

Central Europe

West Germany

Foreign Relations

THE OUTSTANDING POLITICAL EVENT of the year was the admission of the Federal Republic to the United Nations. The principal problems faced by the Brandt-Scheel government were: Eastern policy, Middle East politics, and cooperation with other West European nations within the framework of the European Community. In May Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev visited Bonn, as did Nicolai Ceausescu, head of the Rumanian government, in June. In the fall Bonn concluded a treaty with Czechoslovakia and agreed on diplomatic relations with Prague, as well as with Hungary and Bulgaria.

Concerning Israel and the conflict in the Middle East, Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt said in a January policy statement in parliament: "The conflict continues to drag on in the Middle East. We cannot be indifferent to it, because in this month, 40 years ago, began what called itself the Third Reich. It is precisely this background that makes Israel's right to exist unassailable for us." In May Foreign Minister Walter Scheel visited Cairo, Amman, and Beirut, stressing anew the Federal Republic's neutrality in the Middle East conflict. His government, he said, supported a peaceful settlement on the basis of UN Resolution No. 242. It could not, he added, assume the role of mediator. On a visit to Israel in June, Brandt declared: "The clouds that lie over the relations between our two peoples cannot be brushed away. I realize that, and no one should expect the impossible. Yet the fact that direct dialogue is taking place between responsible persons in

both our states does mean that a bridge is being built, and this may make visible what they have in common.”

During the Yom Kippur war the government exercised much restraint in its attitude. Relations with Israel became strained when, on October 24, the government asked the United States to refrain from using German ports for arms shipments to Israel, although deliveries from German soil had been tolerated up to that date. Speaking before parliament in mid-November, Brandt emphasized that not taking sides did not mean being indifferent. There can be “no neutrality of the heart and conscience” toward Israel, he said. The special character of relations between the Federal Republic and Israel would remain undisturbed. A permanent solution to the Middle East conflict was possible only if the right to exist were secured for all states and peoples in the region.

West Germany was one of the Common Market nations which signed the Brussels declaration on the Middle East, a statement criticized in the German public sector as a capitulation to Arab pressure. The Social Democratic party demanded that the Big Powers guarantee Israel's right to exist. At its convention, the Free Democratic party passed a resolution supporting Israel's right to exist and to live in safety. In the future, it said, Israel's existence must be as little a matter of dispute as the integrity of the Arab states. FDP hoped for a permanent peaceful settlement which would guarantee safe borders to all parties and would embody a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Domestic Policies

Problems of economic stability and, toward year's end, energy problems dominated the domestic political scene. The government tried to maintain stability by an upward revaluation of the Deutschmark, taxation, and a number of other measures. Still, the cost of living rose by 6.9 per cent. In November the Bundestag passed an energy conservation law designed to counteract the effects of the oil shortage caused by the Arabs.

In May Rainer Barzel resigned as leader of the CDU/CSU (alliance of Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union) because of intraparty disagreements. Secretary of State Dr. Karl Carstens succeeded him as parliamentary floor leader, and Dr. Helmut Kohl, governor of Rhineland-Palatinate, replaced him as national chairman of the Christian Democrats.

Radicalism

The Interior Ministry and the Federal Constitutional Court considered it impossible for radical parties to exercise strong influence on the political opinion of the people. There were clear signs within the population that forces hostile to freedom and democracy were being rejected. However, the internal security of the country was impaired by excesses on the part of foreign underground organizations. There were 129 rightist radical organizations with 28,700 members; 365 leftist radical organizations with 78,000 members, and 233 extremist groups of foreigners with about 65,000 members. These foreign groups published some 165 newspapers, more than 13 of them Palestinian. At the beginning of the year, 1,413 rightist radicals and 1,307 leftist radicals were in the civil service. A 1972 decree by the governors of the federal states was designed to prevent any further influx of radicals into public service, particularly as teachers and judges; but there were considerable differences of opinion among officials as to how the decree was to be enforced. Having reached an agreement with the governors, Brandt finally decreed that the civil service act be amended in a way that would henceforth bar extremists from the civil service.

All radical organizations and publications on the right and on the left were unanimously in favor of the Arabs and against Israel.

Foreign Radicalism

On the surface the Arab underground seemed relatively inactive since the bloody incident in the Olympic Village at Munich; but Arab groups continued to be active. Official circles in Baden-Württemberg reported strong Arab-Palestinian efforts aimed at resuming activities that had ceased in 1972, when the Generalunion Palästinensischer Studenten (General Union of Palestinian Students), and the Generalunion Palästinensischer Arbeiter (General Union of Palestinian Workers) were banned. The reports said that many Arabs, who had left the Federal Republic after the Munich incident, returned. For instance, in 1973 several hundred Arabs came from Arab countries to West Berlin and to the Federal Republic via East Berlin (784 of them during the first six months of the year), asking for political asylum, which was granted to some. CSU Bundestag delegate Erich Riedl complained that among them were many members of al-Fatah, and that this influx constituted an attempt to strengthen the Palestinian groups in the Federal Republic. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher confirmed

in the Bundestag that there was an abuse of the right of asylum by Arab elements and announced that the authorities would take appropriate measures.

There were many threats of assassination and warnings of Arab terrorism, as well as more incidents. In June members of the Black September organization bombed the Fritz Werner machine tool plant in West Berlin. In November two letter-bombs exploded in the Frankfurt airport post office, and injured two German employees. Six other letter-bombs were found there, all of them addressed to persons in Israel. In September members of Black September bombed the Israel exhibit at the International Radio Show in West Berlin, causing damage amounting to DM 50,000. In December Arab terrorists hijacked a German Lufthansa passenger plane from Rome to Athens, Damascus, and finally to Kuwait, where they released the hostages and the plane. In October four members of a Palestinian group were arrested in West Berlin upon their arrival from East Berlin. They carried explosives and arms which they intended to use in terrorist acts. In Frankfurt four Jordanians were arrested for possession of arms; one of them was under suspicion of having killed a German soldier. The Karlsruhe public prosecutor indicted three German men and one Jordanian who allegedly had collaborated with Arab underground organizations in plans to commit terrorist acts in the Federal Republic.

In November the Arab-German Palestine Committees existing in the Federal Republic held a solidarity congress in Bonn in support of the Palestinian "struggle of liberation." They discussed cooperation among sympathizers for the "Armed Palestinian revolution" in West Germany and protested against that country's alleged discrimination against Palestinians and other Arabs. During a "Palestine Week," held at the University of Stuttgart, German leftist radicals and Arabs mouthed Arab propaganda arguments calling the Jewish State "criminal, racist, and expansionist," and distributed anti-Israel pamphlets.

Relations With Israel

Despite the setback caused by the German attitude in connection with the Munich Olympic Games massacre and during the Yom Kippur war, there was further improvement of German-Israeli relations in all areas. The mass media and the public gave much attention to the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Jewish State. In April a public opinion poll conducted by the Allensbach Institut für Demoskopie

showed that 37 per cent of the Germans were in favor of Israel and 5 per cent in favor of the Arabs. Among the 16-to-29-year-old, 43 per cent were for Israel and 6 per cent for the Arabs. Of those over 60, 29 per cent were for Israel. Among Social Democratic party members, 39 per cent voted for Israel, 6 per cent for the Arabs; among CDU/CSU members, 41 per cent were for Israel, 3 per cent for the Arabs; among Free Democratic party members, 50 per cent were for Israel, 7 per cent for the Arabs. In an October public opinion poll, 60 per cent of those questioned said that Europe should not yield to the Arabs; 16 per cent felt that Western Europe should stop supporting Israel to assure an adequate supply of Arab oil.

Numerous demonstrations of solidarity with Israel took place during the Yom Kippur war. Political parties and private organizations, groups and prominent individuals, as well as the "man in the street," expressed sympathy and gave money. Youth groups traveled to Israel to enlist as volunteer workers in *kibbutzim*. The Deutscher Koordinierungsrat der Gesellschaften für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit (Coordinating Council of the Societies for Christian-Jewish Cooperation) and the Deutsch-Israelische Gesellschaft (German-Israeli Society) issued a call for the collection of funds for Israel. The state of Hesse donated DM 500,000 to Magen David Adom. The state of Rhineland-Palatinate gave the German Red Cross DM 100,000 for medical aid to Israel.

The Catholic and Protestant churches proclaimed Israel's right to live and to be secure. Cardinal Julius Döpfner, chairman of the German Bishops Conference, said it was the duty of the Germans to assist Israel and the Jews in view of their isolation in global politics. The Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ökumenischer Kreise (coordinating association of ecumenical groups) declared that the churches should openly support Israel's and the Palestinians' right to exist. To confirm Israel's right to live did not mean the churches had to be hostile toward the Arab peoples. The Rat der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland (Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany) explained that the situation in the Middle East was one of right against right, rather than one of right against wrong. It held that the political and territorial conditions for securing the existence of Israel would have to be thrashed out at the bargaining table of a peace conference, and would have to be acceptable to all participants.

The writers Heinrich Böll, Günter Grass, and Siegfried Lenz made public appeals for support of Israel, stating that Israel's safety could be assured only by military guarantee. At the Frankfurt Book Fair, more than 200 publishers from many countries affirmed their solidarity with Israel. In a public statement on the Middle East conflict, 16 German

university professors declared themselves for Israel. In an open letter to the Syrian head of state Hafez al-Assad, 150 professors, scientists, and assistant professors demanded humane treatment for the Israeli prisoners of war.

A discordant note in German-Israeli relations was struck by the federal Congress of Young Socialists in Bad Godesberg in March. It passed a resolution asking the government to recognize the existence and sovereignty of all states of the Middle East, including Israel, as well as the right of self-determination of the Arabs in Palestine; to work for a pullback of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, and to stop all military and economic aid to Middle East countries preventing a peaceful settlement of the conflict along the lines of this resolution. Thereupon the delegation of Israeli Young Socialists to the congress left Bad Godesberg and broke off relations with the German group.

For the year 1973, the federal government again granted Israel economic aid in the amount of DM 140 million, earmarked chiefly for housing, road construction and the telephone system. The two countries also concluded an agreement regarding social insurance facilities for German emigrants to Israel and Israeli emigrants to Germany. Another DM 3.2 million was set aside by the government for youth exchange and young-people-meet-young-people programs with Israel, in which some 6,000 youths participated. There was a further rise in trade between the two countries: while in 1972 Israel's exports to the Federal Republic totaled DM 369 million and its imports from the Federal Republic DM 751 million, comparable figures for 1973 were some DM 407 million and DM 928 million. Israel participated in ten large West German trade fairs. In Münster, West German and Israeli jewelers and gold- and silversmiths signed an agreement designed to promote closer cooperation.

The West Berlin Senate gave the Hebrew University in Jerusalem a grant of DM 100,000 for the establishment of a research program dealing with problems of the European Community. The city council of Fulda donated DM 50,000 for the expansion of the Rabbinical College Kol Torah in Jerusalem. The Volkswagenwerk Foundation in Hanover gave to the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth and to the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry in Göttingen amounts totaling DM 442,000 to support a joint project of basic research in biophysics. A Society for the Furtherance of Scientific Cooperation with the University of Tel Aviv was founded in Bonn.

Also in Bonn, a Society of Friends of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was founded. The Bavarian Mint coined gold and silver medals in memory of David Ben Gurion. The Israeli exhibit "Timna—Valley of Biblical Copper" was shown in Bochum, Munich,

and Hanover. The Israeli government conferred the Medal of Merit for Promoting Travel to Israel on the Saarland radio network and various German travel agencies. Various German organizations arranged study trips to Israel. The Christian Aktion Sühnezeichen (Action Expiation) announced that during the 12 years of its existence more than 500 young Germans had worked as volunteers on various projects in Israel. Exchange and person-to-person programs were organized within the framework of partnership agreements of numerous German cities and communities with Israeli municipalities.

German visitors to Israel included: a Social Democratic party delegation headed by Hans Koschnick, mayor of Bremen, in January; a delegation of the German Union of Postal Employees, also in January; a youth team of the German Soccer Association; Minister of Labor Walter Arendt, in September; Minister of Food and Agriculture Josef Ertl; a delegation of the Deutsch-Israelische Parlamentariergruppe des Bundestages (German parliamentary group promoting relations with Israeli parliamentarians); leading German publishers participating in the International Book Fair in Jerusalem; a delegation of local government leaders and mayors; 30 evangelical theologians of the Hesse-Nassau district; three CDU Bundestag representatives; a delegation of the German-Israeli Society headed by Ernst Benda, president of the Federal Constitutional Court; Social Democratic party Bundestag representatives Adolf Müller-Emmert and Friedel Schirmer, as guests of the Israel National Olympic Committee and the Maccabi Sport Organization, in July; several groups of athletes who participated in Israeli sports events.

Traveling in the opposite direction, the Israeli national team of athletes arrived in the Federal Republic to train for, and participate in, sports events. Other visitors from Israel included: the Hatzabarim Folklore Ensemble; the Israeli Yiddish Theatre, with Natan Shpiro and Lola Sheinfeld; the Tel Aviv Road Company (Tourneetheater); a Magen David Adom delegation; Josef Inbar, president of the Israel National Olympic Committee who, while in Bonn in March, discussed the development of German-Israeli relations in sports and youth activities; conductor Gabriel Chmura, who won the international conductors contest of the Herbert von Karajan Foundation in Berlin in 1971 and who was appointed director-general of music by the city of Aachen; the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Moshe Atzmon; a delegation of Israeli police officers; the Tel Aviv Batsheva Dance Company; a delegation from the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law of Tel Aviv University; Simha Soroker, general manager of the Israel Postal and Telegraph System; Yeshayahu Tadmor, director of the Israeli television; Israeli Minister of Communications and

Transport Shimon Peres; an Israel Labor party delegation headed by its secretary general Aharon Yadlin; a delegation of Israeli mayors, and the Israel Kibbutz Choir.

Christian-Jewish Cooperation

From March 18 to March 25, the Coordinating Council of the Societies for Christian-Jewish Cooperation, embracing 45 local groups with some 10,000 Jewish and non-Jewish members, held Brotherhood Week under the motto, "The Right of the Other." The Council conferred its Buber-Rosenzweig medal on Berlin Professor of Theology Helmut Gollwitzer in a ceremony in Saarbrücken at which Gollwitzer warned of anti-Zionist sentiment among youth.

An appeal sent by 59 university professors, writers, theologians, and prominent public figures to the president of Iraq asked him to permit international observers to visit imprisoned Jews, and to grant the rest of the Jews the right to emigrate. A request for information on the fate of the imprisoned Jews was sent to the Iraqi government by 38 Social Democrat Bundestag members.

In Bonn, Israel Ambassador Eliashiv Ben-Horin posthumously conferred the Medal of the Righteous on Marie-Luise Hensel who, in an attempt to save Jews, was arrested by the Nazis and committed suicide. In Constance, the Distinguished Service Cross, First Class, was conferred on Eugen Weiler, an ecclesiastical councillor and author of the book, *Die Geistlichen in Dachau* ("Clergymen in Dachau"), who was sent to this concentration camp because he had helped a Jewish family escape to Switzerland. In Mannheim, Klara Kaus received the Federal Republic's Distinguished Service Cross with Ribbon for saving a Jewish girl's life during the war.

Representatives of seven German and Austrian communities where Christian passion plays have been performed (Erl, Kirchsschlag, St. Margarethen, Thiersee, Oberammergau, Öttigheim, Waal), meeting in Freising near Munich in April, asserted that it was possible—and necessary—to perform passion plays "despite problematical texts and accusations of antisemitism"; that the Oberammergau passion play was not antisemitic, though it described the Jews in a negative manner.

In March the Jewish State Theater of Warsaw toured the country, performing "Goldfadens Traum" in Yiddish. The State Music Academy in Munich gave a premiere performance of *Verschollene Noten* ("Lost Notes"), compositions by Jews who had perished in concentration camps.

Nazi Trials

The Central Office for the Investigation of Nazi War Crimes in Ludwigsburg reported that 285 investigations involving about 4,000 suspects were still pending before this office at the end of 1973. During that year 268 new investigations were started. A total of 2,825 investigations were initiated by the German legal authorities between 1958 and the end of 1973 upon receipt of information gathered by the Central Office. Of these, 2,540 were completed; 521 defendants were sentenced, 108 of them to life imprisonment. According to Federal Minister of Justice Gerhard Jahn, 76,519 Nazi crimes were investigated in the Federal Republic since 1949; judgment had been pronounced in 6,355 of them, 4,630 cases were still before West German courts. The following trials of Nazi criminals took place in 1973:

In *Düsseldorf*—For complicity in the mass murder of Jews and insane persons, Günter Herrmann, leader of the *Sonderkommando* 4 b, was sentenced to seven years, Fritz Braune to nine years, Hans-Joachim Sommerkamp to six years, Wilhelm Ebert to five years, and Walter Hupp to 42 months in prison; Wilhelm Bockstette was acquitted.

Indicted for complicity in the murder of Jews in Poland and acquitted after a six-month trial were: Wilhelm Ahrens, Willy Kaffenberger, Ruprecht Müller, Gerhard Hurtig, Wilhelm Stephany, Robert Röss.

In April began the trial of Dr. Albert Ganzenmüller, an official in the Nazi Ministry of Transportation, who was responsible for transporting Jews to extermination camps. Shortly thereafter, proceedings were postponed indefinitely because the defendant became too ill to stand trial.

The prosecutor's office began an investigation into the case of the former concentration camp supervisor Hermine Braunsteiner-Ryan who had been extradited by the United States to Germany where she was wanted for participating in the murder of 2,000 Jews.

In *Hamburg*—Ludwig Hahn, former Gestapo chief of Warsaw, was sentenced to 12 years in prison for complicity in murder; his co-defendant and subordinate, Thomas Wippenbeck, was also found guilty but acquitted on grounds of having been compelled to act on orders of his superior.

For the murder of seven Jews former *SS-Obersturmführer* Paul Nell was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Hugo Thoms was sentenced to three years in prison for his part in the murder of Polish Jews. Indicted for murder and for participating in Nazi crimes in the Riga ghetto, Otto Tuchel was sentenced to life

imprisonment and Friedrich Jahnke to three years in prison. Max Neumann and Emil Dietrich were acquitted because their guilt was considered to be slight.

For his part in the murder of 600 Polish Jews, Hermann Weinreich was sentenced to seven years in prison; Paul Fuchs was acquitted. In *Munich*—Erich Bock, Otto-Ernst Prast, and Wilhelm Spiekerman were sentenced to four-and-one-half years in prison and Hans Discar to two years, for their part in the murder of 2,000 Jews in the Soviet Union.

Michael Gegenfurtner was indicted for the murder of fellow prisoners in the Mauthausen concentration camp, but committed suicide three days after the beginning of the trial.

In *Frankfurt*—The following persons were sentenced for complicity in the murder of 30,000 Jews in the Soviet Union: Adolf Petsch to 15 years in prison; Johannes Kuhr to two-and-one-half years; Heinrich Plantius to four years; Heinz-Dieter Teltz to three-and-one half years; Rudolf Eckert to three years, and Walter Gross to four years.

In *Berlin*—Johann Bäcker, Hans Quambusch, and Karl-Heinz Bigell were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Jews and gypsies in Poland.

In *Wiesbaden*—In a two years and four months trial on charges of complicity in the murder of 65,000 Jews in the Lublin district, Harry Sturm was sentenced to 12 years in prison; Gotthard Schubert to six years; Walter Hess to four years, and Lothar Hoffmann to three-and-one half years; Bruno Meiert was acquitted.

In *Bonn*—Oskar Bäcker, known as the "Terror of Krosno," was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Jews in Poland.

In *Münster*—Werner Sorgatz was sentenced to 33 months and Richard Kemnitz to 42 months in prison for participating in the murder of Polish civilians.

In *Hanover*—*SS-Sturmbannführer* Hans Proschinsky was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Jews in Poland.

In *Nuremberg*—Johann Maiterth was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of three Jews in the Soviet Union.

In *Wuppertal*—Sentences of life imprisonment on charges of complicity in the murder of 700 Jews in Bialystok, pronounced in 1968, were reduced on appeal, to six years for Wilhelm Schaffrath and to four years for Rolf-Joachim Buchs.

In *Heilbronn*—Rudolf Wüstholtz was sentenced to two years in prison for complicity in the murder of 20 Jews in the Ukraine.

In *Regensburg*—Fritz Forberg was found guilty of complicity in the mass murder of Jews in the Ukraine; the case was dismissed on grounds that he had acted under duress on orders of his superior.

In *Stuttgart*—Rudolf Beck, who had been indicted for murder and for complicity in the murder of Jews in Poland, was acquitted on grounds of insufficient evidence.

In *Augsburg*—Roman Schönbach, indicted for the murder of Jewish forced laborers in Poland, was acquitted because of contradictory testimony by the Jewish witnesses.

In *Traunstein*—Gerhard Kaschmieder, indicted for the murder of ten Jews in Starachowice in Poland, was acquitted because of doubtful testimony.

In *Duisburg*—Leo Busch, accused of complicity in the murder of Jews in Russia, was acquitted because of lack of evidence.

In *Mannheim*—Albert Brettschneider, indicted for the murder of Jews in the Ukraine, died when his trial was in its fifteenth month.

In *Nuremberg*: Former Nazi judge Heinz-Hugo Hoffmann was indicted for helping, in 1942, to condemn to death Leo Katzenberger, then president of the Nuremberg Jewish community, for alleged *Rassenschande* (miscegenation—failure to keep the race pure in accordance with the Nuremberg laws). After 11 months the proceedings had to be stopped because the defendant became too ill to stand trial.

Antisemitism

In February three youths, two of them students and the third a worker, vandalized the old Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt in Bavaria, toppling almost 600 tombstones. At their trial they maintained they had not been politically motivated but had committed the act while drunk. The students received suspended sentences of eight and nine months in prison, respectively; the worker was sentenced to 15 months without probation. Unknown culprits toppled 31 tombstones in the Jewish cemetery at Witten, in North Rhine-Westphalia, and 15 tombstones in the cemetery at Grosskrotzenburg, Hesse. In Rhine-Hesse, several Jewish cemeteries were desecrated: in Dolgesheim, Hillesheim, Rommersheim, Wallertheim, Soergenloch, Eppelsheim, Gensingen. In Cham, Bavaria, a 15-year-old and a 26-year-old, both under the influence of alcohol, vandalized the interior of the town's old synagogue.

In Frankfurt, the labor relations court upheld the dismissal of a postal employee who, in remarks to a colleague, expressed approval of the Nazi crimes against Jews and demanded the resumption of such persecution. Jewish and non-Jewish critics found the performance of *The Merchant of Venice*, produced in Dortmund in January by Peter

Zadek, son of a German Jew, to be anti-Jewish. The Hamburg weekly, *Der Spiegel*, called it the first openly anti-Jewish performance since Hitler.

Compensation and Restitution

Up to January 1, 1973, West Germany paid indemnification totaling DM 45.327 billion to victims of Nazi crimes: DM 33.557 billion under the Bundesentschädigungsgesetz (BEG; Federal Compensation Law); DM 3.62 billion under the Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz (BRüG; Federal Restitution Law); DM 3.45 billion under an agreement with Israel; DM 1 billion under agreements with 12 other countries, and DM 3.7 billion in other payments. Official estimates put the expected total reparations payments by the end of 1973 at DM 47.5 billion. Estimates of total payments by 1975 were some DM 52.4 billion, of which DM 39 billion will have been paid under BEG and DM 4.25 billion under BRüG.

After a trial which lasted six months, the District Court in Bonn acquitted Jewish attorney Hans Deutsch, former *SS-Hauptsturmführer* Friedrich Wilcke, and Hungarian exile Franz Visney, who had been indicted for fraud, perjury, and subornation of perjury in connection with restitution claims for a collection of paintings allegedly confiscated by the Nazis from Baron Hatvany (AJYB, 1973 [Vol. 74], p. 462).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Demography

At the beginning of 1973, there were 26,611 registered Jews in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. By December 31 the number had risen to 26,772, of whom 14,251 were men and 12,521 women. Their average age was 46.6 years. Jewish immigration from Soviet bloc nations continued. Jews also reached West Berlin and the Federal Republic from the Soviet Union via Israel; more than 100 of them by November. Data gathered by the Jewish communities throughout 1972 were as follows: There were 1,070 immigrants, 460 emigrants, 78 births, 526 deaths, and 42 conversions to Christianity; in 1973 there were 1,028 immigrants, 406 emigrants, 63 births, 479 deaths, and 33 conversions.

Communal Life

In a message released at the end of 1973, the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (Central Council of Jews in Germany) stated that the conflict in the Middle East was a test for German democracy, which was duty-bound to support Israel as the only democratic state in the region. In view of events of the past, the Zentralrat held, it was the Federal Republic's obligation to do more than talk about the special character of German-Israeli relations; the time had come for the country to be moved by the spirit of friendship, steadfastness, and determination in making decisions consistent with justice and humaneness. The Zentralrat called on the federal government to clarify its stand, and criticized it for letting its oil needs, rather than Israel's just desire for peace and a secure existence, influence its foreign policy. At a meeting in September, the Zentralrat objected to the employment of radicals in public service, particularly in education and justice. It also voiced concern over the increasingly frequent appearance of handbills and inflammatory publications reminiscent of Nazi ideology, antisemitism manifested in the guise of anti-Zionism, and anti-Jewish propaganda found in high school student newspapers. In February the Zentralrat further demanded that the German Red Cross obtain from Iraqi authorities information about the fate of imprisoned Jews.

Alexander Ginsburg of Cologne became general secretary of the Zentralrat after H.G. van Dam's death in March.

In view of the Yom Kippur war, the Keren Ha-yesod intensified its fund-raising campaigns in behalf of Israel. The Keren Kayyemet le-Yisrael directed its appeal for funds to the general public. The Jewish communities and organizations held special ceremonies and services commemorating the 30th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto, the 100th birthday of Rabbi Leo Baeck on May 23; the 25th anniversary of the State of Israel; the Crystal Night anniversary on November 9 (on that occasion the Zentralrat likened the "final solution" of the Nazis to the Arab hate campaign against Israel); and the death of David Ben Gurion.

Among Jews there was criticism of the growing number of books and movies dealing with Hitler; the establishment of an office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in East Berlin; East Germany's support of Arab terrorists; anti-Jewish propaganda in West German newspapers of the extreme left and right.

The Union of Jewish Women celebrated its twentieth anniversary at a conference in Karlsruhe; 120 delegates were addressed by Annemarie Renger, president of the Bundestag. The only Jewish

theater in West Germany, the Haskala Theater in Frankfurt, celebrated its tenth anniversary.

Youth and Education

Jewish students complained that they were suffering under widespread anti-Zionist propaganda. Because they were a tiny minority at German universities and colleges, they said, they experienced problems and difficulties. The Bundesverband der Jüdischen Studenten (Federal Association of Jewish Students), which moved its headquarters to West Berlin, worked at establishing close contacts with Jewish student organizations abroad; supported the rights of Soviet Jews through demonstrations and publications; expressed strong indignation at the federal government's policy of neutrality in the Middle East, and appealed for solidarity with Israel. Early in January, 70 Jewish student representatives from seven countries took part in the Hegel colloquium of the Bundesverband in West Berlin, the first international Jewish student meeting in Germany since the war, which discussed problems of Jewish identity.

A delegation of about 60 German-Jewish athletes competed in the ninth Maccabiah in Israel in seven sports events including soccer, volleyball, table tennis, tennis, and basketball. They won several gold and silver medals.

Publications

Among new books, or German translations of books, of Jewish interest, published in 1973, were: Otto Schönfeldt, *Und alle lieben Heinrich Heine* ("And They All Love Heinrich Heine"; published by Pahl-Rugenstein); Peter Schäfer, *Die Vorstellung vom Heiligen Geist in der rabbinischen Literatur* ("The Perception of the Holy Ghost in Rabbinic Literature"; Kösel); Paul Lendvai, *Antisemitismus ohne Juden: Entwicklungen und Tendenzen in Osteuropa* ("Anti-Semitism Without Jews: Communist Eastern Europe"; Europa); Samuel Echt, *Geschichte der Juden in Danzig* ("History of the Jews in Danzig"; Rautenberg); Margarete Moses, *Daniel: Die Geschichte eines jüdischen Musikers* ("Daniel: The Story of a Jewish Musician"; Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt); Gottfried Reinhardt, *Der Liebhaber: Max Reinhardt* ("The Lover: Max Reinhardt"; Droemer Knaur); E.L. Ehrlich et al, *Religiöse Strömungen im Judentum heute* ("Religious Currents in Judaism Today"; Flamberg); Michael Guenter, *Die Juden in Lippe von*

1648 bis zur Emanzipation 1858 ("The Jews in Lippe from 1648 to the Emancipation, 1858"; Society for Natural Sciences and History for the State of Lippe, Detmold); Chaim Potok, *Mein Name ist Ascher Lev* ("My name is Asher Lev"; Wunderlich); Bernhard Brillung, *Die jüdischen Gemeinden Mittelschlesiens: Entstehung und Geschichte* ("The Jewish Communities of Central Silesia: Establishment and History"; Kohlhammer); Hans Julius Schoeps, *Zionismus* (Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung); Ludwig Rosenthal, *Heinrich Heine als Jude* ("Heinrich Heine the Jew"; Ullstein); Manfred Franke, *Mordverläufe: 9./10. November 1938* ("The Course of Murder: November 9–10, 1938"; Luchterhand); Christoph Cobet, *Der Wortschatz des Antisemitismus in der Bismarckzeit* ("The Vocabulary of Antisemitism in the Bismarck Era"; Fink); Werner Meyer and Carl Schmidt-Polex, *Schwarzer Oktober* ("Black October"; Schulz); Erwin Roth, *Preussens Gloria im Heiligen Land: Die Deutschen und Jerusalem* ("Prussia's Glory in the Holy Land: The Germans and Jerusalem"; Callwey); Eva G. Reichmann, *Grösse und Verhängnis deutsch-jüdischer Existenz* ("The Greatness and Misfortune of German-Jewish Existence"; Stiehm/Schneider); Rivka Horwitz, *Martin Buber und Franz Rosenzweig* (Stiehm/Schneider); *Juden unterm Hakenkreuz: Verfolgung und Ausrottung der deutschen Juden 1933–1945* ("Jews Under the Swastika; Persecution and Extirpation of the German Jews, 1933–1945"; Röderberg); Johann Maier, *Das Judentum* ("Judaism"; Kindler); Salcia Landmann, *Wer sind die Juden?* ("Who Are the Jews?"; Deutscher Taschenbuchverlag); Ernest van den Haag, *Die Juden, das rätselhafte Volk* ("The Jews, the Enigmatic Nation"; Hoffmann and Campe); G. Lindeskog, *Die Jesusfrage im neuzeitlichen Judentum* ("The Jesus Question in Modern Judaism"; Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft); Siegfried Herrmann, *Geschichte Israels in alttestamentlicher Zeit* ("The History of Israel in the Age of the Old Testament"; Kaiser); Martin Hengel, *Judentum und Hellenismus* ("Judaism and Hellenism"; Mohr); Albert H. Friedlander, *Leo Baeck: Leben und Lehre* ("Leo Baeck: His Life and Teaching"; Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt); Erich von Kahler, *Die Juden unter den Völkern* ("The Jews Among the Nations"; Schneider); Leo Trepp, *Moderne jüdische Theologie* ("Modern Jewish Theology"; Schneider); Arno Herzig, *Judentum und Emanzipation in Westfalen* ("Judaism and Emancipation in Westphalia"; Aschendorff); Monika Richarz, *Der Eintritt der Juden in die akademischen Berufe: Jüdische Studenten und Akademiker in Deutschland 1678–1848* ("Jews Enter the Academic Professions: Jewish Students and Academicians in Germany, 1678–1848"; Mohr); Bezalel Narkiss, *Geschichte der jüdischen Kultur in Bildern* ("Pictorial History of Jewish Culture"; Benziger/Flamberg); Otto F. Best,

Jiddisch—eine Sprache und ihre Literatur ("Yiddish—A Language and Its Literature"; Insel); Willy Guggenheim, *30mal Israel* ("30 Times Israel"; Piper); Rolf Italiaander, *Lebensentscheidung für Israel* ("Decision of Life for Israel"; Fink); *Fünftausend für Lotz: Der Bericht des israelischen Meisterspions* ("Five Thousand for Lotz: Report of the Israeli Master Spy"; Goverts/Krüger/Stahlberg); Jerry M. Landay, *Schweigende Städte—Heilige Steine: Archäologische Entdeckungen in Israel* ("Silent Cities, Sacred Stones: Archaeological Discovery in Israel"; Lübbe); N. Paeck and B. Sommer, *Die BRD, Israel und die Palästinenser* ("The Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, and the Palestinians"; Pahl-Rugenstein); Gilbert Mury, *Schwarzer September* ("Black September"; Wagenbach); Carl-Christoph Schweitzer, *Krisenherd Nahost* ("The Middle East, Seat of Crisis"; Markus); Daniel Heradstveit, *Nahost-Guerillas* ("Middle East Guerrillas"; Berlin); Yehoshafat Harkabi, *Palästina und Israel* (Seewald); Heinz Wagner, *Der arabisch-israelische Konflikt im Völkerrecht* ("The Arab-Israel Conflict in International Law"; Duncker and Humblot); Heinz Nussbaumer, *Nächstes Jahr in Jerusalem* ("Next Year in Jerusalem"; Styria); Marian Rogowski, *Gewonnen gegen Hitler* ("Victory Over Hitler"; Rogner and Bernhard); Simon Noveck, *Grosse Gestalten des Judentums* ("Great Jewish Personalities in Ancient and Modern Times"; Flamberg); Erwin Lichtenstein, *Die Juden der freien Stadt Danzig unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus* ("The Jews of the Free City of Danzig Under the Domination of National Socialism"; Mohr).

In Memoriam

In February a memorial tablet was unveiled at the West Berlin Grunewald railroad station from where, beginning in February 1943, many Jews were transported to extermination camps. The Jewish communities held special memorial services on September 5, the first anniversary of the murder of members of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich. In accordance with the wishes of the German Olympic Committee, the building at 31 Connolly Street, where the Israeli team was attacked, was placed, in December, in the care of the Max Planck Society, a national organization for the promotion of the sciences, to be used as a place for its international meetings. In Göttingen and Ludwigshafen, memorials were unveiled on the sites of synagogues which were destroyed by the Nazis. Another memorial for Jewish victims of Nazism was erected in the Coesfeld (Westphalia) Jewish cemetery.

Personalialia

The city of Fürth conferred on United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger the Golden Citizens' medal. Philipps University in Marburg conferred its Emil von Behring award of DM 10,000 on Israeli scientist Michael Sela, director of the Weizmann Institute's Department of Chemical Immunology. The award of the Foundation of Progressive German Art Dealers, valued at DM 10,000, was given to Wilhelm Sandberg, chairman of the board of directors of the Israel Museum, Jerusalem. The city of Darmstadt conferred its Wilhelm Leuschner medal on Herbert Lewin, vice chairman of the board of directors of the Zentralrat. The city of Hamburg presented its Freiherr vom Stein award of DM 25,000 to Herbert Weichmann, former mayor of Hamburg and a leading functionary of the Social Democratic party. Senator Jean Mandel, director of the Fürth Jewish community and president of ORT in Germany, received the Bavarian Service Order. In honor of the German-Jewish actor Ernst Deutsch, who died in 1969, the Junge Theater in Hamburg was renamed Ernst Deutsch Theater.

Hendrik George van Dam, prominent attorney, for many years general secretary of the Zentralrat, editor and publisher of the *Allgemeine Jüdische Wochenzeitung*, Düsseldorf, recipient of the Federal Republic's Order of Merit, for service in the reconciliation between Jews and Germans, and normalizing relations between West Germany and Israel, died in Düsseldorf on March 28, at the age of 66. He received posthumously the Leo Baeck award of the Zentralrat.

Max Horkheimer, eminent sociologist and philosopher, who, in 1935, reestablished the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research in New York in collaboration with Columbia University; planned and edited *The Authoritarian Personality*, a basic contribution to the understanding of group prejudice; for some years directed the Scientific Department of the American Jewish Committee; returned to Germany in the late 1940s to become professor and later rector of Frankfurt University and consultant to the American Jewish Committee, died in Nuremberg on July 7, at the age of 78.

Henry Ormond, attorney and co-plaintiff in many Nazi trials (e.g. the Auschwitz proceedings and the IG-Farben trial), and Jewish communal leader, died in Frankfurt on May 8, at the age of 71.

East Germany

Repeatedly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Socialist Unity party (SED) affirmed solidarity with the Arabs and placed responsibility for the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war on Israel. They said that Israel, together with those imperialist powers that had been supporting Israel's policy of aggression for years, carried full responsibility for the dangerous situation. A group of Jewish intellectuals also issued a statement condemning "acts of aggression of which Israel's ruling circles were guilty."

The German Democratic Republic (DDR) underscored its willingness to supply the Palestine Liberation Organization with war material; to provide instruction and training centers for Arab terrorists, and to give medical treatment to wounded terrorists in East German hospitals; to assume responsibility for the education of children of terrorists who lost their lives, and to increase political and other cooperation with underground Arab organizations. The board of directors of the Trade Union Association donated DM 10 million for the support of "Arab workers in their struggle against Israel's renewed aggression."

During the Communist World Youth Festival in East Berlin in July, al-Fatah leader Yassir Arafat concluded an agreement with the DDR leadership for the establishment of a Palestine Liberation Organization office in East Berlin. Commenting on the event, the SED organ, *Neues Deutschland*, said the agreement was designed to promote better understanding between the East Germans and the Arab-Palestinian people, and to increase their fighting solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and for social progress. Among the participants at the World Youth Festival were 20 members of a delegation of Rakah, the Arab-led faction of the Israeli Communist party. On the occasion of the anniversary of the six-day war and Willy Brandt's visit in Israel, a Week of International Solidarity with the Arab Peoples was held in East Berlin at the beginning of June.

In September the DDR achieved its greatest triumph in foreign relations when it was admitted to the United Nations, against the protest of Israel. Israel's UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoah saw a fatal resemblance between the DDR's attitude toward the Jews and Israel, and Hitlerian policies.

In his Rosh Ha-shanah message to the Jewish communities, DDR State Secretary for Church Affairs Hans Seigewasser maintained that citizens of the Jewish faith had found a secure homeland within the

Socialist society; that they enjoyed equal rights in the development of the Socialist state; that they could be certain that fascism and racist and antisemitic barbarism would never again appear on the soil of the DDR.

FRIEDO SACHSER