The Year 1999 saw the retirement of President Nelson Mandela, the country’s first democratically elected leader. South Africa’s second democratic elections, held in June, demonstrated overwhelming support for the ruling African National Congress (ANC), in alliance with its junior partner, the South African Communist Party (SACP). The ANC increased its share of the national vote to 66.3 percent from 62.6 percent in 1994, and formed a coalition government with the mainly Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), which obtained 8.5 percent.

In addition the ANC gained exclusive control of seven of the nine provincial legislatures. The Democratic Party (DP), with 9.5 percent of the national vote, replaced the New National Party (NNP), which won 6.8 percent, as the official opposition. In the Western Cape legislature the NNP formed a ruling coalition with the DP, and in KwaZulu-Natal the IFP and ANC shared control of the legislature.

The performance of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) on the left, with 0.7 percent of the national vote, and the Freedom Front on the right, with 0.8 percent, demonstrated the weakness of the extremist parties.

The atmosphere surrounding the elections was more sober than in 1994, perhaps because there was a greater appreciation of the enormous social and economic problems facing the government. “Among Jewish South Africans”, noted the SA Jewish Report on the eve of the elections (May 28), “there has been a significant degree of withdrawal from involvement in the country’s burning issues. Many feel that their electoral power has shrunk so much from the old days of apartheid, when only five million people were enfranchised, that their vote will make little difference. The result is a disturbingly high degree of voter apathy.” The newspaper urged the community “to dispel such feelings, to get involved and to vote for their future in this country which nourished them. A vote for a more prosperous, happier South Africa is also a vote for the future of the Jewish community. Whining about the problems from the sidelines does no one any good.”

Notwithstanding this alleged apathy, South African Jewish leaders expressed optimism about the new government under its new president, Thabo Mbeki. Marlene Bethlehem, national chairperson of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies (SAJBOD) was confident “because, based on the experience of the SAJBOD with Mbeki, I think we will see strong leadership from him.” Russell
Gaddin, chairman of the Gauteng Council of the SAJBOD, considered Mbeki "a born leader" able to deal with the issues in South Africa (SA Jewish Report, June 6).

South African Jewry was well represented at Mbeki's inauguration in June. Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris was one of five religious leaders to offer a prayer, and Justice Arthur Chaskalson, president of the Constitutional Court, administered the formal oath as prescribed by the constitution. Ambassador Uri Oren represented Israel, and SAJBOD leaders Mervyn Smith, national president, Marlene Bethlehem, national chairperson, and Seymour Kopelowitz, national director, represented the Jewish community.

In July the SAJBOD lobbied the South African government to intervene on behalf of 13 Jews accused of spying in Iran. It was hoped that the government would use its relationship with Iran to request that the 13 be given a fair trial.

The ANC-led government under President Mbeki continued to pursue a conservative monetary policy. After two years of stagnation, real economic growth began, and inflation fell to approximately 8 percent. Addressing a group of young Jewish businessmen, Gill Marcus, deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, contended that the environment for operating a business in South Africa had never been as favorable.

The government continued to seek a balance between the interests of the investment community and those of the labor unions. Despite wage strikes by public-sector unions, the government did not waver from its GEAR (Growth, Employment and Redistribution) policy. The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, enacted in December, contained worker-friendly provisions. Affirmative-action programs continued. However, after an initial surge of black business activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the market capitalization of black-controlled companies dipped.

Violent crime, fueled by the unemployment of about one-third of the workforce, remained a major source of concern, as did the rampant spread of AIDS. According to a report by the UN Development Program, the infection rate, estimated at about 20 percent, will climb to 25 percent by 2010. Employers, who are only gradually realizing the importance of a healthy workforce, are beginning to introduce educational programs about AIDS.

Of particular concern for those living in the Western Cape Province was the ongoing campaign of urban terror sponsored primarily by the largely Muslim vigilante group People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD). Not only had there been no convictions, but in December there were disturbing accusations of police involvement in the terrorism.

Israel-Related Activity

In January, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu told Jerusalem's Yakar Institute for Social Concerns that Israel and the Palestinians
could achieve reconciliation if their leaders were prepared to take risks (Citizen, January 8).

Yehuda Duvdevani, head of youth programs at Israel’s Ministry of Defense, visited South Africa, where he met with youth leaders and educators with a view to enhancing Jewish and Zionist education in South Africa.

Chana Glustron, Ulpan director at Ben-Gurion University, visited South Africa to set up an Ulpan for pupils in grades 11 and 12.

Mendel Kaplan, industrialist and international Jewish leader, officially launched the Israel United Appeal-United Communal Fund (IUA-UCF) Welfare Campaign in Cape Town. In his address he looked at common challenges facing Israel and South Africa.

Speaking at the 24th annual meeting of the South Africa/Israel Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg, Gauteng premier Mbhazima Shilowa noted that trade between South Africa and Israel had contributed to the economic expansion of both countries. South Africa exports more goods to Israel than to any other country in the Middle East.

The South African press gave extensive coverage to the Israeli elections, generally welcoming the election of Prime Minister Ehud Barak as someone who could get the peace process moving. Interviewed in Pretoria on the eve of President Mbeki’s inauguration, Yasir Arafat said the Israeli electorate had “sent an important signal because the majority of Israelis voted for peace” (Business Day, June 17). In August the first Palestinian ambassador to South Africa, Salman El’Herfi, addressed a Jewish gathering where he spoke of his people’s desire for peace with Israel.

Nelson Mandela, the former president of South Africa, visited Israel in October, hoping to act as a political intermediary between Israel and her Arab neighbors. At a special dinner in his honor Mandela explained that “One of the reasons I am so pleased to be in Israel is as a tribute to the enormous contribution of the Jewish community of South Africa [to South Africa]. I am so proud of them” (SA Jewish Report, October 22). At Yad Vashem he spoke of being “deeply pained and enriched” by the visit and emphasized how important it was for the world not to forget the Holocaust. Mandela also visited the grave of Yitzhak Rabin. The visit received wide coverage in the South African media. “There is extensive speculation in international diplomatic circles,” wrote the editor of the Sunday Independent, John Battersby (October 24), “that Mandela could head or play a key advisory role” in an international commission that might conceivably be formed to oversee a comprehensive Middle East peace.

The only sour note of the trip, which also included visits to Iran, Syria, and the Palestinian Authority, was a quarrel with Israeli foreign minister David Levy that found its way into the press. Levy strenuously contested Mandela’s assumption that Iran and Syria were interested in peace with Israel.

The president of the South African Union of Progressive Judaism (SAUPJ), Simon Jocum, expressed concern at Orthodoxy’s preferential position in the religious life of Israel. “The Orthodox dominate and this has led to a feeling that
they should separate religion from the state. There's too much discrimination against the non-Orthodox. The political parties are virtually blackmailed by the Orthodox" (SA Jewish Report, June 18).

Anti-Semitism

Although anti-Semitism was of marginal significance in South African public life during the period under review, a number of troubling incidents occurred. There were anti-Semitic letters in the press, accusations of Jewish power and influence over the government (mainly in Die Afrikaner, a far-right newspaper), vulgar comments about Jews by individuals, and Holocaust denial. In August a Jewish cemetery in Kempton Park, outside Johannesburg, was vandalized.

The SAJBOD condemned the visit to South Africa of conspiracy theorist David Icke, who claimed that he believed in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion and was certain that a global Jewish conspiracy had started the two world wars and the Russian Revolution.

In October, Jani Allan, a host on “Cape Talk Radio,” interviewed Keith Johnson, leader of an American militia group, on her show. In addition to diatribes against Israel, “race mixing,” and homosexuals, Johnson called the Holocaust a hoax and claimed that rabbinical teachings promoted pedophilia. Jani Allan distanced herself from Johnson’s views. Though unwilling to acknowledge that it was a mistake to have conducted the interview, she did apologize for the offense to Jewish listeners. The matter was then brought to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission of South Africa (BCC), which ordered the show to broadcast an apology to members of the Jewish community because it had contravened the broadcasting code. The show complied.

The SAJBOD’s position was that hate speech should be made a criminal offence punishable by law.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Demography

In 1999 it was estimated that the South African Jewish population had declined to approximately 70,000, an assessment made on the basis of preliminary results of the 1996 census. Further analysis demonstrated substantial errors in the census, and it is now estimated that the Jewish population is between 80,000 and 90,000.

A major study conducted jointly by the Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies and Research at the University of Cape Town and the London-based Institute for Jewish Policy Research was reported in Jews of the “New South Africa”: Highlights of the 1998 National Survey of South African Jews. It found that South African Jewry remained remarkably cohesive, with relatively high levels of religious ob-
servance and Jewish and general education, a positive sense of Jewishness, and a very strong attachment to Israel and Zionism. The vast majority of Jews did not seriously contemplate leaving the country, although as many as one in four in the 20–30-year-old age bracket anticipated emigrating over the next five years because of concern about crime and personal safety. There was certainly no indication, however, that the Jewish minority was fearful about its future in the new South Africa. Citing statistics derived from the survey, Rabbi Cyril Harris spoke of an “air of optimism.” He said: “It would appear that although we are a diminishing community in quantity due to emigration, we have much to be proud of regarding our quality of Yiddishkeit” (SA Jewish Report, September 17).

Demographic shifts within Johannesburg led to the closing of a number of Jewish institutions and the opening of others. The Sandton Beth Hamedrash Hagadol was consecrated in January, the Berea Hebrew Congregation was closed in February, and the Adas Yeshurun Congregation moved from Yeoville to Percelia in June. In January the Jewish Women’s Benevolent Society and Jewish Community Services in Johannesburg moved from Yeoville to Sandringham Gardens.

Communal Affairs

The diminishing size of the community necessitated a reassessment of the needs of Johannesburg Jewry, a process that the Cape Town community had already undergone. Isaac Joffe, coordinator of the Johannesburg reassessment, explained: “The priorities of the community are changing and besides our normal concerns, we need to focus more on caring for the aged and educating our youth. Security is also a concern that demands increasing resources” (SA Jewish Report, April 15). Moves to integrate Jewish organizations and to share personnel costs were set in motion, though there was no intention of blurring the individual identities of the SAJBOD, the Israel United Appeal-United Communal Fund (IUA-UCF), and the South African Zionist Federation (SAZF).

A cut in government subsidies resulted in a serious financial crisis for the Sandringham Gardens Home for the Aged, a Jewish institution in Johannesburg.

Jewish Community Services (JCS) reported that there was a problem of child abuse in the Jewish community, though it did not usually involve physical violence. Most of the cases of suspected abuse or neglect were discovered through the reports of teachers who noticed marked behavioral changes in students.

The Union of Jewish Women of South Africa (UJW) contributed to a number of clinics in Gauteng to support the rehabilitation of rape victims. In August the Coordinating Council of Jewish Women in the Western Cape, comprising the UJW, Bnoth Zion Association, representatives of synagogue women’s guilds, and the sisterhood of Temple Israel, organized a National Women’s Day rally to protest against the increasing incidence of crime and violence. A cross section of prominent Cape Town religious and civic leaders attended.

Security concerns were high on the communal agenda. In February, Russell
Gaddin, chairman of the Gauteng Council of the SAJBOD, spoke of the enormous physical and mental battering that crime imposed on the Jewish community. "But the Jewish community is not being singled out as such. It so happens that the majority of Jews in Johannesburg tend to live in the more affluent suburbs which is where crimes such as burglary and hijackings are prevalent." Marlene Bethlehem, chairperson of the SAJBOD, considered crime the major reason for emigration (SA Jewish Report, February 12).

In August, Mark Notelowitz, head of the Community Services Organizations (CSO), reported on the question of security at the SAJBOD's 40th national congress. Despite high levels of general crime, as well as incidents involving right-wing and neo-Nazi anti-Semites and Islamic extremists, he believed that the CSO was serving as an effective deterrent. In November the SAJBOD initiated a community crime coalition to combat car hijacking.

Russell Gaddin was elected chairman of the SAJBOD at the 40th national congress. He called on the community to avoid insularity and engage with the wider society.

An editorial in the Rosh Hashanah edition of the SA Jewish Report was devoted to the low morale of the community. Crime, it said, had eroded optimism and weakened institutions. Though South African Jewry was described as a community in crisis, the editorial claimed that the community's own efforts could improve the situation: "Top of our agenda in this regard must be striving to attain unity. There has been far too much divisiveness based on religious observance and groupings, organizational disputes and petty squabbles among individuals." The editorial called for younger people to volunteer for positions of leadership and for greater transparency in communal institutions. "In order to extricate ourselves from the quagmire of despair, South African Jewry needs to re-examine itself collectively from the inside and keep abreast with the rest of the country's populace on the outside."

A number of prominent visitors addressed the community. Rabbi Adin Stein-saltz, the noted Talmudist, addressed the 40th SAJBOD national congress, Canadian deputy prime minister Herb Gray met with the Gauteng Council of the SAJBOD, and Evelyn Sommer, Women's International Zionist Organization representative at the UN and chair of the North American section of the World Jewish Congress, addressed the 30th conference of the World Zionist Organization of South Africa.

The refurbished Albow Jewish Cultural Centre opened in Cape Town in August, housing the new Gitlin Library, the Gardens Synagogue offices and sukkah, and the newly established Cape Town Holocaust Centre.

Community Relations

In February, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki addressed a gala dinner of the Union of Orthodox Synagogues (UOS) in Cape Town. He stressed the need to
"manage our multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-faith society to ensure that none among us uses the diversity of our society to engulf all of us in unacceptable confrontation and conflict. In this regard it is important that we deal firmly with the abuse of any religious fundamentalism to pursue objectives that threaten any of our communities. Among others, we cannot allow that unacceptable views of anti-Semitism become a platform to justify the launching of a campaign of terror against the Jewish citizens of our country." In thanking Mbeki, Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris stressed how fortunate South Africans were to have a leader of such courage and inspiring vision. On behalf of the Jewish community he endorsed the need to eliminate poverty and pledged that Jews would bring their Jewish skills to bear in helping alleviate current problems.

A storm erupted in February over an essay written by Layla Cassim, a high-school student in Johannesburg, which articulated a pro-Palestinian view of the Middle East. A shadowy Jewish organization calling itself the Jewish Defense League (JDL) somehow found out about her essay and sent the young woman hostile mail. Following intervention by the SAJBOD, the JDL's senior spokesperson apologized to the Cassim family and admitted to having not been in possession of all the facts.

Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris delivered his Passover message on television from Robben Island, which he referred to as a "political symbol of captivity and freedom. . . . There is almost an exact parallel between the slavery of the Israelites in Egypt and the eventual exodus and the incarceration of Nelson Mandela on Robben Island and his eventual release to begin the new South Africa."

President Mandela praised the speech as "an indication of the rabbi's strong bond with the efforts for freedom and democracy in South Africa." Mandela's spokesman said that the president always drew strength from the teachings of the chief rabbi. "He has noted the important role that Rabbi Harris is playing in encouraging participation in reconstruction and development in South Africa, especially within the Jewish community" (SA Jewish Report, March 26).

In a speech to the Gauteng Province chapter of the World Conference on Religion and Peace prior to the elections, Rabbi Harris called on privileged whites to move from "a protective myopia" and to become aware of the plight of the millions of people living close to them. Ninety percent of the country's wealth, he noted, was held by 10 percent of the population. "I pray that people will not be selfish when they vote, but consider which party advances this key issue of eradicating poverty and making a better life for all" (SA Jewish Report, May 14).

The Jewish community continued to involve itself in outreach projects, particularly under the auspices of Tikkun, an umbrella organization for Jewish groups working to help the disadvantaged. One project involved the adoption of a small rural elementary school in Rietfontein with 120 pupils. The school, according to Tikkun CEO Herby Rosenberg, "has experienced difficulties which fortunately have been overcome. Tikkun is determined to make a success of the country and
of this school" (SA Jewish Report, May 7). Nelson Mandela praised another Tikkun project, the Phakamani agricultural and training settlement, describing it as a "miracle" (SA Jewish Report, November 19). Also under the umbrella of Tikkun, and with a grant of R500,000 (nearly $85,000) from the Ministry of Welfare for this and other projects, Temple Israel in Johannesburg ran a program for the children of the inner-city neighborhood of Hillbrow.

The Jewish National Fund, the South African Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, the ABSA banking group, and the residents of Mangondi village in Venda sponsored a project to make water more readily available to this remote village. Thus the local women would not need to walk miles, as they previously had to do, to fetch water.

The SAJBOD and King David Primary School, Linksfield, established an adult education program for the disadvantaged, while ORT continued to involve itself in training disadvantaged adults to improve their employment possibilities.

A "one-man show" by Craig Hummel, head boy (elected by fellow students) of Yeshivah High in Johannesburg, attracted the attention of the SA Jewish Report (July 23). Hummel dedicated his spare time to raising money, collecting used clothing, and securing old benches for the use of poor children in Diepkloof, Johannesburg.

Shortly after his election as president, Thabo Mbeki sent a letter of goodwill to the readers of the SA Jewish Report. He wrote: "In particular I would like to make mention of the manifold projects undertaken by the Jewish community, which since the new dispensation of 1994, became official under the umbrella of the Tikkun organization" (SA Jewish Report, June 6). In his first address to the Jewish community as president, at the SAJBOD's 40th national congress in August, President Mbeki once again paid tribute to the role of South African Jewry and called on it to continue helping to build a new South Africa.

Religion

Over the previous 20 years many small synagogues had proliferated in Johannesburg. The phenomenon was not universally welcomed. Chief Rabbi Harris expressed ambivalence, noting that while he admired the intensity of the prayers and the high level of observance, he feared negative consequences from the decentralization of worship.

A 1998 law requiring new medical graduates to serve for one year in a rural area before they can be registered aroused concern among observant medical students who feared that they would find it difficult to practice Judaism during that year away from any organized Jewish community. There was some apprehension that many of these young Jewish doctors might emigrate.

Addressing the 19th biennial conference of the UOS in Johannesburg, Rabbi Abner Weiss, formerly of South Africa and now living in the U.S., declared that,
as far as he could tell, Jewish consciousness in South Africa was stronger than ever.

Cape Town Jewry was shocked and bewildered in June when Rabbi Dr. E. J. Steinhorn, spiritual leader of the Green and Sea Point Hebrew Congregation, was declared persona non grata by Chief Rabbi Harris, the Cape Town Bet Din (religious court), and other rabbis of Cape Town. Members of Rabbi Steinhorn's congregation, the largest in the Western Cape, received a letter informing them of the situation. Accusations against Rabbi Steinhorn included matters of halakhic interpretation (such as who may be invited to speak in the synagogue and whether women might wear slacks at the cemetery), the alleged inclusion in certain religious ceremonies of people who were not Jews according to Halakhah, and complaints about his personal conduct.

At the annual meeting of his synagogue, the close-to-700 congregants gave Rabbi Steinhorn a standing ovation. The two sides in the dispute met with a mediator, Justice Dennis Davis. Commenting in the wake of the meeting, Chief Rabbi Harris explained that the issue had nothing to so with the popularity of Rabbi Steinhorn. "It is about his rabbinic function in relation to the Chief Rabbinate, the Bet Din and his Cape Town colleagues" (Sunday Independent, June 27). Following negotiations, Rabbi Steinhorn's status as persona non grata was withdrawn. The rabbi, in turn, agreed to abide by rulings of the Bet Din and accept the jurisdiction of the Chief Rabbinate.

In Durban there was a row between two rabbis over whether a kohen (descendant of the ancient priestly family) might marry a convert. The dispute, which included harsh personal attacks, raged in the Durban communal newspaper, Hashalom, through June and July. Jack Notelovitz, director of the Council of KwaZulu-Natal Jewry, described the rift as a dangerous threat to communal unity (SA Jewish Report, July 9).

The 50,000 Lemba, who live in northern South Africa and southern Zimbabwe and claim Jewish ancestry, were once again the focus of attention. A study undertaken by the Centre for Genetic Anthropology at University College, London, found that certain DNA mutations were more common among kohanim than lay Jews, and that DNA samples from the Lemba exhibited a high proportion of the Lemba men carrying the kohen genetic signature. Because that kohen genetic signature is extremely rare in all non-Jewish populations tested hitherto, the scientists believed their findings support the Lemba tradition of Jewish ancestry. In traditional Judaism the matrilineal line determines who is a Jew, whereas the status of kohen is passed from father to son. This particular gene was found on the Y, or male, chromosome. Furthermore, Dr. Tudor Parfitt of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, claimed to have discovered the route to southern Africa taken by the Lemba about a thousand years ago from Senna in Yemen. Up to now South African rabbis had treated Lemba claims of Jewish ancestry with skepticism (SA Jewish Report, August 29).

In December the Parliament of World Religions convened in Cape Town. Seven
thousand people from around the world registered, making it the largest gathering of its kind ever to take place on the continent. Chief Rabbi Harris and a number of other Jewish scholars and theologians participated.

Education

The Cape Town Holocaust Centre (CTHC), under the directorship of Myra Osrin, opened in August at a ceremony that drew 500 Jewish and non-Jewish dignitaries and well-wishers. Stephen Smith, founder and director of Beth Shalom Holocaust Memorial Centre in England and the inspiration behind the establishment of the CTHC, stressed the role of Holocaust memory in providing a beacon of hope in an inhumane and violent world. Messages of goodwill came from Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Desmond Tutu (a patron of the CTHC), and Minister of Education Kadar Asmal. Speaking on behalf of the patrons, Justice Richard Goldstone said that the new institution could help teach the disastrous consequences of racial ideology in a South Africa that still contained a “huge pool of intolerance.”

From its inception the CTHC was involved in outreach programs. Many school groups visited, and a seminar for 250 Western Cape teachers was held in August. Marlene Silbert, the education director, told the teachers “to teach young people in South Africa, many of whom have their own history of discrimination and prejudice, what happens when discrimination goes unchecked. . . . We are committed to the struggle against prejudice, racism, discrimination and promoting tolerance and respect for diversity” (SA Jewish Report, November 12).

Culture

Suzanna Belling and Geoff Sifrin were appointed, respectively, managing editor and opinion-and-feature editor of the SA Jewish Report. The Jewish weekly continued to struggle for financial support.

Shalom TV, the longest running locally produced Jewish television program on a community channel, closed because of the lack of subscribers.

Renowned photographer David Goldblatt held an exhibition, “Structures,” at the Johannesburg Art Gallery.

Publications

Some noteworthy new publications of Jewish interest were Memory Against Forgetting by Lionel Bernstein, one of the accused at the Rivonia trial; The Jewish Community of Graaff Reinet—A Brief History by South African Friends of Beth Hatefutsoth; Jews of the “New South Africa”: Highlights of the 1998 National Survey of South African Jews by Barry A. Kosmin, Jacqueline Goldberg, Milton Shain, and Shirley Bruk; and Rivonia's Children by Glenn Frankel. Five
of the 12 chapters in *Jewries at the Frontier: Accommodation, Identity and Conflict*, edited by Sander L. Gilman and Milton Shain, were about the Jews of South Africa.

**Personalia**

Seymour Kopelowitz, national director of the SAJBOD, took up a Jewish communal position in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.; Ronnie Kasrils was appointed minister of water affairs and forestry in President Mbeki's new cabinet; Gill Marcus was appointed deputy governor of the Reserve Bank; Tony Leon, leader of the Democratic Party, became the first Jew to lead the official opposition; Leon Medalie, Hanns Saenger, and Cyril Goldstein were honored by the United Hebrew Congregation in Johannesburg for their communal contributions; Nadine Gordimer, Nobel Laureate, and Phillip Tobias, professor emeritus of anatomy and human biology at the University of the Witwatersrand, were awarded the Order of the Southern Cross (Silver); Judith Harrisberg, president and honorary life vice-president of the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa, was made an honorary life member of the International Council of Jewish Women; Taffy Adler, historian, activist, and housing specialist, was named Gauteng Housing Person of the Year by the Institute of Housing in South Africa, for his initiatives to provide low-income rental accommodations; and the SAJBOD awarded Arthur Chaskalson, president of the Constitutional Court, its Humanitarian Award.

Among prominent South African Jews who died in 1999 were Percy Baneshik, playwright and art critic, Geoffrey Levenson, judge and founding member of Lawyers for Human Rights, and Gerald Lubner, international businessman.

*Milton Shain*