

Central Europe

Federal Republic of Germany

Domestic Affairs

KEY EVENTS OF 1980 included the elections for the Bundestag and for several state parliaments. The months preceding the Bundestag election were marked by bitter controversies, with the opposition parties—the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU)—accusing the governing parties—the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Free Democrats (FDP)—of having failed in the conduct of both domestic affairs and foreign policy. The returns, however, upheld the governing parties; of 38,303,519 votes cast, 42.9 per cent were for SPD (1976: 42.6 per cent); 10.6 (1976: 7.9) per cent for FDP; 34.2 (1976: 38.0) per cent for CDU; and 10.3 (1976: 10.6) per cent for CSU. Of the extremist parties, the German Communist party (DKP) polled 72,230 votes, while the National Democratic party (NPD) received 67,798 votes; the Communists lost more than one-third of the support they had obtained in 1976; the National Democrats lost nearly one-half.

In the parliamentary elections in Baden-Württemberg, CDU received 53.4 per cent of the ballots; SPD 32.5 per cent; FDP 8.3 per cent; and the “green party” (Ecological party) 5.3 per cent. In the Saarland elections, CDU polled 44.0 per cent; SPD 45.4 per cent; and FDP 6.9 per cent. In North Rhine-Westphalia, SPD garnered 48.4 per cent, while CDU received 43.2 per cent. FDP polled just under 5.0 per cent, so that, under the exclusion rule, it was no longer represented in the new parliament.

The growth of the country's economy continued to slow down in 1980; the growth rate was only 1.8 per cent. An actual slight recession was expected hereafter, particularly in view of steadily increasing energy costs. Consumer prices rose by about 5.5 per cent. There were just under one million unemployed workers.

On the 35th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the SPD leadership recalled Hitler's “megalomania” and “racist insanity,” as well as the cruelty of his crimes. On the anniversary of the liberation of Dachau concentration camp, Dieter Haack, federal minister for planning, construction, and urban development, declared:

Dachau, Auschwitz, and the other extermination sites are not something we . . . can deal with once and for all, that we can relegate to the annals of history as a closed chapter. We must not repress their memory, out of indolence or indifference. There is no way of writing *finis* to the past, of turning away from its burdens. Rather, we must learn from the past and must recognize our continuing responsibility. This we owe the victims of Nazism, their families, the survivors, and the men and women of the Resistance. It is our obligation to the victims to see to it that the dreadful events of the past are not repeated. That is the warning message of Dachau and the other extermination sites, addressed to each of us and to later generations. . . . To come to grips with the recent past is a decisive precondition for the continued development of democracy. At the same time, it is one of the determinants of the moral foundations and the ethical orientation of our political culture.

Extremism

Right-wing extremist tendencies, and neo-Nazi offenses, increased markedly in 1980. According to data supplied by the ministry of the interior early in 1981, a tentative total of 1,643 such offenses was recorded for the year. The total for earlier years had been 616 in 1977, 922 in 1978, and 1,483 in 1979. Within the 1980 total, violent acts numbered 113, as against 52 in 1978 and 97 in 1979. There were 75 right-wing extremist organizations at the end of 1980, with a total of about 19,800 members—2,500 more than a year previous. This increase was attributed to the activities of Gerhard Frey, publisher of the *Deutsche National-Zeitung* in Munich, who had succeeded in raising the membership of his groups—the National-Freiheitliche Rechte (National Libertarian Right Wing), the Deutsche Volkunion (German People's League), the Volksbewegung für Generalamnestie (Popular Movement for a General Amnesty), and the Initiative für Ausländer-Begrenzung (Initiative for Limiting Admission of Foreigners)—from 6,000 to 10,000.

A new phenomenon on the ultra-rightist scene was that some 600 of the 1,800 known militant neo-Nazis in the country had come to think of themselves as solitary fighters, maintaining more or less fluctuating contacts with the 22 known neo-Nazi groups. A growing tendency toward the use of violence among neo-Nazis was underscored by the increase in the number of weapons found in their possession. In 1979 seven kg. of explosives had been confiscated, together with 121 hand grenades, 13 automatics, 44 rifles, 118 handguns, and 24 other firearms. In 1980 more than 100 explosive devices were found. At the end of 1980, 32 persons were being detained on grounds of neo-Nazi acts of violence; a total of 56 individuals had been indicted for such offenses.

Critical observers of the German scene questioned the completeness of the official figures. According to their estimates, ultra-rightist groups numbered more than 100, with well over 20,000 members. In addition, it was pointed out, there were numerous hangers-on and sympathizers, who made the activities of the groups possible through monetary contributions, some of them quite substantial.

The most prominent neo-Nazi organizations were the Deutsche Aktionsgruppen (German Action Groups), the Volkssozialistische Bewegung Deutschlands

(People's Socialist Movement of Germany), the Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann (Hoffmann Military Sports Group), the Hilfsorganisation für nationale politische Gefangene und deren Angehörige (Organization to Aid National Political Prisoners and Their Families), the Deutsches Kulturwerk Europäischen Geistes (German Cultural Project in the European Spirit), the Deutsch-Völkische Gemeinschaft (German National Community), and the National-Freiheitliche Rechte (National Libertarian Right Wing)—the latter two led by Gerhard Frey, who also launched an organization to promote a general amnesty for all persons who had become guilty during the Nazi regime. In addition, there were numerous youth groups with neo-Nazi objectives, among them the Wiking-Jugend (Viking Youth), the Junge Nationaldemokraten (Young National Democrats), the Jugendbund Adler (Eagle Youth League), and the Bund Heimattreuer Jugend (League of Patriotic Youth).

Noted as the most dangerous right-wing extremist organization was the Deutsche Aktionsgruppen (German Action Groups), a federation of neo-Nazi elements from all parts of the country, led by Manfred Roeder. Roeder first appeared in public years ago as the leader of the Deutsche Bürgerinitiative (German Citizens' Initiative). In 1980 he and several members of his organization were arrested in connection with bombing and arson plots.

In Frankfurt the Volkssozialistische Bewegung Deutschlands (People's Socialist Movement of Germany), led by Friedhelm Busse, 51, bid for attention by staging a number of violent acts. In December one of its members, Frank Schubert, 23, shot and killed two Swiss border guards in the course of an attempt to smuggle weapons from Switzerland into West Germany, and then committed suicide. The group's aim was to re-establish a Nazi Reich. Several members were arrested, but the group continued its activities with heightened militancy.

Some current members of the People's Socialist Movement were previously involved with the Hoffmann Military Sports Group, a paramilitary neo-Nazi organization headquartered in Bavaria and led by Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, 42, who was sentenced in March to seven months detention, subject to probation, for mayhem. In January 1980 the Hoffmann Group was banned as subversive of the Constitution. However, activities continued after the official ban, it was learned. A young right-wing extremist, Gundolf Köhler, who had been connected with the Hoffmann Group, perpetrated a bomb attack at the Munich October Festival, in September, in which 13 persons, including Köhler himself, were killed and 219 injured.

"Military sports groups" in other parts of the country, unimpressed by the ban on the Hoffmann Group, went on with their agitation. In Dortmund, during the spring, eight members of the Wehrsportgruppe Höxter (Höxter Military Sports Group) were called to account for disseminating Nazi ideology, agitation against Jews, and possession of weapons and explosives. Three of them received prison terms ranging from 10 to 12 months, subject to probation; the other five were fined in amounts from DM 1,500 to DM 2,000.

The Organization to Aid National Political Prisoners, headquartered in Frankfurt and led by Henry (Heinrich) Beier, was evidently striving to become a nationwide umbrella organization of right-wing extremist groups. According to the office

for the defense of the federal constitution, virtually all neo-Nazi groups were represented in it. Officially, its functions were described as collecting donations for "national prisoners," helping with their defense, and aiding their families. Manfred Roeder and his family received over DM 170,000 in contributions from private donors.

Also prominent among neo-Nazi activists were Edgar Geiss, 50, and Erwin Schönborn, 65. Geiss mounted a campaign to discredit Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl* as a forgery and to deny or minimize the crimes of the Nazis. For promoting hatred of Jews, he was sentenced to a prison term of 15 months, but kept up his agitation nonetheless. Schönborn founded a Nationalsozialistische Demokratische Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP, National Socialist Democratic Workers Party) in Frankfurt. The authorities labeled him incorrigible, noting that since 1952 he had figured as founder or co-founder of more than 20 radical rightist organizations, most of which soon disappeared without a trace.

Ultra-rightist publications, in addition to the *Deutsche National-Zeitung*, included the *Deutsche Wochenzeitung*, *Deutsche Stimme*, *Nation Europa*, and *Mut*. Illegal sheets also circulated, such as *Unabhängige Nachrichten*, *Einigkeit für Recht und Freiheit*, *Wille und Weg*, and Gary Lauck's *NS-Kampfruf*. As for publications addressed to youth or students, the following were available: *Deutscher Hochschul-Anzeiger*, *Megaphon*, *Trend*, *Gäck*, *Junge Stimme*, *Der Trommler*, *Wir Selbst*, *Junges Forum*, and others.

As in former years, neo-Nazi propaganda was reinforced by a large number of books with neo-Nazi—i.e., pro-Nazi, anti-democratic, and anti-Jewish—contents, some by German authors, some by foreign ones. They were distributed by radical rightist publishers and mail order houses, along with German or foreign recordings of speeches by Nazi leaders or Nazi songs. Only in a few instances did law enforcement agencies see their way clear to ban such publications and records.

Another major cause for concern was the continued supply of illegally imported propaganda material from countries in Europe and overseas. Particularly active in this trade were the NSDAP/AO (NSDAP Foreign Organization) of Gary Lauck, a German-American in Nebraska; a group led by Georg P. Dietz, another German-American, in West Virginia; and Samisdat Publishers, in Toronto. Anti-Jewish pamphlets and stickers were the chief output of these sources. From government agencies in Bonn it was learned that contacts were being made with the governments of the countries of origin, in order to stop the dissemination and export of Nazi propaganda material.

During the year 1980 the courts passed 304 sentences for neo-Nazi offenses. Another 185 verdicts were not yet final. In addition, 1,128 neo-Nazi incidents were under investigation at the end of the year. The courts appeared to be dealing a little less leniently with neo-Nazis than in earlier years; they evidently had become determined to handle them more rigorously in view of increasing radical rightist activities and their political effects. Even so, in many cases judges still treated neo-Nazi defendants as harmless crackpots or pathetic dupes. Most defendants were

sentenced "subject to probation," in the hope that they would come to recognize the wrongness of their acts and would not repeat their offenses—even though reality had long ago shown most of them to be incorrigible fanatics.

In Hamburg fines and prison sentences ranging from four months to four years were imposed on several members of the militant Aktionsfront Nationaler Sozialisten (Action Front of National Socialists), who were found guilty of agitation and mayhem. Among those convicted were the group's leader, Michael Kühnen, 25, and his deputy, Christian Worch, 24. In Frankfurt, Henry Beier, 51, drew 18 months imprisonment and Wolfgang Koch, 49, drew 13 months for inciting racial hatred against Jews; they had produced and distributed a neo-Nazi, anti-Jewish brochure, *The Brown Battalion*. Also in Frankfurt, an NSDAP member, Ralf Platzdasch, 20, was sentenced to one year imprisonment, subject to probation, for neo-Nazi propaganda and anti-Jewish agitation; a 19-year-old co-defendant received a six-month sentence. In Detmold three former NPD members were sentenced to 18 months in prison, without probation, for attempted arson. Four members of the Wehrsportgruppe Winter (Winter Military Sports Group) in Krefeld were fined for agitation against Jews.

A trial was begun in Brunswick, in September, against six members of the neo-Nazi Braunschweiger Gruppe (Brunswick Group), which was led by Paul Otte, 56. According to the indictment, he and the others sought to reintroduce National Socialism into Germany. In Stuttgart nine members of the neo-Nazi Wehrsportgruppe Schlageter (Schlageter Military Sports Group) were indicted for plotting to take hostages, and planning bombing attacks and arms thefts. In Dortmund several members of a neo-Nazi "combat group" were arrested; they were suspected of illegal possession of arms and participation in armed robberies.

The ministry of interior maintained that existing laws were by and large adequate for combatting rightist radicalism. It took note of the fact, however, that certain gaps in the law needed to be filled. Three items were singled out as urgent: trivializing, denying, or glorifying Nazi crimes should become a categorically punishable offense; the import of Nazi propaganda material should be banned; and the dissemination of Nazi propaganda should be forbidden.

On the far left, extremist manifestations continued to dwindle. In March a bombing attack was perpetrated on the federal labor court in Kassel. In May five ultra-leftist German terrorists were arrested in Paris. In September a Swiss court in Winterthur sentenced a radical leftist German terrorist, Rolf Clemens Wagner, to lifetime imprisonment for attempted murder. In Berlin, during October, six left-wing extremists were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to 15 years for terrorist activities.

In the spring, IRA, the Irish terrorist organization, perpetrated several murder plots against members of the British NATO troops in West Germany. A West Berlin court during April imposed prison terms ranging from two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half years on six Palestinians who had planned a bombing attack in that city a year earlier. In September the German authorities deported two Iraqi diplomats,

members of the Iraqi embassy in East Berlin, after they were arrested in West Berlin while preparing a bombing attack. Their deportation was attributed to reasons of security and foreign policy.

In April Andreas Raak, 26, a German left-wing extremist, was arrested in Zurich as he was readying an attack on a passenger plane of El Al, the Israel airline. During August another German, Uwe Rabe, 32, who was suspected of complicity in the attempted plot, surrendered to the police in West Berlin.

In the opinion of Minister of the Interior Gerhart Baum, neither public order nor the stability of the Federal Republic was endangered by extremism at this time. He added, however, that certain extremist manifestations gave rise to concern. In this context, he cited small neo-Nazi groups, as well as the terroristic, radical leftist Rote-Armee-Fraktion (RAF, Red Army Faction). Concern was also warranted, he said, over violent tendencies among foreign minorities. The membership of foreign extremist organizations totalled over 100,000, of whom about 65,000 belonged to ultra-leftist groups and the rest to ultra-rightist ones. Just among the Turks, some 58,000 were reported to be extremists, about 29,000 of these being nationalists. In confrontations between foreign radicals, several persons were killed during the year.

Antisemitism

Because 1980 was the year with the most Nazi-type incidents since the end of World War II, anti-Jewish activities by ultra-rightist groups and individuals also attained a new peak.

As was to be expected, neo-Nazi agitators and publications, above all the *Deutsche National-Zeitung*, used developments in the Middle East as the basis for unrestrained anti-Jewish attacks. Menachem Begin figured as a welcome target, the prototype of the evil Jew. Other themes featured by neo-Nazi Jew-haters during 1980 were, as in former years, the trials of Nazi criminals, the "alleged" large-scale crimes of the Nazis, and German restitution payments to Nazi victims—especially the so-called final gesture of indemnification for Jewish victims in hardship cases, which the government had approved and which envisioned payments in the amount of DM 400 million.

Neo-Nazi daubers again desecrated a number of Jewish cemeteries in Schweinheim, Hannoversch-Münden, Munich, Bayreuth, Reichelsheim, Fürth, Emden, Giessen, Aschaffenburg, Cologne, Frankfurt, and Edesheim. Some Jewish communal institutions and memorial sites were also smeared with anti-Jewish slogans. "Jews—out!," "Don't buy from Jews," and "Death to Jews" were the legends most frequently seen on leaflets and stickers distributed and displayed in many places in the country. These manifestations of antisemitism came for the most part from Gary Lauck's NSDAP Foreign Organization, which set up organized distributor groups, consisting mostly of young members, in all parts of the Federal Republic.

A number of people were convicted of incitement to race hatred, justification of Nazi crimes against Jews, or defamation of Jews. Among them were a 36-year-old

mover in Frankfurt (four months detention, subject to probation and a DM 1,200 fine); a 34-year-old locksmith in the same city (four months detention, subject to probation, and a DM 2,000 fine); Josef Moritz, 45, a lawyer in West Berlin (six months detention, subject to probation, and a DM 3,000 fine); Manfred Heidenfelder, 37, a graphic designer in Frankfurt (eight months detention, subject to probation, and a DM 600 fine); Wolf Dieter Rothe, 41, a journalist in Frankfurt (one year detention, no probation); a 19-year-old apprentice in Frankfurt (eight months juvenile detention, subject to probation); a 20-year-old apprentice in Cologne (DM 900); and Volker Heidel, 26, a businessman in Lüneburg (ten months detention, no probation).

Notwithstanding numerous protests about anti-Jewish statements in the passion play staged in Oberammergau, the text in 1980, as in earlier years, underwent hardly any principle alterations. The only effect of these protests, and of the sensitivity of compromise-minded groups within the Church, was that the incriminatory passages were phrased less trenchantly. At the opening of the season, in May, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger of Munich, while conceding that a revision of the libretto would have been appropriate, called for understanding, characterizing the play as an event in reconciliation and penitence. The cross of Jesus as the symbol of a message of peace applied particularly to the relationship of Christians to the Jewish people, he said. He added that since the events of the Nazi past, the passion play text should be read and listened to with greater sensitivity; each single statement would have to be determined by the basic intent of the whole. On the other hand, the Cardinal warned that it was possible to stir up antisemitism by talking too much about it, and appealed to "our Jewish friends to cease their charges of antisemitism, which is quite alien to the historical origin and the spiritual message of the play." Passion plays, he said, did not aim to depict the guilt of others, but "to hold a mirror up to ourselves." The citizens of Oberammergau, who were responsible for the text and performance of the play, spoke more plainly: they declined to alter the text further, on the grounds that they meant to hold on to the biblical and historical truth and would not think of falsifying this truth in order to avoid the charge of hostility against the Jews. Hereafter, they would be put off neither by Jewish protests nor by a threatened Jewish boycott. The performances always sold out anyway, the indifferent citizens of Oberammergau confidently declared. The 1980 season was in fact a big financial success for the village. As before, most of the visitors were foreigners, among them many Britons and Americans. One performance was reserved entirely for U.S. soldiers stationed in West Germany, even though the U.S. department of defense had instructed the U.S. forces to forego any promotion of the play because of the anti-Jewish tendency of the text. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York felt called upon to issue a pamphlet, *Guidelines for the Oberammergau Passionsspiel and Other Passion Plays*, in order to counteract the negative effects of the play.

In Cologne, during August, several thousand Moslems conducted a demonstration as part of a rally of the Union Islamischer Studentenorganisationen (Union of

Islamic Student Organizations) against Israel, her policies, Zionism, and especially against the Jerusalem law passed by the Knesset. The demonstrators prayed in a downtown square for the annihilation of the State of Israel.

Foreign Relations

Dominant themes of West Germany's foreign policy in 1980 were the tensions between East and West; the effect of these tensions on collaboration with the U.S.; developments in the Middle East; the relationship between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic; and certain issues concerning cooperation within the European Economic Community (EEC).

The posture of the government vis-à-vis the problems of the Middle East was characterized by a desire to further the realization of the Palestinians' claims and to demonstrate general understanding of the Arabs. In this context, the question of the oil supply played a palpable, though usually unacknowledged, role. At the same time, the government sought to express its awareness of Germany's special responsibility for the welfare of Israel.

In February Iraqi foreign minister Sadoun Hammadi visited Bonn. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Genscher once more emphasized that there could be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinians were allowed to exercise their right to self-determination and to possess a homeland of their own. This was a precondition of peace, Genscher said, that could no more be relinquished than could the right of Israel and other states in the region to live within recognized, secure boundaries. Apropos of attacks on Israel made by Hammadi, Genscher commented that the federal government was aware of the sufferings of the Arab people as well as of those of the Israelis. In the struggle for a just peace, Bonn felt that its task was to arouse understanding for the interests and goals of all of the parties to the conflict, Genscher said. The government would not have taken on this task, he continued, if it had not been convinced that all nations concerned wanted peace, and that they would show respect for each other.

In April a functionary of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), Khalid al-Hassan, met in Bonn with German politicians for talks which were designated as unofficial. In this context, the government stressed that according diplomatic upgrading of the PLO was out of the question as long as that organization refused to recognize Israel's existence. Several SPD deputies, led by the vice president of the Bundestag, Annemarie Renger, declared that talks with PLO representatives would serve a purpose only if they prompted the Palestinians to distance themselves from terrorism and from the goal of Israel's destruction. SPD chief Willy Brandt, on the other hand, emphasized that his party favored contacts with the PLO, because the PLO was an important party to the Middle East conflict. In his opinion, Yasir Arafat and a considerable part of the PLO leadership were seeking a settlement that would serve Israel's interests as well as those of the Palestinians.

The Venice resolution on the Middle East, issued by EEC, sparked a fight between the parties. Chancellor Schmidt said the declaration represented a carefully balanced position and would prove helpful in the quest for peace. The Israelis could feel sure, he asserted, that their European friends understood their concerns. Foreign Minister Genscher, too, viewed the Venice Resolution as a suitable proposal for reconciling Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. To the Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (Central Council of Jews in Germany), Genscher gave assurances that the government would show itself aware of its historic responsibility at every step in Middle East policies. Replying to criticism of the Venice Resolution by the Zionist Organization of Germany, the foreign minister underscored that by its actions in the past, the government had again and again proved its readiness to take Israel's well-founded concerns into account in framing its policies. This attitude would not change in the future, he promised.

Bonn's abstention from voting in the UN, during July, on a resolution demanding Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied territories and asserting the right of Palestinians to found a state of their own ran into criticism, particularly among the political opposition in Bonn. That the government had not managed to vote with the U.S. against this scandalous resolution was rightly resented by Israel, the critics declared. This failure, they added, was strengthening the impression that the government was distancing itself from the Camp David agreements.

Bavarian prime minister Franz Josef Strauss, the opposition's unsuccessful candidate for the office of chancellor, declared after visiting Egypt and Israel that it was essential to encourage those forces in the Israeli and the Arab camps which could contribute to a peaceful compromise. He thought the differences between Egypt and Israel were by no means unbridgeable. Both Jerusalem and Cairo, he said, were expecting the Europeans to support the solution outlined at Camp David—the only one that might make durable peace in the Middle East possible within a foreseeable length of time and would entail no risk of new warlike confrontations. As to the West Bank problem, Strauss held that the region must become neither a part of Israel nor a staging area for Israel's destruction. An independent Palestinian state with military forces of its own could not be reconciled with Israel's security interests, Strauss believed.

Relations with Israel

Despite reassuring statements from both sides, the political climate between the Federal Republic and Israel continued to worsen in 1980. Many German politicians turned an increasingly critical gaze on Israeli government policies, condemning them as obstacles to peace. This disapproving posture was also adopted by a large majority of the mass media, which no longer had a good word for Prime Minister Begin's policies. It was stated that an early change of government in Israel was a necessary precondition for further progress toward a peaceful resolution of the

Middle Eastern conflict. A visit to Bonn by the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, in November, failed to bridge the differences of opinion, but served as an occasion for a candid exchange of views. Shamir cautioned his German hosts against further Middle East initiatives by EEC, and resolutely opposed any steps that might lead to further upgrading of the PLO's status. Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, for their part, took the occasion to underscore that Bonn and its partners in EEC viewed Israel's right to exist and the Palestinians' right to self-determination as equivalent factors, and considered Camp David agreements as merely a first step toward a general peace settlement. They added that Israel's policy of *fais accomplis* was unacceptable. However, Genscher asserted anew that the Federal Republic would remain a reliable friend of Israel and would continue to champion her interests within EEC.

Many Israeli political representatives visited West Germany in 1980, and many German politicians traveled to Israel. A delegation of Knesset deputies, led by the president of the Knesset, Yitzhak Berman, came to the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The visitors met with German politicians and Jewish representatives, and visited the former Dachau concentration camp. On the occasion of a visit by a delegation of the religious-national workers' organization of Israel, Robert Blüm, a CDU politician, emphasized that a principle of foreign policy forbade Bonn to abandon its solidarity with Israel for the sake of obtaining oil. The chairman of Israel's Independent Liberals, Moshe Kol, spent ten days in West Germany. Jerusalem's mayor Teddy Kollek delivered public addresses in several cities, including West Berlin, outlining Israel's situation and seeking support for an Arab health center planned for East Jerusalem.

Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin received a delegation of the West Berlin House of Deputies. Other German visitors included the prime minister of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau; the deputy prime minister of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, Otto Meyer; Burkhard Hirsch, leading FDP politician; Bavaria's prime minister, Franz Josef Strauss; CDU politician Werner Marx; and several SPD politicians.

CDU politician Erik Blumenfeld, president of the Deutsch-Israelische Gesellschaft (German-Israeli Society), was made an honorary fellow of Ben Gurion University in Beersheba. In November the Society, in concert with its sister organization in Israel, the Israeli-German Society, conducted a conference which analyzed all aspects of the relationship between Germany and Israel.

The German Max Planck Society and the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot could look back in 1980 on a 20-year tradition of scientific collaboration. The West Berlin Technological University and Ben Gurion University concluded an agreement for intensifying their joint efforts in the field of ecological technology. The German minister for education and science, Jürgen Schmude, announced in Bonn the endowment of a chair of mathematics at the Einstein Institute of the Hebrew University. Simultaneously in Jerusalem, the minister for research and technology, Volker Hauff, presented the endowment document for the chair, which was being financed

with a German subsidy totaling DM 750,000. He also presented a DM 200,000 subvention for a chair of modern German history at the Hebrew University. In Tel Aviv, Minister Hauff handed over a DM 500,000 donation to the Institute of German Culture, and at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot presented an electron microscope as a gift.

German-Israeli trade continued to grow during 1980. Exports of Israeli goods to West Germany were estimated at the year's end to come to approximately \$600 million. As in earlier years, Israeli companies were represented at various international trade fairs in West Germany.

A "concert of peace," in honor of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, was performed in Bonn before 400 guests, among them the Israeli and the Egyptian ambassadors. The Israeli violinist Pinchas Zukerman and the American pianist Mark Neikrug played works by Schubert and Beethoven. The Habimah Theater visited Stuttgart and Düsseldorf, performing Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* and Ansky's *The Dybbuk*. The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra gave concerts in West Germany. The Young People's Wind Instrument Orchestra of Akko performed in Recklinghausen. In Munich a week of Israeli culture was held during October.

Cologne concluded a partnership agreement with Tel Aviv-Yaffo. Frankfurt and Tel Aviv signed a friendship agreement. The Frankfurt city government also approved the financing of an international youth center in Tel Aviv, in the amount of DM 1.5 million. Wiesbaden decided to set up a partnership with Kfar Saba. The government of the state of Baden-Württemberg appropriated a subsidy of DM 15,000 for the Fritz Bloch Synagogue in Haifa, named after the late rabbi of the Jewish communities in Württemberg.

For his special efforts on behalf of the State of Israel, Walter Hesselbach, the German banker and economics expert, received the Golda Meir Award of the Israeli government. For his efforts in organizing youth and cultural exchanges between West Berlin and Israel, Siegmund Gross of Israel received the Federal Republic's Cross of Merit, first class. Another Israeli, Joschua Gerhardt Aberbach, was given the same decoration in recognition of his contribution in the area of legal aid between the two countries. The Yad Vashem medal "Righteous Among the Peoples" went to the following Germans for aiding Jews persecuted in the Nazi era: Wolfgang Gaebler and his late mother, Erhard Oewerdieck (posthumous), Charlotte Oewerdieck, Otto Noerenberg (posthumous), Gertrud Noerenberg (posthumous), Edith Noerenberg, Ellen Latte, Elfriede Most (posthumous), Grete Most (posthumous), Viktoria Kolzer (posthumous), Hedwig Hafner, Otto Hafner, Georg Hammer (posthumous), Gertrud Hammer, Frieda Müller (posthumous), Mathias Müller (posthumous), Eva de Lattré (posthumous), Johannes de Lattré (posthumous), Else Rouge, Gertrud Steinl, and Rudolf Bertram (posthumous). Vojislav Stefanovic received the honorary testimonial of Yad Vashem.

Restitution

On October 14, 1980 the government's guidelines for compensation of hardships cases, within the framework of indemnification for Jewish victims of Nazism, went into effect. The guidelines for disbursements to Jews persecuted under the Nazi regime read as follows:

In view of the fact that there still are Jewish victims who have suffered damage to their health as a result of forcible measures of the National Socialists and who live in distress, but who for formal reasons cannot receive indemnification benefits, the federal government, in accordance with the resolution of the German Bundestag dated December 19, 1979, has adopted the following guidelines:

Section 1. Of the monies provided for final payments to compensate hardships in individual cases, to a maximum of DM 400 million, benefits within the amounts specified may only be paid directly to Jewish victims, as defined in Section 1 of the Bundesentschädigungsgesetz (BEG, Federal Indemnification Law), who as a result of forcible measures of the National Socialists, as defined in Section 2, BEG, have suffered substantial damage to their health and who are living in especial distress, but who for formal reasons cannot receive indemnification benefits, because they were unable to observe application deadlines or to comply with provisions of the BEG or the BEG Schlussgesetz (BEG-SG, BEG Final Law) concerning status-determining dates or residence requirements.

Section 2. A benefit will be paid only if the persecution victim meets the requirements of Sections 4, 150, and 160, BEG, or of Article V, No. 1, Paragraph 4, BEG-SG. For this purpose, it is only necessary that the domicile and residence criteria are met as of the date of application. Article V, No. 1, Paragraph 5, BEG-SG, and Section 238a, BEG, are to be applied accordingly.

Section 3. There is no legal claim to the benefit. It will be paid only upon application.

Section 4. The benefit consists of a capital payment in amounts up to DM 5,000.

Section 5. In the presence of circumstances defined in Sections 6 or 7, BEG, the benefit is to be denied or repayment demanded.

Section 6. Heirs of persecution victims will not be considered.

Section 7. Up to five per cent of the available monies may be used as subsidies to maintain institutions that serve the care of persecution victims, as defined in Section 1, BEG.

Section 8. The monies will be put at the disposal of the Central Council of Jews in Germany. Their distribution will be handled by the Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, in accordance with these guidelines. To finance necessary administrative expenses, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany may use up to two per cent, and the Central Council of Jews in Germany up to one per cent, of the total monies made available by the federal government.

Section 9. The Federal Court of Accounts has the right to require information about the use of the monies at any time. It also has the right to audit on location the proper use of the monies. The Central Council of Jews in Germany will submit an accounting of the use of the monies at the end of each calendar year.

At the same time, the ministry of finance issued guidelines prescribing the procedure for applications. They read:

Applications for the granting of a benefit, in accordance with the above guidelines of the federal government on the disbursement of monies to compensate hardships in individual cases, within the framework of restitution, may be filed (1) by applicants having a legal residence or permanent domicile in the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin: at the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Fischerstrasse 49, 4000 Düsseldorf 30; (2) by applicants with a legal residence or permanent domicile outside the Federal Republic of Germany: at the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Grüneburgweg 119, 6000 Frankfurt am Main.

An additional DM 100 million was to be disbursed to non-Jewish persecution victims, in a procedure analogous to the "final gesture." Implementation rules for this measure had not yet been issued at the end of 1980.

Nazi Trials

The juridical winding-up of Nazi crimes continued, but the task of establishing proof became more complicated with each passing year. When new evidence was received, it was sent to the central office for the investigation of Nazi crimes, in Ludwigsburg. That agency initiated 152 new investigations against Nazi suspects during 1980, about as many as in the previous year. Suspects in proceedings not yet completed were estimated by the central office to number about 2,000.

As of the end of the year, ten trials, involving 22 defendants, were in process in West German courts. Altogether, investigations involving 86,650 individuals have been started to date by the central office, but fewer than one-half of the suspects have been apprehended. Approximately 6,450 had been sentenced, about 160 of them to lifetime imprisonment, and some 6,170 to limited terms; 114 were fined.

Cologne. In February Kurt Lischka was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, Herbert Hagen to 12 years, and Ernst Heinrichsohn to six years for abetting in the murder of 10,000 French Jews. Heinrichsohn was released after DM 200,000 bail was posted by the citizens of Bürgstadt, where he had been mayor for many years after the war. Also in February, Martin Patz was sentenced to nine years imprisonment and Karl Mising to four-and-a-half years for having ordered the shooting of 250 Polish prisoners. In a reopened proceeding, in October, Walter Knop was sentenced to five years imprisonment for abetting the murder of concentration camp inmates; in the original trial, in 1979, the sentence had been nine years.

Hagen. In February former SS members Siert Bruins and August Neuhäuser were sentenced to prison terms of seven and eight years, respectively, for shooting two Dutch Jews.

Stade. In February former SS sergeant Erich Scharfetter was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of 18 Jews in concentration camps in Estonia.

Aschaffenburg. In November two former members of the Auschwitz command, Hans Olejak and Ewald Pansegrau, were acquitted of murdering inmates of the Jaworzno sub-camp. The court ruled that the acquitted defendants were to be compensated for the time they had spent in prison. The prosecutor's office had demanded lifetime imprisonment.

Munich. In December former SS lieutenant colonel Kurt Christmann was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for abetting the murder of at least 60 persons, predominantly Jews, in southern Russia.

Hanover. In June former SS members Alfred Grams and Friedrich-Wilhelm Rex went on trial for murdering concentration camp inmates.

Hamburg. In August former SS and police members Ernst Benesch, Walter Stegemann, and Ludwig Schröder went on trial for abetting the murder of Jews in Galicia. Their co-defendant, Friedrich Bräuer, died shortly before the proceedings opened. Another co-defendant, Rudolf Brand, committed suicide shortly before the trial began. In October the trial of former SS captain Karl Essig, who was accused of murdering a Polish prisoner, began. Essig was acquitted in February 1981 because of lack of proof.

Kiel. In November former SS officer and Nazi expert on the Jews in Belgium, Kurt Asche, went on trial for abetting the murder of tens of thousands of Belgian and French Jews. A co-defendant, Ernst B. Ehlers, committed suicide a few weeks before the trial opened. Another co-defendant, Konstantin Canaris, was found unfit to stand trial because of illness.

Düsseldorf. In November the proceedings against the nine remaining defendants in the Majdanek mass murder trial entered its sixth year. It was the longest trial in the history of the Federal Republic. The court had gone on nearly 30 journeys abroad to hear witnesses. To date, the case had cost nearly DM 20 million.

In June in Düsseldorf, former SS technical sergeant Heinz-Günther Wisner was arrested on suspicion of having murdered concentration camp inmates. Slightly earlier, in Fulda, a 70-year-old former *Kapo* of the Rottleberode concentration camp was arrested on suspicion of murdering 17 Jewish fellow inmates. In Dortmund, at the same time, a former member of the police was arrested on suspicion of the murder of Jewish and non-Jewish Russian civilians.

The Bundesgerichtshof (federal supreme court) in Karlsruhe vacated the acquittals in the trial of Wilhelm Westerheide and Johanne Zelle, who had been called to account, in Bielefeld in 1979, for participating in the murder of more than 2,000 Jews; a new trial was ordered. The same court upheld the life sentence of a former SS member, Wilhelm Heinen, who in 1978, in Saarbrücken, had been sentenced for murdering Jews.

In October former SS officer Gustav Adolf Wagner, deputy commander of the Sobibor concentration camp, whom Brazilian courts had refused to extradite to West Germany, committed suicide in Brazil.

The supreme restitution court in West Berlin held that new negotiations might be entered concerning repayment to the Federal Republic of a DM 550,000 indemnity by the Dutch millionaire and war criminal Pieter Menten. Menten had claimed

that he aided persecuted Jews during the war in Poland, and that the Germans had retaliated by confiscating the contents of his home in Lwów, including a number of art treasures. For this alleged loss, the West German government had paid him the indemnity in 1965.

In 1980 more than 816,000 persons visited the memorial at the former Dachau concentration camp in Bavaria. This set a record; in 1975 there had been only 452,000. As in previous years, most of the visitors came from abroad. Among the Germans who came, school classes and youth groups accounted for a large percentage of the total.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Demography

On January 1, 1980 the 66 local Jewish communities in the Federal Republic and West Berlin had 27,768 members—13,306 females and 14,462 males. One year later the total number of registered members was 28,173, with 13,633 females and 14,540 males. Their average age was 45.2 years. In 1980, 1,115 immigrants and 330 emigrants were recorded, together with 95 births and 456 deaths. In addition, 37 persons converted to the Jewish faith.

The largest communities as of January 1, 1981 were West Berlin, with 6,530 members; Frankfurt, with 4,897; Munich, with 3,920; Düsseldorf, with 1,694; Hamburg, with 1,416; and Cologne, with 1,262.

Communal Activities

During 1980 the Central Council of Jews in Germany, the representative political organization of the Jewish communities, repeatedly gave public expression to its deep concern over the Middle East policy of West Germany and EEC. The Central Council called on the government to stand by its refusal to negotiate with the PLO as long as the PLO refused to acknowledge Israel's right to exist. Another focal point of the Central Council's internal deliberations and conversations with German politicians was the growth of neo-Nazi manifestations in the country. Bonn politicians conceded that the latest developments might well cause apprehension and insecurity in the Jewish communities, but gave assurances that democratically-minded government agencies were determined to fight extremism with all possible means.

The Central Council, in collaboration with the Union of Teachers and Scientists, prepared a paper containing recommendations for planning and shaping study units about the Nazi epoch. The recommendations, including references to available texts, films, and sound recordings, were distributed to school administrators and educational organizations.

The president of the Berlin Jewish community, Heinz Galinski, called on government agencies to put a stop to the unchecked importation of right-wing extremist propaganda, particularly from the United States, Canada, and Denmark. He turned a critical eye on the "often timid use of penalties" against right-wing extremists, and demanded that gaps in the existing laws for fighting extremism be filled. It was beyond doubt that certain segments of the younger generation in West Germany were susceptible to right-wing extremism, he said.

When a Paris synagogue was bombed in October, Galinski called the event a challenge to the whole EEC. The members of EEC, he said, had repeatedly commented on the central issues of Jewish existence, without having been asked, and without possessing the requisite qualifications, when they might have been busy protecting the safety of their Jewish citizens and restraining right-wing extremists and antisemites.

The anniversaries of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps and of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising afforded opportunities for special events in the communities. The Berlin community agreed to share the costs of a "Berlin Park" in a new quarter of Tel Aviv. The Jewish community in Bonn celebrated its 800th anniversary in September; participants included 114 persons from foreign countries who had been members of the community before 1933. In November the Jewish community in Cologne received a visit from the prime minister of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau. The Jewish community in Neustadt acquired a new rabbi—Meir M. Ydit. In the West Berlin community, Ernst M. Stein took office as rabbi. The Lübeck synagogue observed its 100th anniversary. In Würzburg, on a building that had once housed a Jewish teachers' seminary, a plaque in memory of the "Würzburg Rav," Rabbi Seligmann Baer Bamberger, was unveiled.

The Central Welfare Agency of Jews in Germany and the West Berlin Jewish community called on community members to aid the victims of a catastrophic earthquake in southern Italy. Keren Hayesod appealed to the members of the Jewish communities to give convincing proof of their solidarity with Israel. Among the guests at Keren Hayesod events were Israel's minister of the interior, Josef Burg, the minister of labor and social affairs, Israel Katz, and former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin. A special undertaking by Keren Hayesod Germany was Project Renewal in Beersheba, involving rehabilitation of the city's Dalet quarter. Shimon Sharon, Israeli expert on finance and economics, early in 1980 became director of Keren Kayemet Le' Yisrael in Germany. The German Federation of WIZO marked its 20th year. The German Section of Magen David Adom observed the 50th anniversary of the organization's founding. In West Berlin a local chapter of the German Society to Further the Israel Cancer Association was founded.

During the summer it became known that increasing numbers of Soviet Jewish emigrants with forged identity papers had lately arrived in West Berlin from Israel and had received government aid for settlement on the strength of these spurious documents. According to the false papers, the persons in question had come directly from the Soviet Union. Legal proceedings were initiated against more than 300

individuals; numerous arrest warrants were issued, and a number of persons were convicted of illegal immigration, forgery of documents, and improperly obtaining social assistance. The West Berlin Senate, with the agreement of the Jewish community, issued a decree in the fall barring further settlement of Soviet Jewish immigrants. Similar problems, though on a smaller scale, arose in other parts of the country. According to the German authorities, two international forgery rings were active in the false documents business. For the future, the authorities threatened to deport illegal immigrants. The Jewish communities and their representative agencies, the Central Welfare Agency among them, said they would continue to insist on the right of Jews to settle anywhere, and deliberated about ways of furthering the integration of East European immigrants within the limits of legal possibilities.

Youth

The Bund Jüdischer Jugend (BJJ, Jewish Youth League) sought to promote cooperation among Jewish youth through a series of seminars, workshops, and other events. The topics of some of these meetings were "Religious Problems of Young Jews Today"; "The Jewish Press"; "Jewry in Music"; "Judaism and Islam"; "Tradition and the Present in Judaism"; and "Jewish Immigration From East European Countries." The Jewish Youth League also sought to strengthen contacts and collaboration with the younger Jewish generation in the German-speaking neighboring countries.

The Bundesverband Jüdischer Studenten in Deutschland (BJSD, Federal League of Jewish Students in Germany), which had several hundred active members, conducted a seminar on the situation of Jews in Germany, attended by 120 students. A resolution was passed protesting delays in the trials of Nazi criminals, and demanding special training for teachers on the subjects of Nazism and antisemitism. In August BJSD, in collaboration with the Swiss Association of Jewish Students and the Association of Jewish Students in Austria, conducted a leader-trainership seminar in Jerusalem designed to familiarize Jewish students from the German-speaking countries with Jewish youth work in Israel and to deepen their knowledge of Judaism and Israel.

During November, in Hamburg, the Central Council of Jews in Germany held its fourth youth and cultural rally. The overall theme was "Only a Memory? East European Jews and Ourselves." Among the participants were Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of Rumania, and Marian Fuks of Warsaw.

Christian-Jewish Cooperation

The persecution and annihilation of the Jews in Nazi Germany and the role played by the Roman Catholic church in those days was one of the major themes of the 86th German Catholic congress, held in West Berlin in June. At a forum titled "To Live with the Guilt of the Fathers," the German theologian Karl Lehmann said

that Christians must strive to do more than come to grips with the past. After guilt and atonement, there must be a true change of heart and reconciliation in the biblical sense, he said. The political scientist Alfred Grosser of Paris reproached the Catholic church in plain language for its failures, particularly its silence during the critical early years of Nazism. The Catholic church should assume collective responsibility for what happened, Grosser maintained. During the Catholic rally, nine silent penitential processions took place, each beginning at the site of a crime or of an episode of martyrdom and ending with a service in a church. One of the places of martyrdom was the former synagogue on Fasanenstrasse. The procession starting at this site was joined in by both Jews and Christians. Jewish spokesmen taking part in the events of the Catholic rally, as discussants or lecturers, included the chairman of the Central Council's board of directors, Werner Nachmann, and the former Israeli ambassador in Bonn, Asher Ben Natan.

In the course of his visit to Germany in November, Pope John Paul II received representatives of German Jewry, as well as Gertrud Luckner, a Catholic woman who had aided many persecuted Jews in the days of the Nazi Reich and since the war had indefatigably championed Christian-Jewish reconciliation and understanding. In an address, the Pope emphasized that the brotherly relations between Jews and Catholics in Germany, seen against the somber background of the persecution and attempted extermination of Jewry, had a very special value.

The synod of the Protestant church in the state of Rhineland early in the year agreed on a paper about the renewal of the relationship between Christians and Jews. In this document the synod accepted its share of responsibility for the Holocaust and affirmed its commitment to the Old Testament as a common basis of faith and action for Jews and Christians. The synod also voiced its conviction that the Church could not fulfill its witness to the Jewish people in the same way as its mission to other peoples. The paper of the Rhineland synod was criticized by other Protestant theologians in Germany for its alleged methodological and substantive confusion. The critics also took exception to the expressed readiness to abandon Christian missionizing among Jews. These differences prevented a general positive change in the Protestant attitude toward Jews.

Possibilities of Christian-Jewish cooperation were jointly explored in the fall by Jewish spokesmen, representatives of the German Coordinating Council of the Societies for Christian-Jewish Cooperation, and members of the Task Force on the Church and Jewry of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. It was agreed that transmission of an objective image of Judaism as early as the elementary school grades would be an important contribution toward drying up one of the sources of neo-Nazism. In connection with Brotherhood Week 1980, the German Coordinating Council awarded its Buber-Rosenzweig Medal to Eugen Kogon, a former inmate of a Nazi concentration camp and the author of *The SS State* and other books on Nazism. In the fall the Coordinating Council presented the same medal to Gertrud Luckner, on her 80th birthday.

In June a group of young leaders of American Jewry visited West Germany. The sponsors of this project, designed to contribute to better understanding between the

Federal Republic and American Jews, were the American Jewish Committee and the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

In memory of the former Jewish community of Worms, a gathering was held in that city in November, with the participation of about 60 former Jewish residents now living in the U.S., Israel, Australia, and Japan. In December, also in Worms, a cornerstone was laid for the rebuilding of the former Rashi House of Study, demolished about ten years ago after having been severely damaged in the war. The new building was to house a Jewish museum, among other things. In November, in the city of Floss in Lower Bavaria, the synagogue—originally built in 1817, destroyed in 1939, and restored between 1972 and 1980—was opened to the public as a museum building. At Freudental in Württemberg, communal and county authorities decided to restore the local synagogue, dating from 1753. The city of Frankfurt adopted plans for creating a museum of Jewish history, to be opened late in 1982. Stones or plaques commemorating former Jewish fellow citizens, Nazi victims, or destroyed synagogues were unveiled in Schwäbisch Gmünd, Recklinghausen, Weilerswist, Duderstadt, Hoppstädten, Hamelin, Oppenheim, Bad Hersfeld, and Paderborn. The city of Pforzheim honored a former Jewish resident, Arthur Emsheimer, a jurist and journalist now living in Switzerland, by awarding him the Great Service Cross of West Germany's Order of Merit. At the University of Bonn, a plaque commemorating the Jewish mathematician Felix Hausdorff was unveiled. In October four cities in the state of Baden-Württemberg—Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Heidelberg, and Freiburg—devoted public commemorative hours to the 40th anniversary of the deportation of some 6,000 Badensian Jews to camps in France, from which they were later transported to extermination camps. In Hamburg during April, municipal agencies and organizations of Nazi victims commemorated the murder of 20 Jewish children by the SS, in a Hamburg school, which on this occasion was renamed Janusz Korczak School.

In the Old Synagogue in Essen, now a city-owned building, a permanent exhibition about the persecution of Jews and resistance to the Nazis was opened. Participants in a seminar on Israel, held at a high school in Erftstadt-Liblar, were awarded the Carl Schurz Prize in recognition of their efforts to promote better understanding between Germans and Israelis.

The 1980 Moses Mendelssohn Prize, sponsored by the West Berlin Senate, went to a German legal scholar, Barbara Just-Dahlmann, in appreciation of her efforts on behalf of German-Jewish reconciliation and her contribution to the prosecution of Nazi criminals. For having aided persecuted Jews under the Nazi Reich, Eva Schenck, 77, and Katharina Kluge, 82, were awarded the Service Cross of the Federal Republic's Order of Merit.

Publications

Among the spate of new books issued by German publishers in 1980 were the following dealing with contemporary history: Karl Corino, editor, *Intellektuelle im Bann des Nationalsozialismus* ("Intellectuals Under the Spell of Nazism");

Hoffmann und Campe); Norbert Rei, *Nationalsozialistische Eroberung der Provinz-
 presse: Studien zur publizistischen Gleichschaltung und Selbstanpassung in Bayern*
 ("Nazi Conquest of the Provincial Press: Studies of Publicistic Coordination and
 Self-adjustment in Bavaria"; Deutsche Verlagsanstalt); Christoph Klessmann and
 Falk Pingel, editors, *Gegner der Nationalsozialismus: Wissenschaftler und Wider-
 standskämpfer auf der Suche nach historischer Wirklichkeit* ("Opponents of Nazi-
 zism: Scholars and Resistance Fighters in Search of Historical Reality"; Campus);
 Heiner Lichtenstein, *Warum Auschwitz nicht bombardiert wurde* ("Why Auschwitz
 Was Not Bombed"; Bund); Helmut Krausnick and Hans Heinrich Wilhelm, *Die
 Truppe des Weltanschauungskrieges: Die Einsatzgruppen der Sicherheitspolizei und
 des SD 1938–1942* ("The Troops of the War of Opposing Philosophies: The Com-
 mandos of the Security Police and the Security Service, 1938–1942"; Deutsche
 Verlagsanstalt); Werner Maser, *Adolf Hitler: Das Ende der Führer-Legende* ("Adolf
 Hitler: The End of the Führer Legend"; Econ); Klaus Hildebrand, *Das Dritte Reich*
 ("The Third Reich"; Oldenbourg); Bernd Burkhardt, *Eine Stadt wird braun: Die
 nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung in der Provinz* ("A City Turns Brown: The
 Nazi Seizure of Power in the Provinces"; Hoffmann und Campe); Dieter Albrecht,
 editor, *Der Notenwechsel zwischen dem Heiligen Stuhl und der deutschen Reichs-
 regierung—Band III: Der Notenwechsel und die Demarchen des Nuntius Orsenigo
 1933–1945* ("The Exchange of Notes Between the Holy See and the Government
 of the German Reich—Volume III: The Exchange of Notes and the Demarches
 of Nuncio Orsenigo, 1933–1945"; Grünewald); Joseph Borkin, *Die unheilige Allianz
 der IG Farben: Eine Interessengemeinschaft im Dritten Reich* ("The Unholy Alli-
 ance of IG Farben: A Cartel in the Third Reich"; Campus); Ronald M. Smelser,
*Das Sudetenproblem und das Dritte Reich 1933–38: Von der Volkstumspolitik zur
 nationalsozialistischen Aussenpolitik* ("The Sudeten Problem and the Third Reich:
 From Nationality Policy to Nazi Foreign Policy"; Oldenbourg); Reinhard Mann,
 editor, *Die Nationalsozialisten: Analysen faschistischer Bewegungen* ("The Nazis:
 Analyses of Fascist Movements"; Klett-Cotta); Gerhard Hirschfeld and Lothar
 Kettenacker, editors, *Der "Führerstaat": Mythos und Realität—Studien zur Struk-
 tur und Politik des Dritten Reiches* ("The 'Führer State': Myth and Reality—Studies
 in the Structure and Politics of the Third Reich"; Klett-Cotta); Günther Bernd
 Ginzel, editor, *Auschwitz als Herausforderung für Juden und Christen: Ein Arbeits-
 und Dokumentenbuch* ("Auschwitz as a Challenge to Jews and Christians: A Work-
 book and Documentation"; Schneider); Lieselotte Maas, *Handbuch der deutschen
 Exilpresse 1933–1945—Band 3: Nachträge, Register, Anhang* ("Handbook of the
 Exiled German Press, 1933–1945—Volume III: Addenda, Indexes, Appendix";
 Hanser); Alan D. Beyerchen, *Wissenschaftler unter Hitler: Physiker im Dritten
 Reich* ("Scientists Under Hitler: Physicists in the Third Reich"; Kiepenheuer und
 Witsch); Heinz Lauber, *Judenpogrom—"Reichskristallnacht" November 1938 in
 Grossdeutschland: Daten, Fakten, Dokumente, Quellentexte, Thesen und Bewertung-
 en* ("Pogrom—The 'Reich Crystal Night' of November 1938 in Greater Germany:
 Data, Facts, Documents, Sources, Theses, and Evaluations"; Bleicher); Kurt Preis,

München unterm Hakenkreuz—Die Hauptstadt der Bewegung: Zwischen Pracht und Trümmern ("Munich Under the Swastika—The Capital of the Movement: Between Splendor and Ruins"; Ehrenwirth); Klaus Gotto and Konrad Repgen, editors, *Kirche, Katholiken und Nationalsozialismus* ("The Church, the Catholics and Nazism"; Grünewald); Diemut Majer, *Fremdvölkische im Dritten Reich* ("Aliens in the Third Reich"; Boldt); Renate Fricke-Finkelnburg, editor, *Nationalsozialismus und Schule: Amtliche Erlasse und Richtlinien 1933–1945* ("Nazism and the School: Official Decrees and Guidelines, 1933–1945"; Leske); Werner Rings, *Leben mit dem Feind: Anpassung und Widerstand in Hitlers Europa 1933–1945* ("Living With the Enemy: Adjustment and Resistance in Hitler's Europe, 1933–1945"; Kindler); Hans-Dieter Bamberg, *Gefährdung unserer Demokratie von rechts: Die Feinde in Gesellschaft und Staat* ("Danger to Our Democracy From the Right: Its Enemies in the Society and the Government"; Fackelträger).

Judaism and religion were dealt with in the following books, among others: Leonore Siegele-Wenschkewitz, *Neutestamentliche Wissenschaft vor der Judenfrage: Gerhard Kittels theologische Arbeit im Wandel deutscher Geschichte* ("New Testament Scholarship Faces the Jewish Question: Gerhard Kittel's Theological Work Amid the Changes of German History"; Kaiser); Bertold Klappert, *Israel und die Kirche: Erwägungen zur Israellehre Karl Barths* ("Israel and the Church: Reflections on Karl Barth's Teachings About Israel"; Kaiser); Bertold Klappert and Helmut Starck, editors: *Umkehr und Erneuerung—Erläuterungen zum Synodalbeschluss der rheinischen Landeskirche 1980: Zur Erneuerung des Verhältnisses von Christen und Juden* ("Turning Back and Renewal—Comments on the Synodal Resolution of the Rhineland Church, 1980: Toward a Renewal of the Relationship of Christians and Jews"; Kaiser); Walter Strolz, *Du gibst weiten Raum meinen Schriften: Lebensmut aus der Bibel* ("You Give My Writings Wide Room: Courage for Living in the Bible"; Herder); Hans-Joachim Schoeps, *Jüdische Geisteswelt* ("The Spiritual World of the Jews"; Fourier); Alex Bein, *Die Judenfrage: Biographie eines Weltproblems* ("The Jewish Question: Biography of a World Problem"; Deutsche Verlagsanstalt); Elie Kedourie, editor, *Die jüdische Welt: Offenbarung, Prophezie und Geschichte* ("The Jewish World: Revelation, Prophecy and History"; Fischer); Pinchas Paul Grünewald, *Im ewigen Kreis: Zum jüdischen Kalenderjahr* ("In the Eternal Cycle: On the Jewish Calendar Year"; Lang); Francis Rosenstiel and Shlomo Giora Shoham, *Der Sieg des Opfers: Jüdische Anfragen—Probleme jüdischer Identität* ("Victory of the Victim: Questions Asked by Jews—Problems of Jewish Identity"; Klett-Cotta); Wanda Kampmann, *Deutsche und Juden: Die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland vom Mittelalter bis zum Beginn des Ersten Weltkrieges* ("Germans and Jews: The History of the Jews in Germany, From the Middle Ages to the Beginning of the First World War"; Fischer); Chaim Potok, *Wanderungen: Die Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes* ("Wanderings: The History of the Jewish People"; Wunderlich); Pinchas Lapide and Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, *Die Seligpreisungen: Ein Glaubensgespräch* ("The Beatitudes: A Dialogue of Faiths";

Kösel); Bernhard Lang, *Wie wird man Prophet in Israel: Aufsätze zum Alten Testament* ("Becoming a Prophet in Israel: Essays on Old Testament Themes"; Patmos); Therèse Metzger and Mendel Metzger, *Jüdisches Leben im Mittelalter* ("Jewish Life in the Middle Ages"; Popp); Dieter Sänger, *Antikes Judentum und Mysterien: Religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zu Joseph und Aseneth* ("Ancient Judaism and Mysteries: Religio-historical Inquiries on Joseph and Aseneth"; Mohr); Schalom Ben-Chorin, *Betendes Judentum* ("Judaism in Prayer"; Mohr); Johann Maier, *Das Judentum: Von der biblischen Zeit bis zur Moderne* ("Judaism: From Biblical Times to the Modern Age"; Kindler); Manfred Barthel, *Was wirklich in der Bibel steht: Das Buch der Bücher in neuer Sicht* ("What the Bible Really Says: A New View of the Book of Books"; Econ); *Der babylonische Talmud, mit dem Einschluss der vollständigen Mischna* ("The Babylonian Talmud, Including the Complete Mishnah"; Athenäum); Jürgen Spanuth, *Die Philister: Lehrmeister und Widersacher der Israeliten* ("The Philistines: Teachers and Antagonists of the Israelites"; Eller); Janusz Korczak, *Allein mit Gott: Gebete eines Menschen, der nicht betet* ("Alone With God: Prayers of a Man Who Does Not Pray"; Mohn); Johann Maier, Clemens Thoma and Jacob J. Petuchowski, *Judentum und Christentum* ("Judaism and Christianity"; Herder); Shmuel Safrai, *Wallfahrt im Zeitalter des Zweiten Tempels: Forschungen zum jüdisch-christlichen Dialog* ("Pilgrimages in the Age of the Second Temple: Inquiries Bearing on Jewish-Christian Dialogue"; Neukirchener); Barbara Just-Dahlmann, *Der Schöpfer der Welt wird es wohl erlauben müssen: Jüdische Dichtung nach Auschwitz* ("The Creator of the World Will Just Have to Allow It: Jewish Poetry After Auschwitz"; Radius); Stefan Schwarz, *Die Juden in Bayern im Wandel der Zeiten* ("The Jews in Bavaria Over the Centuries"; Olzog).

The following new books had Israel as their subject: Moshe Pearlman and Jaacov Yannai, *Historische Stätten im Heiligen Land* ("Historic Sites in the Holy Land"; Fourier); Denis Eisenberg, Uri Dan and Eli Landau, *Mossad: Die Aktionen des israelischen Geheimdienstes* ("Mossad: The Exploits of the Israeli Secret Service"; Qualander); Adrian Hemmer and Alfred Jäger, *Israel: Die Bibel als Reiseführer* ("Israel: The Bible as a Traveler's Guide"; Walter); Hilla Jacoby and Max Jacoby, *Hallelujah Jerusalem! Mit Texten aus der Heiligen Schrift* ("Hallelujah Jerusalem! With Scriptural Texts"; Hoffmann und Campe); Hellmut Becker and Ludwig Liegler, *Israel: Bildung und Erziehung* ("Israel: Culture and Education"; Klett-Cotta); *The Economic Integration of Israel in the EEC: Tel Aviv Conference* (Mohr); Nahum Goldmann, *Erez-Israel—Reisebriefe aus dem Jahre 1914: Israel damals, heute, und morgen* ("Eretz Israel: Travel Letters From the Year 1914: Israel Then, Today, and Tomorrow"; Darmstädter Blätter); Samuel S. Cahana, *Sagen und Legenden aus Israel* ("Myths and Legends From Israel"; Bleicher); Tim N. Gidal, *Ewiges Jerusalem 1850–1910* ("Eternal Jerusalem, 1850–1910"; Bucher); Richard W. T. Pomfret and Benjamin Toren, *On the Free Trade Agreement Between Israel and the European Community* (Mohr); Winfried Thiel, *Die soziale Entwicklung Israels in vorstaatlicher Zeit* ("The Social Development of Israel Before Statehood"; Neukirchener); Erich Follath, *Das Auge Davids: Die geheimen Kommandounternehmen der Israelis*

("The Eye of David: The Secret Commando Actions of the Israelis"; Gruner und Jahr); Yehoshafat Harkabi, *Das palästinensische Manifest und seine Bedeutung* ("The Palestinian Manifesto and Its Significance"; Seewald).

New titles in the fields of literature and biography included: Leslie Epstein, *Der Judenkönig* ("The King of the Jews"; Hoffmann und Campe); Selma Meerbaum-Eisinger, *Ich bin in Sehnsucht eingehüllt: Gedichte eines jüdischen Mädchens an seinen Freund* ("I Am Enveloped in Longing: Poems of a Jewish Girl to Her Friend"; Hoffmann und Campe); Grete Weil, *Meine Schwester Antigone* ("My Sister Antigone"; Benziger); Alexander Czerski, *Der Umweg* ("The Detour"; Bleicher); Emile Ajar, *König Salomons Ängste* ("King Solomon's Fears"; Fischer); Herman Wouk, *Weltsturm* ("World Storm"; Hoffmann und Campe); Isaac B. Singer, *Schoscha: Roman einer Liebe* ("Shosha: A Novel of Love"; Hanser); Abraham B. Jehoschua, *Der Liebhaber* ("The Lover"; Deutsche Verlagsanstalt); Monika Köhler, *Die Früchte vom Machandelbaum* ("The Fruits of the Juniper Tree"; Kindler); Mordecai Richler, *Der Traum des Jacob Hersch* ("The Dream of Jacob Hersch"; Kindler); Edgar Hilsenrath, *Bronskys Geständnis* ("Bronsky's Confession"; Langen-Müller); Günter Gawlick and Friedrich Niewöhner, editors, *Baruch Spinoza: Theologisch-politischer Traktat* ("Baruch Spinoza: A Theological and Political Treatise"; Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft); Primo Levi, *Ist das ein Mensch? Erinnerungen an Auschwitz* ("Is That a Human Being? Recollections of Auschwitz"; Fischer); Teddy Kollek and Amos Kollek, *Ein Leben für Jerusalem* ("A Life for Jerusalem"; Hoffmann und Campe); Schalom Ben-Chorin, *Jugend an der Isar* ("A Youth by the Isar River"; Bleicher); Carl-Jacob Danziger, *Kein Talent für Israel: Autobiographischer Roman* ("No Talent for Israel: An Autobiographical Novel"; Erb); Lily Pincus, *Verloren—gewonnen: Mein Weg von Berlin nach London* ("Lost and Won: My Way from Berlin to London"; Deutsche Verlagsanstalt); Arthur Rubinstein, *Mein glückliches Leben* ("My Happy Life"; Fischer); Dieter Borkowski, *Wer weiss, ob wir uns wiedersehen: Erinnerungen an eine Berliner Jugend* ("Who Knows Whether We Will Meet Again? Recollections of Youth in Berlin"; Fischer); Lea Fleischmann, *Dies ist nicht mein Land: Eine Jüdin verlässt die Bundesrepublik* ("This Is Not My Country: A Jewish Woman Leaves the Federal Republic"; Hoffmann und Campe); Axel Springer, *Aus Sorge um Deutschland: Zeugnisse eines engagierten Berliners* ("For Worry About Germany: An Involved Berliner's Testimony"; Seewald); Jona Oberski, *Kinderjahre* ("Childhood Years"; Zsolnay); Elias Canetti, *Die Fackel im Ohr: Lebensgeschichte 1921–1931* ("The Torch in the Ear: My Life Story from 1921 to 1931"; Hanser); Ehrhard Bahr, *Nelly Sachs* (Beck); Kazetnik 135633, *Höllenfahrt* ("A Journey to Hell"; Bleicher); Hans Rosenthal, *Zwei Leben in Deutschland* ("Two Lives in Germany"; Lübbe); Milton Friedman and Rose Friedman, *Chancen, die ich meine: Ein persönliches Bekenntnis* ("Chances I Mean to Take: A Personal Confession"; Ullstein); William (Willy) Katz, *Ein jüdisches Leben 1904–1979* ("A Jewish Life, 1904–1979"; Katzmann); Martin Hauser, *Shalom al Israel: Aus den Tagebüchern eines deutschen Juden 1929–1967*

("Shalom al Israel: From the Diaries of a German Jew, 1929–1967"; Osang); Eran Laor, *Ein Leben für Israel* ("A Life for Israel"; Keil).

Personalia

For his contributions to the building of a democratic political order in postwar Germany, the chairman of the board of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Werner Nachmann, was awarded the Great Service Cross, with star, of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. For his contributions on behalf of European Jewry, the president of B'nai B'rith in continental Europe, Joseph H. Domberger of Munich, received the Great Service Cross of the Federal Order of Merit. The president of the Jewish community in Hof-on-the-Saale, Adolf Weil, received the Federal Service Cross, with ribbon. For his contributions to the preservation of Jewish cemeteries and commemorative sites in Bavaria, as well as for his books on the history of the Bavarian Jews, the president of the Jewish community in Straubing (Bavaria), Stefan Schwarz, received the Communal Medal of Merit, in silver. The Institute of Bavarian History at the University of Munich awarded him an honorary doctoral degree.

Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, received the Great Service Cross, with star, of the Federal Order of Merit for his contribution to the reconciliation of nations through music. The city of Berlin honored Menuhin with its highest distinction, the Ernst Reuter Plaque, as a man who had always taken the side of peace, mutual understanding, and reconciliation, and who had been the first Jewish artist, in 1946, to appear before a German audience after the days of barbarism.

The author Elias Canetti received the 1980 Johann Peter Hebel Prize in appreciation of his creative work in the spirit of the poet Hebel. The author Hermann Kesten was named an honorary citizen of Nuremberg, his native city; the University of Erlangen and Fürth awarded him an honorary doctorate. Schalom Ben-Chorin, the Israeli writer and religious scholar, a native of Munich, won first prize in a writers' competition on the topic "Language as Homeland," sponsored by the Internationale Assoziation Deutschsprachiger Medien (IADM, International Association of German-language Media). For his book *Wenn die Erinnerung kommt* ("When Memory Comes"), Israeli historian Saul Friedländer was awarded the Andreas Gryphius Prize of the Artists' Guild of Esslingen.

The 1980 Roswitha Memorial Medal of the city of Bad Gandersheim was awarded to the poet Rose Ausländer, a resident of Düsseldorf. New York pianist Ernst Wolff was named an honorary member of the Frankfurt Opera, in recognition of his special contributions to the company in the years before 1933. Trier University awarded an honorary doctorate to Alexander Altmann, now living in England, for his outstanding scholarly contributions in the field of philosophy, particularly his studies about Moses Mendelssohn.

Nahum Goldmann was honored on his 85th birthday by leading German personalities. President Karl Carstens, in a telegram, gratefully noted his "great

contributions to the reconciliation of the Jewish and the German people and to world peace." Chancellor Helmut Schmidt extolled Goldmann as "the most humanitarian of the world's statesmen."

On July 11 the historian and philosopher Hans-Joachim Schoeps died in Erlangen, 71 years old.

FRIEDO SACHSER

German Democratic Republic

IN THE entire German Democratic Republic (GDR), there were only about 650 registered Jews in eight communities, including 300 in East Berlin and fewer than 80 in Dresden. The president of the Verband der jüdischen Gemeinden der DDR (Federation of Jewish Communities in the German Democratic Republic), Helmut Aris, pointing to the high average age of the community members, predicted further population shrinkage in the coming years. Besides East Berlin and Dresden, there were communities in Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Schwerin, and Erfurt. These communities received government subsidies, mainly for the maintenance of some 130 cemeteries, but also for the upkeep of places of worship. Each congregation had a synagogue or a prayer room of its own, but there were no rabbis available.

Despite shrinkage, the Federation was trying hard to maintain cohesiveness, cultivate outside contacts, and preserve religious customs. The *Nachrichtenblatt* (Bulletin) of the Federation appeared four times a year, in editions of 2,000 copies, most of which were sent abroad. This informative publication announced community news, including hours of worship and the times, every other week, when music celebrating the Sabbath was broadcast on the radio. Much space was given over to announcements of new acquisitions by the now well-stocked Jewish library in East Berlin. Other community institutions in East Berlin included a Jewish home for the aged and a kosher butcher shop open three days a week. The Federation of Jewish Communities also sponsored the Leipzig synagogue choir and organized vacation camps for children.

Since the last rabbi died in 1965, a visiting rabbi from Hungary had been retained for the high holy days and for special occasions. *Matzot* were also obtained from Hungary. Ties between the Federation and Jewish organizations in Western countries were few; there were hardly any contacts with the Central Council of Jews in the Federal Republic. In Berlin the communities, East and West, tried quietly to keep in touch despite all difficulties. Occasionally rabbis and cantors came from West to East Berlin to conduct services or to perform in synagogue concerts.

In September 1980 the 100th anniversary of the Weissensee Jewish cemetery in East Berlin was marked by a commemorative gathering attended not only by leaders of the East Berlin Jewish community and functionaries of the East German government, but also by representatives of the Jewish community in West Berlin. In their addresses, both the president of the East Berlin Jewish community, Peter Kirchner, and the secretary for church affairs in the DDR government, Klaus Gysi, pointed to the significance of the Weissensee cemetery. The DDR press and radio took note of the gathering. Also on the occasion of the anniversary, the East Berlin Institute

for Preservation of Landmarks, in collaboration with the East Berlin Jewish community, issued a publication entitled *Jüdische Friedhöfe in Berlin* ("Jewish Cemeteries in Berlin"). The maintenance of Jewish cemeteries in the DDR was aided during the summer of 1980, as in previous summers, by groups of young volunteers from within the DDR, as well as from several countries in Eastern and Western Europe.

In September, on the occasion of a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, the East Berlin Jewish community welcomed a group of Knesset deputies from Israel, taking them on visits to a Jewish cemetery and a synagogue. Israeli television reported the event. In November a delegation of the central committee of the Sozialistische Einheitspartei der DDR (SED, Socialist Unity party of the DDR), invited by the Israel Communist party, visited the Jewish state. This encounter, however, did not signal a change in the fundamentally anti-Israel posture of the DDR leadership.

In March the DDR welcomed the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) by Austria, the first non-socialist country to make this move. *Neues Deutschland*, the mouthpiece of the DDR government, commented: "The increasing international isolation of the aggressor, the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization by more and more countries . . . as well as the vigorous actions of the Arab Palestinians in the territory west of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip show . . . that the plans of the Zionist extremists and their overseas backers are meeting with energetic resistance."

In September in East Berlin the PLO and the Socialist Unity party signed a new treaty of cooperation. DDR foreign minister Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the solid backing of the DDR "for the rightful struggle of the Arab peoples." In December the DDR state and party chief, Erich Honecker, received PLO leader Yasir Arafat in East Berlin and underlined anew the DDR's support for the PLO.

In an article published at the end of the year in *Neues Deutschland*, the DDR accused the parties in the Bonn parliament of furthering neo-Nazism. The growing hostility to peace and détente in the Federal Republic was providing an opening for neo-Fascist activities, it was claimed.

In June a court in Erfurt sentenced former SS master sergeant Herbert Helbing to 13 years imprisonment for war crimes in connection with the murder of Polish Jews and other Polish citizens.

Hartmut Grüber was appointed by the administration of the Protestant church in East Berlin to take charge of its relationship with the Jewish community there. Hartmut was the son of Heinrich Grüber (deceased in West Berlin in 1975), the Protestant deacon who during the Nazi era saved many Jews and was sent to a concentration camp.

In 1980 writer and historian Helmut Eschwege, a member of the Dresden Jewish community, came forward with a documentary volume, *Die Synagoge in der deutschen Geschichte* ("The Synagogue in German History"), published by Verlag der Kunst in Dresden. Walter Kaufmann was the author of *Drei Reisen ins Gelobte*

Land: Gesichter Israels ("Three Journeys to the Promised Land: Faces of Israel"), published by F. A. Brockhaus in Leipzig. Verlag Neues Leben in East Berlin published *Die Abenteuer eines Emigranten* ("The Adventures of an Emigrant"), a volume of recollections by scientist Franz Loeser.

FRIEDO SACHSER