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HEINRICH FINKELE

wird geboren, dem Protestantismus und später als Professor der Universitäts-Kinderklinik, wird er Leiter des Berliner Endoparasiten- und Städtischen Waisenhauses, anschließend Ärztlicher Direktor am Kaiserlichen Krankenhaus für Kinderkrankheiten in Berlin. Finkeldey ist einer der ersten deutschen Ärzte, die sich mit der Behandlung von Kindern beschäftigen. Er ist einer der ersten, die die Bedeutung der Ernährung für die Gesundheit des Kindes erkannt haben. Er ist einer der ersten, die die Bedeutung der Hygiene für die Gesundheit des Kindes erkannt haben. Er ist einer der ersten, die die Bedeutung der Pädagogik für die Gesundheit des Kindes erkannt haben.

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Herzlich Finkelschein became an Associate Professor in 1919. He was later Professor of the University Children's Hospital and from 1901-1903 he was Head of the Berlin Children's Asylum and Municipal Orphanage. After this he took on the position of Medical Director of the Kaiser- and Kaiserin Friedrich Municipal Children's Hospital, Wedding, where he contributed significantly to the reduction in infant mortality and the detection of causes of neonatal infection. Between 1905 and 1913 his "Manual of Infant Disease" was a standard work and appeared in numerous editions. In 1905 he retired due to his age and in 1916 his teaching license was revoked due to his Jewish heritage. He travelled to Chicago as a visiting professor but returned to Germany "in order that it did not appear to be a burden to anyone abroad". In 1930, assisted by South American colleagues he fled to Chile. Several of his students from Berlin aided his escape. Finkelschein was an avid mountaineer and spent time in the Swiss Alps each year. In exile in Chile he wrote "It is beautiful, but it's not my country, and the mountains are beautiful, but they are not my mountains". Ten days before his death he commented to a fellow colleague who had emigrated to Mexico: "Do you have at least a few people here who are not Jewish?"

and as of 1930 Chief Consultant in the new St. Anthony's Hospital in St. Louis. He was also and is renowned for his research on the effectiveness of radiation therapy for cancer. His book *Radiation* (1928-1931) in which he collected contributions of radiologists from 15 countries in a 2,500 page edition, his training courses in radiotherapy and his numerous scientific papers were extremely popular. He later left the Jewish community and was baptized after he and his wife were baptized alive in 1896 and henceforth openly took the name of his wife's family, the name of "Temple of Caritas" which was open to community medicine on the role of a profane culture. He subsequently lost his teaching license and in 1936 his position as Chief Consultant of the hospital of the Bishop of Berlin to the Archdiocese and in 1936 his position as Chief Consultant of the hospital of the Bishop of Berlin to the Archdiocese and in 1936 his position as Chief Consultant of the hospital of the Bishop of Berlin to the Archdiocese. He received permission to practice and remained dependent on the generous support of his wife's family.

Paul Fraenkel completed his specialty training at the Medical University Hospital in Göttingen, the University Hospital and the University of Berlin Government Pharmacy Teaching Institute and worked his habilitation in Göttingen in 1909. In 1914 he received his professorship and was elected as a World War I Staff Doctor. Following this he became a Forensic Physician in Berlin from 1914 to 1919 and from 1921 he was an Associate Professor. In 1929/30 he served as Acting Chief of Police and in 1930/31 as Chief of Police. Paul Fraenkel was also a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, having been considered his most prominent achievement. His research interests included the properties of the blood especially after poisoning. He was a member of the German Society for Physical Medicine. In 1933 due to his Jewish heritage he was removed from office and his position as Professor was revoked. Due to his age he did not emigrate. In early September 1941, in 1933 his teaching license wearing the yellow Star of David on my chest! It is the last straw! I don't think I can stand this, despite the many indications. It has destroyed the last freedom of movement. He poisoned himself with cyanide before the enforcement of this regulation which would have required him to wear the Jewish star.



ZERSTÖRTE ~~V~~ERFALT
BERLIN 1933-1938-1945



Ein Foto von Paul Lazarus als junger Mann, das in der Zeitschrift 'Der Arzt' veröffentlicht wurde. Es zeigt ihn in einem dunklen Anzug und einem hellen Hemd mit einer Krawatte. Die Aufschrift 'Der Arzt' ist oben links zu sehen.

PAUL LAZARUS / CZERNOWITZ 1873 - 1957 LOCARNO



Paul Lazarus, Assistenzarzt in Wien und (ab 1900) in der Medizinischen Klinik der Charité bei Ernst von Leyden (1872 - 1908). Habilitation 1903, Titularprofessor 1907, 1921 ao., Professor für Innere Medizin, 1907 - 1910 Institut für Krebsforschung an der Charité; nach Leydens Tod Leiter von dessen Privatklinik in Tiergarten und Grunewald; daneben ab 1907 Chefarzt am St. Marien-Krankenhaus, ab 1910 im neu errichteten St. Antonius-Krankenhaus. Als Pionierleistung der modernen Radionuklidologie gelten seine Forschungen zur Wirksamkeit der Radiumbestrahlung und vor allem sein „Handbuch der Strahlentherapie“ (1928-1931), in dem er auf 2.100 Seiten die führenden Strahlentherapeuten Europas versammelt; großen Zuspruch hatten auch seine diesbezüglichen Fortbildungskurse im Kaiserin Friedrich Haus in Berlin. Seit seinem Austritt aus der jüdischen Gemeinde und seiner Taufe (1896) trat Lazarus als bekennender Katholik in Erscheinung. Sein Krankenhaus verstand er als „Tempel der Caritas“, das für sozialmedizinische Ansätze aufgeschlossen war. 1933 wurde ihm als „Nichtarier“ die Lehrbefugnis und 1936 die Chefarztsposition entzogen. Mit Unterstützung des Bischofs von Berlin gelang ihm mit seiner Familie 1937 die Auswanderung nach Fribourg. Die Erlaubnis für eine ärztliche Tätigkeit erhielt er in der Schweiz nicht und blieb von der großzügigen Unterstützung von Freunden und ehemaligen Patienten abhängig.

From 1901 Lazarus was a Registrar Physician in Vienna at the Medical Clinic of the Charité under Ernst von Leyden (1872 - 1908). He received his Habilitation in 1903 and a Titular Professorship in 1907. From 1907 onwards he worked as an Associate Professor and was later a Professor of Internal Medicine. From 1907 - 1910 Lazarus was employed at the Charité Institute for Cancer Research. After Leyden's death, Lazarus became head of Leyden's private clinic in Tiergarten and Grunewald. From 1907 onwards he was simultaneously Chief Consultant at the St. Marien Hospital and as of 1910 Chief Consultant in the newly built St. Antonius Hospital. He was a pioneer of modern radionuclide therapy and is renowned for his research on the effectiveness of radium irradiation and also for his "Handbook of Radiation" (1928-1931) in which he collected contributions from numerous leading radiologists in Europe in a 2,100 page edition. His training courses at the Empress Frederick House in Berlin which related to this subject were extremely popular. He later left the Jewish community and subsequently converted to Catholicism. He was baptized already in 1896 and henceforth openly took on the role of a professing Catholic. He ran his hospital as a „Temple of Caritas“ which was open to community medicine approaches. In 1933 he was deprived of his teaching license and in 1936 his position as Chief Physician was revoked. In 1937 with the support of the Bishop of Berlin he and his family managed to emigrate to Fribourg. However, in Switzerland he did not receive permission to practice and remained dependent on the generous support of friends and former patients.

