West Germany

FOREIGN POLICY

When Kurt Georg Kiesinger as chancellor for the first time addressed the Bundestag (federal parliament) on December 13, 1966, he enumerated armaments control, relations with Eastern Europe and the United States, European economic integration and relations with France, the developing countries, and the Near East as West Germany's major foreign policy concerns.

The only concrete accomplishment in improving relations with Eastern Europe was the establishment of diplomatic ties with Rumania on January 31. Negotiations with Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were pending.

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt and Kiesinger made little headway in the United States. Kiesinger's visit to President Lyndon B. Johnson in August resulted in a vague communiqué referring to international teamwork, development of the Atlantic Alliance, and an intensified joint policy for relaxing East-West tensions.

The Arab countries showed a consistently hostile attitude toward West Germany, before and after the Middle East crisis. The single exception was Jordan, which resumed diplomatic relations with Bonn on February 27. Brandt's efforts to mollify the Arabs and to revive "traditional German-Arab friendship" without endangering her cordial relations with Israel found no echo in the remaining nine Arab states that had broken off diplomatic relations with West Germany in 1965 (AJYB, 1966 [Vol. 67], p. 358).

Germany's aid to underdeveloped countries which had totaled DM 2.95 billion (close to $1 billion) were curtailed in 1967 when financial difficulties dictated budgetary cuts.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Attempts to improve the Federal Republic's economy overshadowed all other domestic questions. At the end of 1967 the number of unemployed was ap-
proximately 670,000, about twice as high as in December 1966 (AJYB, 1967 [Vol. 68], p. 354); job vacancies were estimated at 350,000. Some 900,000 foreign workers were employed in the Federal Republic, compared with 1.3 million in June 1966.

Financial aid for the recovery program of German industry (2.5 billion early in 1967; 5.2 billion between August and October) was largely limited to the electrical, chemical, and steel industries. Work on new construction was kept at a minimum. The critical situation in the coal industry remained basically the same. The chemical industry reported an increase of only 4 per cent in 1967 (7.5 per cent in 1966). Textile production was estimated to be 90 per cent of that in 1966. The first nine months of 1967 saw 2,968 bankruptcies, compared with 2,301 in 1966. German manufacturers sold 14.1 per cent fewer vehicles than in the preceding year, while the import of foreign cars increased by 16.1 per cent. In the first nine months of 1967 exports totaled DM 63.4 billion, an increase of 8.4 per cent over 1966; imports declined to DM 50.8 billion, or 5.9 per cent less than in 1966. Tourism declined by about 10 per cent.

Yet, the Federal Bank, in an elaborate analysis of the situation and trend, reached optimistic conclusions and predictions in its October report. As a matter of fact, heavy industry reported an increase in production of 11 per cent over 1966. Christmas buying was satisfactory, though the introduction of a new "surplus-tax" which was to replace the old "turnover tax" on January 1, 1968, probably influenced many who feared an increase of retail prices thereafter. How slight and slow the recovery actually was, could be seen from the officially quoted 0.5 per cent rise in the GNP (gross national product) for 1967, compared with an average rise of 7.9 per cent for the preceding six years (6.1 per cent in 1966).

The federal budget, adopted by the cabinet in September, anticipated expenditures of DM 80.7 billion (over $20 billion) for 1968, or DM 3.6 billion more than in 1967. The largest portion (DM 21.8 billion) was earmarked for social welfare, including old-age and other pensions, restitution to victims of war and persecution, and aid to dependent children. DM 19.2 billion went for defense. The size of the German army was cut by 60,000, to 400,000 men; an increase of 48,000 had been planned. A considerable part of the large budget deficits anticipated by the Erhard government was to be covered by new tax legislation and compulsory saving introduced by the Kiesinger cabinet.

The death on April 19 of Konrad Adenauer, the Federal Republic's first chancellor, at the age of 92 was mourned not only by his party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and friends; his former adversaries also paid homage to the "grand old man" who had won back for Western Germany the respect of the world. Heads of state and representatives of dozens of foreign governments came to his funeral which was viewed on television by an estimated 400 million people.
The visit of the Shah of Iran and his wife to the Federal Republic and West Berlin (May 27 to June 4) gave rise to widespread student protests against his undemocratic regime. The fatal shooting of a student by the police during a demonstration in Berlin, on June 2, intensified unrest at the Free University of Berlin, and at many other universities. The long-simmering crisis at the Free University, in part was responsible for the forced resignation of Berlin's Lord Mayor Heinrich Albertz who was replaced in October by Klaus Schütz, then state secretary in the Foreign Office; both were members of the Social Democratic party.

**FORMER NAZIS AND NAZI WAR CRIMES**

In April German judicial authorities published a statistical summary on the prosecution of Nazi criminals since the end of World War II. It reported that proceedings had been initiated against 73,793 persons, of whom 6,179 had been convicted, 85 to life imprisonment. Before capital punishment was abolished in the Federal Republic in May 1949, 12 persons had been sentenced to death. For a variety of reasons, such as acquittal or the death of defendants before the trials ended, 47,584 persons had not been convicted. A partial list of trials ending in 1967 follows.

**Munich, February 24:** Former chief of the security police in the Netherlands, Wilhelm Harster (62), former SS-Sturmbannführer Wilhelm Zöpf (58) and his police secretary Gertrud Slottke (64) were sentenced to 15, nine, and five years' imprisonment respectively, for complicity in the deportation of 94,398 Dutch Jews to death camps at Auschwitz and Sobibor.

**Bremen, March 14:** Philipp Mensinger (45), an ethnic German from Yugoslavia, who had been a guard at the Drohobycz and Boryslaw labor camps, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the unauthorized killing of eight Jews.

**Bielefeld, April 15:** Former SS officer Lothar Heimbach (58), former SS officer Richard Dibus (54), former police officer Heinz Errilis (53), and former commander of the security police in the Bialystok district Wilhelm Altenloch (58) were sentenced to nine, nine, six-and-one-half, and five years' imprisonment, respectively, for complicity in the murder of 10,000 Jews.

**Weiden, April 25:** Hugo Rochel (71), was sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the murder of a Jew in the Flossenbürg (Northern Bavaria) camp.

**Fulda, May 11:** Erich Schemel (45) was sentenced to four-and-a-half years' imprisonment for collaborating in the murder of five persons.

**Bremen, May 12:** Former SS-Obersturmbannführer Fritz Hildebrandt (64) was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of 2,000 persons in Galician forced-labor camps.

**Nuremberg, May 12:** Former SS-Sturmbannführer Anton Ipfling (69), was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of 15 Jews in the Skarzysko-Kamienna forced-labor camp in Poland.
Freiburg (Breisgau), May 18: Former Gestapo official Walter Thormeyer (57) was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of nine persons.

Baden-Baden, June 30: Former Oslo Gestapo chief Hellmuth Reinhardt was sentenced to five years in prison for complicity in the murder of Jews and Norwegian resistance fighters; the prosecution had asked for a life sentence.

Stuttgart, September 15: Albert Widmann, former SS-Sturmbannführer and a chemist in the Reich criminal police who helped design and test mobile gas chambers, was sentenced to six years and six months' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of at least 4,000 people.

On March 15 a Brunswick (Braunschweig) court of appeals acquitted Franz Bernhard Hunke on ground of insufficient evidence. He had been sentenced by a Hanover court in 1965 to hard labor for life for the murder of the Jewish teacher Wilhelm Erich (AJYB, 1966 [Vol. 67], p. 349). In Stade, on May 10, a court of appeals reduced the sentence of George Marschall (63) from life imprisonment to five years at hard labor when it found no evidence of "willful" intent on his part in the hanging of Josef Fiener, a Jewish boy of Sdolbunov.

The acquittal of three defendants in the first "euthanasia" trial which lasted nine months and ended on May 23, came as a complete surprise. Drs. Aquilin Ulrich (53), Heinrich Bunke (52), and Klaus Endruweit (53) had been instrumental in gassing close to 60,000 mental patients, ordered by Nazi decree. The court held that they had not been aware of committing crimes. Fritz Bauer, state attorney of Hesse, was seeking a reversal of the verdict.

Major Nazi and war crime trials were still in process in Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Cologne, Kiel, Frankfurt, Berlin, Münster, Hagen, Braunschweig, Hamburg, Wuppertal, and other cities.

The Munich monthly Kürbiskern, in April 1967, carried an article by the well-known Russian poet Lew Ginsburg, accusing the Munich real estate agent Kurt Christmann of serious war crimes involving thousands of Russian Jews.

Some efforts by the federal government to obtain the extradition of persons suspected of, or sentenced for, Nazi crimes were successful. Former diplomat Franz Rademacher, who had escaped to Syria, returned voluntarily. Hanns Eisele, who had been sentenced for certain war crimes and indicted for others, but who managed to escape to Egypt in 1958, died in Cairo in May (AJYB, 1959 [Vol. 60], p. 190). Egypt had refused extradition.

**Total restitution paid until January 1, 1967 by the federal and state governments (excluding such payments for identifiable property under American, British and French post-war laws) was DM 31.3 billion (almost $8 billion).**
Of this sum, DM 3.45 million (over $800,000) was paid to Israel. An estimated DM 14.7 billion were still to be paid. In December Finance Minister Franz Joseph Strauss reported to the Bundestag that federal expenditures for the repair of war damages would total an estimated DM 600 billion ($150 billion).

**ANTISEMITISM AND NATIONALISM**

West Germany and the world had been shocked by impressive successes of the National Democratic party (NPD) in the fall 1966 Landtag elections (7.9 per cent of the vote in Hesse, and 7.4 per cent in Bavaria [AJYB, 1967 (Vol. 68), p. 352]). NPD head Adolf von Thadden and other party leaders denied Nazi or neo-Nazi tendencies in the ideology, tactics, structure, or membership of NPD. However, the Ministry of the Interior and numerous German political analysts, such as Fritz Richert, Irving Fetscher, Helga Grebing, and Werner Smoydzin saw signs of danger in NPD developments, and agreed that it may become necessary to ban the party.

Others felt that internal strife such as the drawn-out conflict between NPD chairman Fritz Thielen of Bremen (which led him to found a new and so far utterly unsuccessful party) and the more radical von Thadden, and the suicide August 25 of NPD Vice-chairman Otto Hess, who had espoused the old Nazi line more openly than others, noticeably damaged the party. A survey published in March by the Infratest Research Institute reported a decline in NPD votes from 14 per cent in November 1966 to 9 per cent in March 1967. In summer 1967 the Interior Minister Paul Lücke published statistics alleging a drop in NPD membership figures—a claim strongly rejected by the party.

However, Landtag election results showed no noteworthy slump in NPD popularity since 1966. In Rhineland-Palatinate and Schleswig-Holstein (April 23), Lower Saxony (June 4), and in the state of Bremen (October 1), NPD received 6.9, 5.8, 7.0, and 8.8 per cent of the votes, respectively. (Thielen's group received only 0.9 per cent of the votes in his home city of Bremen.) While these figures could indicate that the party reached an impasse, experts consider the claim of a decline or disintegration unjustified, or at least premature.

At the closing session of the NPD congress at Hanover in November, von Thadden told the 2,000 delegates and guests that the party had the support of some eight per cent of German voters. He further made the prediction that, in 1969, it would get 40 to 50 seats (about 10 per cent of all seats) in the Bundestag. The party program adopted at the congress, which replaced the “manifesto,” until then the basic NPD document, reaffirmed the impression that NPD had not abandoned its extremist nationalistic line. Adolf von Thadden was reelected president of the party by a vote of 1,293 to 32. At
the end of December, Minister for All German Affairs Herbert Wehner declared that NPD could and should be legally prohibited.

In May Lücke published his annual report on extreme rightist and anti-Semitic tendencies in West Germany. A comparison of the years 1965 (AJYB, 1967 [Vol. 68], p. 361) and 1966 revealed that, whereas the number of rightist organizations declined from 113 in 1965 to 98 a year later, their membership increased from 26,300 to 36,200 in the same period. The circulation of the 40 existing rightist publications rose from 227,000 in 1965 to 272,000 in 1966, the largest since 1960. There were 387 antisemitic and related incidents in 1967, compared with 449 in 1966, 521 in 1965, and 171 in 1964.

MIDDLE EAST WAR

In West Germany, as in many Western countries, the official attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict was one of reluctant objectivity, while a large majority of the population showed pronounced pro-Israel sentiments. Some aspects of the situation, however, were peculiar to this country alone.

Germany had been one of the last countries to establish diplomatic relations with Israel (AJYB, 1966 [Vol. 67], pp. 358–60) and most Arab states retaliated by breaking ties with Bonn. As a result, the West German government acted even more cautiously than most other countries. It was anxious to maintain good relations with Israel, but, at the same time, hoped that diplomatic ties with the Arab states could be reestablished. Before the crisis, negotiations had been conducted in both directions: Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban visited the Federal Republic on the occasion of Konrad Adenauer’s funeral, and late in April German and Israeli experts conferred on new economic agreements. At the same time, talks in April between Abdel Khalek Hossouna, secretary general of the Arab League, and Brandt produced no tangible results; the Arab demand for a revision of German policy toward Israel was politely but firmly rejected.

The Official Attitude

On June 7 the Bundestag discussed at length the war in the Middle East. Chancellor Kiesinger described his government’s attitude as one of “noninterference” (he avoided the term “neutrality”), and deplored the outspokenly pro-Arab position of the East German government. Before the outbreak of fighting, Bonn had taken the stand that free passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba must be guaranteed to all nations, including Israel. Helmut Schmidt, the Social Democrat leader in the Bundestag, supported the government position and in strong terms condemned the intentions of the Arab heads of states to destroy Israel. Free Democratic party (FDP) leader Freiherr von Kühlmann-Stumm demanded a unanimous parliamentary decla-
ration of neutrality. The chairman of CDU-CSU (Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union) faction was pleased to note that Kühlmann-Stumm had not pressed the earlier FDP protest against the delivery of 20,000 gas masks to Israel.

On June 29 Ambassador Sigismund von Braun, the permanent West German observer at the United Nations submitted a memorandum of his government to the president of the General Assembly, reiterating Bonn’s peaceful intentions and denying Arab and Communist claims that it had delivered weapons to Israel in March 1967 and later. In fact, before the spring of 1965, West Germany had delivered to Israel $45 million in weapons, and to the Arab states $30 million worth. Since then, no arms had been delivered to either side in the conflict. At the end of July Foreign Minister Brandt announced his government’s preparedness to grant humanitarian aid to all war victims, and reiterated Bonn’s willingness to live in peace and friendship with all the Arab states.

**Mass Media**

The West German press, radio, and television gave unusually wide coverage to the Middle East crisis and the six-day war. Editorial opinion was overwhelmingly for Israel. Even the NPD organ *Deutsche Nachrichten* advocated the official “hands off” line of the Kiesinger administration, which it opposed on most other questions. Only the *Deutsche National- und Soldaten-Zeitung* (AJYB, 1965 [Vol. 66], p. 414; 1966 [Vol. 67], p. 354) continued what it called its “anti-Zionist,” but in fact violently anti-Israel stand. Many of the most vehement attacks on Israel were written by Moshe Menuhin, the father of Yehudi Menuhin, now living in the United States. The July issue with photographs of Hitler and Moshe Dayan on the front page was confiscated because the display of Hitler’s picture was forbidden as pro-Nazi propaganda. Though several law suits were pending against Gerhard Frey, the weekly’s editor, repeated demands for banning the paper remained fruitless as long as it did not violate existing laws.

None of the publications followed the Moscow and East German line. A few small left-wing periodicals, such as the Hamburg weekly *Neue Politik* accused Israel of being the aggressor, a tool of Anglo-Saxon colonialism, and following a “Nazi-like” war policy toward the defeated Arabs.

**Popular Reaction**

Public opinion surveys conducted in June, July, and August showed sympathy divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 1967</th>
<th>July-August 1967</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pro-Israel</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro-Arab</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither-nor</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Per cent)
(In March 1965 corresponding percentages had been 24, 15, 44, and 17.) The survey showed that pro-Israel sympathies were stronger among men (64 per cent) than among women (54 per cent), of whom 41 per cent were neutral or undecided, as compared with only 29 per cent of the male respondents.

The pro-Israel and pro-Arab sympathies among supporters of the various political parties were distributed as follows according to the findings of the Institut für Demoskopie at Allenbach:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Pro-Israel</th>
<th>Pro-Arab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDU-CSU</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPD</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDP</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPD</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures were in keeping with polls conducted by two other public opinion research institutes. In June the response to the question whether the federal government should give moral support to Israel was 51 per cent in favor, 24 per cent against, and 25 per cent no comment. At the same time, 77 per cent felt that the government should observe strictest neutrality, 8 per cent did not; 15 per cent had no opinions. Comparable figures in still another survey were 89, 3, and 8 per cent. However, delivery of gas masks to Israel was widely approved: 59 per cent in favor; 26 per cent against; 15 per cent no opinion.

Major responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities was placed on Egypt by 59 per cent of the respondents, on Israel by 5 per cent, and on both 22 per cent; 4 per cent were undecided or did not reply. Twenty-nine per cent held the Soviet Union responsible for the crisis, 5 per cent blamed the United States, and 34 per cent blamed both; 32 per cent did not know or failed to reply. The determining factor in the cease fire was believed to have been Israeli victories by 44 per cent; Arab defeat by 12 per cent, and intervention by the United Nations, 29 per cent; by the USSR, 2 per cent, and by the United States, 2 per cent.

The people of West Germany expressed their pro-Israel sympathies in many spontaneous actions. Public rallies and marches were held immediately before and after the outbreak of hostilities in 35 large and small cities throughout the country. Speakers included politicians of the major parties, trade unionists, professors, writers, student and youth leaders, and Catholic and Protestant clergymen. Given short notice, the people participated in impressive numbers everywhere.

A major channel for voluntary effort was the German-Israel Society, an association founded in the fall of 1966 under the leadership of two young Bundestag members, Ernst Benda (CDU) and Heinz Westphal (SPD). The society appealed for aid and support in the leading West German daily and weekly newspapers. Radio and television networks also cooperated. During the week of June 6 about DM 1.2 million ($300,000) were collected. By
the middle of September contributions totaled DM 3 million ($750,000). During the first two weeks of the crisis there were as many as 1,000 cash donations a day.

Medical supplies, foodstuffs, blankets, and clothing were also donated. Many Germans gave blood for wounded Israelis, and offered shelter for evacuated Israeli children. Dozens of young people volunteered to go to Israel immediately to perform any needed services. The membership of the German-Israel Society grew visibly. Israel Ambassador to Bonn, Asher Ben-Natan, reported that he had received thousands of letters expressing sympathy and containing contributions, some from leading public figures.

In the fall Rolf Vogel, publisher of the Bonn monthly Deutschland-Berichte, issued a 121-page compilation of statements by government and other public officials, excerpts from press and radio reports, and measures to aid Israel. These showed that, from May 1967 to the last day of fighting, the overwhelming majority of all West German public opinion molders and news media stood unreservedly behind Israel. At the end of the year Vogel published Deutschlands Weg nach Israel ("Germany's Road to Israel"), a 351-page volume describing the successful efforts of Germany for a better understanding with Israel.

INTERGROUP RELATIONS

The momentum provided by the wave of active concern for and aid to Israel markedly improved relations between Christians and Jews in Germany, as well as between Germans and Israelis. Many Israelis, including diplomats, praised this "breakthrough," and the Jerusalem Post observed that no Europeans expressed their pro-Israel feelings as strongly as did the Dutch and the West Germans.

The usual Christian-Jewish cooperative efforts in the form of lectures, discussions, expositions, radio and TV programs, continued throughout the country during the annual Brotherhood Week in March, sponsored by the 42 member agencies of the Coordinating Council for Christian-Jewish Understanding.

During that week, Josef Cardinal Frings, 80-year-old Archbishop of Cologne who had been known as a staunch opponent of Nazi persecution of the Jews, delivered a strongly pro-Jewish lecture on the effects of the Vatican Council on relations between the Catholic Church and the Jews. He agreed to speak only when the Cologne Jewish community dissociated itself from a statement by Rabbi Max Nussbaum of the American section of the World Jewish Congress, accusing the Cardinal of having made antisemitic statements during an interview in January. Nussbaum had quoted the Cardinal as saying that "the Jews of Germany (in the 1920's) had much too great an economic, political and cultural influence," that they had gained great riches and "wore them publicly for show," and that this "made national so-
cialism psychologically possible.” Jewish leaders visited Frings in February and later issued a statement saying that all taking part in the controversy that followed “regretted the misunderstanding.”

In June Rabbi N. Peter Levinson and Christian clergymen conducted interfaith services. A group of Jewish scholars also participated in the annual Protestant Congress in Berlin, June 21-25.

The 100th birthday of Walther Rathenau, the Jewish Foreign Minister of Germany who had been murdered in Berlin in June 1922, was commemorated with the dedication of a building at Berlin-Grunewald, where he had lived and died, and at a public meeting (September) that was addressed by Foreign Minister Brandt. In May a Jewish memorial hall was dedicated near Munich, on the site of Dachau concentration camp, where two memorial churches honoring Catholic and Protestant inmates had been consecrated many years ago.

In July Nobel-prize winner Nelly Sachs was made an honorary citizen of Berlin, the city of her birth. New plaques were unveiled during the summer at Wuppertal in memory of the poetess Else Lasker-Schüler, at Weinheim, Wurttemberg-Baden, on the site of a razed synagogue, and at Gailingen and Oldenburg in commemoration of their small Jewish communities that had been wiped out by the Nazis.

A German Jew donated to the Baden youth hostel association a large area of land on the shores of Lake Constance for the erection of a hostel, named for Martin Buber and dedicated to fostering German-Jewish understanding. A home for Catholic students at Düsseldorf, was named for Edith Stein, a martyred nun of Jewish descent. Various Christian societies and individuals made donations for the Ben-Gurion forest in Israel.

At a ceremony (May) commemorating the revolt of the Warsaw ghetto, Berlin Senator Dietrich Spangenberg appealed to all Berliners who had been forced to leave the city between 1933 and 1945 to return. Hanover, the capital of Lower Saxony, reestablished contact with 225 of its former Jewish residents now living abroad; 33 visited the city in 1966, and 35 in 1967.

_Aktion Sühnezeichen_ (Action Atonement—AJYB, 1966 [Vol. 67], p. 355), continued its work. Of the 520 members, more than 50 worked in hospitals in Jerusalem and Haifa, and in _kibbutzim_.

Paintings in the Grab Kirche at Deggendorf portraying alleged anti-Christian acts by medieval Jews were finally covered up six years after Bishop Josef Hiltl of Regensburg had promised that they would be removed (AJYB, 1967 [Vol. 68], p. 359). By contrast, endeavors to persuade the Oberammergau citizens that the old Deisenberger text of the passion play contained anti-Jewish bias and should not be used without basic changes had no concrete results as yet (AJYB, 1967 [Vol. 68], p. 360).
RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

In 1967 ties between Germany and Israel were strengthened on all levels. Early in the year Rudolf Hüttebräucker, state secretary in the German Ministry of Agriculture, paid a short visit to Israel for Common Market (EEC) discussions; West Germany was the only country strongly supporting Israel's application for associate membership in EEC. The German Society for the Promotion of Economic Relations with Israel, headed by the Frankfurt banker Walter Hesselbach, was founded in April to coincide with the opening of an Israeli-German chamber of commerce in Tel Aviv. The Deutsch-Israelische Studentengruppe (German-Israeli Student Group) was founded at Frankfurt in May.

Among prominent Germans who visited Israel in 1967 were former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard; the author Günter Grass, and Pastor Heinrich Grüber of Berlin, the courageous defender of persecuted Jews during the Nazi period. Grüber planted a tree on the Road of the Zadikim in Jerusalem and delivered a public address at Tel Aviv in April.

In October a large delegation of German trade unionists and their president Ludwig Rosenberg visited Israel. At the end of the month a delegation of some 100 members of the West German Friends of the Hebrew University attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Martin Buber Center for adult education on the university's Mt. Scopus campus. Professor Rolf Rendtorf of Tübingen delivered an address in Hebrew. The group was received by David Ben-Gurion at Sdeh Boker. Among other Germans touring Israel were fashion experts; students from the universities of Berlin, Munich and Heidelberg; the Brunswick youth orchestra; the presidium of the German-Israel Society; delegations from various state offices for political education, and the Mühlheim Singkreis (choir).

The Israeli delegation attending the funeral of Konrad Adenauer (p. 478), included former Premier David Ben-Gurion accompanied by Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Ambassador Ben-Natan. Other prominent Israeli visitors to Germany included Brigadier General Ahron Doron, David Tanne of the Israel Housing Ministry, Dr. Akiba Hoffman of the Liberal party, and author Max Brod. Groups of Israeli party leaders and other officials, educators, students, professors of the Hebrew University, delegates to scientific congresses, youth workers, and film writers also toured the Federal Republic. For the sixth time, Israel participated in the Berlin agricultural exposition Grüne Woche (Green Week).

German and Israeli educators meeting in Munich in July agreed to revise passages on Germany and Israel in their respective history textbooks. The Music Hall of Israel featuring 30 dancers and orchestra toured Berlin and Hamburg (October) with great success. Among artists who exhibited their works in Germany were the painters Miron Sima, Jakov Motola, Nora Glik-
man, and Resa Prostkraid. Israel author Jenny Aloni received the city of Paderborn's cultural award of DM 2,000 ($500) in July.

**JEWISH COMMUNITY**

The number of Jews in the Federal Republic and West Berlin remained fairly stable, increasing from 26,005 in October 1966 to 26,226 in October 1967. There were 512 deaths and 62 births. During the same period 1,066 Jews immigrated or returned to Germany; 535 left the country. The average age increased slightly from 45.4 in 1966 to 46.3 in 1967.

**Aid to Israel**

At the height of the Middle East crisis, on June 4, an emergency conference of the Keren Ha-yesod (Magbit) in Wiesbaden was attended by delegates from all Jewish organizations and communities in West Germany. It initiated a solidarity drive, headed by Rabbi I. E. Lichtigfeld of Frankfurt and Mendel Karger, an Israeli delegate, that had a most impressive response. The per capita giving was DM 1,080 ($270), exceeded in Europe only by Switzerland and Belgium. The number of donors had increased from 2,000 in 1966 to 19,000 in 1967, and total amounts pledged from DM 2.2 million to DM 24 million or the fifth highest of all Jewish communities in the world. Considerable sums were contributed by the Jewish communities, their associations, and funds. Since the total number of community (congregational) members was only about 26,000 and the number of non-affiliated Jews in West Germany was estimated to be no higher than 5,000, it can be said that practically every Jewish family donated to the campaign, compared with every fourth family in previous years.

**Communal and Social Welfare Activities**

The Central Council of Jews in Germany (Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland) in Düsseldorf and the Central Welfare Agency (Zentralwohlfahrtstelle—ZWST) in Frankfurt continued their activities. In February Herbert Lewin was reelected president of the Zentralrat and Jakob Voremberg was elected to its board of directors to succeed the late Leonhard Baer. Heinz Galinski was reelected president of ZWST.

The Central Welfare Agency at Frankfurt held its ninth training session for social workers in Berlin in November. At a conference of the Zentralrat in Düsseldorf (November), Secretary General Hendrik George van Dam emphasized that both Jews and Gentiles supported Israel's cause. He also spoke of German Jewry's desire to live in close contact with Jews in other countries.

In January the Munich *Jüdische Zeitung* celebrated the 15 years of publication and the 60th birthday of publisher Moses Lustig. The 10th anniver-
sary of the Berlin Jewish community’s Leo Baeck home for the aged was also marked. The Jewish community at Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia, dedicated a new community center in April. A new B’nai B’rith lodge, named after the Jewish philosopher Franz Rosenzweig, opened in Düsseldorf in May.

President Heinrich Lübke visited the Berlin Jewish community building in January and sat in on some of its Hebrew classes.

**New Literature**

Numerous books by Jewish writers or on Jewish subjects were published in West Germany. To cite but a few: a German translation of Jean François Steiner’s *Treblinka* (AJYB, 1967 [Vol. 68], p. 316); Erich Lüth’s *Viele Steine lagen am Werke* (“Many Stones Obstructed the Way”), the autobiography of a Hamburg Jew who pioneered in cementing German-Israeli relations; Erika Spiegel, *Neue Städte in Israel* (“New Towns in Israel”); *Brunsvicensia Judaica*, a memorial volume for the 682 Jews who had lived in Brunswick in 1933; Ismar Elbogen and Eleonore Sterling, *Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland* (“History of the Jews in Germany”); a German translation of James W. Parkes, *Antisemitismus*; Hellmut Andics, *Der ewige Jude* (“The Eternal Jew”), a popular history of antisemitism; Werner Keller, *Und wurden zerstreut unter allen Völkern* (“And They Were Scattered among All the Nations”), an elaborate, popular history of the Jews; Pinchas E. Lapide, *Rom und die Juden* (“Rome and the Jews”), an Israeli’s defense of Pope Pius XII, and, on the same subject, David Herstig, *Die Rettung* (“The Rescue”); Felix E. Shinnar, *Bericht eines Beauftragten* (“Report of an Ambassador”), memoirs of the man who headed the Israeli trade mission in Cologne for 14 years and was succeeded by the first official Israel ambassador to the Federal Republic; Chaim Aron Kaplan, editor, *Buch der Agonie* (“Scroll of Agony”) and Emanuel Ringelblum, *Ghetto Warschau* (“Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto”), the diaries of two men who had lived in the Warsaw ghetto; Shimon Sachs, *Der Grüne Traum* (“The Green Dream”), a book on Israel’s youth; *Briefauslese 1917–1942* (“Selections of Letters 1917–1942”) and *Aus dem Leben einer jüdischen Familie* (“From the Life of a Jewish Family”) by Edith Stein, the Jewish philosopher who converted to Catholicism in 1922, became a Carmelite nun known as Sister Teresa Benedicta in 1933, and finally was gassed by the Nazis at Auschwitz in 1942; Elie Wiesel, *Die Juden in der UdSSR* (“The Jews of Silence; A Personal Report on Soviet Jewry”), translation of a study that had been published in France and in the United States, and Heinz David Leuner, *Als Mitleid ein Verbrechen war* (“When Compassion Was a Crime”). Martin Buber was the subject of two volumes: Werner Kraft, *Gespräche mit Martin Buber* (“Conversations with Martin Buber”), and Schalom Ben-Chorin, *Zwiespräche mit Martin Buber* (“Dialogues with Martin Buber”). A large number of books on the Arab-Israeli war were also published, some by foreign, some
by German and Austrian authors, among them: Yael Dayan, Mein Kriegstagebuch ("Israel Journal, June 1967"); William Stevenson, Werft sie ins Meer ("Strike Zion"); Randolph S. and Winston S. Churchill . . . und siegten am siebenten Tag ("The Six Day War") and Arno Ullmann, Ein Volk kämpft für sein Lebensrecht ("A People Fights for Its Right to Live").

The International Book Fair at Frankfurt (September) offered more books on Jewish subjects than ever before. The most widely discussed were the "Lexikon des Judentums," a large size encyclopedia edited by John F. Oppenheimer of New York and others (published by Bertelsmann, Gütersloh), and Simon Wiesenthal, Doch die Mörder leben ("The Murderers among Us").

**Personalia**

Charles Horowitz, professor at the University of Bonn and deputy chairman of the Bonn Jewish community, celebrated his 75th birthday on February 12. On the 70th birthday (May 9) of the late Karl Marx, founder and publisher of the Allgemeine Wochenzeitung (AJYB, 1967 [Vol. 68], p. 368), a forest was planted in his memory in Israel; Chancellor Kiesinger attended a memorial meeting in his honor in Düsseldorf on January 15. Fritz Kortner, the celebrated actor was honored on his 75th birthday, May 12. Rabbi Cuno Lehrmann of Berlin began to lecture on Roman literature at the Würzburg University in June. Hans Lamm of Munich was awarded the Joseph E. Drexel prize in July for his interfaith newspaper articles. Berlin historian Josef Wulf received the Heinrich Stahl prize of the Berlin Jewish community and the Golden Lion plaque of the Venice Biennale in October. Josef Neuberger, justice minister of North-Rhine Westphalia, celebrated his 65th birthday October 11. At the Frankfurt International Book Fair, October 15, philosopher Ernst Bloch received the peace prize of the German book trade. Hannah Arendt was honored by the German Academy of Literature in Darmstadt on October 22.

Actress Mirjam Ziegel-Horowitz died near Hamburg in October, at the age of 78. Max L. Cahn, leading Frankfurt lawyer, and for 13 years representative of the German National Council of Christians and Jews ("Deutscher Koordinierungsrat der Gesellschaften für christlich-jüdische Zusammenarbeit") died on October 14. Heinrich Eduard Jacob, well known author and biographer of Haydn, Mozart and Mendelssohn, died in Hamburg on October 25, at the age of 78. Max Weinberg, Düsseldorf lawyer and former president of the local Jewish community died on November 29, at the age of 67. Dr. Isidor E. Lichtigfeld, for many years rabbi in Frankfurt and president of the rabbinical association of Germany and most recently president of the Keren Ha-yesod, died in Frankfurt on December 24, at the age of 74.

HANS Lamm