theatre Marica (for the summer months). / Viktor Eglitis; In 1902 he became more interested in symbolism through a psychological breakdown. / Wanda Melcer; Her first poetries were printed in "Sfinks" in 1914; her first exhibition of portraits in 1918. Afterwards she ceased to paint. / Virgiliu Vachiotti; A merchant and baker, and he is now Mayor of Constanza. / Thadeusz Zelenski; He was a physician, then he abandoned medicine for literature.

8. WOMEN / Renee Aberdam, philosopher, writer; The line of her studies was rather complicated and original; no schools, no examinations; not the traditional education of a pre-war young girl. When she was 28 years old she was accepted at the School of Social Studies in Geneva without a secondary education. The scientific work which she performed during her studies was highly appreciated by her professors. / Anna (penname: Haava) Haavakivi, Estonian writer; She does not belong to any political party, but loves the whole of her small country with all its population. Her first lessons were with her mother, then private teachers in the country, college with a private teacher and an examination in Tartu. She is single and she worked in the home of her parents as a peasant. At 6 years she was a geese shepherdess, when she grew up she worked in housekeeping, nursing of sick-ones. She worked as a writer and also gave lessons. She is now retired and works as a writer in Estonia. / Marie Hoppe-Teinitzerova, Widow of Dr. Vladimir Hoffe, University Professor; Her chief activity was collaborating to her husband's work. / Marie Hedvige Reutt, Writer; Under the Russian Government, she worked for 12 years with the secret society of popular instruction in Warsaw. She was caught and imprisoned for three months in 1905 and was released after having given security. She lived in Kowno and again took over her secret work. During the war she organized popular schools in the province of Lublin. / Marya Kasierska, Authoress; She earned her own living since 1919 and made many travels every year in Europe and Africa. She lived an absolutely independent life with no assistance from a party or government.

9. FRIENDSHIP / Acquired the friendship of Mussolini and Italy for Hungary. / More than 30 years a friend of the Czech poet Otokar Brezina. / A Personal friend of Monseigneur Seipel and Intimate advisor to Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss. / Friend of Djemal Pasha, Chief Engineer of the Fourth Army in Palestine. / Friendly connections with Franz Liszt. / Close friend of Engels. / Operating intimately with Masaryk and Paderewski.

10. JEWS / At the beginning of the war he was sent to Sibiria as a hostage and in 1917 in a prisoner exchange he was called home. He is in charge of the Jewish community of Cernauti. Four times he was elected to the Chairman and the Senate of Rumania; he is President of the Jewish Parliamentary Club and is the founder of the Jewish National Party and the President of the Bukowina Zionist Provincial

Government. / After the war as Chief Rabbi of the country he worked in order to strengthen reliability for the King and the State. / He is president of the Eggs-Exporters of Little Poland in Lwow and of the Jewish Orphan Asylum in Kolomyja. / He is a painter of portraits and Genre-pictures: "Saul and David", "Mathathuas"; "Jews playing chess". / Since 1901 he is the High Rabbi in charge in Budapest and Professor at the Franz Joseph State Rabbi-School. / He has business connections with the syndicate of diamond-dealers in Antwerpen, Belgium, London, Paris, Amsterdam. / He founded an association furthering Jewish music and is the author of 45 compositions of Jewish concert music, all published by Universal Edition and Doblinger in Vienna.

11. INVENTION / At the age of 15 he emigrated to America where he worked in a factory and attended evening school. He is a world-wide famous inventor- his most important inventions are the so-called "Pupin bobbins", which are built into Telephone Distant Lines and wires for certain distances. They are exactly figured out mathematically by Pupin. This invention, for which he obtained letter-patents in 1899, made the distant-telephone possible. / Francis Hanaman; Inventor of the first tungsten filament incandescence lamp. / Jaroslav Henevkovsky; Inventor of the "relative colours" for transparent oil painting for which he received a Czechoslovakian patent. / Robert Maurer; He patented his discovery to examine pictures by ultra violet rays. / Victor Panaitescu; He has 8 licences as inventor and has introduced a new system which was officially recognized as being the best in the world: an electrical system for giving signs. / Frantisek Josef Havelka; He applied for a letters patent for his invention on stoneprints; which has been granted. / Karol Mayer; Invented the "Rotatable Theapeutic Bed", Patent No: 404.160 / Joseph Felix (Szczesny), Turski; German letters patent No. 287.758 / Slavko Boksan; All have accepted the result of his research work, which prove that the ingenious Yugoslavian Nikola Tesla was the creator of the modern Electrotechnic, High Frequency- and Radio Technic. / Eduard Zika; As a Chairman of the Canalisation-Department he completed the sewer-net of Prague. / Mihal Sherko; He is the founder of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency.

12. PERSONAL PHILOSOPHIES / My ideal is to show to my countrymen that the religious life has at least so many genuine roots in the human soul as the scientific, artistic and moral ones and that the true products of the human spirit in art, morals and science do not conflict with the religious ones. Therefore I take great interest in studying the works of the European culture. / My main compositions are: "Balkanophonia" for orchestra and organ; "Heliophonia", a cosmic vision for stage, orchestra, choir and organ, "Religiophonia", an oratorium for choir and orchestra (Pagans, Jews, Buddhists, Christians, Mohammedans and Praise of life and work). / I deliver popular lectures on pacificm, natural life, vegetarianism, anti-tobaccoism, on natural history, chemistry and the classification of the sciences. / I spent my childhood in the country, was educated in Russia, and have been excluded from the Institute of Art together with 43 other pupils on account of my new ideas. In 1902 I became more interested in symbolism through a psychological breakdown. My principal ideas: transforming the old Occidental culture to the new Central Europe Culture; delivery from the Russian, Turkish and German culture. The new culture can only start with a new religion. The Christian religion is to be changed into the old-Baltic religion which ruled formerly from the Baltic Sea up to the Black Sea and of which some traces are still to be found in Latvia. / Since 1917 I have devoted himself

entirely to literary work being of the opinion that there is no ethic to be found in the job of a lawyer. I aspire to the fraternization of mankind. / The fables which I write imitate La Fontaine only in their form, their themes are my own and are original. They touch various political and social questions in the form of poetry which the Russian census would not have permitted to touch frankly. These fables are historical documents- they belong to the fight for the Polish independence. / I have an interest in ancient Indian language and culture, I have worked in factories, and in 1926 I have written a theater play entitled, "Clearing up Philosophical Problems". In my lectures since 1923 and in critical articles I have tried to enlarge the horizon of the youth with the view to spare the next generation from the often heard reproach "Small Country, Small Heart".

13. COLLECTIONS / Voice 1: / Royal Hungarian Casino and Jockey Club
German-Swabian People's Council in Transsylvania / Slavic Institute in Prague /
Beethoven Association / All Peoples Association / Bnai Brith / Belgrade Pen Club /
Rumanian Academy of Sciences / Royal Serbian Academy / Slavonic Institute /
Slavonic Policy for Poland / Union of the Slavic countries / Slav geographic philologic
congresses / Slavic Prehistoric Society / Slavonic Lusatia in Germany / Slavonic
Dept. of Universal Pictures Corporation / Czechoslovakian Club of Gentlemen Riders
/ Bohemian Girl Scouts / Association of Czechoslovakian Housewives / Rumanian
Royal Aeronautic Club / Latvian National Association of Small Communities / Russo-
Servian Club in Belgrade / Young Men's Christian Association and Non-smoking
League / National Slavonic Society of America / Free Peasants' Association of
Theatre-Amateurs / Czechoslovak Tourists' Club / Atelier of Artists in Alexandria,
Egypt / Society of East Poland / New York Estonian Club / Friends of France, Friends
of Yugoslavia, Friends of Animals / International Commission of Clouds / Jewish
Parliamental Club / His complete works in 20 volumes, the most important are:
"Underground Men", "Tomorrow", "The Story of one Hand-Grenade", "Our Fathers",
"The Grave of the Unknown Soldier" , "The Key to Abyss" / Jewish Orphan Asylum in
Kolomyja, Jewish National Party, Bukowina Zionist Provincial Government, Jewish
State Party for Rumania, Jewish Historiography, Zionistic Socialistic Party / Jewish
Relief Organisation / Jewish Hospital in Przemysl / Jewish community of Drohobycz /
The widow of the composer Dvorak / King Achmed Zogu of Albania / Archduke
Francis Ferdinand / Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria / Marshal Foch / Paderewski /
Empress Zita / Sultan Mohamed V. / King Boris / Pope Leo XIII. / Constantin
Constantinowitch / Lithuanian writer in Chicago / Himself (Self-Portrait) / The artist's
mother / The artist's wife / Cooperative movement for the peasants / Paneuropean
Movement / Movement for the emancipation of women / Zionist movement / Popular
movement to liberate Pecs from the Yugoslavians / Movement for a national
Hungarian style of architecture / Movement of Bosnian labour / Peace movement in
Bulgaria / Conservative movement of Northern-Poland / Pre-war Polish democratic
movement for liberty in Russia / Cubist movement / Revolutionary movements in
Moldavia / Movement for the liberation of Bessarabia / Democracy movement /
Secret movement for Polish independence in Galicia / Polish Socialist movement /
Rumania movement in the U.S.A. / **Voice 2:** / dolls / smoking pipes / Czech folksongs
/ historical and literary books especially concerning the History of Lwow and its
important part in the civilization of the East, / articles on Archduke Francis Ferdinand
/ books dealing with Hungary's influence on her neighbors (about 14,000 volumes
Latvian Folksongs) / Reports on earthquakes, grottes and caves / Carpets /

Documents relating to Albania and the Albanians Puns / Postal stamps and coins / Paintings (120 pictures of the famous Rumanian painter D. Stoica) / Books with dedications / Rumanian antiquities / Turkish pipes and rare cigarette-holders / Modern popular songs / Byzantine Icons / Modern art / All publications on dancing / Bills of fare from all over Europe, America, Asia / Carpets and objects d'art / Paintings of old masters / Antique books / 2,000 Photographes of ice crystals / Artistic articles from Egypt / Flowers, specially cactus and orchideas, dogs and books, Slovakian folk-songs / Religious parchment pictures of the 16th to 18th century / Geological collections from all over the world / Dentist's books / Butterflies / Old editions of the Bible / Slavic national art embroidery costumes, etc. / Birds, singing birds, reptils and insects / Kossuth portraits / Ceramics, works and photos of Slovakian Folks art / Old Italian master fiddles / the songs of people in all Slav countries / Postage stamps and documents relative to the families Langenberg, Langenburg, / Lengenber, Lamberg / Old Biedermeier furniture / Antique money / Antiquities and china / Radical papers / Pictures and furnitures of the 18th century Fables, myths and legends, Americana, Sword-Morris-War-Dances, Signatures and handwriting, Albanian Proverbs and Sayings / the Ringhoffer Machine Works / the first arc welded highway bridge in the world / 2 of the highest buildings in Poland / the 2 bridges over the Danube Channel near Budapest / the Ministry palaces in Tirana / the College for girls and a home for the students in Fiume / the first skyscraper in Vienna / the tourist-homes on the Radhost / Budapest Royal Opera House / cottages, private and public houses, / Houses for Cripples, Budapest / Military Yacht Club, / several castles in the country / World's Fair in Warsaw 1933

14. 1933 / 1900: He represented the city of Budapest at the International Exposition in Paris. / 1901: Through intersession by the University of Cracow obtained the permission to live / in Austria. / 1902: In this year became more interested in Symbolism because of a psychological / breakdown. / 1903: Was named the Court Medalist by Kaiser Franz-Joseph. / 1904: Began working for the First Czech Mutual Insurance Company. / 1905: Began his literary career, participated in the revolution and was arrested, sentenced to prison and exiled from the country. / 1906: Exploration of the glaciers of the Lake of Ladoga. / 1907: He founded in Vienna a Romanian Chapel which caused a great irritation among the Hungarians. / 1908: He played on the violin of Paganini in Genoa. / 1909: He travelled as lecturer through the eastern part of the United States to investigate the living conditions of the Hungarian emigrants. / 1910: He conducted field investigations in the Holy Land to establish the location of the biblical Mount Sinai as well as the route of the Exodus. / 1911: He was imprisoned by the Russian Government for political reasons. / 1912: He was sent as governor general to Palastine; on the day of Albanian Independence he resigned and returned to Egypt. / 1913: He founded the first Hungarian Cinema. / 1914: Became one of the chiefs of the secret movement for the Polish Independence in / Galicia. / 1915: At the age of only 19 years, he published several works including "Evelyn's / Elopement". / 1916: He has been trusted with the artistic decoration of the street where the coronation ceremonies of King Charles IV took place. / 1917: He founded the first film studio in Prague. / 1918: He founded a committee for the return of refugees to their country. / 1919: He published a weekly review in which the ideas of a block of defensive states of / Central Europe are published. / 1920: Founded a factory for cord and haberdashery in Szombathely. / 1921: He was thrown out of a window by socialistic workmen at a meeting in St. Lorenzen in Styria on May 8th. /

1922: He claimed in a manifest the abdication of the King. / 1923: He became a technical director of the Explosive Works Factory. / 1924: He formed a cabinet proclaiming on March 25th, the dethronement of the dynasty / and the new republic. / 1925: He offered the Czech nation his private picture gallery. / 1926: He studied with Professor Niels Bohr at his institute in Copenhagen, Denmark. / 1927: He gave a concert in Vienna with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Richard Strauss. / 1928: After the earthquake in the south of Bulgaria he founded a committee for the rebuilding of the destroyed houses. / 1929: He became a member of Parliament as a National Socialist. / 1930 / He visited the oil fields of Albania for a French Company. / 1931: He reported the Credit Anstalt Crash and the Austrian-German customs Union / struggle. / 1932: He gave an organ concert in Transsylvania. / 1933: In the beginning of the year he became ill with Tuberculosis and he lives for his recovery in Austria.

15. NOW / Otto Arnold is at present manager of the Aussig branch of the Anker Insurance Company and Editor of the Teplitzer Zeitung. / Eftim Baba remains the Chief of the Orthodox Turks now as in the past. / Ignatius Balla lives now in Milan and writes for Hungarian and Italian newspapers. / Artur Bárdos has been a film stage manager in Berlin until the present time. / Nush Bushati was elected deputy of Dibra in 1932, which position he still holds. / Sami bey Gunsberg is now a dentist for the Turkish Government and for the President Gazi Mustafa Kemal. / Anna Haavakivi is now retired. / Roman Jaworski is now at the point to publish a long novel in 3 parts which relates to the cultural and ideological contemporary situation in Poland. / André Lubomirski is now deputy of the diet of Warsaw. / Paul Schiemann suffered in early 1933 from tuberculosis and he now lives for his recovery in Austria.