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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
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Series A: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1961-1996.

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Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
[Committee on the Holocaust], 1975-1978.

For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the
American Jewish Archives website.

H

September 21, 1978

Gideon Hausner, Advocate
3, Metudella Street
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Gideon:

It was good hearing from you. I assure you I did not forget our conversation regarding the Holocaust Committee of the Memorial Foundation. I wrote to Nahum Goldmann as soon as I returned to my desk and the matter is now in his hands. In fact, he has acknowledged my letter and he indicated that he would discuss the matter with you when he was in Jerusalem.

We had a large community meeting with Prime Minister Begin here in New York today; the turnout was magnificent and he received a hearty welcome. All of us pray that this first step toward peace will indeed be fulfilled in the years ahead.

Rhea joins me in extending warmest regards to you and Yehudit and our prayers for a New Year blessed with good health, happiness and shalom.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

GIDEON HAUSNER
ADVOCATE
3. METUDELLA ST., JERUSALEM
P. O. B. 2277 · TEL. 67101, 66904-5

Cables : HAUSAD Jerusalem
Telex : 25384 ISRA T

גדעון האוזנר
עורכי-דין
רחוב מטולדה 3, ירושלים
ת.ד. 2277 · טל. 67101 66904-5

Jerusalem, September 8, 1978, ירושלים

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y., 10021

Dear Alex,

In these days we all hold our breath awaiting the results of the Camp David talks. I know how deep is your personal involvement.

I am glad you like the Lorimer postcard.

Let me remind you of our conversation concerning the Holocaust Committee of the Memorial Foundation.

With best wishes for the coming New Year,
for you and for Rhea,
in which Yehudit joins me,

Cordially,

Gideon
Gideon Hausner

*Tell him I wrote
to Nahum
whose hands
the matter
how is it
who promised to
take it up
with you.*

Mem. Jd.

October 3, 1978

Gideon Hausner, Advocate
3, Metudella Street
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Gideon:

As you know, I did send a note to Nahum Goldmann in regard to our earlier conversation concerning the Holocaust Commission of the Memorial Foundation. Dr. Goldmann expressed concern in having "two representatives of one organization on the Commission." As you know, Arad already serves on the Commission. Dr. Goldmann had hoped to discuss this with you during his recent stay in Jerusalem, unfortunately he was there for but twenty-four hours and could not arrange to see you. Thus he has asked me to relay his decision to you.

I much regret that you will not be formally associated with our Commission. However, this does not at all mean that you cannot make a contribution to our work.

With warmest regards from house to house, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Dr. Nahum Goldmann
Dr. Jerry Hochbaum

NAHUM GOLDMANN

12, AV. MONTAIGNE
75008 PARIS

September 19, 1978.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

U.A.H.C.
838 Fifth Avenue
New York N.Y. 10021
U. S. A.

Dear Alex,

During my 24 hour stay in Jerusalem I was unable to speak to Gideon Hausner and to clear up the matter of Yad Vashem representation on the Holocaust Commission, on which you wrote me by your letter of August 23.

As I replied to you then, I fully agree that we cannot have two representatives of one organization on the Commission and I believe you should write to Hausner in this sense.

With best regards and wishes for the New Year for you and your family,

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Nahum Goldmann

NAHUM GOLDMANN

12, AV. MONTAIGNE
75008 PARIS

August 30, 1978.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
UAHC
838 Fifth Avenue
New York N.Y. 10021
U. S. A.

Dear Alex,

I received your letter of August 23.
You may be right that having two representatives of Yad Vashem on the Holocaust Commission may create difficulties. I shall be in Israel for a day at the beginning of September and shall phone Hausner. He must decide, together with Arad, who will represent Yad Vashem.

I shall let you know.

With best thanks for your New Year wishes, which I reciprocate,

Cordially yours,



Dr. Nahum Goldmann

CC: Dr. Sherman

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

August 23, 1978

Dr. Nahum Goldmann
78 Avenue des Champs Elysees
Paris 8, France

Dear Dr. Goldmann:

Gideon Hausner was in New York and telephoned me. He noted that he would like to be placed on the Holocaust Commission. I told him that I would relay his request to you since all appointments are made by the President of the Memorial Foundation.

I like Hausner very much, of course, and I have no objection to his serving on the Commission. However, I do want you to know that we have one representative, Arad, from Yad Vashem so that we may be facing a political problem by naming another person from Yad Vashem. I have no idea what the relationship is between these two gentlemen. I must also note that it is always difficult to justify two representatives from one organization in a group such as ours.

I hope you have been enjoying a pleasant and rewarding summer. Rhea joins me in sending our fondest regards from house to house and early good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Dr. A. J. Sherman

November 10, 1978

Mr. Moshe Kol
10 Jabotinsky
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Moshe:

Your letter of October 24 has just reached my desk. I hasten to advise that much to my regret it was not possible for me to attend the Holocaust Conference held in Philadelphia. My travel schedule precluded my presence.

I understand it was a most prestigious conference but I have not yet had any detailed report on the deliberations.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



מרכז תרבות
העמים לנוער
בירושלים

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL
CENTER FOR YOUTH
IN JERUSALEM

مركز ثقافة
الشعوب للشبيبة
أورشليم القدس

ב. עמק רפאים 12
בת דואר 8009
טלפון 31375, 63390
ירושלים 91080

12 Emek Rephaim Road
Post Office-Box 8009
Phone 31375, 63390
Jerusalem, Israel

شارع عميق رفايم 12
صندوق بريد 8009
تلفون 31375-31390
أورشليم-القدس، إسرائيل

October 24, 1978

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
c/o Presidents Conference of Jewish Organizations
515 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Alex,

I read in the paper that in Philadelphia on October 18-20, a conference about the ways and methods of teaching the holocaust period took place. I'm sure that you attended as Chairman of the Holocaust Committee of the Memorial Foundation, and I would be grateful if you would send me a short report about this important meeting. As Chairman of Massua I have great interest in this conference.

Sincerely,


Moshe Kol

MK/ta
10 Jabotinsky
Jerusalem

Cherry

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

November 1, 1978

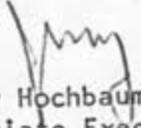
Dr. Yitzchak Arad
Yad Vashem
POB 3477
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Dr. ^{Yitzchak} Arad:

Your letter of September 11th with a request for a \$5,000 advance for the photo album was reviewed by the chairmen of the Commission together with a small committee. They asked me to write to you and request a detailed budget of the cost of this project before a definite allocation can be made. This budget should be sent to us as soon as possible, and will be discussed at the next meeting of the Commission.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director

JH:me

cc: Dr. Joachim Prinz
Rabbi Alexander Schindler

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

③ Full report on formal & informal shared book conception authorized to us to spend money for what is needed.

1. Photo - Postponed decision for the ability of Commission - will request for more detailed breakdown so that we can compare with U.S. figures.
2. Pocket book - @ copublishing.

Commission on the Holocaust

AGENDA

Meeting, October 31, 1978

1. Finalize allocations for the three new projects developed at the London meeting. *see 3'*

100,000 -

2. The pocketbook library on the Holocaust.

30,000 -

3. The formal and informal approaches to Holocaust education.

20,000

4. Next steps for Commission.



JH:me

The world that lets -
History of Antisemitism -
Antisemitism of N. America
State - Federal

Resistance

11/17/78 1/32

Response of the world
Uniqueness of Holocaust!
What is the means of financing?
11/17/78 1/32

YEHUDA BAUER

KIBBUTZ SHOVAL

Beer Na, Negov

יְהוּדָה בַּאוֹרֶר

קִיבוּץ שׁוֹבָל

בֵּית נַעַן, נֶגֶב

Dear Jerry,

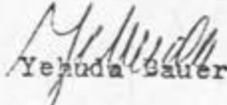
May 19, 1978

Attached please find the revised proposal. We suggest that I be one of the general editors of the series, but we felt that we would ~~xxxxxx~~ be more effective if there was a second editor with me, an American who could see to the practical side of publication in America. It would be peculiar if we were to suggest the American members or the American editor. In any case, we already decided that Dr. Prinz, if he agreed, would be one of them, and we said that there might be value in having a non-Jewish ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ member as well. I think you ought to suggest the names. I am sure we can hammer that out if we meet in London, in no time.

On the psychological side there are very few worthwhile things to publish, apart from Frankl. Our assumption is that we want to concentrate on texts for students - therefore the first emphasis on history.

Kindest regards

Cordially,


Yehuda Bauer

cc: Y. Arad

I. Gutman

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1978

ACTION

BAUER

IZ SHOVAL
for Na. Neger

יְהוּדָה בִּנְאוֹר

קִיבוּץ שׁוּבֵל
דוֹאֵר נַע. חֲנֻכָּה

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum

May 19, 1978

Assistant Executive Director

Memorial Foundation
15 East 26 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Jerry,

Dr. Arad, Dr. Gutman and myself discussed the Pocket Library project yesterday, in response to your letter of April 26, and we now propose the following: The Memorial Foundation should support the publication of a Pocket Library of Holocaust Studies, whose purpose it would be to make available to students at colleges and schools, and to interested people generally, books and articles that are either not generally available or have appeared in different languages. We will want to include historical monographs, general articles, as well as works reflecting different disciplines (social sciences and others). The idea is to publish these in English and, if successful, in other major languages as well.

An editorial Board should be established, and the Holocaust Commission should have overall control. Out of a large number of possibilities, we have decided to select the following first proposal of six books:

1. "Modern Antisemitism" (anthology)

- Shmuel Ettinger, The Origins of Modern Anti-Semitism, in: The Catastrophe of European Jewry, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1975, pp. 3-39.
- Alex Bein, The Jewish Question in Modern Anti-Semitic Literature, *ibid.*, pp. 40-89.
- Alex Bein, The Jewish Parasite, in: Lee Baeck Institute Yearbook IX, 1964, pp. 3-40.
- Jacob Talmon, European History as the Seedbed of the Holocaust, in: Holocaust and Rebirth, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1974, pp. 11-75.
- Golo Mann, Der Antisemitismus, Wurzeln, Wirkung und Ueberwindung, Muenchen, 1960.

2. Israel Gutman, The Jews of Warsaw, 1939-1945, Jerusalem, 1977.

3. Yitzhak Arad, The Struggle and Destruction of the Jews of Vilna, Tel-Aviv, 1976.

4. Martin Gilbert, The Holocaust in Maps (projected for 1979).

5. "The Holocaust through German ~~xxx~~ Historians' Eyes" anthology, including Helmut Krausnick, Judenverfolgungen, in: Hans Buchheim et al., Anatomy of the SS State, New York, 1965; Alois Hilgruber, Die Endloesung und das Deutsche Ostimperium, in: Vierteljahreshefte fuer Zeitgeschichte, Muenchen, 1972 (2); and one of the pieces (to be selected) by W. Schaeffler.

6. Shmuel Krakowsky, Jewish Armed Resistance in Poland, Jerusalem, 1976.

There appears at the moment to be a danger of mystification in approaching the topic of the Holocaust, and we therefore chose to emphasize the historical

BAUER

12 SHOVAL

Lot No. Negov

יהודה באור

קיבוץ סובל

דואר נע. חנג

-2-

aspects in the first series.

As far as organization and responsibility is concerned, the above proposal is made in the name of Yad Vashem and the Institute, and we would be of course responsible for the Israeli end. We suggest an editorial board of six - three Israelis and three Americans, and possibly two general editors, one for each end.

Budget: We will have to pay considerable sums as subventions to get the books out in paperback, but we ought to introduce provisions in the contracts providing for the return of the subvention out of sales, if the books are successful.

6 books at \$7000 each for subvention (possibly recoverable)	\$ 42.000
Preparation, translation, editing, technical work (& \$ 4.000)	24.000

	\$ 66.000

We may not have to use all that money, but we must make provision for it. The books can be produced over a period of, say, two years, so the budget per year would be \$33.000.

cc: Br. Y. Arad
Dr. I. Gutman

Cordially,
Yehuda Bauer
Yehuda Bauer

P.S. I am typing this myself in order to save time.

A PROPOSAL ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF HOLOCAUST EDUCATION IN INFORMAL JEWISH SETTINGS

Submitted By: JWB
American Association for Jewish Education

INTRODUCTION:

The aim of this project is to develop models and materials for use in informal Jewish educational settings that will increase the knowledge of the Holocaust on the part of Jewish teens and pre-teens. It is our intention to design these models and materials so that learning about the Holocaust enhances the teenager's understanding of his own relationship to, and identification with, the Jewish people. We propose to use the basic guidelines prepared by Simon Herman and the work done by Yaffa Eliach and the American Association for Jewish Education as a starting point for the development of this "informal Jewish educational curriculum" on the Holocaust.

PROCEDURE:

Because the field of informal Jewish education is so broad, including as it does a range of different agencies as well as a number of different settings it would be our plan to develop materials that can be useful in a variety of settings and agencies.

In order to obtain this kind of scope in an orderly fashion we propose a four year process. This process would include two years of curricular development, and testing through demonstration projects to be followed by two years of national program distribution and training. The two years of planned distribution and training would, it is hoped, insure that materials developed during the first two years of the project would actually be used in the widest possible way.

The development phase of the project (curricular development and testing through demonstration projects) would begin in September of 1978 with the development of Holocaust learning materials for camp settings. We would begin with this setting because the controlled environment of camp provides us with a starting point that is more conducive to Jewish education than other less structured experiences. This and all future phases of the project would proceed under the direction of a project director and a steering committee consisting of representatives of AAJE and JWB as well as selected Jewish youth serving agencies. Holocaust scholars and survivors would serve in an advisory capacity to this steering committee.

In order to develop camp materials in a planful way without re-inventing existing approaches the first two months of the project would be spent in curricular research and the development of preliminary guidelines for Holocaust learning experiences. This two month period would include a meeting of representatives of national youth serving agencies and local camping affiliates to insure the broadest possible range of input in relation to existing approaches.

The "preliminary guidelines" and materials developed through the above process would then form the basis for five "demonstration projects" to be developed for implementation during the summer of 1979. Because of the nature of the camp experience the materials would be aimed at the primary service group for camps which would be 10 to 13 with an additional unit especially developed for counselors and for older teenagers. Demonstration project proposals would be developed by local camps in consultation with the project's steering committee and would be entitled to grants of up to \$1,000 each. After approval by the steering committee demonstration projects would then proceed during the summer of 1979. The project director and steering committee would maintain close contact with each demonstration site for the purpose of providing guidance and an ongoing evaluation mechanism.

During the Second year of the project, that which has been learned from our first years experience with camps will be applied to the development of Holocaust program materials for use in winter programs of Jewish youth serving agencies.

These program materials will include model Holocaust observances and retreat type programs as well as specific training modalities for part and full time group leaders. The development of these training modalities will aim at helping workers develop an ability to exploit opportunities for meaningful dialogue with teens in informal situations. The ability to "create" opportunities for dialogue with teens is crucial to a worker's ability to develop a sense of Jewish consciousness with teens who may have little interest in or negative feelings about being Jewish. It therefore takes a specially trained worker to "move" a youngster to a willingness to participate in the kinds of observances, learning experiences and "retreat type programs" that we hope to develop through this project.

The development of these materials and training modalities would follow the same path as our approach in developing camping program during the first year of the project. Research and "program guidelines" would be developed during the fall of 1979 with the help of a meeting of representatives of national youth serving agencies to be followed by the creation of five "demonstration projects" in agencies that will include Synagogue and Temple youth groups as well as Jewish Community Centers, Zionist and Bnai Brith groups and other appropriate informal youth settings. These five demonstration projects will be selected and monitored as were the camping demonstrations. Grants of \$1,000 will be provided and the demonstration projects will actually take place during the spring and fall of 1980.

In addition to developing a whole range of "winter program" educational experiences, the second year of the project will also be used to begin national "distribution" of the materials and experiences developed during our summer camp demonstration projects. This "distribution" process will include direct involvement in the training of camp counselors and administrators on the local level and through regional national training seminars.

During the third and fourth years of the project the nation-wide training for camp directors and counselors will be expanded in order to more widely disseminate those innovations and procedures that the project developed during its first two years. In addition a similar dissemination process will be developed for programs developed and tested for use in "winter program". Here again "dissemination" will include publication of model program designs and study findings as well as the development of local, regional and national seminars involving youth workers throughout the country.

BUDGET

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS OF PROJECT

½ time project director	\$8,000/yr	\$16,000
½ time secretary	\$3,000/yr	6,000
Travel Expenses for meetings of representatives of national youth serving agencies	\$500/meeting	1,000
Demonstration Project Grants 5/yr @ \$1000		10,000
Travel expenses for planning and evaluation	\$1500/yr	3,000
Evaluation Consultant	\$2000/yr	4,000
Misc. Expenses (Audio Visual, Stationery, Phone Postage)	\$1000/yr	2,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$42,000</u>

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS OF PROJECT (not included in this grant application)

½ time project director	\$8000/yr	\$16,000
½ time secretary	\$3000/yr	6,000
Travel expenses for meetings of representatives of national youth serving agencies	\$500/meeting	1,000
Training expenses (salaries for trainers rental of facilities, food and misc.)	\$3000/yr	6,000
Printing Expenses (for dissemination of program designs and study findings)	\$2000/yr	4,000
Travel Expenses for training and program implementation	\$1500/yr	3,000
Evaluation Consultant	\$2000/yr	4,000
Misc Expenses (Audio Visual, Stationery, Phone, Postage)	\$1000/yr	2,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$42,000</u>



Jerusalem, September 11, 1978

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director, Memorial Foundation
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

RECEIVED

SEP 20 1978

ACTION

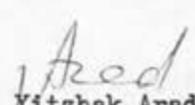
Dear Dr. Hochbaum,

Many thanks for your letter of August 24, 1978.

As concerns the volume on photographs about the Holocaust, from a preliminary check with some graphic artists we found out that the cost of an album of approximately 200 to 300 pages (10,000 copies) is between 75-100 thousand dollars. However, in order to decide upon the size of the album and choose the graphic artist who will prepare the volume, we have to ask two or three artists to submit a model. We therefore need a sum of \$5,000 as an advance payment for this project.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

YAD VASHEM
MARTYRS' AND HEROES'
REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY
JERUSALEM



יד ושם
רשות הזיכרון
לשואה ולגבורה
ירושלים

Jerusalem, June 2, 1978

Dr. A.J. Sherman
Executive Director
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Sherman,

Further to your cable, enclosed please find a proposal from Weishoff Creations Limited for a volume of photos dealing with the Holocaust in addition to the proposal sent on April 30. As you will see, there is no basic difference between both proposals. This project can be undertaken over a period of two years, and I assume that the expenses will be covered by the sale of the volume.

I cannot actually submit details on the contents of the volume, but there is a possibility that we ask for a sample of the work against the payment of a particular sum.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Sincerely yours,

Arad
Dr. Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

RECEIVED

JUN 20 1978

ACTION



הצעת מחיר

חאריך 29.5.78
 מס עבודה 206-1

לכבוד
 ד"ר ארד
 יד ושם
 רשות הזכרון לשואה ולגבורה
 ת.ד. 3477
 ירושלים
 א.נ.,

הנדון: הצעת מחיר לעיצוב וייצור אלבומים אמנותיים בנושא השואה בהוצאת יד ושם בירושלים.

5000 אלבומים אמנותיים מודפסים ע"ג נייר כרומו 140 גר.
 114 עמודים (72 דף) בגודל 27.5 x 21.5 ס"מ
 מודפסים ב-2 צבעים (2 שחורים), כאשר 50 מהתמונות בשיטת דואטון. בכל עמוד סקסט קצר.
 כולל עטיפה מנייר טריפלס 330 גר' מודפסת מבחוץ ב-3 צבעים, בפנים צבע רקע אחד + צפוי צלופן.

הכריכה - כריכת פשתן + העטיפה בהדבקה.

סך - 476,000.₪

המחיר כולל עיצוב, גרפיקה, פקוח בהדפסה עד לאספקה

סך - 215,800.₪

5000 נוספים באותה הדפסה וסדרת ייצור

אותם אלבומים כרוכים בכריכה קשה (כריכת ספר) עליה הדפסת חום מוזהבת כאשר הכריכה מכוסה בעטיפה כרומו מודפסת ב-3 צבעים.

5000 כריכות חוספת של - 42,250.₪

הכנת סקיצות ודמי לנ"ל סך - 10,000.₪

במידה והדמי יתקבל ירד הסך הנ"ל מסה"כ מחיר העבודה כמצוין להלן.

בכבוד רב,
 א. ויסהוף.

המחירים לא כוללים מ.ע.מ.

תנאים כלליים:

1. תנאי השלום 50% במועד עם סגור ההזמנה ו-50% כדומין עם אספקת העבודה. 2. אם לא תבוצע ההזמנה מכל סיבה שהיא, הרי מכלי לפגוע בזכות כל שהיא של החברה ו/או הגרפיקאי, ישלם המזמין לחברה רמי סקיצות בסך 7.5. התיקריות הנובעות עקב הטלת מסיים חרישים שלא היו קיימים כיום הנשט הצעת מחיר זו. הגדלת שיעורם של מסיים הקיימים בהארץ לעניל והתייקרות של חומרי גלם הכרוכים בייצוע ההזמנה החול על המזמין. 4. תשלום מס ערך מוסף יחול על המזמין. 5. המזמין יספק על תשובתו עילומים או כל חומר אחר אשר יש לשלבו בעבודה הגרפיקה כאותם מועדים כמו שיוודש על ידי החברה ו/או הגרפיקאי. 6. המזמין יהיה האחראי רכלערו להגותות ולא יהיה לו כל תביעה נגד החברה ו/או הגרפיקאי. 7. אישור בכתב של המזמין להצעת מחיר זו תהווה הוצאת העבודות בכל ענין ודבר בהתאם לתנאים הכלולים בהצעה זו. 8. מחירו הצעה זו כוהם יפה ל-30 יום כלבד. 9. כל עיכוב מעד המזמין באישור מישר העבודה שתועבר לענינו וכן החוקת החומר כידיו שלא לעורך. יגרום לרחיב מועד אספקת העבודה וייקורה 10. כל פיגור בהשלום יחוייב כריכות מויריים כשיעור תוכיה ביותר שיהיה נהוג באחד משלושת הבנקים הגדולים בישראל - מיום השלום המועד ועד ליום השלום בפועל.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

September 25, 1978

10/31

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
 Union of American Hebrew Congregations
 838 Fifth Avenue
 New York, New York 10021

Dear Alex:

As you probably know from Edie, we set the meeting for the subcommittee of the Commission on the Holocaust for Tuesday, October 31st at 4:00 p.m. in your office. I have advised Joachim, and he plans to be present.

In accordance with our earlier discussion, we will be dealing with the following matters:

1. The pocketbook library on the Holocaust. Professor Bauer will be in the United States, and I have asked him to come to the meeting at about 4:30 p.m. to discuss this project with us.

2. We need to finalize the allocations for the three new projects that were developed at the London meeting. In that regard, I am enclosing Arad's most recent letter, which we will also need to deal with.

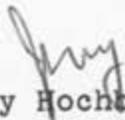
3. The formal and informal approaches to Holocaust education. In accordance with your recommendations, I have asked Shimon Frost, the interim Director of the American Association for Jewish Education, to give us a progress report on the status of both projects.

4. Next steps. It would be helpful if we could lay out a tentative agenda for the next meeting of the Commission.

I look forward to seeing you on October 31st.

My warmest wishes to you and your family for a New Year of peace and good health.

Very sincerely,


 Jerry Hochbaum
 Associate Executive Director

JH:fz
 Enc.



Jerusalem, September 11, 1978

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director, Memorial Foundation
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

RECEIVED

SEP 20 1978

ACTION

Dear Dr. Hochbaum,

Many thanks for your letter of August 24, 1978.

As concerns the volume on photographs about the Holocaust, from a preliminary check with some graphic artists we found out that the cost of an album of approximately 200 to 300 pages (10,000 copies) is between 75-100 thousand dollars. However, in order to decide upon the size of the album and choose the graphic artist who will prepare the volume, we have to ask two or three artists to submit a model. We therefore need a sum of \$5,000 as an advance payment for this project.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Arad
Dr. Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

YAD VASHEM
MARTYRS' AND HEROES'
REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY
JERUSALEM

יד ושם
רשות הזיכרון
לשואה ולגבורה
ירושלים

April 30, 1978

RECEIVED

MAY 8 1978

ACTION

Mr. Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

Dear Jerry,

Many thanks for your letter of March 16.

In accordance with the decision reached by the Commission as concerns the preparation of a volume of photos dealing with the Holocaust, we have enquired about the cost of such a volume with one of the experts in Israel, Mr. D. Turnovsky. From the information we have obtained, 10,000 copies will cost \$100,000 approximately.

Enclosed please find a copy of Turnovsky's proposal.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate



ו. טורנובסקי בע"מ

בחשבונה נק' לחובד

תל-אביב, 9.4.78

לכבוד
ד"ר יצחק ארד
מנהל כללי
יד ושם
ירושלים.

החשבונה

הנדון: ספר הזמנה

בהתאם לבקשתך ביררנו כמה אפשרויות להוצאה לאור של ספר על בורגל הזמנה, במסגרת דמייה להוצאת ספר זה"ל.

המחיר לעותק - בכמות של 10,000 - הבר כ-150 ל"י. אם הכמות תהיה יותר גדולה, המחיר ירד בהתאם.

ההוצאה יותר יטובה - 22 x 28 ס"מ - המחיר יהיה כ-100 ל"י לעותק.

הספר יביל כ-225 עמוד וכ-16 עמודי צבע.

ספר בכריכה קלה יעלה כ-75 ל"י העותק.

אנך לעותק לכל אינפורמציה בורספת בנדון.

בכבוד רב,

ד. טורנובסקי-רנר בע"מ

A PROPOSAL ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF HOLOCAUST EDUCATION IN INFORMAL JEWISH SETTINGS

Submitted By: JWB
American Association for Jewish Education

INTRODUCTION:

The aim of this project is to develop models and materials for use in informal Jewish educational settings that will increase the knowledge of the Holocaust on the part of Jewish teens and pre-teens. It is our intention to design these models and materials so that learning about the Holocaust enhances the teenager's understanding of his own relationship to, and identification with, the Jewish people. We propose to use the basic guidelines prepared by Simon Herman and the work done by Yaffa Eliach and the American Association for Jewish Education as a starting point for the development of this "informal Jewish educational curriculum" on the Holocaust.

PROCEDURE:

Because the field of informal Jewish education is so broad, including as it does a range of different agencies as well as a number of different settings it would be our plan to develop materials that can be useful in a variety of settings and agencies.

In order to obtain this kind of scope in an orderly fashion we propose a four year process. This process would include two years of curricular development, and testing through demonstration projects to be followed by two years of national program distribution and training. The two years of planned distribution and training would, it is hoped, insure that materials developed during the first two years of the project would actually be used in the widest possible way.

The development phase of the project (curricular development and testing through demonstration projects) would begin in September of 1978 with the development of Holocaust learning materials for camp settings. We would begin with this setting because the controlled environment of camp provides us with a starting point that is more conducive to Jewish education than other less structured experiences. This and all future phases of the project would proceed under the direction of a project director and a steering committee consisting of representatives of AAJE and JWB as well as selected Jewish youth serving agencies. Holocaust scholars and survivors would serve in an advisory capacity to this steering committee.

In order to develop camp materials in a planful way without re-inventing existing approaches the first two months of the project would be spent in curricular research and the development of preliminary guidelines for Holocaust learning experiences. This two month period would include a meeting of representatives of national youth serving agencies and local camping affiliates to insure the broadest possible range of input in relation to existing approaches.

The "preliminary guidelines" and materials developed through the above process would then form the basis for five "demonstration projects" to be developed for implementation during the summer of 1979. Because of the nature of the camp experience the materials would be aimed at the primary service group for camps which would be 10 to 13 with an additional unit especially developed for counselors and for older teenagers. Demonstration project proposals would be developed by local camps in consultation with the project's steering committee and would be entitled to grants of up to \$1,000 each. After approval by the steering committee demonstration projects would then proceed during the summer of 1979. The project director and steering committee would maintain close contact with each demonstration site for the purpose of providing guidance and an ongoing evaluation mechanism.

During the Second year of the project, that which has been learned from our first years experience with camps will be applied to the development of Holocaust program materials for use in winter programs of Jewish youth serving agencies.

These program materials will include model Holocaust observances and retreat type programs as well as specific training modalities for part and full time group leaders. The development of these training modalities will aim at helping workers develop an ability to exploit opportunities for meaningful dialogue with teens in informal situations. The ability to "create" opportunities for dialogue with teens is crucial to a worker's ability to develop a sense of Jewish consciousness with teens who may have little interest in or negative feelings about being Jewish. It therefore takes a specially trained worker to "move" a youngster to a willingness to participate in the kinds of observances, learning experiences and "retreat type programs" that we hope to develop through this project.

The development of these materials and training modalities would follow the same path as our approach in developing camping program during the first year of the project. Research and "program guidelines" would be developed during the fall of 1979 with the help of a meeting of representatives of national youth serving agencies to be followed by the creation of five "demonstration projects" in agencies that will include Synagogue and Temple youth groups as well as Jewish Community Centers, Zionist and Bnai Brith groups and other appropriate informal youth settings. These five demonstration projects will be selected and monitored as were the camping demonstrations. Grants of \$1,000 will be provided and the demonstration projects will actually take place during the spring and fall of 1980.

In addition to developing a whole range of "winter program" educational experiences, the second year of the project will also be used to begin national "distribution" of the materials and experiences developed during our summer camp demonstration projects. This "distribution" process will include direct involvement in the training of camp counselors and administrators on the local level and through regional national training seminars.

During the third and fourth years of the project the nation-wide training for camp directors and counselors will be expanded in order to more widely disseminate those innovations and procedures that the project developed during its first two years. In addition a similar dissemination process will be developed for programs developed and tested for use in "winter program". Here again "dissemination" will include publication of model program designs and study findings as well as the development of local, regional and national seminars involving youth workers throughout the country.

BUDGET

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS OF PROJECT

½ time project director	\$8,000/yr	\$16,000
½ time secretary	\$3,000/yr	6,000
Travel Expenses for meetings of representatives of national youth serving agencies	\$500/meeting	1,000
Demonstration Project Grants 5/yr @ \$1000		10,000
Travel expenses for planning and evaluation	\$1500/yr	3,000
Evaluation Consultant	\$2000/yr	4,000
Misc. Expenses (Audio Visual, Stationery, Phone Postage)	\$1000/yr	2,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$42,000</u>

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS OF PROJECT (not included in this grant application)

½ time project director	\$8000/yr	\$16,000
½ time secretary	\$3000/yr	6,000
Travel expenses for meetings of representatives of national youth serving agencies	\$500/meeting	1,000
Training expenses (salaries for trainers rental of facilities, food and misc.)	\$3000/yr	6,000
Printing Expenses (for dissemination of program designs and study findings)	\$2000/yr	4,000
Travel Expenses for training and program implementation	\$1500/yr	3,000
Evaluation Consultant	\$2000/yr	4,000
Misc Expenses (Audio Visual, Stationery, Phone, Postage)	\$1000/yr	2,000
	TOTAL	<u>\$42,000</u>

YEHUDA BAUER

KIBBUZ SHOVAL

Beer Ha Negev

ישראל הוותיקה

בבית הוותיקה

בבית הוותיקה

Dear Jerry,

May 19, 1978

Attached please find the revised proposal. We suggest that I be one of the general editors of the series, but we felt that we would ~~xxxxxx~~ be more effective if there was a second editor with me, an American who could see to the practical side of publication in America. It would be peculiar if we were to suggest the American members or the American editor. In any case, we already decided that Dr. Prinz, if he agreed, would be one of them, and he said that there might be value in having a non-Jewish ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ member as well. I think you ought to suggest the names. I am sure we can hammer that out if we meet in London, in no time.

On the psychological side there are very few worthwhile things to publish, apart from Frankl. Our assumption is that we want to concentrate on texts for students - therefore the first emphasis on history.

Kindest regards

Cordially,

Yehuda Bauer
Yehuda Bauer

cc: Y. Arad

I. Gutman

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1978

ACTION

YEHUDA BAUER

KIBBUZ SHOVAL
Deer Ha, Neger

יְהוּדָא בֹּאֵר

פּוֹדוֹץ שׁוֹבָל
נֶגֶר הַדֵּי

May 19, 1978

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Assistant Executive Director
Memorial Foundation
15 East 26 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Jerry,

Dr. Arad, Dr. Gutsman and myself discussed the Pocket Library project yesterday, in response to your letter of April 26, and we now propose the following: The Memorial Foundation should support the publication of a Pocket Library of Holocaust Studies, whose purpose it would be to make available to students at colleges and schools, and to interested people generally, books and articles that are either not generally available or have appeared in different languages. We will want to include historical monographs, general articles, as well as works reflecting different disciplines (social sciences and others). The idea is to publish these in English and, if successful, in other major languages as well.

An editorial Board should be established, and the Holocaust Commission should have overall control. Out of a large number of possibilities, we have decided to select the following first proposal of six books:

1. "Modern Antisemitism" (anthology)

- Samuel Ettinger, The Origins of Modern Anti-Semitism, in: The Catastrophe of European Jewry, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1975, pp. 3-39.
- Alex Bein, The Jewish Question in Modern Anti-Semitic Literature, *ibid.*, pp. 40-89.
- Alex Bein, The Jewish Parasite, in: Leo Baeck Institute Yearbook IX, 1964, pp. 3-40.
- Jacob Talmon, European History as the Spoils of the Holocaust, in: Holocaust and Rebirth, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1974, pp. 11-75.
- Golo Mann, Der Antisemitismus, Wurzeln, Wirkung und Ueberwindung, Muenchen, 1960.

2. Israel Gutsman, The Jews of Warsaw, 1939-1945, Jerusalem, 1977.

3. Yitzhak Arad, The Struggle and Destruction of the Jews of Vilna, Tel-Aviv, 1976.

4. Martin Gilbert, The Holocaust in Maps (projected for 1979).

5. "The Holocaust through German ~~xxx~~ Historians' Eyes" anthology, including Helmut Kraushnick, Judenverfolgungen, in: Hans Buchheim et al., Anatomy of the SS State, New York, 1965; Alois Hilgruber, Die Endlösung und das Deutsche Ostimperium, in: Vierteljahrshefte fuer Zeitgeschichte, Muenchen, 1972 (2); and one of the pieces (to be selected) by A. Schoffler.

6. Samuel Krakowsky, Jewish Armed Resistance in Poland, Jerusalem, 1976.

There appears at the moment to be a danger of mystification in approaching the topic of the Holocaust, and we therefore decide to emphasize the historical

YEHUDA BAUER

KIBRUTZ SHOVAL

Dear Mr. Nager

יְהוּדָה בַּאוֹר

פּוֹדוּץ שׁוֹבָל

תּוֹרַת נְעָרִים

-2-

aspects in the first series.

As far as organization and responsibility is concerned, the above proposal is made in the name of Yad Vashem and the Institute, and we would be of course responsible for the Israeli end. We suggest an editorial board of six - three Israelis and three Americans, and possibly two general editors, one for each end.

Budget: We will have to pay considerable sums as subventions to get the books out in paperback, but we ought to introduce provisions in the contracts providing for the return of the subvention out of sales, if the books are successful.

6 books at \$7000 each for subvention (possibly recoverable)	\$ 42.000
Preparation, translation, editing, technical work (± \$ 4.000)	_____ 24.000 _____
	\$ 66.000

We may not have to use all that money, but we must make provision for it. The books can be produced over a period of, say, two years, so the budget per year would be \$33.000.

cc: Dr. Y. Arad
Dr. I. Gutman

Cordially,
Yehuda Bauer

P.S. I am typing this myself in order to save time.

file

December 5, 1977

Professor Lucy Dawidowicz
200 West 86th Street
New York, New York 10024

Dear Professor Dawidowicz:

I invite you to join the Memorial Foundation's Commission on the Holocaust, composed of a small group of international experts and a number of prominent members of the Foundation's Board, who advise the Memorial Foundation on its support for programs relating to the Holocaust.

Two years ago the Foundation established this Commission to review and evaluate our existing programs of support, to identify gaps and needs in this area, and to recommend approaches, programs and projects which the Foundation should encourage and support. The Commission also reviews and, if necessary, suggests revisions in Foundation policies, guidelines and proceedings in order to maximize the impact and results of its support.

I very much hope that you will find it possible to accept membership on the Commission.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Alexander M. Schindler
Chairman, Commission on
the Holocaust

AMS:fz

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

December 1, 1977

Memorandum to: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

From: Jerry Hochbaum

Attached is a summary of our meeting in New York
on November 9th.

JH:fz
Enc.

Best wishes!

JH

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

November 11, 1977

SUMMARY OF MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST
November 9, 1977

Present: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, Dr. Joachim Prinz, Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner
and Dr. Jerry Hochbaum

The following decisions were made:

1) Agreed to allocate \$30,000 to the model curriculum project, \$20,000 to the scholars' statement on the Holocaust developed by the Institute for Jewish Affairs and \$19,000 for the popular work on the Holocaust being done by Yad Vashem and the Institute for Contemporary Jewry.

2) Hold the next meeting of the Commission on the Holocaust on Wednesday, March 1, 1978 in Jerusalem.

3) Tentative agenda developed (see attached).

4) Request more information from Professor Gilbert at Oxford about his project.

5) Dr. Prinz recommended and the group agreed that Lucy Dawidowicz should be invited to become a member of the Commission.

JH:sf

MEETING OF COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST, March 1, 1978

Tentative Agenda

- 1) Report on allocations made by Commission.
- 2) Development of creative approaches for transmission of Holocaust experience through art and literature.
- 3) Holocaust education in non-Jewish schools.
- 4) The universal and particular in the Holocaust and its programmatic implications.
- 5) Priorities for Foundation applications.
- 6) Memorial to Jacob Robinson.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

November 11, 1977

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JH:sf

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Holocaust

**national
jewish**

RECEIVED

OCT 11 1977

mg

ACTION

250 west 57th street
suite 923
new york, n. y. 10019
(212) 580 4116

ELIE WIESEL
Honorary Chairman
DR. IRVING GREENBERG
Director
LEE H. JAVITCH
Chairman
DR. JOHN S. RUSKAY
Executive Director

October 7, 1977

Dr. A.J. Sherman
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, New York 10010

Dear Dr. Sherman:

I was glad to have had the opportunity to meet with you last week and discuss the Holocaust Information Service. As we discussed, in January, 1978, the National Jewish Conference Center intends to launch a new Holocaust Information Service under our direct auspices. Such a service will make available to the entire Jewish Community a national resource for the integration and dissemination of material and programs pertaining to the Holocaust. The Holocaust Information Service will provide a bridge between scholars involved in Holocaust studies and communal organizations. At the same time, it will foster greater awareness among community leaders of the need for educational programs in this vital area.

Believing in the value of this project for the Jewish People, both nationally and internationally, we respectfully appeal for the support of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture to provide matching funds for the purpose of publishing a Holocaust Quarterly Report and Newsletter.

If I can be of any assistance in providing further information regarding the enclosed proposal, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Cordially,
I. Greenberg
Irving Greenberg
Director

IG:mh
Enc.

The Need

Founded in 1974, the National Jewish Conference Center has served the Jewish community by providing, through conferences, seminars, and publications, a forum for interchange between scholars and Jewish communal leaders. The first such conference was held in New York City in February, 1976 on "Jewish Fertility." Other conference topics include "American Foreign Policy and Israel's Political Position," and "The Works of Elie Wiesel and the Holocaust Universe." These forums have brought together leaders of world Jewry and many scholars, including Emil Fackenheim, Louis Finkelstein, Irving Bernstein, Eugene Borowitz, Alan Dershowitz, Rita Hauser, and Nadav Safran.

From its inception, The National Jewish Conference Center has viewed the Holocaust as a seminal event which will result in fundamental change in Jewish religious values and community policy. Following up on this commitment, the National Jewish Conference Center has worked with scholars and with the community, to explore the implications of this event. Programs ranged from a major scholarly symposium entitled, "The Works of Elie Wiesel and the Holocaust Universe," in September, 1976 (which included the participation of forty-two scholars from all over the world), to providing consultation services for the United Jewish Appeal to integrate substantial encounter with the Holocaust in Israel study missions. Similarly, with the consultant services of the National Jewish Conference Center, the St. Louis Jewish community was directed toward the creation of a Holocaust Memorial that would be a broad ranged educational program. The St. Louis Holocaust Center was established and staffed in September, 1977.

- 2 -

The Director of the National Jewish Conference Center, Dr. Irving Greenberg, and co-founder and Honorary Chairman, Elie Wiesel, participated in a seminar/lecture series on "Public Policy Implications of the Holocaust" sponsored by the University of Bridgeport. Responding to the vitality and success of this seminar, the Connecticut Humanities Council has pledged \$10,000. in matching funds toward the publication of a quarterly report and newsletter.

On the basis of these accomplishments, the National Jewish Conference Center plans to extend its work to fulfill an essential need: In North America and Israel, there has been an explosion of interest in the Holocaust. Once limited to scholarly endeavors, this concern now embraces not only the entire Jewish community, but also extends into the general public. Community Holocaust Centers have been established in Brooklyn, New York, and St. Louis, Missouri. Local communities working toward launching Holocaust Centers include New York, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; and Los Angeles, California. Under the direction of Professor Franklin Littell, Temple University has developed a center for scholarly studies on the Holocaust. The Anti-Defamation League is establishing a "major depository for audio-visual and teaching materials on the Holocaust."

Necessary as these projects are, no one has yet fulfilled the need for integrating these resources and disseminating the available programs and material in the wider arena. The absence of such a central resource is experienced acutely by Jewish educators, program directors, and lay leaders throughout America.

The Plan

In order to bridge this gap by facilitating access to programmatic resources on the Holocaust, we propose to establish a Holocaust Information Service. This service will draw together the contributions of local Holocaust centers, survivor's societies, current scholarly works and liturgical developments so these will be more readily available to the entire Jewish community. The Holocaust Information Service will publish a Quarterly Report and Newsletter rendering descriptions of events, conferences, planning and new publications on the Holocaust.

More specifically, it is intended that the Holocaust Quarterly and Newsletter will include the following types of material:

1. The first issue will have endorsements by major leaders in Holocaust studies. These will attest to the need for the newsletter and solicit materials for inclusion in future issues.
2. The newsletter will include a list of Holocaust centers--those already established and those in the planning stage.
3. The newsletter will list programs, courses (and syllabi), various approaches (e.g., audio-visual), locations and availability of materials, etc.
4. The newsletter will have, fairly regularly, specialized bibliographies dealing with a wide variety of matters, such as the Holocaust and Literature; Children's Literature of the Holocaust; Music and the Holocaust; Military Aspects and Effects of the Holocaust; Films and the Holocaust. Wherever possible, such bibliographies will be annotated.
5. The newsletter will have book and film reviews and a modern listing of special conferences and programs (e.g., the Modern Language Association section on Literature and the Holocaust).

- 4 -

6. The newsletter will list and, when possible, review programs and studies in foreign countries.

7. The newsletter will include articles of special significance by scholars in the field.

At the same time, the Holocaust Information Service will provide counsel to those communities undertaking to set up Holocaust centers, Holocaust study programs, and public forums. The Holocaust Information Service will be in a unique position to advise Jewish communities regarding the development of local Holocaust programs, and will help prevent the duplication of existing and new resources.

The staff of the Holocaust Information Service will consist of a full-time director, whose headquarters will be in our offices in New York City, but who could be dispatched wherever and whenever needed to work on the local level with individual Jewish communities. Dr. Fred Lapidus and Professor Richard Daigle of the University of Bridgeport will serve as co-editors of the Quarterly Report and Newsletter, under the direction of an Editorial Board which will consist of:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, Director, National Jewish Conference Center;
Professor, City College

Dr. Franklin Litell, Founder, National Institute on the Holocaust,
Temple University

Dr. Byron Sherwin, Professor, Spertus College; Director NEH Grant for
the Inter-Disciplinary Study of the Holocaust

Dr. Alvin Rosenfeld, Chairman, Department of Jewish Studies, University
of Indiana

Professor Henry Feingold, Baruch College, CUNY

- 5 -

Yaffa Eliach, Director, Center for Holocaust Studies, Brooklyn, New York

Professor Bella Vago, Haifa University

*Professor Isaiah Trunk, YIVO Institute for Jewish Culture

*Dr. Eric Goldhagen, Harvard University

* acceptance not yet received

The participation of Dr. Lapidés and Professor Daigle will be made possible by the University of Bridgeport under the matching gift structure of the Connecticut Humanities Council. The National Jewish Conference Center will provide secretarial and supportive services.

The Editorial Board, together with the executive staff of the National Jewish Conference Center will direct the project, making use of its relationships with scholars, communal leaders, and executives of Jewish organizations in order to lay the groundwork for the fullest possible cooperation.

FUNDING

The National Jewish Conference Center turns to the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture for a one-time gift of \$10,200, to match the funds provided by the Connecticut Humanities Council grant, for the purpose of publishing a Holocaust Quarterly and Newsletter. This grant will be used during the one year period commencing January 1, 1978. In the first year of operations, the Holocaust Information Service will evaluate its funding methods and cultivate new bases for financial support.

Holocaust Information Service

FUNDING SOURCES

<u>Staff:</u>	<u>Univ. of Bridgeport</u>	<u>Conn. Humanities Council</u>	<u>NJCC</u>	<u>Requested Funds: Memorial Foundation</u>	<u>Other Funds to be Raised</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Director of Holocaust Information Service and Managing Editor of Quarterly Report and Newsletter	\$1670.	\$2800.		\$7200.	\$10,000.	\$21,670
Secretary-1/2 time			\$5000.			5,000.
Travel			500.		3,000.	3,500.
Co-Editors-Lapides & Daigle	9409. (released time)					9,409.
<u>Supportive Services</u>						
Supplies			1000.			1,000.
phon phone			1200.			1,200.
postage			1200.			1,200.
promotion			1000.			1,000.
rent			2400.			2,400.
Quarterly Report & Newsletter (printed in Bridgeport, Conn.)						
printing		3000.		3000.		6,000.
postage		1000.	1000.			2,000.
rent	2502.					2,502.
supplies		1500.				1,500.
telephone	326.	1200.				1,526.
promotion		500.	500.			1,000.
TOTAL	\$13,907.	\$10,000.	\$13,800.	\$10,200.	\$13,200.	\$60,907.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

September 1, 1977

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Alex:

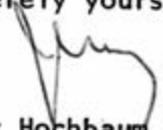
I am enclosing a summary of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Commission on the Holocaust in Amsterdam. The document has been reviewed by Joachim Prinz who, as you know, chaired the meeting in your absence.

I will call you after Labor Day to discuss next steps with regard to the proposals recommended by the Commission as well as a plan of action for the coming year.

I know that the last year has been one of herculean effort by you on behalf of Jewish interests here and in Israel. May the new year bring you continued strength for your many endeavors, and success in all your undertakings, new and old.

Warmest wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum

JH:sf
Encl.

SUMMARY OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

Amsterdam - Thursday, June 23, 1977

Present: Dr. Joachim Prinz, Acting Chairman; Dr. Yitzhak Arad, Dr. Yehuda Bauer, Mr. Theodore Comet, Rabbi Hugo Gryn, Professor Simon Herman, Mr. Fritz Hollander, Mr. Saul Kagan, Mr. Abba Kovner, Dr. Isaac Lewin, Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut, Mr. Maurice Porter, Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner, Dr. S. J. Roth, Mr. Isaac Toubin, Mr. Marc Turkow, Mr. Mark Uveeler and Mr. Eli Zborowski; Dr. A. J. Sherman and Dr. Jerry Hochbaum

The Commission decided to authorize three projects for development and implementation:

Project A) A pilot project to develop a model curriculum on the Holocaust for senior students in Jewish high schools. Several top quality secondary schools in the United States would be selected from among Orthodox, Conservative and Reform schools, and principals and teachers of these schools in conjunction with a small group of experts would prepare a curriculum for teaching the Holocaust based on the guidelines prepared by Professor Herman. An important part of this curriculum would be a "layl Shemurim" during the school year, a program to be developed by Abba Kovner to deal with the emotional components of the Holocaust. Formal and informal aspects would thus be integrated in this project. It is hoped that this pilot project, once developed and tested, could be adapted and modified for other types of schools in the United States, and later for schools in different Diaspora communities. Simon Herman, Abba Kovner and Isaac Toubin were appointed to serve on the sub-committee to develop this project which would be coordinated by the Memorial Foundation.

Project B) Developing an authoritative statement by non-Jewish historians including a summary of the unquestionable historical facts about the Holocaust. The project is to be coordinated by the Institute for Jewish Affairs, which would convene a small committee of historians who would in turn organize a larger Committee of scholars and develop the plan of action. The Institute of Zeitgeschichte in Germany would play a vital role in the project, but the Commission believed that they should not sponsor the project. Dr. Roth and Saul Kagan were appointed as the sub-committee for this project.

Project C) Production of a popular book with documents and photographs, but minimal text, documenting the Holocaust. Dr. Yitzhak Arad, of Yad Vashem, and Professor Yehuda Bauer, of the Institute for Contemporary Jewry of Hebrew University, were asked to develop this proposal jointly.

(cont'd.)

The allocation of the \$60,000 appropriated to the Commission for all three projects will be made once the proposals are developed by a committee composed of Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, Dr. Prinz and Dr. Riegner, in conjunction with the above sub-committees.

The Commission also adopted in principle to support the program which was developed at its behest by Yad Vashem for the completion of the Pinkasei Ha-Kehillot (see attached).

JH:fz
Enc.



PINKASEI HA KEHILLOT

1. Pinkas Ha Kehillot is one of the major projects of Yad Vashem, whose purpose is to gather material in order to commemorate and write the history of entire regions and of the Jewish communities destroyed during the Holocaust and World War II. This is becoming urgent as fewer and fewer eye-witnesses remain. At times the only way to obtain evidence about certain Jewish communities in Poland or Lithuania, in which hundreds of Jews lived for centuries, is from a number of very elderly people. It is also becoming more difficult to find a competent staff - regional historians with a knowledge of several languages. It is therefore very important to strengthen our endeavors to complete this project within the not too distant future.

Most of the documents on which the Pinkasim are based can be found in the Yad Vashem archives where there is an enormous collection of documents from Jewish archives, as well as from archives in Poland, Germany, France, Holland etc. We also have been collecting oral testimony for many years and have some 30,000 testimonies of survivors used by the team preparing the Pinkasim. We also utilize archives in Israel and abroad, historical publications, newspapers and monographs in various languages.

2. The Pinkasei Ha Kehillot department is part of the Yad Vashem Center for Holocaust Research. The Yad Vashem Scientific Advisory Committee in which Israeli universities and various research institutes are represented supervises the planning and the various stages of the project. Following its many discussions on the subject the scientific advisory committee came to the following conclusions as to the use of the material and the structure of the Pinkasim:

a) The Pinkasim are divided according to countries. In some cases an entire volume will be devoted to a specific country, in others - several Pinkasim will deal with one country, depending on the size of its Jewish population.

b) Each volume will be divided into three parts: 1) General introduction; 2) Entries (each community with a population of more than 100 has a separate entry, the size of which is determined by the number of inhabitants, its importance over the centuries and the amount of material at our disposal); 3) Bibliographies and detailed indices.

c) The entries in the Pinkasim deal mainly with three periods: 1) From the establishment of the community until World War I; 2) The period between World War I and II; 3) The period of the Holocaust.

The description of the first period is based on the compilation of printed documentary material and works published at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. The period between the wars entails the undertaking of some research work while the Holocaust period necessitates original research on each community.

The map used for the geo-political division of the communities and the Pinkasim is that of Europe on the eve of World War II. We also take into consideration the particular local character of the Jewish communities, the ties between them, the effects of migration, and the mutual relations between the communities.

.../2



- 2 -

3. To the present, 4 volumes of Pinkassim have been published:

- Pinkas Rumania, Vol. I
- Pinkas Germania, Vol. I - Bavaria
- Pinkas Hungaria
- Pinkas Poland, Vol. I, Lodz

Pinkas Rumania, Vol. II is in the last stages of publication.

We are now working on the following Pinkasim:

- A. Poland, Vol. II - Eastern Galicia - We have completed collecting the material and the team is about to begin writing.
- B. Poland, Vol. III - Western Galicia - We are in the stage of collecting and preparing material.
- C. Germania, Vol. II - Baden-Württemberg - We have finished collecting material and started writing.
- D. Austria - We are collecting and preparing material.
- E. Holland - The material is being edited and the entry on Amsterdam is being prepared.

In all, five Pinkasim have been completed and 5 are in various stages of preparation.

We know from previous experience that preparation of a Pinkas (including collecting material, writing, editing and typing) spans 4-5 years. 2-3 people are fully employed on each Pinkas.

There are two factors on which our progress on the Pinkasim depends:

- a) Access to the relevant archives. (We cannot for instance begin work on Pinkas Prussia, rightly recommended by Dr. Robinson, as the East German archives are closed to us. The same applies to preparation of the Pinkasim on the U.S.S.R.). There is also a problem of suitable researchers.
- b) The budgetary factor.

We greatly appreciate the Memorial Foundation's initiative and willingness to give this project first priority. In accordance with this we have submitted a request for budget which will not enable us to finish the project as quickly as we would have wished, but will nevertheless make an important contribution towards completion at the earliest possible date.

We are enclosing a table of details of the various Pinkasim, schedule and budgetary estimate based on the assumption that each year of work on a certain Pinkas requires 20 thousand dollars, half of which^s to be allotted by the Foundation and the other half appropriated by the Yad Vashem budget.

.../3



- 3 -

According to this plan, the Pinkasim of western Europe (France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Norway) where the communities were partly destroyed during the Holocaust and in effect continue to exist, will be written in the last stage of the project, and are not included in the ten year plan presented herein. Pinkas Lita will not be undertaken for the time being, since to date, three volumes on Lithuanian Jewry have been published.

26.5.77

TIMETABLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PINKASEI HAKEHILLOT

1976-1988

Pinkas Hakehillot	1976-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	Remarks
POLAND													
1. Eastern Galicia	---	---	---	---									2 teams will be working on Pinkasei Poland
2. Western Galicia	---	---	---	---	---								
3. Vohlyn-Polesye			---	---	---	---	---						
4. Vilna. Brest-Litovsk					---	---	---	---	---				
5. Poznan-Silesia						---	---	---	---	---			
6. Warsaw-Central Poland								---	---	---	---	---	
GERMANY													
7. Baden-Württemberg	---	---	---	---									1 large team will work on Pinkasei Hakehillot Germany
8. Hassen-Saxony			---	---	---	---	---						
9. Western Prussia. Northern Germany					---	---	---	---	---				
10. Eastern Prussia-Berlin								---	---	---	---	---	
11. AUSTRIA	---	---	---	---	---								1 team will work on Slovakia & Czechoslovakia
12. SLOVAKIA			---	---	---	---	---						
13. CZECHOSLOVAKIA						---	---	---	---	---			
14. HOLLAND		---	---	---									
15. LATVIA-ESTONIA			---	---	---	---	---						
16. GREECE					---	---	---	---	---				
17. YUGOSLAVIA						---	---	---	---	---			
18. BULGARIA								---	---	---	---	---	
Number of Pinkasim in preparation	4	5	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	6	3	3	
BUDGET in thousands of dollars (taking into consideration that each vol. will cost \$20,000 annually)	80	100	180	180	180	200	200	180	180	120	60	60	
	<u>Memorial Foundation Grant</u>												
	40	50	90	90	90	100	100	90	90	60	30	30	From 1978 when work will be carried out on

9 Pinkasim at the same time, a coordinator and a secretariat will be necessary, involving additional expenses amounting to 25-30 thousand dollars annually. The sum requested from the Foundation will therefore be 12½-15 thousand dollars annually.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

September 7, 1977

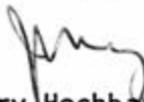
Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Alex:

I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Robinson's letter to me dealing with the proposal for publishing the Pinkasei Hakehillot which we requested from Yad Vashem. This should be another item on our agenda when we sit and talk, hopefully upon your return from Israel.

Kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum

JH:sf
Encl.

cc: Dr. Jacob Robinson

RECEIVED

SEP 6 1977

ACTION

September 4, 1977

Dear Doctor Hochbaum,

I have your letter of August 26, and Dr. Arad's letter to Rabbi Shindler.

Grosso Modo, the exposition of Dr. Arad's letter is acceptable. I cannot, however, enter into the calculations of the costs involved, as I have no special knowledge in this field.

Here are a few comments:

1. There is no consistency in presenting areas of persecution and extermination while the two volumes on Rumania embrace all the areas that were during the war under Rumanians (partly Nazi) control. The volume on Hungary is confined to Trianon, Podkarpatskaya Russ, Southern Slovakia, Bačka and Transylvania.

2. The concept of a destroyed community have also to be analyzed: when is a community destroyed and when it is seriously affected. A comparison of two neighboring cities, Bucharest and Budapest, may show the way.

- 10
3. It is somewhat understandable that in the list of partly destroyed communities, Austria is not represented, but is represented as a destroyed community. Surely, there are more Jews today in France than in Austria.
 4. On the principle of "do it yourself" Lithuanian Jews have not only published three volumes of *Yahadut Lita*, but prepared also a special volume dedicated to the destruction of Kovno province Jewry, which is in the last stages of publication. There still is an orphan: the political, cultural and economic history of that part of Lithuania which was attacked in October 1939, still remains "terra incognita", with the exception of the history of Vilna during the Nazi occupation, for which we are all grateful to Dr. Arad.

With Best Regards,

Jacob Robinson

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

August 11, 1977

Mr. Abba Kovner
 Beth Hatefutsoth
 Tel-Aviv University Campus
 P. O. Box 39359
 Tel-Aviv 61390
ISRAEL

Dear Abba:

Many thanks for your *project*, an experimental educational project for Jewish youth dealing with the Holocaust. I will, of course, send it to Dr. Goldmann as you request, and to other members of the Commission on the Holocaust for their reactions.

I have begun the process of identifying the Jewish high schools in the United States for our pilot program on education on the Holocaust. Although many school officials are on vacation at present, I have initiated some activity and will continue to follow through in the fall. We will, of course, keep you fully advised as our work here in the United States progresses.

I would be very interested in hearing about the meeting with Herman, Comet and people of Yad Vashem and the Youth and Hachalutz Department which took place in Israel pursuant to the decision of our sub-committee on education.

Best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Very warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Jerry
 Jerry Hochbaum
 Associate Executive Director

JH:gk

P.S. Please excuse this English letter, but my Hebrew secretary is presently on vacation.

cc: Dr. Nahum Goldmann
 Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler ✓
 Dr. Joachim Prinz

*Dear Alex,
 Hope we will have
 the opportunity soon to
 discuss Kovner's project
 and means to update
 the other projects developed
 by the Commission
 Regards.
 Jerry*

August 10, 1977

Dr. Israel Gutman
Yad Vashem
P.O. Box 3477
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Israel:

Yitzhak Arad probably reported to you about the meeting of our Commission on the Holocaust which took place in Amsterdam following the Annual Meeting of the Memorial Foundation. I believe we have made considerable progress. One proposal that we are now developing is for an experimental curriculum in a selected number of Jewish high schools in the United States which hopefully can be initiated some time during the academic year 1978/79.

Based on our conversations of last winter, you had undertaken to prepare a memorandum on educational materials on the Holocaust in Hebrew and an evaluation of such materials. I know how busy you are at Yad Vashem and the Institute for Contemporary Jewry. However, I think that your proposed memorandum would be an invaluable tool for us in developing a first rate curriculum. We would greatly appreciate it if you can make that available to us in the very near future so that it can be shared with our small group of American educational experts which we plan to convene shortly.

I am exceedingly grateful for your anticipated cooperation.

I look forward to seeing you soon in Israel and have the opportunity to bring you up to date on the activities of our Commission.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director

JH:sk

cc: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler ✓
Dr. Yitzhak Arad

" זה קרה לבני עמי "

ליל שמי רר ים

מוקדש לנושא השואה

פרויקט חינוכי נסיוני

מאת אב"ק בבר

מוגש לוועדה המיוחדת של קרן הזכרון

תמוז תשל"ז, קיבוץ עין החורש, ישראל.

הערות מבוא:

הנסיון מלמד, כי בהוראת השואה, יותר מבכל תחום השכלתי אחר,

קשה להשיג מטרות חנוכיות בידיעה קוגניטיביות בלבד. ו חשוב

הוא שנחפש, נחזור ונחפש, דרכים שלא נוסו עד כה שמטרתן

הפנמת הידיעה לתחושים והיותה תודעה.

תכנית זו איננה תחליף לתכניות הוראה פורמלית ולא עומדת

בסתירה לתכניות המתקדמות של סיבוץ הנושא בקורסי קולום התיכוניים.

והאוניברסיטאי. זהו פרויקט מיוחד ואוטונומי, שמטרתו חינוכית

בעיקרה. הפרויקט נועד לקהל רחב, מגוון בגילו ומוצאו, וניתן להגשמה

במרכזים קהילתיים בהפוצות, ליד מוסדות חרבות וחברה שונים,

במחנות של נוער וסטודנטים, בישראל ובגולה, - כהשלמה וסיכום של

לימוד שיטתי, או כפוחח ומעורר לעיון נוסף.

עקרונות
התכנית

א.

הדגש לא מושם בתכנית זו על הלימוד השיטתי של השפע העצום של

עובדות ואירועים, גם לא בקונצפטואליזציה ובסיכום היסטורי.

אלא בנסיון להאיר את התקופה ואת נושאי המרכזיים בדרך של

מעורבות אינטלקטואלית ורגשית של המשתתפים בפרובלמטיקה של הזמן

ובהתנסות לעמוד מול הדילמות הבסיסיות, שבפניהם ניצבו היחיד

והצבור בימי השואה.

ב.

על מנת להשיג מידה של הפנמת האינפורמציה לתחום של חוויה אישית

ואינטלקטואלית, אנו מציעים מסגרת מיוחדת של מיפגש (ליל שימורים),

תוך שימוש בשיטות תמסורת של רב-מדיום (מולטימדיה).

ג.

המיפגש שיערך בכל מקום אחת לשנה (ולאו שווקא ביום הזכרון!)

יהיה מבוסס על השתתפות וולונטארית, ושיחופם הפעיל של המתכנסים

בבחירת הנושאים והכוונתם.

הפורום: 50-200 משתתפים, בתנאים המאפשרים ריכוז רוחני וחברתי.
משך הכינוס: את ליל השמורים יקדים שבתון, כלומר: ערב+יום+לילה,
באותו מקום, במליאה ובחוגים לסירוגין.
התכנית שלהלן אינה אלא מסגרתית. הפרטים ישתנו ויגובשו על ידי
הצוות המדריך, בהתאם לתנאי המקום והמשתתפים.

ערב ראשון ("לקראת"):

ניחד למפגש חברתי לשם הכרות הדדית והכנה רוחנית לקראת הנושא
העיוני שביום המחרת. המשתתפים מסובים ליד שולחנות, או במעגל חופשי.
רצוי שיהיה כיבוד קל וכלי נגינה.
אלמנט א': בית אבותי

5-8 מבין המשתתפים יסוו לספר מה הם יודעים על אורח החיים של בית
סבא, ו/או על קהילת המוצא של משפחתם.
פסיפס סיפורי זה, מגומגם אולי ולקוי ככל שיהיה, יעביר את המשתתפ
לזמן אחר ויעורר את הרצון לדעת יותר על העולם שהיה.
אלמנט ב': הרגע שבו זה קרה

עד שאנו באים לעיין במה שקרה בשואה, ובהבנת הרקע הפוליטי
והאידיאולוגי, חשוב להמחיש לאנשים צעירים משהו מאותה חוויה
דרמטית שפוקדת את האנשים ביום שפורצת מלחמה,
וכל עולמם ניצב על פרשת דרכים מול הבלתי-ידוע.
אנו מציעים להעלות שני תאורים כאלה - שונים בזמן ובמקום -
בסיפור אוטנטי בעל-פה או על ידי הקראת קטע סיפורתי מתאים,
כשהדגש איננו על מהלך העובדות החיצוניות אלא על החוויה
הפנימית של האנשים וחגובותיהם למאורע.
לדוגמה: היום שבו פלשו הגרמנים (מתואר בהרבה ספרים של
העדים, ולעומתו - האנשים המאזינים לקריאת הגיוס בפרוץ
מלחמת ששת הימים, ראה: "ולא ידעתי את עמי" של אבא קובנר
בספר "זיה לוחמים" (באנגלית: "היום השביעי").

אלמנט ג': קח אתך שיר

בגישאות ובמהנות נוצרה שירה עממית מיוחדת במינה. רוב השירים
גנוז בכתיבי יד וספרים ומועטים מהם מושרים עד היום מעל גבי
הקליטים, על ידי זמרים מקצועיים, בהזדמנויות של ימי זכרון.
אך למען יהיה למורשת הווקאלית הזאת ערך תרבותי קיים, חשוב

להנחיל את שירת הימים ההם ל מ ש פ ח ה , לבית הספר ולחוג החברתי
שבו נפגשים וגדלים אנשים צעירים. ננצל, איפוא, את הערב הזה לסם לימוד
2-3 שירים, מלים ולחן, על ידי חלוקת טקסטים מודפסים, בעזרת זמרות).

לדוגמה: "אונטער דיינע ווייסע שטערן" (יידיש. קיימים תרגומים לעברית
ואנגלית)

"אונדזער שטעטל ברענט" (יידיש, תרגומים כנ"ל)

"זאג ניט קיינמאל..." (שיר הפרטיזנים, כנ"ל).

אפשר להוסיף כמובן שיר אחד מהבית הישן, שיר-ערש בלאדינו, יידיש או עברי.

למחרת - חלק א: מוקדש לרקע הכללי. נושא לדוגמה:

משבר הדמוקרטיה - עליית הנאציזם

במליאה: 1. שער מבוא ע"י מורה מקומי או היסטוריון אורח

2. צפנה בסרט קצר תיעודי (פרק ראשון מהסידרה של הטלוויזיה

האנגלית: "עולם בלהבות" וכיו"ב)

3. האזנה לנאום מוקלט של היטלר ("הקסיבו לקול הזה ולסגנון

דיבורו ולא רק לתוכן! בני אדם רבים מאוד הריעו לקול הזה).

בחוגים: המשתתפים מתחלקים לצוותי דיון.

בחוגים יקרו בכמה טקסטים מקוריים הקצורים בנושא הראשון

תוך הדרכה של אחד המשתתפים, או מדריך חוץ. ויקוים דיון

בשאלות שעודרו ההרצאה והסרט.

אחר הצהריים - מנוחה והכנה לליל השמורים.

ליל השמורים

משעה 21 ועד עלות השחר

אלמנט א- במליאה: שתי פתיחות בנושאים נבחרים

לדוגמה: "קהילה בשואה - תולדותיה של קהילה אחת מני רבות"

"מנהיגות במצוקה".

"העמידה על הנפש - מרי, התנגדות, לחימה".

"העדים חיים בינינו"

אלמנט ב' - במליאה:

מפי אחד מניצולי השואה - סיפורו האישי.

לפרק זה יש, בעיניי, חשיבות מיוחדת. הפגישה עם עד אוטנטי יש בה

מיטען חזויתי גדול, וחשוב מבחינה חינוכית לקיים פגישה כזאת

כל עוד ניתן. יתכן וזהו הדבר המרכזי שאותו יזכרו המשתתפים.

הקרנת פרק מתוך "הפתרון הסופי - ג'נוסייד", סידרה טלוויזיונית

מעולה שהופקה ע"י הטלוויזיה האנגלית)

אלמנט ג':

במקום שאפשרי הדבר רצוי להביא את אחד המרואיינים בסרט הנ"ל

לליל השמורים, כדי לטאול אותו שאלות בעקבות הסרט.

ההמשך - בחוגי דיון
בצוותי משימות
וסדנה יוצרת

בחוגי דיון - בפורומים קטנים יערכו דיונים במה שמעו וראו. המשתתפים יקבלו דפי טכסטים נבחרים, שכדאי לעיין בהם לצורך הדיון.

הטכסטים, לא מתוך הרצאות, אלא פרקי ימנים מקוריים, תעודות קצרות וכו'.

בצוותי משימה יהכוננו המשתתפים, טיחנודכו לכך, לקראת החלק השני של ליל הספורים - (במליאת)

ה ה נ ס ה ת ב ה כ ד ע ה

פנל של משתתפים יבחר אחת ה ד י ל מ ו ח, שבפניהם יציבו היהודים, בטלבים שונים של השואה, וינסו לייצג את הדעות והאלטרנטיבות, כאילו הם היו שם ועליהם מוטלת חובת ההכרעה, תפקיד הספריץ יהיה, בשעת ההכנה, להביע את הוילמות האפשריות, לעזור להם בכתוביה, ולא להתערב במהלכו של העימות. "הנוסות בהכרעה" עשויה להשיג אותה המנסה חווייתית ותודעתית היא מטרת הפיון ולהעמיק את ההבנת המליכות לעובדין.

חלק ג' - במליאת

"הסבל, הזכרון והתקווה - בטרנספורמציית פיזיקה ומוסיקאליית"

חלק זה, בשעות הקטנות של הלילה, יוקדש לקריאת-שירה ע"י משורר אורח.

שאלות וחשובות על דרכי ההבעה של נושא השואה בטווח. וכן השטעה יצירה מוסיקאלית נבחרת וכוונן: "הקונסול" של מויזנטו, "המחודן" של טטורדאקיס, או פרק מתוך ה"קדוש" של טרנספורמציית וואלד בהקדמה ע"י גילדאו-קסטא סטטטור עלויזיה.

בסיום ליל הספורים יקראו, יזמיעו או יראו, דברים שעשו אחזים פן המשתתפים בנושא ליל הספורים, במרוכת המיפגש (ראה: סדנה יוצרת) או מהכנה לקראתו, - בכתיבה, ויקוד, ציור וכו'.

כן נהזור ונטיח בצבור את השירים שלמדנו בערב הראשון.

=

בארגון ליל הספורים אפשר לחשוב על דוכן ספרות מהאימה וכן בימלוגראפיה בטביל אלה שירצו להוסיף וללמוד.

הוכנו ומהלכו של ליל הספורים יוקלט וישמש חומר מצטבר להמשך העבודה וטיפור הפרויקט.

February 2, 1976

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Jerry:

I have your form letter in re Project #0640530-01, Struggle Over Reform in Rabbinic Literature and hasten to advise that the manuscript has been completed and approved and is presently at the printers. It will be available in the very near future.

With appreciation for your understanding and patience, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch
Rabbi Ira Youdovin

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

76-16-03(C)

January 29, 1976

World Union of Progressive Judaism
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Re: Our Project # C64-530-01Title: Struggle Over Reform in
Rabbinic LiteratureDate of Original Grant: 1964

Dear Sirs:

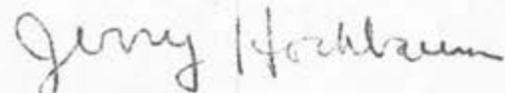
As you know, the above-named project, supported by the Foundation some time ago, still has not been completed and the funds from the grant are still being held.

The Board of Trustees of the Foundation is anxious that all allocated funds be used productively and not be retained indefinitely. Therefore, the Board at its annual meeting in Geneva this past summer, in accordance with the Foundation's general practice, decided that if the projects for which funds were allocated are not completed by April 1976 the balance would be cancelled.

Please let us know of your progress to date towards the completion of the project. If we do not hear from you before March 15, 1976, the grant will be presented to the Board for possible cancellation.

We are sure you understand that this decision is based on the Foundation's desire to assure maximum utilization of our limited funds for promoting Jewish cultural activities.

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director

JH:mb

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

75-IG-30

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

September 25, 1975

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
 World Union of Progressive Judaism
 838 Fifth Avenue
 New York, New York 10021

Re: Our Project # C64-530-01

Title: Struggle Over Reform in
 Rabbinic Literature

Date of Original Grant: 1964

*ccs to
 Hirsch
 via
 Board
 Board*

Dear Sirs:

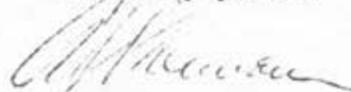
We are pleased to inform you that the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, at its Annual Meeting in Geneva this summer, agreed to a one-year extension of the grant after hearing of progress on the above-named project.

We hope that you will be able to complete the project within the coming year or make substantial progress on it.

Please let us hear from you before the end of March 1976 about your progress. If we do not hear from you before April 15, 1976, we will be compelled to submit this project to the Board for cancellation.

We are sure that you understand that this decision is based on the Foundation's desire to assure maximum utilization of our limited funds for promoting cultural activities.

Sincerely yours,



A. J. Sherman
 Executive Director

AJS:mb



DAVID M. BLUMBERG
President

B'NAI B'RITH 1640 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 393-5284

January 29, 1976

2/11
DMB

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman
Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
515 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Alex:

I have seen the report of the Special Committee on Mexican relations, dated January 26; the newspaper articles that appeared following upon the Committee's action on Monday; and the report in the Tuesday, January 27 issue of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the same subject.

In behalf of B'nai B'rith I want to register with you in the strongest terms possible my total disapproval of the procedure that you as chairman must have authorized in disregard of the rights of B'nai B'rith as a member organization and of proper procedures.

First of all, the Committee report closes with a recommendation that relationships between Mexico and the Jewish community be "normalized," which, as your press release specifically implies, means resumption of tours. This Special Committee had no right to make any decision, but only the right to make a recommendation to the Presidents' Conference. On the basis of a committee's report you obviously went ahead and issued statements without authorization of the member organizations of the Presidents' Conference. It exceeded the authority both of the Committee and of you as the Chairman, to have issued any statements based upon the committee report without a meeting of the Presidents' Conference to discuss the report.

I must take exception also to the statement attributed to you in the JTA story, in which you say that you will forward the report to all member organizations, "enabling each to take appropriate action." B'nai B'rith does not need permission from the Presidents' Conference to take whatever action it deems appropriate. As a matter of fact, upon directions from my Board of Governors (see copy of letter enclosed), I wrote to our leaders this past Monday, soliciting their reactions to the current developments before B'nai B'rith makes its decision.

We do respect the opinion of the Presidents' Conference and of our fellow organizations, but B'nai B'rith's decision on the recommendation of tours and on the question of normalization of relations with Mexico will be made by us.

I am sorry that I have to write to you in this way at the inauguration of your term, but I trust that I shall in the future be able fully to support you in your responsibilities as Chairman of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Blumberg

DMB/lts--encl.

cc: Members of Presidents' Conference

MEMO

B'NAI B'RITH

1640 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 EX 3-5284

FROM: David M. Blumberg

DATE: January 26, 1976

SUBJECT:

TO: B'nai B'rith Leaders

Dear Friends:

Recent developments have made it advisable for the Jewish community to reassess the policy of the Presidents Conference and of Jewish organizations, including B'nai B'rith, whereby tours to Mexico and other countries that voted in favor of the Zionism-Racism resolution were suspended. Some of the developments to which I refer are contained in the enclosed report of the Presidents Conference delegation that went to Mexico on December 14 upon invitation of President Echeverria. In this delegation B'nai B'rith was substantially represented by Seymour Graubard (chairman of the delegation), Lawrence Peirez, Burton Levinson and Max Shecter, with Rabbi Morton M. Rosenthal as staff coordinator.

Let me add to the enclosed report that the governments of Mexico and of Israel have concluded agreements that will be of great advantage to the State of Israel. El Al will have landing rights in Mexico; Mexico will supply Israel with oil; trade will be increased; and a cultural exchange program will be instituted.

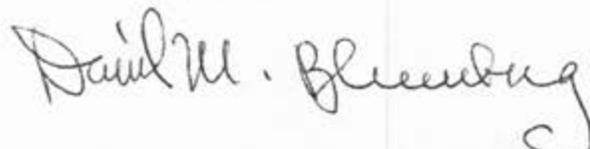
I am proud to say that the stand that B'nai B'rith took on tours to Mexico and the overwhelming approval of this stand by our membership, as well as that of the total Jewish community, has brought about the important changes in the Mexican government policies heretofore described. Our efforts have been justified.

I shall shortly be meeting with the leaders of other Jewish national and international organizations to reconsider our position on tours to foreign countries. I want you to have a share in the decision that will be made, and I therefore would like to have your recommendation as soon as possible in the light of the changing situation. Be assured that the sentiments I shall receive from all of you who are receiving this letter will play an important role in pointing to the way that we should go.

I want to add that I am very proud of the way the B'nai B'rith membership responded to the Zionism-Racism issue, as it does to all crises.

I wish you and yours continuing success in all your efforts in behalf of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish people and the State of Israel.

Sincerely yours,



DMB/lts
enclosure..

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

HOLOCAUST PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, 1965-1974*

I. ARGENTINA

A. Latin American Federation of Jewish Survivors
of the Nazi Persecution

1) Paperback Books for Children on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication, in Spanish, of a book dealing with events related to the Holocaust, to be used in Jewish schools and by youth movements.

A grant of \$2,000 (AP 20,000).

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

B. Union Central Israelita Polaca

1) Study on Jewish Literature under the Nazis

1965 Publication of a study by Nahman Blumenthal dealing with Jewish literature under Nazi occupation.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Received the volume, Shmusen Vegen Yiddisher Literatur unter der Deitscher Okupazie by Nahman Blumenthal, Buenos Aires: 1966.

2) The Uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto

1965 Publication of a study by Nina Tenenbaum dealing with the uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

II. BELGIUM

A. Amicale des Anciens du Comite de Defense des Juifs

1) History of the Jewish Resistance in Belgium

1968 Publication by the Solvay Institute of the Brussels University of a study (supported by the Claims Conference) dealing with the history of the Jewish resistance in Belgium.

A grant of BF 50,000.

Status: Received the volume, Le Comite de Defense des Juifs en Belgique 1942-44 by Lucien Steinberg, Brussels: 1973.

* Grants beginning in 1974 were made in dollars, in accordance with a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

B. Centre National des Hautes Etudes Juives

1) Jewish Refugees in Belgium, 1933-1940

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Central Europe who arrived in Belgium during the years 1933-1940.

A grant of BF 68,750.

Status: Study is in advanced stage of preparation.

2) Statistical Analysis of Nazi Census of Jews of Brussels

1972 Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of socio-demographic data of Jewish families in Brussels during the War, based on material from the files of the Nazi census.

A grant of BF 113,250 payable over two years.

Status: Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of the material is in progress.

III. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. Rada Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci V Ceske
Socialisticke Republice

1) History of the Catastrophe of Czech Jewry under Nazi Occupation

1967 Preparation and publication in Czech and English, of a multi-volume history including a volume of documents with commentaries and an historical narrative.

A grant of Ckr 56,800 in 1967 and Ckr 93,200 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Studies in the Destruction of the Czechoslovak Jewish Community

1965 Preparation of this work by Erich Kulka.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

B. Ustredny Svaz Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci Na Slovensku
(Jewish Community of Bratislava)

1) The Struggle and the Suffering of Czechoslovakian Jewry, 1933-1945

1965 Preparation of this work by Emil Knieza.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

2) Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian Jewry, 1938-1945

1968 Preparation and publication in Czech and English of this historical study by Dr. Ladislav Lipscher.

A reserve of Ckr 60,000.

Status: Not known.

IV. FRANCE

A. Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine

1) French Edition of Robinson's Book

1966 Preparation and publication in French of Jacob Robinson's And the Crooked Shall be Made Straight.

A grant of FF 15,000 in 1966, FF 15,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received La Tragedie Juive Sous la Croix Gammé à la Lumière du Procès de Jerusalem, by Jacob Robinson; translated by Lucien Steinberg; Paris, 1968.

2) Hitlerism and the Concentrationary System

1967 Volume II of this work, by Joseph Billig.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received Les Camps de Concentration dans l'Economie du Reich Hitlérien, by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1973. Volume I was published as L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire.

3) Inventory of the Archives of CDJC

1967 Volume III in this series.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received L'Institut d'Etude des Questions Juives: Officine Francaise des Autorités Nazies en France by Joseph Billig, Les inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Vol. III; Paris, 1974.

4) The Jewish Resistance in France

- 1965 Publication of a volume on the Jewish Resistance in France, jointly with Les Anciens de la Resistance Juive.
A grant of FF 8,000 in 1965 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: Preparation completed; book not yet published.
- 1967 Preparation and publication of Volume II of a documentary book on Jewish Resistance, by L. Steinberg.
A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: In 1974 this project was abandoned by the CDJC and subsequently cancelled by the Foundation.

5) Research and Publication in the field of the Catastrophe, and maintenance of archives, libraries and exhibitions.

- 1965 A grant of FF 90,000 in 1965, FF 90,000 in 1966, FF 81,000 in 1967, FF 93,320 in 1968, FF 130,000 in 1969, and FF 137,000 in 1970.
Status: Received: 1) "L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire" by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1967. 2) "D'Auschwitz a Israel: 20 ans après la Liberation" edited by I. Schneersohn; Paris, 1968. 3) "Bibliothèque du CDJC, Catalogue No. 2 - La France, le Troisieme Reich - Israel"; Paris, 1968. 4) "Les Autorités Allemandes en France Occupee" by Lucien Steinberg; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume II; Paris, 1966.

Volume I of this series was published in 1963 with the support of the Claims Conference: "Alfred Rosenberg dans l'Action Ideologique, Politique, et Administrative du Reich Hitlerien" by Joseph Billig; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume I; Paris, 1963.

6) Research and Publication in the Field of the Catastrophe

- 1971 In view of the special character of the CDJC, an exception was made to normal practice and a grant for regular budget was made, payable over 10 years.
Status: Received "La Lutte des Juifs en France à l'Epoque de l'Occupation, by Adam Rutkowski; Paris, 1975. Other research projects in various stages of preparation.

7) Rutkowski Project

- 1968 Preparation and publication of a book on the Drancy Camp by Adam Rutkowski.
A grant of FF 15,000 in 1968.
Status: Work is in advanced stage of preparation.

8) Special Publication Project by I. Schneersohn

1969 Publication of I. Schneersohn's work.
A grant of FF 14,000 in 1969.
Status: Not known.

V. GERMANY

A. Internationales Dokumentationszentrum Zur Erforschung des
Nationalsozialismus und Seiner Folgeerscheinungen E.V.
(International Documentation Center)

1) Documentary Material Compiled at Trials of Nationalist Socialist
Criminals in Berlin

1967 To record and compile the documentary material of these
trials.
A reserve of DM 50,000.
Status: Project cancelled when organization dissolved
in 1971.

VI. HOLLAND

A. Stichting Nederlands Joods Familiearchief
(The Dutch Jewish Archives Foundation)

1) Register of Family Names

1971 Publication of register of family names of families
living in the Netherlands, many of whom perished during
the Holocaust.
A grant of DG 2,750.
Status: Institution requested that Foundation cancel
this grant in 1973.

VII. HUNGARY

A. Magyar Izraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete Irodaja

1) Study on Health Problems of Survivors of Holocaust

1969 Preparation and publication of a fourth volume on health
problems of survivors of the Holocaust.
A grant of FT. 20,000.
Status: Not known.

VIII. ISRAEL

A. Bar Ilan University

1) The Impact of the Eichmann Trial on Israeli Youth

1966 Preparation and publication of a research study, based on responses to a questionnaire dealing with the impact of the Eichmann trial on Israeli youth.

A grant of IL 9,750.

Status: Publication of The Eichmann Trial in the Eyes of Israeli Youngsters by Akiva W. Deutsch, Ramat Gan; 1974.

B. Bureau for Jewish Communities and Organizations

1) Articles on the Holocaust in Persian

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Persian of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,500, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Articles on the Holocaust in Turkish

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Turkish of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,833, payable over two years.

C. Encyclopedia of the Diaspora

1) Last Chapter of Polish Jewry

1972 Publication of Itzhak Gruenbaum Memorial Volume dealing with the closing periods of Polish Jewish history.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received volume containing two parts:
I. Yizhaq Greenbaum Memorial Volume; II. Aharita Shel Yahadut Polin (The End of Polish Jewry), edited by H. Barlas, A. Tartakower, D. Sadan; Jerusalem: 1973 (Hebrew).

D. Encyclopedia Judaica Research Foundation

1) Handbook of the Holocaust

1971- Preparation and publication in Hebrew and English of a
1972 two volume handbook of the Holocaust based primarily
on the material in the Encyclopedia Judaica but contain-
ing a more thorough survey of the available knowledge
about the Holocaust and a guide to locating further
information.

In January 1971, a reserve of IL 25,000 was set up for
this project and in 1972 an additional grant of
IL 45,500 was made payable over two years.

Status: Both volumes are in an advanced state of
preparation and should be completed by the end of 1975.

E. Federation of Organizations of Eastern European Jewry

1) Photo Album of Jewish Life in Poland

Preparation and publication of an album capturing in
photographs, with explanations in several languages,
the important events and institutions in the lives of
the Jews in Poland between the two world wars.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) payable over two years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

F. Gal-Ed

1) Education in Refugee Camps after World War II

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of educational
activity in Jewish refugee camps in Germany and Austria
after the second World War.

A grant of IL 4,000.

Status: Research in progress.

G. Hebrew University

1) Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe During the Nazi Period

1968 A detailed study of anti-Jewish legislation enacted in Germany and other European countries during the Nazi period.

A reserve of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Project abandoned. Grant applied to project on Participation of Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany During World War II which in turn became part of the larger project, Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis.

2) Comparative Study of Jewish Identities with Special Reference to the Impact of the Memory of the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a comparative study of Jewish identities and Israel-Diaspora relations, with special reference to the reactions of students to the Holocaust. The study is to be based on a questionnaire administered to students on campuses in different parts of the world.

A grant of \$13,321 payable over three years.

Status: Research is in progress. Questionnaires have been administered in Israel and arrangements are now being made for the administration of the questionnaire to students outside Israel.

3) Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period

1968 Preparation and publication of first volume of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period to include materials located in the Israel State Archives, General Historical Jewish Archives and the National and University Library.

A grant of IL 19,000.

Status: Received Volume I of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1970. The volume includes records of documents in Bet Lohamei Ha-Gettaot, Israel State Archives, Moreshet, the Jewish National and University Library and the Oral History Division of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

- 1969 Preparation and publication of Volume II to include material at the Labor Archives, the Histadrut Archives, and the Haganah Archives.

A grant of IL 26,750.

Status: Received Volume II of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period in English compiled by Nira Feldman and edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1972. Volume includes materials from the Archives of the Jewish Labor Movement, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, the Histadrut Archives and the Haganah Archives.

- 1970 Preparation and publication of Volume III of the Archival Guide including materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 29,600.

- 1971 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 21,700 payable over 2 years.

Status: What was originally intended to be included in Volumes III and IV eventually appeared in an enlarged Volume III of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1975. The Volume includes materials located in the Yad Vashem Archives; and was co-published by Yad Vashem and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University.

- 1972 Preparation and publication of Volume V of the Archival Guide.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. Results of this research to be included in an enlarged Volume IV of the Archival Guide.

- 1973 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials originally intended for Volumes V and VI to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. The volume is expected to be ready for print early in 1976.

1974 Preparation and publication of the enlarged Volume V of the Archival Guide to include material from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$4,958 payable over 2 years.

Status: Volume V will be started early in 1976.

1975 Preparation and publication of Volume VI of the Archival Guide to include materials from Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$6,371 payable over 3 years.

Status: Research to begin in early 1977.

4) History of Aliyah Bet 1934-1948

1973- Preparation and publication in three volumes of the
1974 history of Aliyah Bet in its social and political setting. Study to include need for illegal entry into Palestine, background to mass movement in Europe and North Africa, British-Jewish relations and international responses, influences of Holocaust, and impact of illegal immigration on the establishment of the state.

In 1973, a grant of IL 10,000 to help the project get started. In 1974, a grant of \$21,911 was made payable over 3 years.

Status: Research on all three volumes is in progress.

5) History of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

1969 Preparation and publication of a five part study of the History of the Claims Conference to include an introduction into the reasons for the material claims, a history of the negotiations leading to the Wassenaar and Luxembourg agreements, a study of public opinion and public debate on the issue, a study of the legal aspects of the issue, and a study of the uses of Claims Conference money for the purpose of rebuilding Jewish communities and advancing cultural projects.

A grant of IL 214,000 payable over 2 years.

Status:

1. The original plans for the introduction, dealing with the reasons for the material claims, have been changed. Plans now call for brief introductory remarks to be written by Yehuda Bauer.
2. The study of the history of the negotiations has been completed and has undergone revisions. A corrected English version will be reviewed by Drs. Robinson and Bauer before going to print.

3. The study of public opinion and public debate, or "The Great Debate" is now being written in Hebrew. The introduction, the study of the history of the negotiations and the study of the "Great Debate" will be included in a first volume to be published in late 1976 or early 1977.
4. The study of the legal aspects is being completed. Four out of six chapters are ready.
5. Work on the study of the use of Claims Conference funds is beginning.

6) Institute for the Study of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 Program consisting of training young researchers for the study of the period of the Holocaust, and a publication program covering this period.

A grant of IL 36,000.

1966 Continuation of research and publication program on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$19,200.

1967 Continuation of research and publication program on the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$13,200.

Status: Funds were utilized to support students doing research on the Holocaust.

7) Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis

1970 Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study dealing with Jewish armed resistance to the Nazis to cover Byelorussia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Italy. The project includes a special monograph dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of IL 255,000 payable over 5 years. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,500 was made.

Status:

1. Lithuania - volume has been published in Hebrew by Dov Levin entitled: Lohamim Ve'omdim al Nafsham: Milhemet Yehudei Lita Ba-Nazim 1941-45 (They Fought Back: Lithuanian Jewry's Armed Resistance to the Nazis 1941-45) Jerusalem: 1974.

2. Warsaw - a volume by Israel Gutman has been completed and will go to press in early 1976.
3. General government - a volume by Shmuel Krakowsky has been completed and is scheduled to go to press in September 1975.
4. Czechoslovakia - a volume by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and is ready for publication.
5. Latvia and Estonia - a volume by Dov Levin on armed resistance of Latvian and Estonian Jewry against Germany has been completed and is ready for publication.
6. France - the first volume by Nili Patkin will be ready by the end of 1975. A second volume is expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
7. Byelorussia - two volumes by Shalom Cholavsky are expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
8. Poland - a volume by S. Krakowsky, Jews in Polish armed forces in the USSR in World War II is ready for publication.
9. Italy - a volume by Meir Michaelis on Italian Jews in the armed struggle against Germany will be ready at the end of 1975.
10. Other volumes are in various stages of preparation.

8) Jews in Territories Annexed by the Soviet Union, 1939-41

1972-1975 Preparation and publication of a study of Jews in territories annexed by the Soviet Union in the initial period of World War II. Research covers the size and characteristics of the Jewish population on the eve of World War II, population movements after the outbreak of the war, changes in the situation of the Jews after the establishment of the Soviet regime, political, social and cultural activities, the Jewish refugees in the Soviet annexed territories and the aid of world Jewry to these Jews. Research is based on general literature of the period, collections of documents, archival material, Jewish and non-Jewish press in the U.S.S.R. and in the West, memoirs and Yizkor books, and personal testimonies.

In 1972 a grant of IL 12,500 was made to start the project. In 1973 a grant of IL 10,000 was made and in 1975 a grant of \$5,924 (IL 35,544) payable over 3 years.

Status: During 1974-75 two articles in Hebrew were published by Dr. Dov Levin; one on Latvia in *Behinot*, 5:70-96, one on Lithuanian Jewry during the Soviet regime, 1940-41,

- in Shvut, 2:55-73. The following articles are expected to be published in 1975-76:
- "Estonian Jews under the Soviet Regime," 1940-41, in Behinot.
 - "Bessarabian Jews under Soviet Rule, 1940-41," in Shvut.
 - "Bessarabian Jews during the Second World War" in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews (published by Yad Vashem).
 - "Vilna Jewry under Soviet Rule - Sept.-Oct. 1939," in Gal-Ed.
 - "Prisoners and Exiles - Lithuanian Jews Exiled by the Soviets in 1940-41," in Sefer Yahadut Lita, Volume 4.
 - "Bukovina Jews under Soviet Rule," in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews.

All the above articles are in press in Hebrew. The article on Latvia is expected to appear in English under the title "Latvian Jewry and the Soviet Regime," in Soviet Jewish Affairs.

The findings will be synthesized in a volume by Dr. Dov Levin.

9) Participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany during World War II

- 1969 Translation and research of Czech documents, bulletins and periodicals and collection of an oral history, in preparation of a study and publications dealing with the participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak struggle against Germany during World War II.

A grant of IL 22,000.

Status: This project became part of the larger project on Armed Jewish Resistance to the Nazis. A volume prepared by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and has not yet been published.

10) Persecution of Jews in the Third Reich as Reflected in the World Jewish Press, 1933-1939

- 1972 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the response of the Jewish press in the free world to the racial persecutions in the Third Reich during the years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War.

A grant of IL 21,500 payable over 2 years.

Status: An examination of the response of the Jewish press during the years 1930-33 was added to this study and research on this period has been concluded. Work on a

comprehensive bibliographical listing of the materials under investigation was also included in the project. A volume of photostats containing a selection of important articles has also been prepared. To date research is in various stages of progress on studies dealing with the Jewish press in Poland, Rumania, Belgium, Holland, England and Italy.

11) Shaul Esh's Work on the Emergence of the Ha'avara Agreement

1969 Publication of Shaul Esh's work on the transfer agreement and other essays on the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 5,000 was made.

Status: Publication in Hebrew of Iyunim Beheger Ha-Shoa Veyahadut Zemanenu (Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry) edited by Joseph Walk and issued by the Hebrew University, Yad Vashem and the Leo Baeck Institute, Jerusalem: 1973.

H. The Hebrew Writers Association in Israel

1) Sifre Nefesh

Publication of the works of writers who perished during the Holocaust and of writers whose works were suppressed in Russia.

1966 Publication of a volume by David Fogel and a volume by B. Pomerantz.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Received Kol Shirei David Fogel (Collected Poems), edited by Dan Pagis, Tel Aviv: 1966. 1967 installment cancelled because of lack of progress.

1968 Publication of a volume by Menahem Stein and a volume by Ruben Fahn.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received Bein Tarbut Yisrael Vetarbut Yavan Veroma (The Relationship Between Jewish, Greek and Roman Cultures) by Menahem Stein; and Mivhar Ketavim (Selected works of Reuven Fahn) edited by Nurith Govrin.

1970 Publication of a volume by H. N. Shapiro.

A grant of IL 2,500.

Status: This work is still in preparation.

- 1971 Publication of a volume by David Fogel.
A grant of IL 2,500.
Status: Received Kol-Ha-Shirim (Collected Poems), by David Fogel (second revised and enlarged edition) edited by Dan Pagis, 1971.
- 1972 Preparation in Hebrew of an anthology dedicated to approximately thirty writers who perished during the Holocaust.
A grant of IL 5,000.
Status: Work on this project is still in progress.
- 1973 Preparation and publication of volumes by Ya'aqov Fikhman, Y. Rimon, Noah Shtern, and Chaim Lansky.
A grant of IL 5,000.
Status: Received Yalqut Shirim by Chaim Lansky, Ramat Gan: 1973.
- 1974 Preparation and publication of Yosef Loiodor's writings.
A grant of IL 4,000.
Status: Preparation of this volume is progressing.

I. Israel Center for Jewish Folklore Research

1) Holocaust Songs

- 1972, Deciphering and transcribing collections of folk songs
1975 sung by partisans and refugees and by Jewish victims of the Nazis in concentration camps, labor groups and ghettos.
A grant of IL 2,850 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$1,000 (IL 6,000) in 1975.
Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

J. Israel Union of Teachers

1) Seminars for Jewish and non-Jewish Educators to Study the Holocaust

- 1973 Preparation and publication of proceedings of seminars to be held in Israel and Europe for Jewish and non-Jewish educators to study the Holocaust, its causes and lessons.
A grant of IL 2,800.
Status: Preparation of proceedings is in progress.

K. Jewish Writers and Journalists Association in Israel
(Bet Levik)

1) Collection of Writings of Survivors of the Holocaust

1966, Preparation and publication of a collection of writings
1975 written by survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 8,500 in 1966.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

A further grant of \$3,334 (IL 20,000) was made in 1975.

Status: Project is in early preparatory stages.

L. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Bibliography of Books Published by Jewish Authors 1930-1940

1966 Preparation of a bibliography of books published by
Jewish authors during the years 1930-1940. The biblio-
graphy will compare the literary activities of the Jews
in Germany under the Nazi regime with their literary
activities prior to the Nazi ascension to power.

A grant of IL 9,000.

Status: The Institute could not implement the project
and the grant was subsequently cancelled by the Founda-
tion.

2) History of the Life and Activities of the Jews in Nazi Germany

1966 Preparation of two monographs dealing with the life of
the Jews in Nazi Germany; the first dealing with Jewish
self-help and social work under the Nazis and the second
dealing with organized emigration from Germany.

A reserve of IL 18,000.

Status: The study is completed but no volume has been
received.

M. Moreshet

1) Eduyot Rishonot

Preparation and publication of various books dealing with
the Holocaust.

1972 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Mikal Ha-Amim (From All Peoples) by Moshe Berner, Tel Aviv: 1973
- b) In Veya'ar Ba-Mazor (Beleagured in Town and Forest) by Shalom Cholamski, Tel Aviv: 1973.
- c) Gilgul Mehilot (Transmigration of Bodies) by David Yochvedovitz-Kahane, 1973.

1973 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Beterem Shoa (Before the Holocaust) by Haim Shamir, Tel Aviv: 1974)
- b) Derekh Almavet (The Road to Survive) by Zelig Maor, Ramat Gan: 1974.
- c) Ha-Briha (translated into Hebrew by Shoshana Schwartz from the original in English Flight and Rescue: Brichah, by Yehuda Bauer)

1974 A grant of IL 37,500.

Status: Received two volumes:

- a) Al Gav Ha-Quez (The Holocaust in Riga) by Meir Levinstein, Tel Aviv: 1975.
- b) Beli Limzo Ubeli Lehikana (Not to Find, And not to Yield - The Story of Haviva Reich) by Eli Shadmi

1975 A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) for two volumes, a book on Zvi Brandes a commander of the Jewish resistance, and a collection of eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust by children and adolescents.

Status: Preparation of both volumes has begun.

N. Municipality of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo

1) Holocaust and Revival Monument

1973 Designing and building of Holocaust and Revival monument to be put up in City Hall Square.

A grant of IL 100,000 payable over two years.

Status: The monument is completed.

O. Society for Jewish Historical Research

1) The "Bricha" from Soviet Territories

1975 Preparation of a study of the "Bricha" (flight) from Soviet territories during and after the Second World War, based largely on oral testimony and eyewitness accounts.

A grant of \$13,333 (IL 80,000) payable over 5 years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Evacuation of Soviet Jews into the Interior during Second World War

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the evacuation of Soviet Jews into the interior during the first months of Soviet-German battles during the Second World War. The study is based largely on testimony by people who were involved in the evacuation.

A grant of IL 15,000.

Status: The study is ready for publication.

3) Underground Jewish Refugee Groups in Soviet Union

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of underground groups in the Soviet Union among Polish, Baltic and Bessarabian Jewish refugees, 1941-45.

A grant of IL 18,000.

Status: Study completed, but not yet published.

P. Society for Research on Jewish Communities

1) Jews in the Soviet Army During World War II

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of the contributions of Jews in the Soviet Union, to the war effort during the Second World War.

A grant of IL 42,000 payable over three years.

Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

Q. Tel-Aviv University

1) German Personal Compensations

1973 A study of the German personal compensation payments to Nazi persecutees in Israel, and their economic and social effects both on individual recipients and on Israeli society.

A grant of IL 87,000 payable over four years.

Status: Grant cancelled.

2) Intellectuals and Jews in the German-Speaking Countries Between the Two World Wars

1975 Preparation and publication of a study of the relations between intellectuals and Jews in German-speaking countries between the two World Wars, based on unpublished archival material.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000) payable over four years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

3) Judaism and Christianity in the Third Reich

1972 Preparation and publication of a study of the history of the relationship between Church and State during the Third Reich with special attention to the organizational, political, ideological and theological changes that occurred in the Church with regard to Jews and Judaism.

A grant of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Archival source material from the United States, Germany, Geneva and Israel is being examined. Some of the first findings of the study have been published in an article entitled, "Forms of Pseudo-Religion in the German Kulturbereich prior to the Holocaust," Immanuel, number 3; Jerusalem; 1973-74.

4) Refugee Camps in Cyprus

1971 Preparation and publication of a study of Jewish Refugee camps in Cyprus during the years 1946-1949.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Collection and analysis of archival material, periodicals and oral testimonies is in progress. The material is being prepared for publication.

5) Relationship Between the Anti-Jewish Legislation of the Third Reich and Economic Anti-Jewish Legislation in Slovakia and Hungary

1972 Collection and examination of the legal material relating to anti-Semitic legislation in the Third Reich, Slovakia and Hungary. Comparisons and analysis will attempt to determine the degree of German influence in the latter countries and independent initiatives undertaken there due to other political, economic and social forces.

A grant of IL 23,600 payable over two years.

Status: Project divided into two parts, the first dealing with Slovakia and the second dealing with Hungary. The study of anti-Jewish legislation in Slovakia has been completed and a volume has been received entitled: Ha-Haqiga Neged Ha-Yehudim Venishulam Min Ha-Kalkala Bimdinat Slovakiya 1939-1945 (Anti-Jewish Legislation and Elimination of the Jews from the Economic Life of the Slovakian State, 1939-1945), by Jan Steiner, Tel Aviv: 1974.

The part of the study dealing with Hungary is in its final stages of preparation.

R. University of Haifa

1) An Intellectual History of Hungarian Jewry

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of the intellectual history of Hungarian Jewry and the role of Jewish intellectuals in the spiritual, cultural and political life of Hungary during the period 1919-1945.

A grant of \$1,786 (IL 7,500).

Status: Archival and research work on this study is in progress.

2) Memoirs and Affidavits of Former Jewish Political Leaders in East-Central Europe (1918-1945)

1974 The recording on tape and classification of memoirs and affidavits of Jewish politicians and public figures, active in the inter-war period and during World War II in Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and other countries in East-Central Europe.

A grant of \$2,357 (IL 9,900).

Status: The gathering of this material is in progress. Preparation of articles summarizing the findings will begin at the end of 1975.

S. Yad Vashem*

- 1) Anthology of Hebrew Prose on the Holocaust
 - 1975 Preparation of a collection of selected Hebrew stories dealing with the Holocaust.
A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over two years.
Status: Work has begun.
- 2) Bibliography on The Holocaust

See Yad Vashem/YIVO, page 34.
- 3) Collection of Documents on the Jews in Rumania
 - 1975 Preparation of a collection of documents dealing with the policy of the Rumanian government toward the Jews and the internal conditions of the Jewish community in Rumania in the years 1937-1945.
A grant of \$5,417 (IL 32,502), payable over two years.
Status: Work has begun.
- 4) Filderman Volume
 - 1969 Preparation and publication of the diary of Filderman, a leader of Rumanian Jewry.
A grant of IL 21,500 in 1970, IL 17,500 in 1972, IL 2,000 in 1973 and IL 30,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1969 and 1971.
Status: Project was suspended pending completion of Pingas Rumania II to which remaining funds were transferred.
- 5) History of the Holocaust
 - 1966 Two publications on the Holocaust, a one-volume popular work and a five or six volume scholarly history.
A grant of IL 15,000 in 1966.
Status: Not known.

* Information on allocations not always available by project because grants were not always made for individual projects.

6) International Scientific Conference

1967 Preparation and conduct of conference on Jewish Resistance, preparation and publication of proceedings of The Conference on the Manifestations of Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust, held in Jerusalem, April 7-11, 1968.

This project received support in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Conference took place. Received: Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust; Jerusalem, 1971; English.

7) Jewish Contribution to Allied Efforts during World War II

1966 Preparation and publication of the Hebrew Edition, prepared under the auspices of the Israeli Union of Second World War Veterans.

A grant of IL 16,250 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

8) Key to the Nuremberg Documents

1971 Publication of an Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials. Preparation of this work done by YIVO in New York.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

9) Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination

1966 Two volumes in Hebrew containing a list of terms which the Nazis used to camouflage their criminal policy with regard to the Jewish population in general and the policy of extermination in particular.

A grant of IL 8,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to the Ringelblum volume.

10) Lexicon of Heroism

1965 A volume on partisans and ghetto fighters in Poland. Three volumes have already been completed on partisans and underground fighters in the western sections of the Soviet Union.

A grant of IL 39,600 in 1965 and IL 9,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to Pinchas Holland.

11) Multi-Volume History of the Holocaust Period

1975 First phase for planning a multi-volume comprehensive history of the Holocaust period.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

12) Pinqas Ha-Qehillot

Preparation and publication of volumes devoted to Jewish communities in various countries which were destroyed or suffered during the Holocaust.

1965 Pinqas Hungary

This project was supported from 1965 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for Pinqas Warsaw were transferred to this project in order to enable it to be completed.

Status: Research has been completed; volume has not yet been published.

1966 1. Pinqas Rumania, 2 volumes

This project was supported from 1966 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for the Filderman volume were transferred to this project in order to complete volume II by the end of 1973/74. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of the second volume.

Status: Received Pinkas Hakehillot (Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities) - Rumania, Volume I; Jerusalem, 1969. Volume II is in final stages of preparation.

2. Pinqas Germany

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971. In 1975 an additional grant of \$16,250 was made for preparation of the second volume, payable over three years.

Status: Part of this project, on Bavaria, was completed with the publication of Pinkas Hakehillot, Germany - Bavaria by Baruch Zvi Ophir and others; Jerusalem, 1972.

3. Pinqas Poland

This project was supported from 1966 through 1974. In 1972, funds allocated for the volume on Warsaw were transferred to Pinqas Lodz to enable its completion. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of Pinqas Lodz, payable over two years. A further grant of \$26,667 was made for preparation of Pinqas Galizia Mizrahit, second in the series of Pinqassim on Polish Jewry, payable over four years.

Status: The volume on Lodz is still in preparation. Pending its completion, work on the Warsaw volume has been suspended.

4. Pinqas Carpatho-Ruthenia

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971 and in 1973 and 1974.

Status: Research in progress.

1970 5. Pinqas Holland

In 1970, funds from the Lexicon of Jewish Heroism which was cancelled were transferred to this project. It received support again in 1971 and 1972. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,666 was made for publication of Pinqas Holland, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

13) Proceedings of the Second Conference on Rescue Activities

1975 Preparation in English of the proceedings of the second international conference on rescue activities during the period of the Holocaust which was held in Jerusalem in April 1974.

A grant of \$5,833 (IL 34,998) payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

14) Records of Lublin Jewish Council

1965 Documents and record of the Lublin Judenrat.

A grant of IL 33,000 in 1965. Further support in 1967.

Status: Received: "Documents from Lublin Ghetto: Judenrat without Direction" (Te'udot Migetto Lublin) by Nachman Blumental; Jerusalem, 1967; Hebrew.

15) Reserve

1975 A grant of \$30,000 for new projects to be submitted in 1975-76, conditional on the Foundation's approval of the projects submitted.

16) Ringelblum Volume

1970 Preparation and publication of this volume on Polish-Jewish relations.

In 1970 IL 11,500 from the Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination, which was cancelled, were

transferred to this project. It received further support in 1971, 1972 (IL 17,500), 1973 (IL 13,000) and 1974 (IL 53,000).

Status: Received Polish-Jewish Relations during the Second World War by Emmanuel Ringelblum; translated from Polish; edited by Kermish and Krakowski; Jerusalem, 1974.

17) Scientific Advice

1970 Periodic conferences of leading personalities in the field with the objective of coordinating work and avoiding duplication.

A grant of IL 12,000 in 1970, IL 12,000 in 1972, IL 12,000 in 1973 and IL 12,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1971.

Status: Program continuing.

18) Sefer Haside Umot Ha-Olam

1975 Preparation of a volume in Hebrew and English which will contain short biographies and descriptions of the activities of Haside Umot Ha-Olam (Righteous Gentiles) in saving Jews.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over three years.

Status: Work has begun.

19) Underground Periodicals

1966 Three volumes on underground periodicals in the Warsaw Ghetto, including translations from 31 periodicals in Hebrew and Yiddish and 19 in Polish, representing various ideological positions. Also includes educational problems, Jewish-Polish relations and Zionist activities of those days.

A grant of IL 20,000 in 1966, IL 16,500 in 1970, IL 42,500 in 1972, IL 50,000 in 1973, and IL 35,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Work is in progress. Volume I is in advanced stage of preparation.

1975 Publication of a three-volume work dealing with underground periodicals published by Jews during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000), payable over two years \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1975-76 and \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1976-77.

Status: Work in progress.

20) Yad Vashem Studies in English

1967 Preparation and publication of Yad Vashem Studies on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

The Foundation has supported Volumes VII through XI since 1967.

Status: Received Volumes VIII, IX and X, edited by Livia Rothkirchen. Volume XI is still in preparation.

1975 Preparation of Volume XII of this series on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

A grant of \$14,167 (IL 85,000), payable over three years.

Yad Vashem has received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965-	IL	302,350	\$	100,783
1966-	IL	466,250	\$	155,416
1967-	IL	300,000	\$	100,000
1968-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1969-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1970-	IL	412,300	\$	117,800
1971-	IL	446,900	\$	127,685
1972-	IL	422,500	\$	100,595
1973-	IL	290,000	\$	69,048
1974	IL	411,000	\$	97,857
Total:	IL	3,651,300	\$	1,040,612

IX. ITALY

A. Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea
(Documentation Center on Contemporary Jewry)

1) Settimo Sorani's Work on the Delasem

1968 A volume on the Delasem and the personal experiences of Settimo Sorani during the War.

A grant of Lit. 600,000 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Annotated Catalogue of the Archives of the Centro

1972 Preparation and publication of this catalogue.

A grant of Lit. 1,500,000 in 1972.

Status: In October, 1975 received microfilm of the "Annotated Catalogue of Archives" containing all documents received up to 1969.

3) Carpi Concentration Camp

1973 Identification of Italian Jews sent by the Nazis to the Carpi Concentration Camp, and publication of information.

A grant of Lit. 2,000,000 in 1973.

Status: Work is in progress.

4) Jewish Life in Italy during World War II

1967 Program of research and publication on Jewish life in Italy during World War II.

A grant of Lit. 1,233,000 in 1967, Lit. 2,600,000 in 1968, Lit. 2,200,000 in 1969, Lit. 2,475,000 in 1970, and Lit. 2,475,000 in 1971.

Status: Not known.

X. UNITED KINGDOM

A. Institute of Jewish Affairs

1) British Policy on the Holocaust as Reflected in British State Papers, 1939-45

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of British policy on the Holocaust based on documents recently made available for the first time and to be compared with other available sources.

A grant of £ 4,300 payable over three years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) German Influence on the Situation of the Jews in Fascist Italy, 1933-1939

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of the German influence on the situation of the Jews in Italy during the years 1933-39 based on the examination of documents of the German embassy in Rome and files of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

A grant of £ 800.

Status: The manuscript was completed in 1974 but has not yet been published.

3) The Impact of the Jewish Question on Russo-German Relations, 1933-1941

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the impact of the Jewish Question on relations between Russia and Germany during the years 1933-1941. The study is based on unpublished records of the German Foreign Ministry dealing with Russo-German relations.

A grant of £ 620.

Status: Because the Institute could not undertake this project, the grant was cancelled by the Foundation in 1973.

B. Wiener Library

1) Catalogues

1965 Preparation of a revised edition of the third catalogue in the Wiener Library Catalogue series dealing with the history, life and culture of German Jewry.

A grant of £ 1,800 payable over two years.

Status: Received draft of catalogue No. III. Remaining balance cancelled by Foundation in 1971.

2) Eyewitness Accounts

1965 Translation, preparation and publication of two volumes of eyewitness accounts of Nazi persecution recorded by survivors of ghettos and concentration camps.

A grant of £ 1,500.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

3) Key to Documentary Material in the Library

1965 Preparation of a catalogue of all the documentary material in the library including war crime trial records, German foreign office records, records of the NSDAP, personal records and other documents related to the Catastrophe.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

4) Newspaper Archives

1965 Preparation of catalogues of all press archives in the library.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

C. World Union of Jewish Students

1) Posters and Pamphlets on the Holocaust

1971 Preparation of posters and short pamphlets dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of £ 1,000.

Status: Project not completed and Foundation subsequently cancelled this grant in 1973.

2) Proceedings of Seminar on Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1967 Publication of the proceedings of the seminar on the Holocaust held in the Hague in November of 1966.

A grant of FF 4,900.

Status: Not known.

3) Seminar on the Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1966 A seminar for European and Israeli students devoted to the commemoration of the Catastrophe in Europe and its present implications.

A grant of FF 19,600.

Status: The seminar was held in the Hague in November of 1966.

4) Warsaw Ghetto Commemorative Events

1973 Preparation and conduct of special events to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of £ 500.

Status: Not known.

XI. UNITED STATES

A. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations

1) Holocaust Education and Observance Project

1975 Program to organize and develop projects dealing with the Holocaust for Jewish and non-Jewish high school, university and adult groups in six Latin American cities.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Project has begun.

B. Jewish Labor Committee

1) Holocaust and Resistance Film Strip

1974 Production of a film strip entitled, "Holocaust and Resistance," illustrating the process of German destruction and the Jewish resistance under Nazi occupation.

A grant of \$2,000.

Status: Film strip completed, "Warsaw Ghetto: Holocaust and Resistance."

C. Jewish Teachers Seminary

1) Courses of Study on the Holocaust and Resistance

1965 Program to initiate courses of study on the Holocaust and Resistance, including its history and literature.

A grant of \$4,350 payable over two years.

Status: Courses dealing with the history and literature of the Holocaust, given in both Hebrew and Yiddish, were offered and a lecture series was also instituted.

D. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Jews in the Public Service of Germany, 1919-33

1972 Preparation and publication of a volume which describes the contribution of Jews in the public service of Germany from 1919 until Hitler came to power.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Study of German-speaking Jewry

1965- Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study of
1966 the activities of German-speaking Jewry during the years
1933-1942, specifically the history of the German-Jewish
Central Organization, the Reichsvertretung and its
reaction to the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1965. In 1966 a reserve of \$6,000
was set up.

Status: Documents have been collected but study not
yet completed.

E. The National Curriculum Research Institute

1) Research Project on the Teaching of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 A research program to develop materials and methods for
the teaching of the Holocaust to pupils in Jewish
elementary and secondary schools.

A grant of \$24,000.

Status: Received The Story of the Jewish Catastrophe
in Europe (Experimental Edition), edited by Judah Pilch,
New York: 1967. Volume tested in pilot schools and
revised. The final result was the publication of The
Jewish Catastrophe in Europe, edited by Judah Pilch,
New York: 1968.

F. The National Jewish Theater

1) Presentation of "The Wall" to Student Audiences

1973 Program of performances for students of "The Wall", a
drama dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of \$4,000.

Status: Project cancelled.

G. Rabbinical Seminary of America

1) Mima'amaqim (Responsa)

1965 Preparation and publication of the third volume of Rabbi
Ephraim Oshry's volume of responsa, Mima'amaqim, dealing
with questions which arose in the ghettos and concentra-
tion camps during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,000.

Status: Received volume III, She'elot Uteshuvot Mima'amagim (Responsa from the Depths), by Ephraim Oshry, New York: 1968.

H. Torah Umesorah

1) A World That Was

1975 Preparation of Volume I of "A World That Was", consisting of a collection of stories, biographical sketches and pictures dealing with the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe destroyed by the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,250.

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

2) Textbook on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a textbook dealing with the Holocaust for use in day schools. Text will also contain syllabi and other teaching aids.

A grant of \$15,000 payable over three years.

Status: The volume is in early stage of preparation.

I. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

1) Colloquium on German-Imposed Jewish Representations

1968 Publication of the proceedings in a bilingual English-Yiddish edition, of the YIVO colloquium on the German-imposed Jewish representations before and during World War II. The colloquium took place in 1967 with the participation of scholars from Israel, England, Holland and the United States.

A grant of \$5,250.

Status: Received Imposed Jewish Governing Bodies Under Nazi Rule (the proceedings of the colloquium), New York: 1972

2) Illustrated Lectures

1974 Production of two audio-visual lectures on the Shtetl and the Holocaust, for distribution to colleges, universities, adult education programs and community centers.

A grant of \$4,181 payable over two years.

Status: A slide program has been produced entitled, "Resistance: Jewish Ghetto and Partisan Fighters in Eastern Europe." This production is presently being revised. The final product is planned in the form of a film strip accompanied by a tape cassette, a script and a teacher's guide and bibliography.

3) The Jews in Poland Prior to the Second World War

1965 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the interplay of social, economic and political factors in the struggle of the Polish Jews for their survival during the years, 1919-1939. Research is based on material in the YIVO archives, including biographies and newspaper clippings.

A grant of \$18,000 payable over three years.

Status: Received Studies on Polish Jewry 1919-1939, edited by Joshua A. Fishman, New York: 1974.

4) Liquidation of Jewish Communal Life in Poland

1972- Preparation and publication of a study of Polish-Jewish
1973 relationships from 1944-1948, highlighting factors leading to the liquidation of Jewish communal life in Poland.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$5,000 in 1973.

Status: The study has been completed but has not yet been published.

5) Photograph Catalogue of Jewish Life in Poland

1975 Preparation and publication in Yiddish and English of an annotated and indexed photograph catalogue entitled, "Jews in Poland: An Illustrated Catalogue of Photographs from the End of the 19th Century Until the Eve of the Second World War."

A grant of \$15,175.

Status: Preparation of the catalogue has begun.

J. Yad Vashem/YIVO*
(Joint Documentary Projects)

1) Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials

1966 Revision of the Wiener Library's manuscript to result in a catalogue of the documents of Jewish interest from the thirteen Nuremberg trials, containing a brief description plus a reference to the location of the original document.

This project was supported in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 (support to Yad Vashem for publication) and 1972. A final supplementary grant for completion of this work was made in 1974.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

2) Bibliography on the Holocaust

1965 a. Preparation and publication of a bibliography on the Catastrophe, of articles in Hebrew periodicals and newspapers, 1951-1965.

A grant of IL 71,500 in 1965 and IL 50,000 in 1966.

Status: Received The Jewish Holocaust and Heroism Through the Eyes of the Hebrew Press - a Bibliography, 4 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Veba-Gevura Ba-Aspaqlaria Shel Ha-Itonut Ha-Ivrit); Mendel Piekarz (ed.); Joint Documentary Project, Bibliographical Series, numbers 5-8; Jerusalem, 1966.

b. Volume II of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers; to include articles published outside Europe, 1939-1950.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received "Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals (of the United States, 1939-1959)", Volume II; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 10; New York, 1969; Yiddish.

* Information on allocations for individual projects is not available.

c. Research on further volumes in the Bibliographical Series.

This project received support in 1965.

Status: Not known.

- 1967 a. Volume III of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers. Intended as a supplementary volume on Hebrew and Yiddish books on the Catastrophe for the years after 1960.

This project was supported in 1967 and 1968. Volume I, covering articles that appeared in Europe, was supported by the Claims Conference and appeared in 1966: Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals, Volume I; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 9; New York, 1966; Yiddish.

Status: Received Bibliography of Yiddish Books on the Catastrophe and Heroism (1960-1970); edited by David Bass; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 11; New York, 1970; Yiddish.

b. The Eichmann Bibliography - Preparation and publication of this volume.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Originally scheduled to be published in 1968 as Volume XII of the Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series. This work was discontinued.

c. Bibliography on the Holocaust.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Status: Not known.

- 1970 a. Bibliography of Books in Hebrew on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe, 1933-1970.

A grant of IL 36,500 in 1970, IL 24,500 in 1972, and IL 78,500 in 1973.

Status: Received The Holocaust and its Aftermath - Hebrew Books Published in the Years 1933-1972, 2 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Usefiheha Basefarim Ha-Ivriyim) by Mendel Piekartz; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, numbers 13 and 14; Jerusalem, 1974.

b. Publication of a Bibliography of Books in English on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe. Preparation of this work was done in New York by YIVO.

A grant of IL 47,800 in 1970 and IL 37,000 in 1971.

Status: Received The Holocaust and After: Sources and Literature in English by Jacob Robinson; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, number 12; Jerusalem, 1973; English.

1974 Bibliography of Periodicals.

A grant of IL 40,000 in 1974.

Status: Not known.

1975 Bibliography of the Hebrew Press - Preparation of a bibliography of articles on the Holocaust, appearing in Hebrew periodicals in the years 1960-1974, as part of the continuing bibliographical series on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

3) Books and Materials

1967 This project received support in 1967.

No description or status of project available.

4) Documentary Survey of Nazi Extermination Policies

1965 Preparation of a study of Nazi policies and the reactions of Nazi officials to Jewish life during the war. Based on original documents in the YIVO archives.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Work on this project was suspended in 1966 because priority was given to the Holocaust Nuremberg Documentation. Work on this project is to be renewed after the publication of the Nuremberg Index.

5) Volume on Judenraete (Jewish Councils)

1965 A study of the Jewish communal organizations under the Nazis, including the responsibilities of the councils, relations between the councils and the Nazis, and the behaviour of individual members.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received Judenrat: The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe under Nazi Occupation by Isaiah Trunk; New York, 1972; English.

The Yad Vashem/YIVO Joint Documentary Projects have received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965	-	\$ 50,900
1966	-	80,500
1967	-	59,000
1968	-	65,000
1969	-	43,000
1970	-	18,600
1971	-	29,250
1972	-	9,000
1974	-	5,000
TOTAL		<u>\$360,250</u>

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

December 15, 1976

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Alex:

Attached please find Dr. Yitzhak Arad's response to Dr. Robinson's memoranda as well as a draft of a memorandum, "An Approach to the Period of the Holocaust - in Jewish Education Curricula," that Simon Herman has submitted to the Commission for our work in planning for educational materials on the Holocaust.

I have consulted with experts in the three religious movements as well as educators and scholars about the preparation of educational material. I would very much appreciate having the opportunity to discuss all of the above with you and I will be calling your office within the next few days for a meeting.

Have a happy Chanukah!

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director

*next
1/27/77*

JH:sh
Att.

December 15, 1976

Dr. Yitzhak Arad
Chairman
Yad Vashem
P.O.Box 3477
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Dr. Arad:

Thank you very much for your early and comprehensive reply to the two memoranda that Dr. Robinson submitted to the Commission on the Holocaust. As you know, Dr. Sherman and I will be coming to Jerusalem in January and we look forward to discussing these matters with you further as well as the other activities of our Commission on the Holocaust.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Hochbaum
Assoc. Executive Director

JH:sh

cc: Rabbi Alexander Schindler



- 2 -

We have done quite a lot on this subject thanks to Dr. ^Robinson, with the publishing of indexes, including the important index on the Nuremberg material. We are sure that we will be able to complete this project in the future. There is no danger of the documents disappearing, and research workers who will need rare documents will find them even without a complete and detailed index, the processing of which will take much time and large investments.

Until recent years research workers at Yad Vashem and elsewhere - Jews and non-Jews - were engaged in collecting and processing German documentary material (first and foremost - the Nuremberg documents), and this led to a tendency to concentrate ^{almost only} on the Nazi policy towards the Jews and the ways of performing the Nazi "Final Solution".

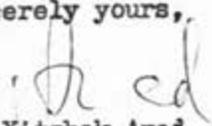
In the last few years we have turned to other areas of research and have emphasized the discovery and processing of material from the Ringelblum archive, the Bialystok archive, the archives of the Reichsvertretung, the Theresenstadt archive, etc. Our intention is to depict Jewish life in the occupied countries, the activities and attitudes of the organized Jewish public, and the resistance organizations during the Holocaust.

As we see it, our priorities are as follows:

- a) Monographs and documentary books on Jewish communities, organizations and institutions during the Holocaust.
- b) Extensive research on the Holocaust, after which a 10-15 volume History of the Jewish People during the Holocaust will be written. Our intention is to prepare partial research works which will be incorporated in this project. This work will contend scientifically and historically with the trend in several places to deny the Holocaust.
- c) Preparation of educational material including learning aids (bibliographies, collections of articles, and of literary pieces, atlases, films, school curriculums, etc.) for groups in Israel and in the diaspora.
- d) Publishing of books in Hebrew and other languages, especially English.

These are our comments on the memoranda, but we will be happy to discuss the matter further if necessary.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

December 15, 1976

Dr. Simon N. Herman
Institute of Contemporary Jewry
Hebrew University
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

Dear Simon:

Many thanks for the first draft of your memorandum, "An Approach to the Period of the Holocaust - In Jewish Education Curricula." I will be studying it and sharing it with one or two other people here in the United States.

I will be coming to Israel early in January and look forward to meeting with you to discuss the memorandum and to bring you up-to-date on the activities of our Commission on the Holocaust dealing with educational materials. Our secretary in Israel will be calling you to set up the meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you soon,

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Hochbaum
Associate Executive Director

JH:sh

cc: Rabbi Alexander Schindler

MEMORANDUM

To: *Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture.*

From: Simon N. Herman

Subject: An Approach to the Period of the Holocaust -- in Jewish
Education Curricula

There can be no understanding of Jewish life without reference to the continuing impact of the devastating tragedy of the Holocaust. The elapse of three decades has not dimmed the memory of the Holocaust for those who were witnesses to that period of history. It seems indeed that there is now less of a tendency to repress the memory, and that a greater readiness exists for a conscious confrontation with the implications of the Holocaust for Jewish life and for Jewish-Gentile relationships. Furthermore, a constellation of events -- the Eichmann trial, the Six Day War, the Yom Kippur War, the plight of Soviet and Syrian Jewry, the resurgence of blatant antisemitism -- have brought to the fore a memory which had persisted as a background factor in Jewish life.

The memory cannot, however, have the same keen edge for the generations which have grown up after the Holocaust as it had for witnesses of the period. It becomes important to provide the younger generation with an understanding of what happened and with a perspective enabling them to appreciate the implications of the tragedy for the Jewish present and future. The events to which we have referred have resulted in an increased readiness to learn about this period. (Research we have carried out shows this to be so in regard to Israeli students; also in regard to American students who

come to study in Israel.) The decision of the Memorial Foundation to help foster educational programs for dealing with the Holocaust is a timely one.

There can be no question about the paramount importance of historical research on the Holocaust, and it provides the indispensable basis for any educational program. But the availability of the historical record does not in itself guarantee the proper education of Jewish youth on the subject of the Holocaust.

1. The facts generally cannot be left to "speak for themselves." The perception of the events is selective, and, furthermore, they may be evaluated in different ways.

2. Not all that is recorded in the history books continues to influence the life of ^athe people. It is precisely the task of education to make the memory of the Holocaust a part of the psychological life space of every generation, affecting their view not only of the past but also of the present and the future of the Jewish people.

One of the fullest expressions of the sense of continuing influence is to be found in the attitudes of those students in our studies who see themselves "as if they are survivors of the Holocaust." This feeling is accompanied by a heightened sense of responsibility for the welfare of the Jewish people. We would regard this as the optimal achievement of a program of Jewish education.

While the consciousness of the Holocaust deepens Jewish identity, the education on the subject of the Holocaust should not become just another teaching device and certainly not a propaganda device. Special care has to be taken not to vulgarize the memory of the Jewish tragedy.

Guidelines

A review of the writings on the Holocaust show, as could be expected, a variety of emphases in the treatment of the issues which inevitably arise. Every social scientist has a bias, and the guidelines we suggest reflect our particular bias. But ^{the way,} by setting out ^{of} these suggestions ^{draw to} we draw attention to the issues which need to be confronted in any treatment of the subject in the curricula of Jewish schools. It should be borne in mind that we are addressing ourselves to Jewish youth and not to an audience at large.

1. We dare not forget the communities which perished. We need to remember how they lived, what they stood for, and how they died. We need to recall how Jews sacrificed their lives in acts of heroic resistance -- both active and passive resistance ("Kiddush Ha'Shem," "Sanctification of the Name"). At the same time, we must not forget how the masses of Jews, despite the intolerable agony of their existence, gave expression to a determination to hold onto life. This striking phenomenon of "Kiddush Hachayim," "Sanctification of Life," (a term first used by Rabbi Nissenbaum, of the Warsaw ghetto) has been described by one of the ablest historians of this period, Shaul Esh, who stressed that this was not simply an urge on the part of the Jews to continue living but also to preserve the Jewish character of their lives.

2. The forces which led to the Holocaust have to be viewed in their broad historical context but, at the same time, the specific Jewish focus should not be obscured. ^{The discussion of the historical context} It cannot be limited to just an analysis of the rise of Nazism.

The catastrophe has to be seen in the perspective of Jewish history and what it tells of the condition of Jews in a Gentile world. The road leading to the Holocaust was paved by the antisemitism preceding it. And this endemic antisemitism found expression not only in the Nazi atrocities, but also in the indifference of the world which did not halt the slaughter. The Holocaust, however, cannot be treated as just another, even though more terrible, link in the long chain of antisemitic outbursts and persecutions. Attention has to be given to what lifts it far and beyond other tragedies which have befallen the Jewish people.

3. There are very obviously universalistic implications to the Holocaust, and they must not be forgotten, neither by Gentile nor by Jew. But it is questionable whether Jews, the descendants of the victims, are the proper address for the exhortations often directed to them to bend their efforts to change society as part of the lessons to be learned from the Holocaust. They certainly would not wish to see the recurrence of the social and political conditions which allowed the Nazis to come to power, and if they are conscious of what brought about the Holocaust, they, probably more than many others, can be relied upon to strive for a just and democratic society. But this cannot be the primary admonition to them. While not ignoring the universalistic implications, it is more proper to focus the attention of Jewish youth on the particularistic Jewish implications of what was a tragedy of the Jewish people.

A tendency also exists, more particularly in the United States, to equate the Holocaust with other tragedies, such as Hiroshima and Biafra. But the analogy obscures that which differentiates the Holocaust from all other tragedies and gives it its unique char-

acter. It needs to be stressed that never in the annals of mankind was there so diabolically systematic and relentless an effort -- unrelated to the exigencies of war -- to exterminate an entire people, to destroy all Jews, men, women, and children, wherever they were and whatever their beliefs.

4. There has been much questioning across the years about the extent of Jewish resistance, and this has included at times critical statements that Jews went meekly to their doom. Historical research has been providing increasing information and a fuller perspective on the subject. It has helped to clarify how strong was the disbelief that the worst would happen, how limited were the opportunities for resistance by Jews and how they nonetheless resisted more than other groups. The facts as far as they can be ascertained should be provided, irrespective of whether they reveal weaknesses or strengths.

While the questions are legitimate, it would be immoral for those who were not there to serve as judges on this matter. Certainly we dare not point an accusing finger against the Jews who perished. An accusing finger can be pointed not merely against the Nazi murderers and their accomplices, but against the countries of the free world who did so little to rescue even a part of the stricken European Jewry. And an assessment of the role of Jews in the free countries shows that it fell far short of the needs of the catastrophic situation.

The indications are that the "passivity" of European Jewry is ceasing to be the subject of critical reference in discussions of the Holocaust. While when specifically questioned a minority of Israelis still expressed such an opinion, the interviews with them indicate that even they speak less critically about the subject.

They have in recent years seen -- in tragic cases such as that of the murder of the Israeli athletes at Munich and of school children at the border village of Ma'alot -- how powerless unarmed civilians can be when assailed by armed terrorists.

5. Some educators fear that the discussion of the Holocaust may inculcate feelings of hate in the Jewish youngster. To them it may be said that there certainly is no need, psychological or moral, to repress feelings of hate against the persecutor. Such feelings are often the basis for constructive action. Special care has to be taken that these feelings are not generalized into groundless group prejudices.

But the arousal of the feeling of hatred, while it is a natural concomitant of a discussion of the Nazi atrocities, is not the purpose of education about the Holocaust. Far more important is the stimulation of a sense of identification with the Jewish past as reflected in the life and fate of European Jewry, and the development of a sense of responsibility for the Jewish present and future.

6. While some Jews have sought to flee from their Jewish belongingness, many more throughout the world have been moved by the Holocaust to a reaffirmation of their Jewishness. Those already at the center of the Jewish group have intensified their identification, many of those at the periphery have moved closer to the center. Emil Fackenheim has given striking expression to the Jewish reaction: "Jews are forbidden to grant posthumous victories to Hitler. They are committed to survive as Jews, lest the Jewish people perish."

A people can think back to a tragedy in its past but look upon it so disconsolately that it does not spur them to action. The reaction to the Holocaust has been -- and must continue to be --

a stiffening of the determination to strengthen Jewish life, to consolidate the Jewish state and actively change the conditions under which such a tragedy could occur.

7. The establishment of the Jewish state is a striking expression of the Jewish will to live, and no one can understand the significance of Israel unless he sees it in the perspective of the Holocaust. The Holocaust, the plight of the survivors in the DP camps, and their insistent plea to be allowed to proceed to the Jewish homeland, strengthened the demand for a Jewish state. It aroused stirrings of conscience in parts of the non-Jewish world who gave support to the demand.

Israel, however, cannot -- and should not -- be regarded (as some tend to do) as a recompense for what was lost. Norman Lamm has properly observed that "never, never must there be an attempt to make a metaphysical equation, to assert or even imply, that the State is, in some measure, a compensation for the anguish of the Holocaust." Ben Gurion has stressed that "it is a very grave mistake to think that the Nazi Holocaust resulted in the creation of the State in 1948." He has pointed out what a difference it would have made had the martyred six million remained alive after World War II, they "who needed and aspired to it (the Jewish State) with all their hearts, and who were qualified and prepared to build it."

8. The Holocaust shattered illusions about the Jewish position in a Gentile world. In the hour of Jewry's greatest agony that part of the world which was not antagonistic was largely indifferent. There should not be any attempt to mask the harsh facts of Jewish existence. At the same time, attention should be drawn to the cases which reflect the humanity of some groups and individuals -- the

rescue by Danes of the Jewish community, the "righteous Gentiles" who helped Jews in various countries of Nazi-occupied Europe. Generally, Jewish youth need to know what they have in common with the wider world and in what they differ, on what issues they may expect and accordingly seek cooperation, what ^{the} limits of such cooperation are likely to be and where they have to rely on themselves. This means that there can and should be no withdrawal from contact with the Gentile world, but the cooperation with it should be on a realistic basis.

9. In the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, the term Holocaust (Shoah) is increasingly extended to apply to contingency which could develop in Israel. While the apprehension of Jews is understandable, it is desirable to avoid the confusion of thought which such an extension of the term Holocaust reflects and to draw a clear distinction between the danger confronting Israel and the position in which European Jewry found itself or the position in which a defenseless Jewish minority threatened with destruction might again find itself. The Jewish state faces grave perils and it has no illusions about the intentions of its enemies. It is not, however, in the position of being helplessly subject to the malevolence of the non-Jewish majority; it is precisely such a situation which the Jewish state was set up to avoid.

Implementation of guidelines in educational programs

1. The ~~re~~presentation of the period of the Holocaust ^{should} ~~has~~ obviously ~~to~~ be attuned to the various age levels. In the younger age levels attention would focus on stories from the lives of Jews of the period, more particularly children. The more sophisticated treatment of the subject would be reserved for the more advanced age groups.

2. While preparation of texts by qualified persons merit encouragement, we would not regard the commissioning of new texts a first priority. Much time elapses before such text is ready and there is always uncertainty whether the finished product will meet the purposes in mind. Since a considerable body of material on the Holocaust is available, we would see as of more immediate importance the compilation of annotated bibliographies and the preparation -- in accord with the guidelines presented above -- of readings for particular age groups where the existing readings need to be supplemented.

The preparation of the new material should be preceded by a pooling of all the materials already available. The material prepared for schools in Israel is obviously not always suitable for schools in the Diaspora, but some of it may be usefully adapted for local purposes. The Israel Ministry of Education is giving increasing attention to the preparation of curricula and materials; materials are also provided by Yad Vashem and other organizations. An example of such material prepared within modest dimensions on one of the points referred to in our guidelines (point number one) is a small brochure of readings, together with an outline guide, selected bibliography and list of audio-visual material, entitled "Chiyuniut yehudit baShoa" prepared in 1975 by the pedagogical secretariat of the Israel Ministry of Education.

3. A list should be compiled of suitable films, and this should be accompanied by an outline guide enabling teachers to judge which films should be used as aids at particular stages of their teaching of the Holocaust. In this connection the cooperation of the Abraham F. Rad Contemporary Jewish Film Archives of the Hebrew University should be enlisted.

4. A report should be prepared and circulated setting out the details of the educational programs in such schools as have given the subject of the Holocaust due attention. The purpose of this report would be to encourage the adoption of similar programs by other schools.

5. Some of the programs in Israeli schools merit extension to schools in the United States and elsewhere. Thus, hundreds of schools in Israel have "adopted" communities destroyed in the Holocaust, learning all they can about the life, the leading personalities and institutions of the community, interviewing survivors from that community, collecting and exhibiting pictorial material.

6. As a first step in developing an intensified program for the teaching of the Holocaust a small number of Jewish schools (at both the elementary and secondary level) in selected areas should be chosen to serve as "pilot plants." The teachers in the appropriate subjects in these schools should participate in a special seminar on the teaching of the Holocaust by way of preparation for the intensified program they will initiate. There should be an evaluation of the programs at the end of the first year. There should in particular be a testing out of how best the teaching of the Holocaust can be integrated into the other parts of the school's program. Just as there is now too little attention to the subject, so care should be taken to avoid giving the increased attention into the subject the semblance of a propaganda campaign, exaggerating the role of the subject in the curriculum at large.

7. Proper attention to the subject of the Holocaust should be part of the training of teachers in the field of Jewish education. A series of seminars should be organized for those teachers already in the field.

8. We would suggest that the development of the teaching of the Holocaust at the university level should also be explored. All the indications point to the special attraction these courses have for students wherever they are offered. Even where such students have been taught about the Holocaust at the elementary and high school stages, it is important for them to continue the study of the Holocaust on the more sophisticated level a university education allows.

9. Holocaust Remembrance Day, Yom haShoa, has a deep impact on the Jews of Israel, young and old. It is a day of national mourning; all places of entertainment are closed, the sirens sound, and the entire country pauses in silent tribute. The press gives the day special attention, the radio and television programs are devoted to subjects relating to the Holocaust, memorial ceremonies are held throughout the country addressed by leaders of the State.

Observance of the day on this scale is feasible only in the Jewish state. But with the necessary modifications a Holocaust Remembrance Day should also become part of the life of Jewish communities everywhere, and thought should be given to the form the observance should take.

10. Even in Israel, where Holocaust Remembrance Day is a deeply moving experience, it still has to find the fitting form and content which will weave it fully into the life of the Jewish people as part of Jewish tradition/^{al} observance. Across thousands of years the Exodus from Egypt has been celebrated in Jewish homes and in each generation Jews see themselves as if they were personally liberated from bondage, ~~And~~ on Tisha b'Av Jews through the centuries have continued to mourn the destruction of the Temple. In order to perpetuate the memory of the Holocaust in the Jewish historic consciousness the day

of observance must become part of the Jewish calendar. How this can best be effected is one of the tasks still ahead of those giving thought to the subject.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

March 31, 1977

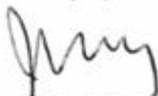
Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Alex:

I am enclosing Marc Turkow's reply to our memorandum of February 2nd dealing with the Pinkasei Kehillot. As we now have a number of responses, I will be calling you next week to discuss further steps.

Best wishes to you and your family for a *hine dn.*

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum

JH:sf



CONGRESO JUDIO LATINOAMERICANO

Rama del Congreso Judío Mundial

ידישער וועלט - קאנגרעס
World Jewish Congress

1028 PASTEUR 611, 7º. PISO
BUENOS AIRES
TEL.: ~~47-1308~~ 48-4712
CABLES: WORLDGRESS, BAIRE

קאנגרס היהודי העולמי
Congrès Juif Mondial

Buenos Aires, March 24, 1977

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
NEW YORK

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum, dated February 2, 1977, and --after lending thorough attention to it-- I would like to make the following observations:

I agree, fully, with the project termed by Dr. Jacob Robinson and I do endorse the suggestion to give first priority to same.

My main remark concerns the languages in which the Pinkasi Hakehillot will be published. If your idea is that these works must be published only in Hebrew, English and eventually in Yiddish, my opinion is that it also should be taken into consideration the possibility of releasing them in other languages too, as for example: French, German and Spanish, so that they could reach the wide sector of scholars in these languages too. It is quite possible that, concerning these three languages, abridgments should be made.

The story of the disappeared communities ought to be known not only by the new Jewish generations, but also by non-Jews and, even more, because of being this epoch signed by the anti-Jewish propaganda.

I guess it is absolutely superfluous to draw your attention to the so many books and booklets that appear all over the world and which aim is to deny the atrocities committed during the years of the Holocaust. Some of such publications -- as the one entitled "LA MENTIRA DE AUSCHWITZ", and others -- do deny the veracity of six millions of Jewish victims of the nazis.

The experience gained by the Latinamerican Jewish Congress, via publications in Spanish of the "BIBLIOTECA POPULAR JUDIA"s booklets in its two collections ("HECHOS DE LA HISTORIA JUDIA" and "GRANDES FIGURAS DEL JUDAISMO") has successfully affirmed to us how right we were by materialising this initiative.

././.

Along the 10 years of this publishing-activity, we released 190 titles, issuing a total of about 900.000 copies, and among the published titles, there are about 25 dedicated to themes directly related to the Holocaust.

On the beginning of this month, took place, in Buenos Aires, the THIRD INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF THE SPANISH BOOK, at which we had a stand dedicated to JUDAICA, and now we can say --with no exaggeration at all-- that 60% of the buyers of the Biblioteca Popular Judía-booklets, and of other Publishing Houses' editions, related to Jewish thematics, are non-Jews of diverse ages and different intellectual levels. These people purchased books and booklets related to the Holocaust (Warsaw Ghetto, Auschwitz, Treblinka, Terezin, etc. etc.).

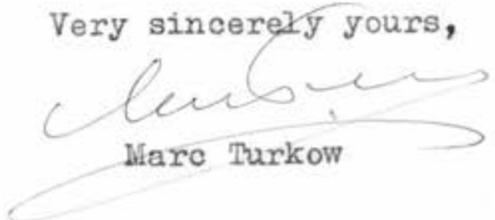
At the Memorial Foundation's Annual Meeting, held in Jerusalem, I spoke on this matter.

I am reminding it now, in order to submit to your consideration the problem of releasing in different languages, and popular editions, such publications, as an important enlightening element for to counteract the tremendous campaign of antisemitic propaganda, developed in many countries of the world and in different languages.

If the Commission on Holocaust, under your Chairmanship, wants to study this matter, I'm at your disposal and ready to furnish you with additional information, based on the experience that we acquired during the ten years of the Biblioteca Popular Judía's existence in Spanish.

With no else worth mentioning, so far, and wishing you and your dear ones a very MERRY PESACH, I am,

Very sincerely yours,


Marc Turkow

cc. Eng. G. Faigon
Dr. G. M. Riegner
Drs. Sherman - Hochbaum

הפדרציה העולמית של יהודי פולין / ההנהלה הראשית
וועלט־פעדעראציע פון פוילישע יידן / הויפט־לייטונג
SWIATOWA FEDERACJA ZYDÓW i POLSKI WORLD FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS
Zarząd główny Head Office

Tel-Aviv, 158, Dizengoff Str. Phone 228205 טלפון 158 תל־אביב, רח' דיזנגוף

Cable Address: POLGRESS : מברקס

January 31st, 1977

Mr. Alexander M. Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Schindler,

I received your letter dated January 10th, and was indeed very happy to hear that you are back at work again. I wish you good health for many years to come. We, the Jewish public, are in urgent need of your activities and services.

You have, undoubtedly, received in the interim, my letter of January 22nd and have probably talked to Mr. Shlomo Ben-Israel and Mr. Jechil M. Dobekirer about our conversations. I haven't much to add to that.

Within the coming few days, we shall be at our Foreign Ministry, in order to hear their opinion about further steps to be taken in the matter of our demands to the Polish Government, as well as the problems of Polish Jews living in Germany. After this meeting, I shall write you and send you a report.

With very sincere regards,

Yours,



A. Reiss

March 3, 1977

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum

Confidential
C

Please note the confidential P.S. on the enclosed from Yehuda Bauer.
Let's discuss this when we have a chance.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY JEWRY

המכון ליהדות ומנו
February 17, 1977

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler,
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture,
15 East 26th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

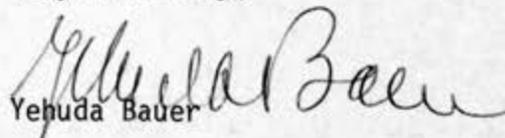
Thank you for your letter of February 2. I am of course in full agreement with Dr. Robinson regarding the importance of the Pinkas. I should perhaps add that Rumania II is being printed now, Poland II is nearing completion and Holland lacks only a small part -- albeit there is a hold-up there with Dr. Melkman. I think the German Pinkasim really should be supported by other bodies and not by the Foundation.

It is, I think, important that there should be a continuity in the production of the Pinkasim, and I think Poland II and Holland ought to be completed. I agree with Dr. Robinson that the Polish Pinkasim are crucial. I therefore think that after the completion of Poland II and Holland, Western Galicia and quite possibly Byelorussia should be dealt with. Yad Vashem now has researchers who should be able to deal with these areas. In other words, if two Pinkasim at any one time are energetically pushed forward, justice will be done to this important requirement.

I would be rather wary lest all the eggs are put into this one basket. As I pointed out before, teaching materials and their preparation, and what we called, in my discussions with Drs. Sherman and Hochbaum 'the great plan,' should have equal priority with the Pinkasim. Seed money there would probably enable Yad Vashem to find financing for these most important directions.

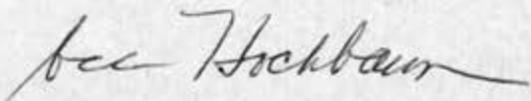
With kindest regards,

Very sincerely,


Yehuda Bauer

P.S. CONFIDENTIAL

I wonder whether you might not direct an enquiry re the Yad Vashem priorities to the Advisory Scientific Committee of Yad Vashem -- Dr. Paul A. Alsberg, Chairman. As all the Israeli universities are represented there, you might well get a clear and reasoned answer as a result of a very detailed discussion.



MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

February 17, 1977

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Alex:

I am enclosing for your information the revised copy of Simon Herman's working paper, "An Approach to the Period of the Holocaust - In Jewish Education Curricula," as well as a memorandum by Chaim Schatzker dealing with developing curricular materials about the Holocaust for Jewish schools. As you know, both were prepared especially for the Commission. When the other two memoranda dealing with educational materials in the United States and Israel are ready, I will call you to discuss the next steps.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



Jerry Hochbaum

JH:sf
Encl.

Simon N. Herman:

An approach to the period of the Holocaust - in Jewish education curricula

Working Paper

prepared for

The Commission on Holocaust Studies of the Memorial Foundation for

Jewish Culture

There can be no understanding of Jewish life without reference to the continuing impact of the devastating tragedy of the Holocaust. The elapse of three decades has not dimmed the memory of the Holocaust for those who were witnesses to that period of history. It seems indeed that there is now less of a tendency to repress the memory, and that a greater readiness exists for a conscious confrontation with the implications of the Holocaust for Jewish life and for Jewish-Gentile relationships. Furthermore, a constellation of events -- the Eichmann trial, the Six Day War, the Yom Kippur War, the plight of Soviet and Syrian Jewry, the resurgence of blatant antisemitism -- have brought to the fore a memory which had persisted as a background factor in Jewish life.

The memory cannot, however, have the same keen edge for the generations which have grown up after the Holocaust as it had for witnesses of the period. It becomes important to provide the younger generation with an understanding of what happened and with a perspective enabling them to appreciate the implications of the tragedy for the Jewish present and future. The events to which we have referred have resulted in an increased readiness to learn about this period. (Research we have carried out shows this to be so in regard to Israeli students; also in regard to American students who come to study in Israel.) The decision of the Memorial Foundation to help foster educational programs dealing with the Holocaust is a timely one.

There can be no question about the paramount importance of historical research on the Holocaust, and it provides the indispensable basis for any educational program. But the availability of the historical record does not in itself guarantee the proper education of Jewish youth on the subject of the Holocaust. Very much depends on the perspective in which the past is viewed.

1. The facts generally cannot be left to "speak for themselves." The perception of the events is selective, and, furthermore, they may be evaluated in different ways.

2. Not all that is recorded in the history books continues to influence the life of a people. It is precisely the task of education to make the memory of the Holocaust a part of the psychological life space of every generation, affecting their view not only of the past but also of the present and the future of the Jewish people.

One of the fullest expressions of the sense of continuing influence is to be found in the attitudes of those students in our studies who see themselves "as if they are survivors of the Holocaust." This feeling is accompanied by a heightened sense of responsibility for the welfare of the Jewish people. We would regard this as the optimal achievement of a program of Jewish education.

While the consciousness of the Holocaust deepens Jewish identity, the education on the subject of the Holocaust should not become just another teaching device -- and certainly not a propaganda device. Special care has to be taken not to vulgarize the memory of the Jewish tragedy.

Guidelines

A review of the writings on the Holocaust show, as could be expected, a variety of emphases in the treatment of the issues which inevitably arise. Every social scientist has a bias, and the guidelines we suggest reflect our particular bias. But the very setting out of these suggestions serves to draw attention to the issues which need to be confronted in any treatment of the subject in the curricula of Jewish schools. It should be borne in mind that we are addressing ourselves to Jewish youth and not to an audience at large.

In this memorandum we refrain from elaboration and must perforce present the suggestions in rather bald, summary fashion. In any educational program it is not desirable that the propositions we advance should take the form of direct exhortations to Jewish youth. They should be the implications derived by the students from the study of the Holocaust within the perspective reflected by the guidelines.

1. We dare not forget the communities which perished. We need to remember how they lived, what they stood for, and how they died. We need to recall how Jews sacrificed their lives in acts of heroic resistance -- both active and passive resistance ("Kiddush Ha'Shem"). At the same time, we must not forget how the masses of Jews, despite the intolerable agony of their existence, gave expression to a determination to hold onto life. This striking phenomenon of "Kiddush Hachayim" (a term first used by Rabbi Nissenbaum, of the Warsaw ghetto) has been described by one of the ablest historians of this period, Shaul Esh, who stressed that this was not simply an urge on the part

of the Jews to continue living but also to preserve the Jewish character of their lives.

2. The forces which led to the Holocaust have to be viewed in their broad historical context but, at the same time, the specific Jewish focus should not be obscured. The discussion of the historical context cannot be limited to just an analysis of the rise of Nazism.

The catastrophe has to be seen in the perspective of Jewish history and what it tells of the condition of Jews in a Gentile world. The road leading to the Holocaust was paved by the antisemitism preceding it. And this endemic antisemitism found expression not only in the Nazi atrocities, but also in the indifference of the world which did not halt the slaughter.

The Holocaust, however, cannot be treated as just another, even though more terrible, link in the long chain of antisemitic outbursts and persecutions. Attention has to be given to what lifts it far and beyond other tragedies which have befallen the Jewish people.

3. There are very obviously universalistic implications to the Holocaust, and they must not be forgotten, neither by Gentile nor by Jew. But it is questionable whether Jews, the descendants of the victims, are the proper address for the exhortations often directed to them to bend their efforts to change society as part of the lessons to be learned from the Holocaust. They certainly would not wish to see the recurrence of the social and political conditions which allowed the Nazis to come to power, and if they are conscious of what brought about the Holocaust, they, probably more than many others, can be relied upon to strive for a just and democratic society. But this cannot be the primary admonition to them. While not

ignoring the universalistic implications, it is more proper to focus the attention of Jewish youth on the particularistic Jewish implications of what was a tragedy of the Jewish people.

A tendency also exists, more particularly in the United States, to equate the Holocaust with other tragedies, such as Hiroshima and Biafra. But the analogy obscures that which differentiates the Holocaust from all other tragedies and gives it its unique character. It needs to be stressed that never in the annals of mankind was there so diabolically systematic and relentless an effort -- unrelated to the exigencies of war -- to exterminate an entire people, to destroy all Jews, men, women, and children, wherever they were and whatever their beliefs.

4. There has been much questioning across the years about the extent of Jewish resistance, and this has included at times critical statements that Jews went meekly to their doom. Historical research has been providing increasing information and a fuller perspective on the subject. It has helped to clarify how strong was the disbelief that the worst would happen, how limited were the opportunities for resistance by Jews and how they nonetheless resisted more than other groups. The facts as far as they can be ascertained should be provided, irrespective of whether they reveal weaknesses or strengths.

While the questions are legitimate, it would be immoral for those who were not there to serve as judges on this matter. Certainly we dare not point an accusing finger against the Jews who perished. An accusing finger can be pointed not merely against the Nazi murderers and their accomplices, but against the countries of the free world who did so little to rescue even a part of the stricken European Jewry. And an assessment of the role of Jews in the free

countries shows that it fell far short of the needs of the catastrophic situation.

The indications are that the "passivity" of European Jewry is ceasing to be the subject of critical reference in discussions of the Holocaust. While when specifically questioned a minority of Israelis still expressed such an opinion, the interviews with them indicate that even they speak less critically about the subject. They have in recent years seen -- in tragic cases such as that of the murder of the Israeli athletes at Munich and of school children at the border village of Ma'alot -- how powerless unarmed civilians can be when assailed by armed terrorists.

5. Some educators fear that the discussion of the Holocaust may inculcate feelings of hate in the Jewish youngster. To them it may be said that there certainly is no need, psychological or moral, to repress feelings of hate against the persecutor. Such feelings are often the basis for constructive action. Special care has to be taken that these feelings are not generalized into groundless group prejudices.

But the arousal of the feeling of hatred, while it is a natural concomitant of a discussion of the Nazi atrocities, is not the purpose of education about the Holocaust. Far more important is the stimulation of a sense of identification with the Jewish past as reflected in the life and fate of European Jewry, and the development of a sense of responsibility for the Jewish present and future.

6. While some Jews have sought to flee from their Jewish belongingness, many more throughout the world have been moved by the Holocaust to a reaffirmation of their Jewishness. Those already at the center of the Jewish group have intensified their identification, many of those at the periphery have moved closer to the center. Emil Fack-

heim has given striking expression to the Jewish reaction: "Jews are forbidden to grant posthumous victories to Hitler. They are committed to survive as Jews, lest the Jewish people perish."

A people can think back to a tragedy in its past but look upon it so disconsolately that it does not spur them to action. The reaction to the Holocaust has been -- and must continue to be -- a stiffening of the determination to strengthen Jewish life, to consolidate the Jewish state and actively change the conditions under which such a tragedy could occur.

7. The establishment of the Jewish state is a striking expression of the Jewish will to live, and no one can understand the significance of Israel unless he sees it in the perspective of the Holocaust. The Holocaust, the plight of the survivors in the DP camps, and their insistent plea to be allowed to proceed to the Jewish homeland, strengthened the demand for a Jewish state. It aroused stirrings of conscience in parts of the non-Jewish world who gave support to the demand.

Israel, however, cannot -- and should not -- be regarded (as some tend to do) as a recompense for what was lost. Norman Lamm has properly observed that "never, never must there be an attempt to make a metaphysical equation, to assert or even imply, that the State is, in some measure, a compensation for the anguish of the Holocaust." Ben Gurion has stressed that "it is a very grave mistake to think that the Nazi Holocaust resulted in the creation of the State in 1948." He has pointed out what a difference it would have made had the martyred six million remained alive after World War II, they "who needed and aspired to it (the Jewish State) with all their hearts, and who were qualified and prepared to build it."

8. The Holocaust shattered illusions about the Jewish position in a Gentile world. In the hour of Jewry's greatest agony that part of the world which was not antagonistic was largely indifferent. There should not be any attempt to mask the harsh facts of Jewish existence. At the same time, attention should be drawn to the cases which reflect the humanity of some groups and individuals -- the rescue by Danes of the Jewish community, the "righteous Gentiles" who helped Jews in various countries of Nazi-occupied Europe. Generally, Jewish youth need to know what they have in common with the wider world and in what they differ, on what issues they may expect and accordingly seek cooperation, what the limits of such cooperation are likely to be and where they have to rely on themselves. This means that there can and should be no withdrawal from contact with the Gentile world, but the cooperation with it should be on a realistic basis.

9. In the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, the term Holocaust (Shoah) is increasingly extended to apply to contingency which could develop in Israel. While the apprehension of Jews is understandable, it is desirable to avoid the confusion of thought which such an extension of the term Holocaust reflects and to draw a clear distinction between the danger confronting Israel and the position in which European Jewry found itself or the position in which a defenseless Jewish minority threatened with destruction might again find itself. The Jewish state faces grave perils and it has no illusions about the intentions of its enemies. It is not, however, in the position of being helplessly subject to the malevolence of the non-Jewish majority; it is precisely such a situation which the Jewish state was set up to avoid.

10. After the Holocaust Jews realize more acutely than ever before that they must stand together as one united people. And they realize, moreover, that if the existence of any section of their people is threatened, no one among them dare rest or be silent.

The Jewish people are -- and should continue to see themselves -- a nation of survivors. It was the intention of the Nazi regime to root out the entire Jewish people, every Jew, wherever he could be found. The Jews who are alive today are among the living because of the fortuitous circumstance that they or their parents were outside the zone of destruction. They will stand more firmly together if they do so in the consciousness that they are all survivors of the Holocaust, and that as such they have the special obligation of dedicating their energies to what is a continuing struggle of their people for a creative survival and for a better future.

Implementation of the guidelines in educational programs

1. This memorandum concerns itself with the development of educational programs in the United States. It should be noted, however, that some of these programs may later be found suitable for adoption -- with due modification -- in other countries as well.
2. It is desirable that the lead in the development of such programs be taken by an appropriate university institution (or institutions) in the U.S. with ready access to Jewish schools.

We would suggest that there be cooperation between such institution(s) and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University as well as other institutions (such as Yad Vashem) in Israel. There is a growing recognition in Israel of the importance

of Holocaust studies, but in Israel, as in the U.S., there needs to be a thinking through of the educational aims and methods which go beyond historical research and memorialization.

It is important that there be a constant interaction on the subject between the responsible educators in the two countries.

Since the guidelines relate to matters which go beyond historical research, the consultants in the development of the educational programs should, in addition to historians, include experts from disciplines such as education and psychology. (Consultants could also be drawn from communities other than the U.S.A. and Israel).

3. While preparation of texts by qualified persons merit encouragement, we would not regard the commissioning of new texts a first priority. Much time elapses before such text is ready and there is always uncertainty whether the finished product will meet the purposes in mind. Since a considerable body of material on the Holocaust is available, we would see as of more immediate importance the compilation of annotated bibliographies and the preparation -- in accord with the guidelines presented above -- of readings for particular age groups where the existing readings need to be supplemented.

The preparation of the new material should be preceded by a pooling of all the materials already available. The material prepared for schools in Israel is obviously not always suitable for schools in the Diaspora, but some of it may be usefully adapted for local purposes. The Israel Ministry of Education is giving increasing attention to the preparation of curricula and materials; materials are also provided by Yad Vashem and other organizations.

An example of such material prepared within modest dimensions on one of the points referred to in our guidelines (point number one) is a small brochure of readings, together with an outline guide, selected bibliography and list of audio-visual material entitled "Chiyuniut Yehudit baShoa" prepared in 1975 by the pedagogical secretariat of the Israel Ministry of Education.

4. The presentation of the period of the Holocaust has obviously to be attuned to the various age levels. In the younger age levels attention could focus on stories from the lives of Jews of the period, more particularly children. The more sophisticated treatment of the subject would be reserved for the more advanced age groups.

5. A list should be compiled of suitable films and this should be accompanied by an outline guide enabling teachers to judge which films should be used as aids at particular stages of their teaching of the Holocaust.

6. A report should be prepared and circulated setting out the details of the educational programs in such schools (e.g., Flatbush Yeshiva) as have given the subject of the Holocaust due attention. The purpose of this report would be to encourage the adoption of similar programs by other schools.

7. Some of the programs in Israeli schools merit extension to schools in the United States and elsewhere. Thus, hundreds of schools in Israel have "adopted" communities destroyed in the Holocaust, learning all they can about the life, the leading personalities and institutions of the community, interviewing survivors from that community, collecting and exhibiting pictorial material. It is particularly important to involve the students in actively researching the subject.

8. As a first step in developing an intensified program for the teaching of the Holocaust a small number of Jewish schools (at both the elementary and secondary level) in selected areas should be chosen to serve as "pilot plants." The teachers in the appropriate subjects in these schools should participate in a special seminar on the teaching of the Holocaust by way of preparation for the intensified program they will initiate. The program should be flexible in a way which allows schools to choose between alternative projects and methods of implementation. An evaluation of the programs should be undertaken at the end of the first year. There should in particular be a testing out of how best the teaching of the Holocaust can be integrated into the other parts of the school's program.

A word of caution is necessary here. Just as there is at present too little attention to the subject, so care should be taken to avoid giving the increased attention to the subject the semblance of a propaganda campaign exaggerating the role of the subject in the curriculum at large.

9. It is necessary to go beyond the improvement of the curricula of Jewish schools and the provision of educational materials. Attention needs also to be given to education on the subject of the Holocaust in the informal settings provided by youth movements and summer camps.

10. The training program of teachers in the field of Jewish education should include proper attention to the subject of the Holocaust. A special series of seminars should be organized for those teachers already in the field.

11. We would suggest that the consideration given to the teaching of the Holocaust at the elementary and high school level should be followed in due course by an examination of the teaching of the Holocaust at the university level. All the indications point to the special attraction these courses have for students wherever they are offered. Even where such students have been taught about the Holocaust at the elementary and high school stages, it is important for them to continue the study of the Holocaust on the more sophisticated level a university education allows.

12. There is increasing ^{acceptance} of the view that a Jewish education is incomplete unless complemented by a study visit to Israel. Thousands of young American Jews visit Israel each year. Such visit provides an opportunity for further attention in the Israel setting to the subject of the Holocaust and this opportunity needs to be properly utilized. American students in studies conducted by us have testified how moving an experience was their visit to Yad Vashem or Kibbutz Lochamei Haghetzaot or their participation in the ceremonies on Yom Hashoa.

The form of visits by selected groups (on their way to Israel) to the concentration camps in Europe requires careful consideration.

13. Holocaust Remembrance Day, Yom haShoa, has a deep impact on the Jews of Israel, young and old. It is a day of national mourning; all places of entertainment are closed, the sirens sound, and the entire country pauses in silent tribute. The press gives the day special attention, the radio and television programs are devoted to subjects relating to the Holocaust, memorial ceremonies are held throughout the country addressed by leaders of the State.

Observance of the day on this scale is feasible only in the Jewish state. But with the necessary modifications a Holocaust Remembrance Day should also become part of the life of Jewish communities everywhere, and thought should be given to the form the observance should take.

14. Even in Israel, where Holocaust Remembrance Day is a deeply moving experience, it still has to find the fitting form and content which will weave it fully into the life of the Jewish people as part of Jewish traditional observance. Across thousands of years the Exodus from Egypt has been celebrated in Jewish homes and in each generation Jews see themselves as if they were personally liberated from bondage, and on Tisha b'Av Jews through the centuries have continued to mourn the destruction of the Temple. In order to perpetuate the memory of the Holocaust in the Jewish historic consciousness the day of observance must become part of the Jewish calendar. How this can best be effected is one of the tasks still ahead of those giving thought to the subject.

Jerusalem, February 1977

Curriculum planning, as seen in scientific publications in recent years, demands various necessary steps for the preparation and implementation of curriculum.

In recent years it has been the trend to consider curriculum planning and implementation as a complicated and highly sophisticated matter. See for example in the following publications:

- 1) Schwab, J.J.: The Practical, A Language for Curriculum, in: School Review, Nov. 1969.
- 2) Schwab, J.J.: The Practical, Art of Eclectics, in: School Review, August 1971.
- 3) Schwab, J.J.: The Practical 3, Translation into Curriculum, in: School Review Nov 4, 1969.
- 4) Fox, S.: The Practical Image of "The Practical", in: Curriculum Theory Network, No. 10.
- 5) Sarason, S.B.: The Culture of the School and the Problem of Change, Boston, 1971.

Following is a short summary of the major steps in planning and implementation of Curriculum.

Step one: Convening a team for the planning of the Specific Curriculum.

This team should include people who represent interest in the following topics and areas:

- a) The subject - matter to be translated into curriculum.
- b) The student, his ability, interests and needs
- c) The milieu, or society, that is the immediate milieu of the student, e.g. the class-room, the school, teacher-student relationship, and the wider milieu, e.g. the community, the parents' attitudes to matter pertinent to the situation, the relationship between his community and its neighbouring ones.
- d) The teacher, the teaching methods in use and the appraisal of teachers' openness and capacity to accept changing curricula.
- e) Curriculum planning. (This person would chair the team and conduct discussions).

It is possible that each area mentioned above will be represented by more than one member, but it is important that all members work together continually as a team.

Step two: Putting the curriculum into use in the field

The team will prepare, following its discussions, curriculum-bits, and not a complete curriculum, for a trial run in classrooms.

In this trial-run the co-operation of teachers is most important.

The teacher should partake in the deliberation of the team during the trial-run. The teachers and members of the team should evaluate the outcome of the trial-run together, weighing the problems and questions which arose in the field. This process would lead to changes and adjustments in the curriculum itself and is corner-stone in modern curriculum planning. It should be repeated for any curriculum. Curriculum planning and implementation does not stop. It is a continual process, a process of trial, adjustments, correction and deliberation of the planning team and the teachers who partake in the implementation.

The "Holocaust Curriculum" can be seen as a specific example of such a process. Following are the relevant points.

- 1) It is not possible to translate the materials from Hebrew and transfer it to countries outside of Israel.
- 2) It is impossible to impose "ready made" contents on a system which was not an active partner in the deliberations which created it.

It is feasible to consider the curriculum on the Holocaust, as it stands ^{now} ~~more~~ as a core-curriculum, which has a definite underlying conception, adaptable to different milieus and various schools.

Following are the main steps of the necessary adaptation:

- a) Presenting the existing materials, with the underlying conception clearly stated in English as well as in Hebrew, for close scrutiny by teachers in the specific field.
- b) Creating a means for interactions of the curriculum team with various teachers, representatives of different ideologies and beliefs, in order to re-write the material and make the adequate adjustments.
- c) At the end of the deliberation period materials would be prepared for a trial-run, which would be carried out in the field during one school year in various classes.
- d) During this trial-year observations will be conducted in the participating classrooms, and remarks of teachers and students concerning certain parts of the material or problems which were raised in the classroom recorded. These issues should be considered by the planning team.

- c) At the end of the trial period, and after changes included as a result of the classrooms observations, a first edition of the curriculum for the Holocaust would be published.

In this manner the core-curriculum would include the various elements which have been determined to be ⁱⁿ accordance with the need of the field. But at the same ^{time} basic conception of the Hebrew core-curriculum would be preserved.

Any ther so-called method of transferring the Holocaust curriculum would be contrary the the Scientific demands mentioned above; in it original form, even translated, it would not be effective in the field, and might evoke resistance instead of co-operation.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



February 15, 1977

To : Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, Chairman Commission on the Holocaust, MFJS
Dr. Jerry Hochbaum, Secretary Commission on the Holocaust, MFJS
From : Mark Uveeler
Re : Pinkasei Hakehillot (Your Memo of February 2nd, 1977)

There is no doubt in my mind that priority should be accorded to the above project and that your position to request that Yad Vahem submit a multi-year proposal to complete the project is well founded.

In connection with the above I would like to say that :

- a) Notwithstanding the priority rating for the project of Pinkasei Hakehillot, the Foundation should continue to support other worthwhile projects of Yad Vashem and of other bodies which have proven themselves to do effective work in the area of documentation of the period of the Holocaust.
- b) Advice should be gotten from Dr. Jacob Robinson and other experts in the field on the idea to have major works in that area, which have already appeared in Hebrew and Yiddish, translated into English. When such material will be available, I suggest that our Commission discusses the implementation of such a plan.
- c) Our Commission is, in line with the decision of the MFJC Board of Trustees, a permanent body charged with the responsibility to see to it that the area of documentation of the period of the Holocaust be properly taken care of including support by the MFJC's allocations. I believe that it is wrong that our Commission does not meet and I do not think that correspondence between the Foundation's office and the members of the Commission can replace meetings of the Commission. I am disturbed by the fact that such a long period has already passed since we had the last meeting of the Commission.

Man
Mark Uveeler

November 1976

TO: Commission on the Holocaust
FROM: Dr. Jacob Robinson
RE: The Pinkas Hakehilot Project: Status, Priorities, Problems

1. There is no possibility to compile a list of all victims of the Nazi regime. At least, a history of the Holocaust by countries, areas of persecution and extermination, and individual localities against the background of previous periods (from the first settlement to World War One, the Long Armistice Period 1918-1933), with indications of the present situation wherever some survivors still live, appears not only a desirable project but also a realizable one. On the other hand, there is need to accelerate the process. During the first twenty years three (four?) volumes have been produced. This slow tempo is intolerable for the simple reason that for many localities (communities, yishuvim) the only source of information is "oral history," and 30 years after the Holocaust the number of survivors is steadily declining. While part of such oral history has been incorporated in Yizkor books (to be checked against the motivated judgments of courts in the Federal Republic of Germany wherever available), many more testimonies could and should be collected for the needs of the Pinkas Hakehilot.

The geographic organization of the Pinkas is, as indicated above, based on the areas of persecution and extermination, not necessarily identical with the political geography of the pre-Holocaust period (calendarly different for various areas). The new post-war political geography which poses problems for the Pinkas is irrelevant for its organization.

2. So far the following volumes have been published:

- a) Rumania, Volume I covering the Regat (Kingdom of Moldavia-Wallachia), Southern Transylvania and Transnistria (part of occupied Ukraine jointly administered by Germany and Rumania) which served as area of ghettos, concentration camps, and physical destruction for Jewish deportees from other areas of Rumania.
- b) Germany, Volume I, Bavaria
- c) Hungary (only in the boundaries of the Trianon treaty). Not considered are Southern Slovakia and Subcarpathian Russia annexed by Hungary during the war, as well as Northern Transylvania ceded by Rumania to Hungary on the basis of the "Vienna award".
- d) Poland, Volume I, Lodz is reportedly in the last stages of printing and binding. I presume that the whole of Reichsgau Wartheland is covered.

3. Following projects are in the works:

- a) Poland II. Eastern Galicia (fifth district of the General-Government following Soviet occupation 1939-1941).
- b) Rumania II. Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina, Northern Transylvania.
- c) Germany II. Baden-Württemberg. A classical example of misplaced priority in view of the three-volume work on the same subject published by the Staatliche Archivverwaltung Baden-Württemberg, Vol. 1-2: Dokumente über die Verfolgung der jüdischen Bürger in Baden-Württemberg durch das nationalsozialistische Regime 1933-1945, 1966 (contains a section dealing with Jewish history prior to 1933). A third volume titled Die jüdischen Gemeinden in Württemberg und Hohenzollern: Dokumente, Geschichte, Schicksal, 1966. This does not mean that some day a Hebrew Pinkas Hakehilot Baden and Wurttemberg should not be published but this area has no claim to priority.

4. What still is to be done and priorities:

- a) Holland. Pinkas Hakehilot Holland has been prepared years ago in German. The last few years some efforts have been made to supplement the manuscript (it did not deal with Amsterdam). I had a chance to read the original manuscript and can only say that Holland and Germany (Western), are the most richly documented areas. In the meantime the multi-volume work of Dr. L. de Jong's Het Koninkrijk der Nederlande in de Tweede Wereldorlog (The Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Second World War) which deals extensively with the Jewish situation is nearing completion. I see no justification for further delays.
- b) In view of the limited geographical extent of the Pinkas Hungary it is suggested to accord priority to Subcarpathian Russia which shared the fate of their Hungarian brethren.
- c) Critical is the problem of Poland. The following areas still await work:
 - aa) Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreussen
 - bb) Regierungsbezirk Zichenau (Ciechanow)
 - cc) Regierungsbezirk Kattowitz (Ostoberschlesien)
 - dd) General Government (Districts of Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, and Cracow)
 - ee) Bezirk Bialystok

This is a big order. Fortunately Yad Vashem is well equipped to carry out such a project. It has a rich archive (received partly from the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw in the good times). At its disposal is a rich literature in such serials as תולדות עם ישראל and דבר, specialized journals: Bleter far Geshikhte and the Bulletin of the Jewish Historical Institute. There should be no dearth in manpower. But one thing is clear: at least 2-3 teams must be mobilized to carry out this project, the largest of the whole effort.

- d) Complicated is also the continuation of the Germany part. This is due mainly to the changes in the political geography, as will be seen from the following. By order of priorities I would suggest to put at the bottom
- aa) Prussia (the most populated Jewish area in Germany) now partitioned by the Soviet Union, Poland, German Democratic Republic. The difficulties of obtaining necessary documentation are obvious. The former Staatsarchiv Potsdam is inaccessible, so are the regional and local archives. For earlier periods of Jewish history in Prussia we have the masterful (still uncompleted) monumental work of Selma Stern-Taubler Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, 3 big volumes.
 - bb) Saxony (German Democratic Republic) will also present the same difficulties as Prussia.
- aa) and bb) should cover the present German Democratic Republic (DDR). Less problematic are:
- cc) Areas of the present Federal Republic of Germany (BRD) Regional and local archives have contributed much to our knowledge. Bundesarchiv Koblenz is easily accessible. Not to overlook the numerous Gedenkbücher of Jewish communities published mostly by local archives. A preliminary list of Gedenkbücher was prepared by me for Yad Vashem years ago.
- e) Czechoslovakia
- aa) Sudenland (since Sept. 1938 Gau of Germany)
 - bb) Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia
 - cc) Slovakia (partly occupied by Hungary)
- This area should present no particular difficulties except for individual minor communities.
- f) Bulgaria (including occupied areas of Greece and Yugoslavia) is well-documented. Israel absorbed a large part of the Jewish population of Bulgaria. As for Dobrudja it appears that neither in the Bulgarian nor in the Rumanian part was there any significant Jewish population.
- g) Yugoslavia
- aa) Serbia, Banat
 - bb) Croatia, including Bosnia-Hercegovina
 - cc) Northern Slovenia
 - dd) Southern Slovenia
 - ee) Dalmatia (occupied by Italy)
 - ff) Montenegro (occupied by Italy)
- h) Greece, partly occupied by Italy, partly by Germany, later all of Greece under German occupation. Also well documented.
- i) Italy is well documented. To commission the Centro di Documentazione Ebraica, Milan or perhaps Professor Daniel Carpi (Tel-Aviv University)?
- j) France:
- aa) German-occupied
 - bb) Vichy France
 - cc) temporarily Italian occupied
 - dd) Alsace-Lorraine

- k) Luxemburg
- l) Belgium
Suggested to commission j, k, and l the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, Paris
- m) Denmark presents no difficulties.
- n) Norway presents no difficulties.
- o) The Soviet Union
 - aa) Byelorussia (Eastern and Western)
 - bb) Ukraine (Eastern and Western)
 - cc) occupied Russian territories
 - dd) Crimea

(Bessarabia is dealt with in Rumania II)
This area will be the most difficult one: no access to local and central archives, practically no locally produced literature, the policy of non-existence of Jews, but "Soviet citizens" only. The most important non-Soviet sources are some important trials in West Germany (as e.g. Babi Yar). Strangely enough, even the new immigration could not supply any important information. Suggested to put it also on the bottom of priorities. Perhaps the only exception would be Southern Bucovina (Czernowitz), now part of Ukraine. Hugo Gold published in Israel in German three volumes on Northern and Southern Bucovina.
- p) Latvia
Should present no difficulties.
- q) Estonia
Should present no difficulties.
- r) Lithuania took care of the problem publishing four volumes of which the last two deal with Independent Lithuania and the Holocaust. Common elements of the Kovno and Vilna regions are included in the Holocaust volume, which I presume will also describe the fate of the Jews of Memel. Dr. Arad's dissertation on Vilna solved another problem. It remains for Yad Vashem to work on the Vilna province only.
It is suggested to appoint a team of competent people to deal with non-Polish areas (this in addition to 2-3 teams for Poland).

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

February 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM to Members, Commission on the Holocaust

From: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

RE: Pinkasei Hakehillot

One of the recommendations of the Commission on the Holocaust was acceleration and completion of the major works initiated and supported by the Memorial Foundation, termed by Dr. Jacob Robinson "monumentals". The most important of these "monumentals" is the Pinkasei Hakehillot. In accordance with the Commission's recommendation, Dr. Robinson has prepared a comprehensive memorandum (see attached) proposing the communities and areas still to be covered by this project and listing priorities for future Pinkasim. In talks that took place in Jerusalem on January 16th between Drs. Sherman and Hochbaum and officials at Yad Vashem, it was agreed that this project should receive major priority.

Would you be good enough to give us your reaction to Dr. Robinson's proposal. If all members of the Commission support assignment of major priority to the completion of this work, we shall request Yad Vashem to prepare a multi-year proposal for submission to the Foundation to accelerate and complete the Pinkasei Hakehillot.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

AMS:dd

October 28, 1976

Mr. Mark Uveeler
The Hebrew University
Sherman Building
Givat Ram
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mark:

What you read may not always report my comments correctly, I find they are often out of context, but I can assure you that what you read between the lines is absolutely correct. Very busy doesn't say it quite right, life is really frenetic! But I'm loving it.

I met with Jerry Hochbaum yesterday and a memo will be going out to all members of the Holocaust Commission within the week, spelling out in detail what has been done and what will be done in the days ahead. I hope this will meet with the approval of all.

Rhea joins me in sending you our warmest regards and best wishes for the New Year mee bayit l'bayit.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



September 20th , 1976

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021
U. S. A.

*10/11
Cantor
Hochbaum*

Dear Alex,

According to the news, published and not published, you are very active and obviously very busy. While it is so, I cannot help either you or myself and have to write to you about a matter which is, no doubt, important.

Mr. Yizhaq Arad, the chairman of the Executive Committee of Yad Washem (I do not accept willingly the transliteration imposed upon all of us by the Academy of the Hebrew Language) came to me yesterday and raised at this occasion the question what is going to be the work of the Committee on the Holocaust, established by the Memorial Foundation and in which he and I serve under your chairmanship. He said that he would have written to you directly but he feels uncomfortable about it since he represents the major applicant in this area. He asked me therefore that I should write to you.

If my memory serves me right then Mr. Arad is right in his position that the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Foundation did decide that this particular commission be considered a permanent one and was charged with the task to develop programs in the field of documentation and commemoration of the period of the Holocaust. If this is so then this decision should be implemented. How this should be done is of course the responsibility of the chairman of the Committee. What do you plan to do about it? May I suggest to you that you not only write to me on this matter but write also to Mr. Arad about it. What I want to say is that you should not, please, turn over the matter to the people in the Memorial Foundation for reply. Of course you will probably discuss the matter with either Joshua Sherman and/or Jerry Hochbaum but Yizhaq Arad deserves, I believe, to hear from you directly. As far as I am concerned, if you will not reply to me I will lodge a protest with the powerful "Fifth Column" I have in your immediate personal life.

With warmest Shana Tova wishes to you and to Rhea and to everybody who is dear to the two of you,

Yours,

~~Mark Uvedler~~

BY AIR MAIL



Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021,
U. S. A.

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
Mark Uveeler, Sherman Building, Givat Ram



Holocaust file
October 21, 1976

330
10/27

Professor Simon N. Herman
Nayot 62
Jerusalem

Dear Professor Herman:

It was nice to have the opportunity to talk with you during your recent visit to New York about the work of our Commission on the Holocaust. I am pleased that you have agreed to prepare a working paper for the Commission to guide its work and deliberations with respect to the preparation of education materials on the Holocaust. In accordance with your request, let me outline some of the points that I believe should be covered in the document:

(A) Preliminary Points:

1. The current need for such materials and the timeliness of this undertaking.
2. Importance of maintaining the focus on our target population, that is, Jewish students in Jewish schools on the elementary and secondary levels.
3. Phase one of the educational program should relate to curriculum materials and textbooks. A second and later phase would deal with teacher training.

(B) Development of Guidelines:

1. The major thrust of the document should be the development of guidelines for the professionals, i.e., the historians and educators that would be preparing materials in this area. The problem to be addressed is not the substance and the technical preparations of the materials but an approach to the Holocaust. What will be needed is a set of principles that have specific reference to western Diaspora communities, especially the United States. The principles need not necessarily be fixed and could include the different options available for formulating and presenting the material. Your document of course will need to take into account the various religious and national ideologies that animate Jewish life in the west. The Foundation does not have a fixed position on these questions. Its only concern is that in these materials the Holocaust not be vulgarized and exploited, as has sometimes unfortunately occurred in other areas.

October 21, 1976

2. You might wish to add a section on supplementary areas that the Foundation should be supporting that have implications for the educational program, like Yom Hashoa.

As we agreed, we hope you can have the final copies of the paper no later than December 15th so there can be ample time for distribution and discussion of your paper. I will be in Israel again sometime in January, but until then we can be in contact via the mail.

Our deepest gratitude to you for undertaking this important task for the Commission on the Holocaust.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Hochbaum

JH:fz

cc: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Best regards!
Jerry

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

Fellowship Projects Dealing with the Holocaust

Supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975

I. PRE-HOLOCAUST EUROPE

1. Ellis, Benjamin -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Short Stories About Jewish Life in Poland Before the
Second World War
2. Grade, Chaim -- U.S.A., (1966-67, 1972-73)
Novel Depicting Jewish Life in Poland Before the Holocaust
3. Katzburg, Nathaniel -- Israel, (1971-72)
The Jewish Question in Hungary in the Inter-War Period

Article published in: Jews and Non-Jews in Eastern Europe,
1918-1945, New York: John Wiley & Sons; Jerusalem: Israel
Universities Press, 1974: 113-124.
4. Konfino, Zak -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
Jewish Life Between the Two World Wars
5. Korzec, Pawel -- France, (1969-70, 1970-71)
The Jewish Question in Poland Between the Two World Wars

Various articles published.
6. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Amolike Teg (Days of the Past, 1825-1937)
7. Margaliot, Abraham -- Israel, (1974-75)
Organizational Problems of German Jewry in the Period
Between the Two World Wars
8. Mendelson, Ezra -- Israel, (1971-72, 1972-73)
Jewish Politics in East Central Europe Between the Two
World Wars
9. Muszka, Adam -- France, (1971-72)
Series of Pictures of Jewish Life in Poland Before the
Holocaust
10. Zwillenger, Frank S. -- France (1974-75)
Namanlos (a novel)

II. HISTORY AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Abrahamsen, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
A Comparative Study of Victimization of Jews in Norway
and Denmark During World War II
2. Adler, H. G. -- United Kingdom, (1966-67, 1967-68)
Study on Jewish Deportations from Germany

Volume published: Der Vervalte Mensch

3. Ainsztein, Reuben -- United Kingdom, (1974-75)
History of the Destruction of Polish Jewry
4. Aronson, Shlomo -- Israel, (1966-67)
Development of Gestapo, Sicherheitsdienst and Reichs-
sicherheitshauptamt after 1939

Volume published: The Beginning of the Gestapo System
1933, Israel Universities Press, 1969.
5. Berger, Jacob -- United Kingdom, (1971-72)
Jewish Refugees in Siberia during the Second World War

Ready for publication.
6. Bobe, Mendel -- Israel, (1971-72)
History of Latvian Jewry

Volume published: Yahadut Latvia, Tel Aviv, 1972
7. Cohen, David -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
Minsk during the Holocaust
8. Dabrowska, Danuta -- Israel, (1969-70)
The Ghetto of Lodz - A Study of Judenraete

To be incorporated in Pinqas Hakehillot Lodz.
9. Daghani, Arnold -- Switzerland, (1974-75)
The Camps in the German-occupied Ukraine, 1942-43: an
Historic and Artistic Perspective
10. Dawidowicz, Lucy -- U.S.A., (1972-73, 1973-74)
Volume on History of the Holocaust

Volume published: The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945,
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975.
11. Dobroszycki, Lucjan -- U.S.A., (1970-71, 1971-72)
Jews in Poland During World War II
12. Doron, David -- Israel, (1974-75)
The Ghetto of Kishinev

"Ghetto Kishinov-Ha-Pogrom Ha-Sofi," published in Yalkut
Moreshet, No. 19
13. Frost, Shimon -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Janusz Korczak--His Life, Work and Role during the Nazi
Holocaust
14. Goldhagen, Erich -- U.S.A., (1969-70, 1970-71)
The German Einsatzgruppen in the Soviet Union, 1941

15. Gringauz, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
Jewish Self-Government in the Nazi Period: Legal Aspects
16. Gronowska, Liliana -- France, (1969-70)
The Last Act: Portraits of Jewish Life in Poland
17. Gutman, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau
18. Karas, Joza -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Musical Activities in the Terezin Concentration Camp
19. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1972-73)
Polish Jews in Regular Armies during World War II
20. Kulka, Erich -- Israel, (1969-70)
Jewish Life in Czechoslovakia during and after World War II
21. Kurzweil, Zvi -- Israel, (1965-66)
Janusz Korczak: Polish Jewish Social Reformer, Educator
and Educational Writer

Volume published: Mishnato Ha-Hinukhit Shel Dr. Janusz
Korczak
22. Ledeen, Michael -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Italian Jewish Intellectuals during the Fascist Regime
23. Ledeen, Michael A. -- Italy, (1975-76)
Italian Jewry Under Fascism, 1922-1945
24. Lifshits, Chaia -- Israel, (1971-72)
Holocaust of Lithuanian Jewry during World War Two
25. Lipscher, Ladislav -- Germany, (1969-70)
Life and Struggle of Jews in Slovakia, 1938-1945
26. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Teg fun Tsorn (Days of Rage), 1937-1944

Volume published: Teg fun Tsorn, Hamenora, 1968
27. Michaelis, Meir -- Israel, (1974-75)
History of Italian Jewry, 1938-43
28. Moser, Jonny -- Austria, (1967-68)
Documented Study on the Creation of the "Jewish Reservation"
in Poland
29. Neuman, Robert -- Czechoslovakia, (1965-66)
History of the Jews in Bratislava

Volume published: Die Judengemeinde (The Jewish Community)

30. Rabin, Dov* -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in the Grodno Region during the Holocaust
31. Romano, Joss -- Yugoslavia, (1970-71, 1972-73)
Jews in Medicine in Yugoslavia, 1941-45
32. Safran, Joseph -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
Jewish Education during the Holocaust
33. Stroe, Georges -- France, (1966-67)
Economic and Social Evolution of the Jews in Rumania
during the Period 1933-63
34. Tokayer, Marvin -- Japan, (1975-76)
The Japanese Policy Toward the Jews from 1926-1945
35. Turkow, Jonas -- Israel, (1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69)
Study of German "Exchange Projects" of Jews in Occupied
Areas

Volume published: Sofan shel Ashlayot, Tel-Aviv, 1973
36. Weiss, Aharon -- Israel, (1974-75)
Life of Eastern Galician Jewry during the Soviet Regime,
1939-41
37. Winterstein, Vojtech -- Brazil, (1970-71)
Slovak Jewry during the Years 1938-51

III. JEWISH RESISTANCE

1. Ben-Shlomo, Zeev -- United Kingdom, (1965-66)
Relationship between the Jews and the Polish Underground
and the Polish Government in Exile
2. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Underground Movement in the Ghetto of Vilna
3. Duracz, Anna* -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in Socialist Youth Organization During and After
the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
4. Grajek, Stefan -- Israel, (1968-69)
The Jewish Underground in Poland
5. Kantorowicz, Nahum -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
The Jewish Resistance in Poland

Volume published: Di Yiddishe Widerstand Bawegung In Poiln
B'eisn Zweitn Welt Krig (1941-45), New York, 1967.

* Deceased

6. Kowalski, Isaac -- U.S.A., (1967-68)
United Partisan Organization in Lithuania and White Russia
7. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1969-70)
Armed Resistance of the Jewish Population to the General Government

Volume ready for publication: Armed Resistance in the General Government
8. Lustig, Arnost -- Israel, (1969-70, 1971-72)
 - a) Jewish Resistance in Europe during World War II
 - b) Volume on Chaviva Reik
9. Mark, Ester -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Jewish Resistance Movement in Nazi Camps in Poland

"Arba Teudot Me'Auschwitz-Birkenau," published in Gal-Ed, Vol. I, 1973.
10. Wulf, Joseph -- Germany, (1970-71)
Jewish Cultural Activities in the Warsaw Ghetto

IV. LITERATURE, PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND MEMOIRS

1. Appelfeld, Aaron -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
Children Orphaned during the Holocaust and their Experiences Immediately After the War
2. Ball-Kaduri, Kurt -- Israel, (1966-67)
German Jewry

Volume published: Vor der Katastrophe Juden in Deutschland 1934-1939, Tel-Aviv, 1967.
3. Ben-David, Gershon -- Israel, (1973-74)
Original Poetry on the Holocaust
4. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
The Last Funeral, a Historical Novel on the Wilno Ghetto
5. Bryks, Rachmil -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Volumes of Writings on the Holocaust
6. Danzig, Hillel -- Israel, (1971-72)
Forced Labor Service in Hungary During World War II
7. Fox, Chaim -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Catastrophe and Heroism of the Jewish People in Poland in Yiddish Poetry
8. Gronowska, Liliana -- France, (1969-70)
The Last Act: Portraits of Jewish Life in Poland

9. Grosman, Ladislav -- Israel, (1970-71, 1971-72)
A Novel on Jewish Life in a Slovakian Town during World War Two

Volume published: To Catch a Rainbow
10. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Gerhard Hauptmann and his Attitude towards Jews

Volume published: Das Letzte Geheimnis, Eine Psychologische Studie Über die Brüder Gerhart und Carl Hauptmann, Bern, Switzerland, 1972.
11. Klein-Haparash, Jakob -- Israel, (1966-67)
A Novel Depicting the Period of World War Two
12. Knopp, Josephine -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Literary and Theological Significance and the Meaning of the Work of Elie Wiesel
13. Lisky, I. A. -- United Kingdom, (1967-68)
Volume of Yiddish Poems Dedicated to the Commemoration of the Holocaust and the Jewish National Revival in Israel

Volume published: Gesangen Zu Medinas Yisrael, London, 1968.
14. Mackler, Mary -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
A Jew in the War and Post-War Years in Soviet Russia

Volume published: An American Woman in Moscow 1931-1965 - A Personal Memoir
15. Matsdorf, Wolf -- Australia, (1970-71)
Autobiography of Twenty-five Jewish Children Who Came to Australia from Germany in 1939

Volume published: No Time to Grow - The Story of the Gross-Breeseners in Australia, Jerusalem, 1973
16. Najman, Julia -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
The Story of My Family--Jewish Life in Yugoslavia Under Occupation

Volume published: Overhearings - novel
17. Stajner, Aleksander -- Yugoslavia, (1972-73)
Memoirs: Jewish Life in Yugoslavia in the Last 40 Years
18. Stonehill, Ben -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Publishing Ghetto and Concentration Camp Songs in Yiddish and Hebrew
19. Wygodski, Stanislav -- Israel, (1969-70)
Oral Testimonies of Escapees from the German Camps and Ghettos

V. WORLD RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

1. Littell, Franklin -- Israel, (1973-74)
Awareness of the Christian Resistance to the Centrality
of the Judenfrage in the Nazi Assault on the Church

Volume published: The German Church Struggle and the
Holocaust, Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1974
2. Shafir, Shlomo -- Israel, (1974-75)
American Jewry and the Jewish Crisis in Europe in 1941

VI. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND PROGRAMS

1. Riskin, Steven -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
Theological Implications of the Holocaust, a Text for
High School Students
2. Rosenblum, Shamai -- Israel, (1973-74)
Development of Program and Record "Vehigadeta Levinkha"

Record produced: "Vehigadeta Levinkha" (You Shall Tell
It to Your Son)
3. Roskies, Diane -- Israel, (1974-75)
Teaching the Holocaust to Children

Volume published: Teaching the Holocaust to Children,
A review and bibliography, New York, Ktav Publishing
House, Inc., 1975

VII. MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER
SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES

1. Heller, Celia -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Genocide--the Mass Extermination of Jews: A Sociological
Approach
2. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Special Pills Used in the Food in Nazi Camps and Their
Effect on the IQ of Newly Born Children
3. Keilson, Hans -- Holland, (1970-71)
Study of Massive Cumulative Traumatization of Jewish
War Orphans
4. Wolfson, Manfred -- Germany, (1965-66)
Socio-Political and Psychological Study of Rescuers of
Jews in Nazi Occupied Europe

VIII. POST-HOLOCAUST STUDIES

1. Berliner, Gert -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Photo History of Ghettos, Concentration and Death Camps
as they Presently Stand in Central and Eastern Europe
2. Bialostocki, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
Jewish Life in Bialystock, (1945-51)
3. Farkas, Tibor -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Status of Jews in Post-World War Two Hungary

Ready to be published.
4. Gar, Joseph -- Israel, (1969-70)
The She'erit Ha-Peleta in the British Zone of Germany
5. Grossmann, Kurt* -- U.S.A., (1966-67, 1967-68)
Research on German Public Opinion, Compensation, Restitu-
tion and Reparations

Results of Research to be incorporated in History of
the Claims Conference.
6. Hyman, Abraham -- Israel, (1970-71)
After Liberation: Study on the Jewish DP's
7. Istner, Filip -- Israel, (1971-72)
The Last Jews of Poland
8. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Teg in Weg (The Illegal Way), 1944-1948

Volume published: Teg in Weg (Days on the Way): Chronicle
of Jewish-Rumanian Exodus After the Hitler Downfall Till
Establishment of State of Israel, Tel Aviv, 1975.
9. Mushkat, Marion -- Israel, (1969-70, 1970-71)
Legal, Political and Historical Aspects Relating to the
Holocaust in the Charges Submitted to the United Nations
War Crimes Commission
10. Vajs, Edita -- Yugoslavia, (1966-67, 1967-68)
Jewish Life and the Jewish Community of Yugoslavia in
the Post-War Period
11. Wenzel, Karl-Heinz -- Germany, (1968-69)
Risking Atonement: Aid for the Victims of the Nazi Terror
12. Yahil, Chaim -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
Jewish Displaced Persons in Germany, 1945-50

Ready for publication.

IX. HOLOCAUST RESPONSA AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. Oshry, Ephraim -- U.S.A., (1974-75, 1975-76)
Mima'amakim
2. Teichtal, Chaim M. -- Israel, (1974-75)
Holocaust Responsa of Rabbi Solomon Teichtal

X. ART AND FILM

1. Bokor, Miklos -- France, (1965-66)
Volume of Drawings in Commemoration of the 10th
Anniversary of the Liberation from the Camps
2. Elbaz, Andre -- Canada, (1970-71)
Volume of Lithographs on the Warsaw Ghetto
3. Maisels, Maxine -- Israel, (1974-75)
Influence of the Holocaust on the Visual Arts
4. Rothman, Zev -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
The Ballad of Mauthausen (a film)

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

M E M O R A N D U M

January 26, 1976

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust

FROM: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Attached please find materials prepared by staff for your review prior to the meeting of the Commission which will be held in New York on Wednesday, February 11th in the conference room of the National Jewish Welfare Board, 15 East 26th Street.

I am also enclosing two memoranda submitted by Dr. Jacob Robinson and Professor Yehuda Bauer of the Commission dealing with research on the Holocaust which will serve as a basis for discussion in this area.

If you have not yet advised us of your attendance, please do so on the enclosed form.

JH:mb
enc.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

Fellowship Projects Dealing with the Holocaust

Supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975

I. PRE-HOLOCAUST EUROPE

1. Ellis, Benjamin -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Short Stories About Jewish Life in Poland Before the
Second World War
2. Grade, Chaim -- U.S.A., (1966-67, 1972-73)
Novel Depicting Jewish Life in Poland Before the Holocaust
3. Katzburg, Nathaniel -- Israel, (1971-72)
The Jewish Question in Hungary in the Inter-War Period

Article published in: Jews and Non-Jews in Eastern Europe,
1918-1945, New York: John Wiley & Sons; Jerusalem: Israel
Universities Press, 1974: 113-124.
4. Konfino, Zak -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
Jewish Life Between the Two World Wars
5. Korzec, Pawel -- France, (1969-70, 1970-71)
The Jewish Question in Poland Between the Two World Wars

Various articles published.
6. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Amolike Teg (Days of the Past, 1825-1937)
7. Margaliot, Abraham -- Israel, (1974-75)
Organizational Problems of German Jewry in the Period
Between the Two World Wars
8. Mendelson, Ezra -- Israel, (1971-72, 1972-73)
Jewish Politics in East Central Europe Between the Two
World Wars
9. Muszka, Adam -- France, (1971-72)
Series of Pictures of Jewish Life in Poland Before the
Holocaust
10. Zwillenger, Frank S. -- France (1974-75)
Namanlos (a novel)

II. HISTORY AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Abrahamsen, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
A Comparative Study of Victimization of Jews in Norway
and Denmark During World War II
2. Adler, H. G. -- United Kingdom, (1966-67, 1967-68)
Study on Jewish Deportations from Germany

Volume published: Der Vervaltete Mensch

3. Ainsztein, Reuben -- United Kingdom, (1974-75)
History of the Destruction of Polish Jewry
4. Aronson, Shlomo -- Israel, (1966-67)
Development of Gestapo, Sicherheitsdienst and Reichs-
sicherheitshauptamt after 1939

Volume published: The Beginning of the Gestapo System
1933, Israel Universities Press, 1969.
5. Berger, Jacob -- United Kingdom, (1971-72)
Jewish Refugees in Siberia during the Second World War

Ready for publication.
6. Bobe, Mendel -- Israel, (1971-72)
History of Latvian Jewry

Volume published: Yahadut Latvia, Tel Aviv, 1972
7. Cohen, David -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
Minsk during the Holocaust
8. Dabrowska, Danuta -- Israel, (1969-70)
The Ghetto of Lodz - A Study of Judenraete

To be incorporated in Pinqas Hakehillot Lodz.
9. Daghani, Arnold -- Switzerland, (1974-75)
The Camps in the German-occupied Ukraine, 1942-43: an
Historic and Artistic Perspective
10. Dawidowicz, Lucy -- U.S.A., (1972-73, 1973-74)
Volume on History of the Holocaust

Volume published: The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945,
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975.
11. Dobroszycki, Lucjan -- U.S.A., (1970-71, 1971-72)
Jews in Poland During World War II
12. Doron, David -- Israel, (1974-75)
The Ghetto of Kishinev

"Ghetto Kishinov-Ha-Pogrom Ha-Sofi," published in Yalkut
Moreshet, No. 19
13. Frost, Shimon -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Janusz Korczak--His Life, Work and Role during the Nazi
Holocaust
14. Goldhagen, Erich -- U.S.A., (1969-70, 1970-71)
The German Einsatzgruppen in the Soviet Union, 1941

15. Gringauz, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
Jewish Self-Government in the Nazi Period: Legal Aspects
16. Gronowska, Liliana -- France, (1969-70)
The Last Act: Portraits of Jewish Life in Poland
17. Gutman, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau
18. Karas, Joza -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Musical Activities in the Terezin Concentration Camp
19. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1972-73)
Polish Jews in Regular Armies during World War II
20. Kulka, Erich -- Israel, (1969-70)
Jewish Life in Czechoslovakia during and after World War II
21. Kurzweil, Zvi -- Israel, (1965-66)
Janusz Korczak: Polish Jewish Social Reformer, Educator
and Educational Writer

Volume published: Mishnato Ha-Hinukhit Shel Dr. Janusz
Korczak
22. Ledeen, Michael -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Italian Jewish Intellectuals during the Fascist Regime
23. Ledeen, Michael A. -- Italy, (1975-76)
Italian Jewry Under Fascism, 1922-1945
24. Lifshits, Chaia -- Israel, (1971-72)
Holocaust of Lithuanian Jewry during World War Two
25. Lipscher, Ladislav -- Germany, (1969-70)
Life and Struggle of Jews in Slovakia, 1938-1945
26. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Teg fun Tsorn (Days of Rage), 1937-1944

Volume published: Teg fun Tsorn, Hamenora, 1968
27. Michaelis, Meir -- Israel, (1974-75)
History of Italian Jewry, 1938-43
28. Moser, Jonny -- Austria, (1967-68)
Documented Study on the Creation of the "Jewish Reservation"
in Poland
29. Neuman, Robert -- Czechoslovakia, (1965-66)
History of the Jews in Bratislava

Volume published: Die Judengemeinde (The Jewish Community)

30. Rabin, Dov* -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in the Grodno Region during the Holocaust
31. Romano, Joss -- Yugoslavia, (1970-71, 1972-73)
Jews in Medicine in Yugoslavia, 1941-45
32. Safran, Joseph -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
Jewish Education during the Holocaust
33. Stroe, Georges -- France, (1966-67)
Economic and Social Evolution of the Jews in Rumania
during the Period 1933-63
34. Tokayer, Marvin -- Japan, (1975-76)
The Japanese Policy Toward the Jews from 1926-1945
35. Turkow, Jonas -- Israel, (1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69)
Study of German "Exchange Projects" of Jews in Occupied
Areas

Volume published: Sofan shel Ashlayot, Tel-Aviv, 1973
36. Weiss, Aharon -- Israel, (1974-75)
Life of Eastern Galician Jewry during the Soviet Regime,
1939-41
37. Winterstein, Vojtech -- Brazil, (1970-71)
Slovak Jewry during the Years 1938-51

III. JEWISH RESISTANCE

1. Ben-Shlomo, Zeev -- United Kingdom, (1965-66)
Relationship between the Jews and the Polish Underground
and the Polish Government in Exile
2. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Underground Movement in the Ghetto of Vilna
3. Duracz, Anna* -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in Socialist Youth Organization During and After
the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
4. Grajek, Stefan -- Israel, (1968-69)
The Jewish Underground in Poland
5. Kantorowicz, Nahum -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
The Jewish Resistance in Poland

Volume published: Di Yiddishe Widerstand Bawegung In Poiln
B'eisn Zweitn Welt Krig (1941-45), New York, 1967.

* Deceased

6. Kowalski, Isaac -- U.S.A., (1967-68)
United Partisan Organization in Lithuania and White Russia
7. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1969-70)
Armed Resistance of the Jewish Population to the General Government

Volume ready for publication: Armed Resistance in the General Government
8. Lustig, Arnost -- Israel, (1969-70, 1971-72)
 - a) Jewish Resistance in Europe during World War II
 - b) Volume on Chaviva Reik
9. Mark, Ester -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Jewish Resistance Movement in Nazi Camps in Poland

"Arba Teudot Me'Auschwitz-Birkenau," published in Gal-Ed, Vol. I, 1973.
10. Wulf, Joseph -- Germany, (1970-71)
Jewish Cultural Activities in the Warsaw Ghetto

IV. LITERATURE, PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND MEMOIRS

1. Appelfeld, Aaron -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
Children Orphaned during the Holocaust and their Experiences Immediately After the War
2. Ball-Kaduri, Kurt -- Israel, (1966-67)
German Jewry

Volume published: Vor der Katastrophe Juden in Deutschland 1934-1939, Tel-Aviv, 1967.
3. Ben-David, Gershon -- Israel, (1973-74)
Original Poetry on the Holocaust
4. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
The Last Funeral, a Historical Novel on the Wilno Ghetto
5. Bryks, Rachmil -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Volumes of Writings on the Holocaust
6. Danzig, Hillel -- Israel, (1971-72)
Forced Labor Service in Hungary During World War II
7. Fox, Chaim -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Catastrophe and Heroism of the Jewish People in Poland in Yiddish Poetry
8. Gronowska, Liliana -- France, (1969-70)
The Last Act: Portraits of Jewish Life in Poland

9. Grosman, Ladislav -- Israel, (1970-71, 1971-72)
A Novel on Jewish Life in a Slovakian Town during World War Two

Volume published: To Catch a Rainbow
10. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Gerhard Hauptmann and his Attitude towards Jews

Volume published: Das Letzte Geheimnis, Eine Psychologische Studie Über die Brüder Gerhart und Carl Hauptmann, Bern, Switzerland, 1972.
11. Klein-Haparash, Jakob -- Israel, (1966-67)
A Novel Depicting the Period of World War Two
12. Knopp, Josephine -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Literary and Theological Significance and the Meaning of the Work of Elie Wiesel
13. Lisky, I. A. -- United Kingdom, (1967-68)
Volume of Yiddish Poems Dedicated to the Commemoration of the Holocaust and the Jewish National Revival in Israel

Volume published: Gesangen Zu Medinas Yisrael, London, 1968.
14. Mackler, Mary -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
A Jew in the War and Post-War Years in Soviet Russia

Volume published: An American Woman in Moscow 1931-1965 - A Personal Memoir
15. Matsdorf, Wolf -- Australia, (1970-71)
Autobiography of Twenty-five Jewish Children Who Came to Australia from Germany in 1939

Volume published: No Time to Grow - The Story of the Gross-Breeseners in Australia, Jerusalem, 1973
16. Najman, Julia -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
The Story of My Family--Jewish Life in Yugoslavia Under Occupation

Volume published: Overhearings - novel
17. Stajner, Aleksander -- Yugoslavia, (1972-73)
Memoirs: Jewish Life in Yugoslavia in the Last 40 Years
18. Stonehill, Ben -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Publishing Ghetto and Concentration Camp Songs in Yiddish and Hebrew
19. Wygodski, Stanislav -- Israel, (1969-70)
Oral Testimonies of Escapees from the German Camps and Ghettos

V. WORLD RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

1. Littell, Franklin -- Israel, (1973-74)
Awareness of the Christian Resistance to the Centrality
of the Judenfrage in the Nazi Assault on the Church

Volume published: The German Church Struggle and the
Holocaust, Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1974
2. Shafir, Shlomo -- Israel, (1974-75)
American Jewry and the Jewish Crisis in Europe in 1941

VI. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND PROGRAMS

1. Riskin, Steven -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
Theological Implications of the Holocaust, a Text for
High School Students
2. Rosenblum, Shamai -- Israel, (1973-74)
Development of Program and Record "Vehigadeta Levinkha"

Record produced: "Vehigadeta Levinkha" (You Shall Tell
It to Your Son)
3. Roskies, Diane -- Israel, (1974-75)
Teaching the Holocaust to Children

Volume published: Teaching the Holocaust to Children,
A review and bibliography, New York, Ktav Publishing
House, Inc., 1975

VII. MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER
SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES

1. Heller, Celia -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Genocide--the Mass Extermination of Jews: A Sociological
Approach
2. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Special Pills Used in the Food in Nazi Camps and Their
Effect on the IQ of Newly Born Children
3. Keilson, Hans -- Holland, (1970-71)
Study of Massive Cumulative Traumatization of Jewish
War Orphans
4. Wolfson, Manfred -- Germany, (1965-66)
Socio-Political and Psychological Study of Rescuers of
Jews in Nazi Occupied Europe

VIII. POST-HOLOCAUST STUDIES

1. Berliner, Gert -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Photo History of Ghettos, Concentration and Death Camps
as they Presently Stand in Central and Eastern Europe
2. Bialostocki, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
Jewish Life in Bialystock, (1945-51)
3. Farkas, Tibor -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Status of Jews in Post-World War Two Hungary

Ready to be published.
4. Gar, Joseph -- Israel, (1969-70)
The She'erit Ha-Peleta in the British Zone of Germany
5. Grossmann, Kurt* -- U.S.A., (1966-67, 1967-68)
Research on German Public Opinion, Compensation, Restitu-
tion and Reparations

Results of Research to be incorporated in History of
the Claims Conference.
6. Hyman, Abraham -- Israel, (1970-71)
After Liberation: Study on the Jewish DP's
7. Istner, Filip -- Israel, (1971-72)
The Last Jews of Poland
8. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Teg in Weg (The Illegal Way), 1944-1948

Volume published: Teg in Weg (Days on the Way): Chronicle
of Jewish-Rumanian Exodus After the Hitler Downfall Till
Establishment of State of Israel, Tel Aviv, 1975.
9. Mushkat, Marion -- Israel, (1969-70, 1970-71)
Legal, Political and Historical Aspects Relating to the
Holocaust in the Charges Submitted to the United Nations
War Crimes Commission
10. Vajs, Edita -- Yugoslavia, (1966-67, 1967-68)
Jewish Life and the Jewish Community of Yugoslavia in
the Post-War Period
11. Wenzel, Karl-Heinz -- Germany, (1968-69)
Risking Atonement: Aid for the Victims of the Nazi Terror
12. Yahil, Chaim -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
Jewish Displaced Persons in Germany, 1945-50

Ready for publication.

IX. HOLOCAUST RESPONSA AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. Oshry, Ephraim -- U.S.A., (1974-75, 1975-76)
Mima'amakim
2. Teichtal, Chaim M. -- Israel, (1974-75)
Holocaust Responsa of Rabbi Solomon Teichtal

X. ART AND FILM

1. Bokor, Miklos -- France, (1965-66)
Volume of Drawings in Commemoration of the 10th
Anniversary of the Liberation from the Camps
2. Elbaz, Andre -- Canada, (1970-71)
Volume of Lithographs on the Warsaw Ghetto
3. Maisels, Maxine -- Israel, (1974-75)
Influence of the Holocaust on the Visual Arts
4. Rothman, Zev -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
The Ballad of Mauthausen (a film)

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

January 26, 1976

TO: Members of the Holocaust Commission
FROM: Jacob Robinson
RE: Desiderata in the Field of (Institutional) Documentation and
(Non-Substantive, with one exception) Research

I. Vigorous and Accelerated Continuation of "Monumentals" of Yad
Vashem and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

1) Pinqas Ha-Qehilot

So far published: Bavaria, Rumania (I): Regat, Southern
Transylvania, Transnistria. In various stages of preparation
or completion: Rumania (II) Bessarabia, Northern and Southern
Bucovina; Hungary; Poland (Lodz District, Eastern Galicia);
Carpatho-Ruthenia; Holland. A long list of areas of persecution
and extermination are awaiting their turn.

2) The Bibliographical Series (Volumes 1-14)

So far literature and sources in Hebrew, Yiddish, English,
and partly Hungarian have been taken care of (with significant
gaps). More to come.

3) Guide to Unpublished (Jewish) Materials on the Holocaust Period

So far 3 volumes published, of which the first two are
inventories of Holocaust materials in various Israel
institutions, while volume 3 is the first part of an
inventory of Yad Vashem archives of Jewish and non-Jewish
origin.

4) Jewish Underground Periodicals

Three volumes planned in various degrees of preparation.

II. New Projects

5) Guide to History of the Holocaust and its Aftermath

A new thoroughly revised and supplemented Guide. First
edition 1960 sold out, republished by Ktav.

6) Retrieval of Untapped or Insufficiently Used Sources to the
History of the Holocaust as method of solving the problem
of publication and accession to materials:

- a) The Nuremberg Evidence in two parts.
Part I - Documentation (published).
Part II - Oral Testimonies.
- b) The Evidence in occupational tribunals.
Two series of Law Reports in this area are available
(the 15 volume UN War Crimes Commission Series)
and Sir David Maxwell Fife's nine volume series.
Both ignored by Holocaust researchers.
- c) The Evidence in national trials, in particular Poland,
Denmark, The Netherlands, and Germany. Only the
German trials are being published systematically
in the Amsterdam Series NS Verbrechen und Justiz.

Oral Explanation by Dr. Robinson to follow at the
meeting.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

Memorandum on Holocaust Research - Professor Yehuda Bauer

1. Research obviously depends on the availability of source materials. These are now available, in principle, at the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, the Bundesarchiv at Koblenz and other places in Germany; Yad Vashem and other archives in Israel; YIVO and the official American archives; and, lately, the Public Records Office and two Polish archives in London. East Berlin archives, where much of the Reichsvereinigung material is held, and possibly some of the RSHA material as well, remains closed. Availability, however, is also a function of accessibility. The Guides will hopefully make Israeli archives accessible. YIVO archives, and other private archives in the US are still relatively inaccessible (materials available on microfilm only, large amounts of files in warehouses or unlisted, etc.). A survey would elicit information on this issue.
2. Research done in America is largely unplanned, and depends on the ability and interests of authors. The days of trying to write an overall, new history of the Holocaust are over, as amply demonstrated by the attempt of Prof. Dawidowicz. The main reason for this lies in the lack of monographic research that would depict deeper levels of reality. We still have no histories of the Holocaust in France, Belgium, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, the USSR, Poland, Latvia, Germany and Czechoslovakia. For the Polish ghettos, we have monographs on Lodz and Warsaw, will have new ones on Danzig and Uzhorod. Vilna has recently been dealt with, and there are partial works on Kovno, Lublin, Lwow and Bialystok. Most of this has been done in Israel, whereas America has contributed the general works of Hilberg, Trunk and Dawidowicz, and a spate of books on American attitudes - Feingold, Wyman and Friedman. What seems to be called for are planned projects illuminating specific areas - by subject, chronology or place. I am a great believer in collective efforts such as those invested in the Israeli programs on armed resistance, Polish-Jewish relations, Jews in the annexed Soviet territories, and others.

3. Obviously, existing programs that ensure significant progress must be a first priority. However, a research whose results become known after 20 years because they are not published is, to put it mildly, wasted effort. Translation and popularization, perhaps not of multi-volume researches but of summarized findings, must be included in priority one.

4. It is clear that the study of Nazi policies, actions and, perhaps more importantly, the antecedents of Nazi Jew-hatred are one of the main pillars of any effort at understanding what happened. At the moment I cannot see the trained researchers or the tools available to them anywhere but in Germany. This might change in the future, but at the moment I would recommend a very careful and partial support for young scholars who might be interested in doing studies in this field. The only serious scholar I know who is dealing with this problem from the Jewish vantage point is U. Tal.

5. Some of the areas that ought to be covered, under proper academic guidance, are - studies by country or monographies of ghettos and camps, such as outlined above; relations of Jews and non-Jews (comparative studies) to include the problem of German-controlled satellite governments and their attitudes toward Jews; responses by Jewish groups (parties, religious groups, youth groups, etc. Despite Trunk's great work, I believe that investment of effort is justified to examine Judenräte, because our studies have shown that quite new and rather different results may well emerge from those presented by Trunk); rescue attempts and the attitudes by the outside world (attitudes of Palestine Jews, rescue via neutral countries, etc.). Needless to say, basic research and publication is essential, but should be done not by academic institutions, but by general institutions such as Yad Vashem (Pinkasim, Ringelblum archives, bibliographies, etc.). These are essential in order to make materials available to larger numbers of students.

6. It is my belief that interest in Holocaust studies is growing constantly. This requires: a) training of teachers, b) publication of research, c) development of textbooks - neither of which can be done without advancing basic research, which

I tried to deal with in the previous points. All these three points can only be dealt with effectively by academic or quasi-academic institutions, such as those included in the Yad Vashem Advisory Committee. Graduate departments teaching Holocaust studies that would produce qualified teachers should be supported, not so much financially as by propaganda among the student body. Publication and translation of research results is of course vital. Development of textbooks should only be undertaken as a last step, and only by qualified academic institutions.

7. It is my belief, that in the light of the reduced financial possibilities of the Foundation, non-academic groups and institutions should be cut, except for what I called "quasi-academic" groups, as above. Much can be achieved if the Foundation goes beyond a purely financial role and actively encourages enrollment of students, lends its name to conferences and discussions, etc.

I think the priorities as I described them above represent my own view fairly clearly: 1) Existing projects that look promising and important should be completed and published; 2) New projects entered into only if they open up a hitherto unexplored area from among those that need exploring; 3) Basic work and publication by such institutions as Yad Vashem and YIVO must continue; 4) Scholarships and Fellowships should encourage enrollment of individuals capable of becoming teachers and researchers; 5) Textbooks should at this stage have a low priority, though first steps might be encouraged at academic institutions only.

I have dealt only with the historical aspect, because I do not feel competent to deal with the others. Lastly, I think Saul Friedlander's project of a multi-volume History should be discussed and considered again. Within such an ambitious project, much of the research outlined above could be commissioned and completed; however, I cannot judge whether the finances and the organization required to enter into this project are now available.

Please return to:

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, New York 10010

I will ____ I will not ____ be able to attend the meeting
of the Commission on the Holocaust to be held on Wednesday,
February 11th, 1976 in New York City.

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

Date _____ 1976

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

HOLOCAUST PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, 1965-1974*

I. ARGENTINA

A. Latin American Federation of Jewish Survivors
of the Nazi Persecution

1) Paperback Books for Children on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication, in Spanish, of a book dealing with events related to the Holocaust, to be used in Jewish schools and by youth movements.

A grant of \$2,000 (AP 20,000).

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

B. Union Central Israelita Polaca

1) Study on Jewish Literature under the Nazis

1965 Publication of a study by Nahman Blumenthal dealing with Jewish literature under Nazi occupation.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Received the volume, Shmusen Vegen Yiddisher Literatur unter der Deitscher Okupazie by Nahman Blumenthal, Buenos Aires: 1966.

2) The Uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto

1965 Publication of a study by Nina Tenenbaum dealing with the uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

II. BELGIUM

A. Amicale des Anciens du Comite de Defense des Juifs

1) History of the Jewish Resistance in Belgium

1968 Publication by the Solvay Institute of the Brussels University of a study (supported by the Claims Conference) dealing with the history of the Jewish resistance in Belgium.

A grant of BF 50,000.

Status: Received the volume, Le Comite de Defense des Juifs en Belgique 1942-44 by Lucien Steinberg, Brussels: 1973.

* Grants beginning in 1974 were made in dollars, in accordance with a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

B. Centre National des Hautes Etudes Juives

1) Jewish Refugees in Belgium, 1933-1940

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Central Europe who arrived in Belgium during the years 1933-1940.

A grant of BF 68,750.

Status: Study is in advanced stage of preparation.

2) Statistical Analysis of Nazi Census of Jews of Brussels

1972 Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of socio-demographic data of Jewish families in Brussels during the War, based on material from the files of the Nazi census.

A grant of BF 113,250 payable over two years.

Status: Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of the material is in progress.

III. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. Rada Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci V Ceske
Socialisticke Republice

1) History of the Catastrophe of Czech Jewry under Nazi Occupation

1967 Preparation and publication in Czech and English, of a multi-volume history including a volume of documents with commentaries and an historical narrative.

A grant of Ckr 56,800 in 1967 and Ckr 93,200 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Studies in the Destruction of the Czechoslovak Jewish Community

1965 Preparation of this work by Erich Kulka.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

B. Ustredny Svaz Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci Na Slovensku
(Jewish Community of Bratislava)

1) The Struggle and the Suffering of Czechoslovakian Jewry, 1933-1945

1965 Preparation of this work by Emil Knieza.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

2) Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian Jewry, 1938-1945

1968 Preparation and publication in Czech and English of this historical study by Dr. Ladislav Lipscher.

A reserve of Ckr 60,000.

Status: Not known.

IV. FRANCE

A. Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine

1) French Edition of Robinson's Book

1966 Preparation and publication in French of Jacob Robinson's And the Crooked Shall be Made Straight.

A grant of FF 15,000 in 1966, FF 15,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received La Tragedie Juive Sous la Croix Gammé à la Lumière du Procès de Jerusalem, by Jacob Robinson; translated by Lucien Steinberg; Paris, 1968.

2) Hitlerism and the Concentrationary System

1967 Volume II of this work, by Joseph Billig.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received Les Camps de Concentration dans l'Economie du Reich Hitlérien, by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1973. Volume I was published as L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire.

3) Inventory of the Archives of CDJC

1967 Volume III in this series.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received L'Institut d'Etude des Questions Juives: Officine Francaise des Autorités Nazies en France by Joseph Billig, Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Vol. III; Paris, 1974.

4) The Jewish Resistance in France

- 1965 Publication of a volume on the Jewish Resistance in France, jointly with Les Anciens de la Resistance Juive.
A grant of FF 8,000 in 1965 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: Preparation completed; book not yet published.
- 1967 Preparation and publication of Volume II of a documentary book on Jewish Resistance, by L. Steinberg.
A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: In 1974 this project was abandoned by the CDJC and subsequently cancelled by the Foundation.

5) Research and Publication in the field of the Catastrophe, and maintenance of archives, libraries and exhibitions.

- 1965 A grant of FF 90,000 in 1965, FF 90,000 in 1966, FF 81,000 in 1967, FF 93,320 in 1968, FF 130,000 in 1969, and FF 137,000 in 1970.
Status: Received: 1) "L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire" by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1967. 2) "D'Auschwitz a Israel: 20 ans après la Liberation" edited by I. Schneersohn; Paris, 1968. 3) "Bibliothèque du CDJC, Catalogue No. 2 - La France, le Troisieme Reich - Israel"; Paris, 1968. 4) "Les Autorités Allemandes en France Occupee" by Lucien Steinberg; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume II; Paris, 1966.
Volume I of this series was published in 1963 with the support of the Claims Conference: "Alfred Rosenberg dans l'Action Ideologique, Politique, et Administrative du Reich Hitlerien" by Joseph Billig; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume I; Paris, 1963.

6) Research and Publication in the Field of the Catastrophe

- 1971 In view of the special character of the CDJC, an exception was made to normal practice and a grant for regular budget was made, payable over 10 years.
Status: Received "La Lutte des Juifs en France à l'Epoque de l'Occupation, by Adam Rutkowski; Paris, 1975. Other research projects in various stages of preparation.

7) Rutkowski Project

- 1968 Preparation and publication of a book on the Drancy Camp by Adam Rutkowski.
A grant of FF 15,000 in 1968.
Status: Work is in advanced stage of preparation.

8) Special Publication Project by I. Schneersohn

1969 Publication of I. Schneersohn's work.

A grant of FF 14,000 in 1969.

Status: Not known.

V. GERMANY

A. Internationales Dokumentationszentrum Zur Erforschung des
Nationalsozialismus und Seiner Folgeerscheinungen E.V.
(International Documentation Center)

1) Documentary Material Compiled at Trials of Nationalist Socialist
Criminals in Berlin

1967 To record and compile the documentary material of these
trials.

A reserve of DM 50,000.

Status: Project cancelled when organization dissolved
in 1971.

VI. HOLLAND

A. Stichting Nederlands Joods Familiearchief
(The Dutch Jewish Archives Foundation)

1) Register of Family Names

1971 Publication of register of family names of families
living in the Netherlands, many of whom perished during
the Holocaust.

A grant of DG 2,750.

Status: Institution requested that Foundation cancel
this grant in 1973.

VII. HUNGARY

A. Magyar Izraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete Irodaja

1) Study on Health Problems of Survivors of Holocaust

1969 Preparation and publication of a fourth volume on health
problems of survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of FT. 20,000.

Status: Not known.

VIII. ISRAEL

A. Bar Ilan University

1) The Impact of the Eichmann Trial on Israeli Youth

1966 Preparation and publication of a research study, based on responses to a questionnaire dealing with the impact of the Eichmann trial on Israeli youth.

A grant of IL 9,750.

Status: Publication of The Eichmann Trial in the Eyes of Israeli Youngsters by Akiva W. Deutsch, Ramat Gan; 1974.

B. Bureau for Jewish Communities and Organizations

1) Articles on the Holocaust in Persian

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Persian of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,500, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Articles on the Holocaust in Turkish

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Turkish of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,833, payable over two years.

C. Encyclopedia of the Diaspora

1) Last Chapter of Polish Jewry

1972 Publication of Itzhak Gruenbaum Memorial Volume dealing with the closing periods of Polish Jewish history.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received volume containing two parts:
I. Yizhaq Greenbaum Memorial Volume; II. Aharita Shel Yahadut Polin (The End of Polish Jewry), edited by H. Barlas, A. Tartakower, D. Sadan; Jerusalem: 1973 (Hebrew).

D. Encyclopedia Judaica Research Foundation

1) Handbook of the Holocaust

1971- Preparation and publication in Hebrew and English of a
1972 two volume handbook of the Holocaust based primarily
on the material in the Encyclopedia Judaica but contain-
ing a more thorough survey of the available knowledge
about the Holocaust and a guide to locating further
information.

In January 1971, a reserve of IL 25,000 was set up for
this project and in 1972 an additional grant of
IL 45,500 was made payable over two years.

Status: Both volumes are in an advanced state of
preparation and should be completed by the end of 1975.

E. Federation of Organizations of Eastern European Jewry

1) Photo Album of Jewish Life in Poland

Preparation and publication of an album capturing in
photographs, with explanations in several languages,
the important events and institutions in the lives of
the Jews in Poland between the two world wars.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) payable over two years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

F. Gal-Ed

1) Education in Refugee Camps after World War II

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of educational
activity in Jewish refugee camps in Germany and Austria
after the second World War.

A grant of IL 4,000.

Status: Research in progress.

G. Hebrew University

1) Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe During the Nazi Period

1968 A detailed study of anti-Jewish legislation enacted in Germany and other European countries during the Nazi period.

A reserve of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Project abandoned. Grant applied to project on Participation of Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany During World War II which in turn became part of the larger project, Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis.

2) Comparative Study of Jewish Identities with Special Reference to the Impact of the Memory of the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a comparative study of Jewish identities and Israel-Diaspora relations, with special reference to the reactions of students to the Holocaust. The study is to be based on a questionnaire administered to students on campuses in different parts of the world.

A grant of \$13,321 payable over three years.

Status: Research is in progress. Questionnaires have been administered in Israel and arrangements are now being made for the administration of the questionnaire to students outside Israel.

3) Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period

1968 Preparation and publication of first volume of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period to include materials located in the Israel State Archives, General Historical Jewish Archives and the National and University Library.

A grant of IL 19,000.

Status: Received Volume I of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1970. The volume includes records of documents in Bet Lohamei Ha-Gettaot, Israel State Archives, Moreshet, the Jewish National and University Library and the Oral History Division of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

- 1969 Preparation and publication of Volume II to include material at the Labor Archives, the Histadrut Archives, and the Haganah Archives.

A grant of IL 26,750.

Status: Received Volume II of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period in English compiled by Nira Feldman and edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1972. Volume includes materials from the Archives of the Jewish Labor Movement, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, the Histadrut Archives and the Haganah Archives.

- 1970 Preparation and publication of Volume III of the Archival Guide including materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 29,600.

- 1971 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 21,700 payable over 2 years.

Status: What was originally intended to be included in Volumes III and IV eventually appeared in an enlarged Volume III of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1975. The Volume includes materials located in the Yad Vashem Archives; and was co-published by Yad Vashem and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University.

- 1972 Preparation and publication of Volume V of the Archival Guide.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. Results of this research to be included in an enlarged Volume IV of the Archival Guide.

- 1973 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials originally intended for Volumes V and VI to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. The volume is expected to be ready for print early in 1976.

1974 Preparation and publication of the enlarged Volume V of the Archival Guide to include material from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$4,958 payable over 2 years.

Status: Volume V will be started early in 1976.

1975 Preparation and publication of Volume VI of the Archival Guide to include materials from Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$6,371 payable over 3 years.

Status: Research to begin in early 1977.

4) History of Aliyah Bet 1934-1948

1973- Preparation and publication in three volumes of the
1974 history of Aliyah Bet in its social and political setting. Study to include need for illegal entry into Palestine, background to mass movement in Europe and North Africa, British-Jewish relations and international responses, influences of Holocaust, and impact of illegal immigration on the establishment of the state.

In 1973, a grant of IL 10,000 to help the project get started. In 1974, a grant of \$21,911 was made payable over 3 years.

Status: Research on all three volumes is in progress.

5) History of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

1969 Preparation and publication of a five part study of the History of the Claims Conference to include an introduction into the reasons for the material claims, a history of the negotiations leading to the Wassenaar and Luxembourg agreements, a study of public opinion and public debate on the issue, a study of the legal aspects of the issue, and a study of the uses of Claims Conference money for the purpose of rebuilding Jewish communities and advancing cultural projects.

A grant of IL 214,000 payable over 2 years.

Status:

1. The original plans for the introduction, dealing with the reasons for the material claims, have been changed. Plans now call for brief introductory remarks to be written by Yehuda Bauer.

2. The study of the history of the negotiations has been completed and has undergone revisions. A corrected English version will be reviewed by Drs. Robinson and Bauer before going to print.

3. The study of public opinion and public debate, or "The Great Debate" is now being written in Hebrew. The introduction, the study of the history of the negotiations and the study of the "Great Debate" will be included in a first volume to be published in late 1976 or early 1977.
4. The study of the legal aspects is being completed. Four out of six chapters are ready.
5. Work on the study of the use of Claims Conference funds is beginning.

6) Institute for the Study of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 Program consisting of training young researchers for the study of the period of the Holocaust, and a publication program covering this period.

A grant of IL 36,000.

1966 Continuation of research and publication program on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$19,200.

1967 Continuation of research and publication program on the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$13,200.

Status: Funds were utilized to support students doing research on the Holocaust.

7) Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis

1970 Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study dealing with Jewish armed resistance to the Nazis to cover Byelorussia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Italy. The project includes a special monograph dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of IL 255,000 payable over 5 years. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,500 was made.

Status:

1. Lithuania - volume has been published in Hebrew by Dov Levin entitled: Lohamim Ve'omdim al Nafsham: Milhemet Yehudei Lita Ba-Nazim 1941-45 (They Fought Back: Lithuanian Jewry's Armed Resistance to the Nazis 1941-45) Jerusalem: 1974.

2. Warsaw - a volume by Israel Gutman has been completed and will go to press in early 1976.
3. General government - a volume by Shmuel Krakowsky has been completed and is scheduled to go to press in September 1975.
4. Czechoslovakia - a volume by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and is ready for publication.
5. Latvia and Estonia - a volume by Dov Levin on armed resistance of Latvian and Estonian Jewry against Germany has been completed and is ready for publication.
6. France - the first volume by Nili Patkin will be ready by the end of 1975. A second volume is expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
7. Byelorussia - two volumes by Shalom Cholavsky are expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
8. Poland - a volume by S. Krakowsky, Jews in Polish armed forces in the USSR in World War II is ready for publication.
9. Italy - a volume by Meir Michaelis on Italian Jews in the armed struggle against Germany will be ready at the end of 1975.
10. Other volumes are in various stages of preparation.

8) Jews in Territories Annexed by the Soviet Union, 1939-41

1972-1975 Preparation and publication of a study of Jews in territories annexed by the Soviet Union in the initial period of World War II. Research covers the size and characteristics of the Jewish population on the eve of World War II, population movements after the outbreak of the war, changes in the situation of the Jews after the establishment of the Soviet regime, political, social and cultural activities, the Jewish refugees in the Soviet annexed territories and the aid of world Jewry to these Jews. Research is based on general literature of the period, collections of documents, archival material, Jewish and non-Jewish press in the U.S.S.R. and in the West, memoirs and Yizkor books, and personal testimonies.

In 1972 a grant of IL 12,500 was made to start the project. In 1973 a grant of IL 10,000 was made and in 1975 a grant of \$5,924 (IL 35,544) payable over 3 years.

Status: During 1974-75 two articles in Hebrew were published by Dr. Dov Levin; one on Latvia in *Behinot*, 5:70-96, one on Lithuanian Jewry during the Soviet regime, 1940-41,

in Shvut, 2:55-73. The following articles are expected to be published in 1975-76:

- "Estonian Jews under the Soviet Regime," 1940-41, in Behinot.
- "Bessarabian Jews under Soviet Rule, 1940-41," in Shvut.
- "Bessarabian Jews during the Second World War" in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews (published by Yad Vashem).
- "Vilna Jewry under Soviet Rule - Sept.-Oct. 1939," in Gal-Ed.
- "Prisoners and Exiles - Lithuanian Jews Exiled by the Soviets in 1940-41," in Sefer Yahadut Lita, Volume 4.
- "Bukovina Jews under Soviet Rule," in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews.

All the above articles are in press in Hebrew. The article on Latvia is expected to appear in English under the title "Latvian Jewry and the Soviet Regime," in Soviet Jewish Affairs.

The findings will be synthesized in a volume by Dr. Dov Levin.

9) Participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany during World War II

1969 Translation and research of Czech documents, bulletins and periodicals and collection of an oral history, in preparation of a study and publications dealing with the participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak struggle against Germany during World War II.

A grant of IL 22,000.

Status: This project became part of the larger project on Armed Jewish Resistance to the Nazis. A volume prepared by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and has not yet been published.

10) Persecution of Jews in the Third Reich as Reflected in the World Jewish Press, 1933-1939

1972 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the response of the Jewish press in the free world to the racial persecutions in the Third Reich during the years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War.

A grant of IL 21,500 payable over 2 years.

Status: An examination of the response of the Jewish press during the years 1930-33 was added to this study and research on this period has been concluded. Work on a

comprehensive bibliographical listing of the materials under investigation was also included in the project. A volume of photostats containing a selection of important articles has also been prepared. To date research is in various stages of progress on studies dealing with the Jewish press in Poland, Rumania, Belgium, Holland, England and Italy.

11) Shaul Esh's Work on the Emergence of the Ha'avara Agreement

1969 Publication of Shaul Esh's work on the transfer agreement and other essays on the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 5,000 was made.

Status: Publication in Hebrew of Iyunim Beheger Ha-Shoa Veyahadut Zemanenu (Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry) edited by Joseph Walk and issued by the Hebrew University, Yad Vashem and the Leo Baeck Institute, Jerusalem: 1973.

H. The Hebrew Writers Association in Israel

1) Sifre Nefesh

Publication of the works of writers who perished during the Holocaust and of writers whose works were suppressed in Russia.

1966 Publication of a volume by David Fogel and a volume by B. Pomerantz.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Received Kol Shirei David Fogel (Collected Poems), edited by Dan Pagis, Tel Aviv: 1966. 1967 installment cancelled because of lack of progress.

1968 Publication of a volume by Menahem Stein and a volume by Ruben Fahn.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received Bein Tarbut Yisrael Vetarbut Yavan Veroma (The Relationship Between Jewish, Greek and Roman Cultures) by Menahem Stein; and Mivhar Ketavim (Selected works of Reuven Fahn) edited by Nurith Govrin.

1970 Publication of a volume by H. N. Shapiro.

A grant of IL 2,500.

Status: This work is still in preparation.

- 1971 Publication of a volume by David Fogel.
A grant of IL 2,500.
Status: Received Kol-Ha-Shirim (Collected Poems), by David Fogel (second revised and enlarged edition) edited by Dan Pagis, 1971.
- 1972 Preparation in Hebrew of an anthology dedicated to approximately thirty writers who perished during the Holocaust.
A grant of IL 5,000.
Status: Work on this project is still in progress.
- 1973 Preparation and publication of volumes by Ya'akov Fikhman, Y. Rimon, Noah Shtern, and Chaim Lansky.
A grant of IL 5,000.
Status: Received Yalqut Shirim by Chaim Lansky, Ramat Gan: 1973.
- 1974 Preparation and publication of Yosef Loiodor's writings.
A grant of IL 4,000.
Status: Preparation of this volume is progressing.

I. Israel Center for Jewish Folklore Research

1) Holocaust Songs

- 1972, Deciphering and transcribing collections of folk songs
1975 sung by partisans and refugees and by Jewish victims of the Nazis in concentration camps, labor groups and ghettos.
A grant of IL 2,850 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$1,000 (IL 6,000) in 1975.
Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

J. Israel Union of Teachers

1) Seminars for Jewish and non-Jewish Educators to Study the Holocaust

- 1973 Preparation and publication of proceedings of seminars to be held in Israel and Europe for Jewish and non-Jewish educators to study the Holocaust, its causes and lessons.
A grant of IL 2,800.
Status: Preparation of proceedings is in progress.

K. Jewish Writers and Journalists Association in Israel
(Bet Levik)

1) Collection of Writings of Survivors of the Holocaust

1966, Preparation and publication of a collection of writings
1975 written by survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 8,500 in 1966.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

A further grant of \$3,334 (IL 20,000) was made in 1975.

Status: Project is in early preparatory stages.

L. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Bibliography of Books Published by Jewish Authors 1930-1940

1966 Preparation of a bibliography of books published by
Jewish authors during the years 1930-1940. The biblio-
graphy will compare the literary activities of the Jews
in Germany under the Nazi regime with their literary
activities prior to the Nazi ascension to power.

A grant of IL 9,000.

Status: The Institute could not implement the project
and the grant was subsequently cancelled by the Founda-
tion.

2) History of the Life and Activities of the Jews in Nazi Germany

1966 Preparation of two monographs dealing with the life of
the Jews in Nazi Germany; the first dealing with Jewish
self-help and social work under the Nazis and the second
dealing with organized emigration from Germany.

A reserve of IL 18,000.

Status: The study is completed but no volume has been
received.

M. Moreshet

1) Eduyot Rishonot

Preparation and publication of various books dealing with
the Holocaust.

1972 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Mikal Ha-Amim (From All Peoples) by Moshe Berner, Tel Aviv: 1973
- b) In Veya'ar Ba-Mazor (Beleagured in Town and Forest) by Shalom Cholamski, Tel Aviv: 1973.
- c) Gilgul Mehilot (Transmigration of Bodies) by David Yochvedovitz-Kahane, 1973.

1973 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Beterem Shoa (Before the Holocaust) by Haim Shamir, Tel Aviv: 1974)
- b) Derekh Almavet (The Road to Survive) by Zelig Maor, Ramat Gan: 1974.
- c) Ha-Briha (translated into Hebrew by Shoshana Schwartz from the original in English Flight and Rescue: Brichah, by Yehuda Bauer)

1974 A grant of IL 37,500.

Status: Received two volumes:

- a) Al Qav Ha-Qez (The Holocaust in Riga) by Meir Levinstein, Tel Aviv: 1975.
- b) Beli Limzo Ubeli Lehikana (Not to Find, And not to Yield - The Story of Haviva Reich) by Eli Shadmi

1975 A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) for two volumes, a book on Zvi Brandes a commander of the Jewish resistance, and a collection of eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust by children and adolescents.

Status: Preparation of both volumes has begun.

N. Municipality of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo

1) Holocaust and Revival Monument

1973 Designing and building of Holocaust and Revival monument to be put up in City Hall Square.

A grant of IL 100,000 payable over two years.

Status: The monument is completed.

O. Society for Jewish Historical Research

1) The "Bricha" from Soviet Territories

1975 Preparation of a study of the "Bricha" (flight) from Soviet territories during and after the Second World War, based largely on oral testimony and eyewitness accounts.

A grant of \$13,333 (IL 80,000) payable over 5 years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Evacuation of Soviet Jews into the Interior during Second World War

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the evacuation of Soviet Jews into the interior during the first months of Soviet-German battles during the Second World War. The study is based largely on testimony by people who were involved in the evacuation.

A grant of IL 15,000.

Status: The study is ready for publication.

3) Underground Jewish Refugee Groups in Soviet Union

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of underground groups in the Soviet Union among Polish, Baltic and Bessarabian Jewish refugees, 1941-45.

A grant of IL 18,000.

Status: Study completed, but not yet published.

P. Society for Research on Jewish Communities

1) Jews in the Soviet Army During World War II

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of the contributions of Jews in the Soviet Union, to the war effort during the Second World War.

A grant of IL 42,000 payable over three years.

Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

Q. Tel-Aviv University

1) German Personal Compensations

1973 A study of the German personal compensation payments to Nazi persecutees in Israel, and their economic and social effects both on individual recipients and on Israeli society.

A grant of IL 87,000 payable over four years.

Status: Grant cancelled.

2) Intellectuals and Jews in the German-Speaking Countries Between the Two World Wars

1975 Preparation and publication of a study of the relations between intellectuals and Jews in German-speaking countries between the two World Wars, based on unpublished archival material.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000) payable over four years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

3) Judaism and Christianity in the Third Reich

1972 Preparation and publication of a study of the history of the relationship between Church and State during the Third Reich with special attention to the organizational, political, ideological and theological changes that occurred in the Church with regard to Jews and Judaism.

A grant of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Archival source material from the United States, Germany, Geneva and Israel is being examined. Some of the first findings of the study have been published in an article entitled, "Forms of Pseudo-Religion in the German Kulturbereich prior to the Holocaust," Immanuel, number 3; Jerusalem; 1973-74.

4) Refugee Camps in Cyprus

1971 Preparation and publication of a study of Jewish Refugee camps in Cyprus during the years 1946-1949.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Collection and analysis of archival material, periodicals and oral testimonies is in progress. The material is being prepared for publication.

5) Relationship Between the Anti-Jewish Legislation of the Third Reich and Economic Anti-Jewish Legislation in Slovakia and Hungary

1972 Collection and examination of the legal material relating to anti-Semitic legislation in the Third Reich, Slovakia and Hungary. Comparisons and analysis will attempt to determine the degree of German influence in the latter countries and independent initiatives undertaken there due to other political, economic and social forces.

A grant of IL 23,600 payable over two years.

Status: Project divided into two parts, the first dealing with Slovakia and the second dealing with Hungary. The study of anti-Jewish legislation in Slovakia has been completed and a volume has been received entitled: Ha-Haqifa Neged Ha-Yehudim Venishulam Min Ha-Kalkala Bimdinat Slovakiya 1939-1945 (Anti-Jewish Legislation and Elimination of the Jews from the Economic Life of the Slovakian State, 1939-1945), by Jan Steiner, Tel Aviv: 1974.

The part of the study dealing with Hungary is in its final stages of preparation.

R. University of Haifa

1) An Intellectual History of Hungarian Jewry

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of the intellectual history of Hungarian Jewry and the role of Jewish intellectuals in the spiritual, cultural and political life of Hungary during the period 1919-1945.

A grant of \$1,786 (IL 7,500).

Status: Archival and research work on this study is in progress.

2) Memoirs and Affidavits of Former Jewish Political Leaders in East-Central Europe (1918-1945)

1974 The recording on tape and classification of memoirs and affidavits of Jewish politicians and public figures, active in the inter-war period and during World War II in Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and other countries in East-Central Europe.

A grant of \$2,357 (IL 9,900).

Status: The gathering of this material is in progress. Preparation of articles summarizing the findings will begin at the end of 1975.

S. Yad Vashem*

- 1) Anthology of Hebrew Prose on the Holocaust

1975 Preparation of a collection of selected Hebrew stories dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.
- 2) Bibliography on The Holocaust

See Yad Vashem/YIVO, page 34.
- 3) Collection of Documents on the Jews in Rumania

1975 Preparation of a collection of documents dealing with the policy of the Rumanian government toward the Jews and the internal conditions of the Jewish community in Rumania in the years 1937-1945.

A grant of \$5,417 (IL 32,502), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.
- 4) Filderman Volume

1969 Preparation and publication of the diary of Filderman, a leader of Rumanian Jewry.

A grant of IL 21,500 in 1970, IL 17,500 in 1972, IL 2,000 in 1973 and IL 30,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1969 and 1971.

Status: Project was suspended pending completion of Pincas Rumania II to which remaining funds were transferred.
- 5) History of the Holocaust

1966 Two publications on the Holocaust, a one-volume popular work and a five or six volume scholarly history.

A grant of IL 15,000 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

* Information on allocations not always available by project because grants were not always made for individual projects.

6) International Scientific Conference

1967 Preparation and conduct of conference on Jewish Resistance, preparation and publication of proceedings of The Conference on the Manifestations of Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust, held in Jerusalem, April 7-11, 1968.

This project received support in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Conference took place. Received: Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust; Jerusalem, 1971; English.

7) Jewish Contribution to Allied Efforts during World War II

1966 Preparation and publication of the Hebrew Edition, prepared under the auspices of the Israeli Union of Second World War Veterans.

A grant of IL 16,250 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

8) Key to the Nuremberg Documents

1971 Publication of an Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials. Preparation of this work done by YIVO in New York.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

9) Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination

1966 Two volumes in Hebrew containing a list of terms which the Nazis used to camouflage their criminal policy with regard to the Jewish population in general and the policy of extermination in particular.

A grant of IL 8,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to the Ringelblum volume.

10) Lexicon of Heroism

1965 A volume on partisans and ghetto fighters in Poland. Three volumes have already been completed on partisans and underground fighters in the western sections of the Soviet Union.

A grant of IL 39,600 in 1965 and IL 9,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to Pingas Holland.

11) Multi-Volume History of the Holocaust Period

1975 First phase for planning a multi-volume comprehensive history of the Holocaust period.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

12) Pinqas Ha-Qehillot

Preparation and publication of volumes devoted to Jewish communities in various countries which were destroyed or suffered during the Holocaust.

1965 Pinqas Hungary

This project was supported from 1965 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for Pinqas Warsaw were transferred to this project in order to enable it to be completed.

Status: Research has been completed; volume has not yet been published.

1966 1. Pinqas Rumania, 2 volumes

This project was supported from 1966 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for the Filderman volume were transferred to this project in order to complete volume II by the end of 1973/74. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of the second volume.

Status: Received Pinkas Hakehillot (Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities) - Rumania, Volume I; Jerusalem, 1969. Volume II is in final stages of preparation.

2. Pinqas Germany

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971. In 1975 an additional grant of \$16,250 was made for preparation of the second volume, payable over three years.

Status: Part of this project, on Bavaria, was completed with the publication of Pinkas Hakehillot, Germany - Bavaria by Baruch Zvi Ophir and others; Jerusalem, 1972.

3. Pinqas Poland

This project was supported from 1966 through 1974. In 1972, funds allocated for the volume on Warsaw were transferred to Pinqas Lodz to enable its completion. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of Pinqas Lodz, payable over two years. A further grant of \$26,667 was made for preparation of Pinqas Galizia Mizrahit, second in the series of Pinqassim on Polish Jewry, payable over four years.

Status: The volume on Lodz is still in preparation. Pending its completion, work on the Warsaw volume has been suspended.

4. Pinqas Carpatho-Ruthenia

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971 and in 1973 and 1974.

Status: Research in progress.

1970 5. Pinqas Holland

In 1970, funds from the Lexicon of Jewish Heroism which was cancelled were transferred to this project. It received support again in 1971 and 1972. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,666 was made for publication of Pinqas Holland, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

13) Proceedings of the Second Conference on Rescue Activities

1975 Preparation in English of the proceedings of the second international conference on rescue activities during the period of the Holocaust which was held in Jerusalem in April 1974.

A grant of \$5,833 (IL 34,998) payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

14) Records of Lublin Jewish Council

1965 Documents and record of the Lublin Judenrat.

A grant of IL 33,000 in 1965. Further support in 1967.

Status: Received: "Documents from Lublin Ghetto: Judenrat without Direction" (Te'udot Migetto Lublin) by Nachman Blumental; Jerusalem, 1967; Hebrew.

15) Reserve

1975 A grant of \$30,000 for new projects to be submitted in 1975-76, conditional on the Foundation's approval of the projects submitted.

16) Ringelblum Volume

1970 Preparation and publication of this volume on Polish-Jewish relations.

In 1970 IL 11,500 from the Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination, which was cancelled, were

transferred to this project. It received further support in 1971, 1972 (IL 17,500), 1973 (IL 13,000) and 1974 (IL 53,000).

Status: Received Polish-Jewish Relations during the Second World War by Emmanuel Ringelblum; translated from Polish; edited by Kermish and Krakowski; Jerusalem, 1974.

17) Scientific Advice

1970 Periodic conferences of leading personalities in the field with the objective of coordinating work and avoiding duplication.

A grant of IL 12,000 in 1970, IL 12,000 in 1972, IL 12,000 in 1973 and IL 12,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1971.

Status: Program continuing.

18) Sefer Haside Umot Ha-Olam

1975 Preparation of a volume in Hebrew and English which will contain short biographies and descriptions of the activities of Haside Umot Ha-Olam (Righteous Gentiles) in saving Jews.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over three years.

Status: Work has begun.

19) Underground Periodicals

1966 Three volumes on underground periodicals in the Warsaw Ghetto, including translations from 31 periodicals in Hebrew and Yiddish and 19 in Polish, representing various ideological positions. Also includes educational problems, Jewish-Polish relations and Zionist activities of those days.

A grant of IL 20,000 in 1966, IL 16,500 in 1970, IL 42,500 in 1972, IL 50,000 in 1973, and IL 35,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Work is in progress. Volume I is in advanced stage of preparation.

1975 Publication of a three-volume work dealing with underground periodicals published by Jews during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000), payable over two years \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1975-76 and \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1976-77.

Status: Work in progress.

20) Yad Vashem Studies in English

1967 Preparation and publication of Yad Vashem Studies on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

The Foundation has supported Volumes VII through XI since 1967.

Status: Received Volumes VIII, IX and X, edited by Livia Rothkirchen. Volume XI is still in preparation.

1975 Preparation of Volume XII of this series on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

A grant of \$14,167 (IL 85,000), payable over three years.

Yad Vashem has received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965-	IL	302,350	\$	100,783
1966-	IL	466,250	\$	155,416
1967-	IL	300,000	\$	100,000
1968-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1969-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1970-	IL	412,300	\$	117,800
1971-	IL	446,900	\$	127,685
1972-	IL	422,500	\$	100,595
1973-	IL	290,000	\$	69,048
1974	IL	411,000	\$	97,857
Total:		<u>IL 3,651,300</u>		<u>\$1,040,612</u>

IX. ITALY

A. Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea
(Documentation Center on Contemporary Jewry)

1) Settimo Sorani's Work on the Delasem

1968 A volume on the Delasem and the personal experiences of Settimo Sorani during the War.

A grant of Lit. 600,000 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Annotated Catalogue of the Archives of the Centro

1972 Preparation and publication of this catalogue.

A grant of Lit. 1,500,000 in 1972.

Status: In October, 1975 received microfilm of the "Annotated Catalogue of Archives" containing all documents received up to 1969.

3) Carpi Concentration Camp

1973 Identification of Italian Jews sent by the Nazis to the Carpi Concentration Camp, and publication of information.

A grant of Lit. 2,000,000 in 1973.

Status: Work is in progress.

4) Jewish Life in Italy during World War II

1967 Program of research and publication on Jewish life in Italy during World War II.

A grant of Lit. 1,233,000 in 1967, Lit. 2,600,000 in 1968, Lit. 2,200,000 in 1969, Lit. 2,475,000 in 1970, and Lit. 2,475,000 in 1971.

Status: Not known.

X. UNITED KINGDOM

A. Institute of Jewish Affairs

1) British Policy on the Holocaust as Reflected in British State Papers, 1939-45

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of British policy on the Holocaust based on documents recently made available for the first time and to be compared with other available sources.

A grant of £ 4,300 payable over three years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) German Influence on the Situation of the Jews in Fascist Italy, 1933-1939

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of the German influence on the situation of the Jews in Italy during the years 1933-39 based on the examination of documents of the German embassy in Rome and files of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

A grant of £ 800.

Status: The manuscript was completed in 1974 but has not yet been published.

3) The Impact of the Jewish Question on Russo-German Relations, 1933-1941

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the impact of the Jewish Question on relations between Russia and Germany during the years 1933-1941. The study is based on unpublished records of the German Foreign Ministry dealing with Russo-German relations.

A grant of £ 620.

Status: Because the Institute could not undertake this project, the grant was cancelled by the Foundation in 1973.

B. Wiener Library

1) Catalogues

1965 Preparation of a revised edition of the third catalogue in the Wiener Library Catalogue series dealing with the history, life and culture of German Jewry.

A grant of £ 1,800 payable over two years.

Status: Received draft of catalogue No. III. Remaining balance cancelled by Foundation in 1971.

2) Eyewitness Accounts

1965 Translation, preparation and publication of two volumes of eyewitness accounts of Nazi persecution recorded by survivors of ghettos and concentration camps.

A grant of £ 1,500.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

3) Key to Documentary Material in the Library

1965 Preparation of a catalogue of all the documentary material in the library including war crime trial records, German foreign office records, records of the NSDAP, personal records and other documents related to the Catastrophe.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

4) Newspaper Archives

1965 Preparation of catalogues of all press archives in the library.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

C. World Union of Jewish Students

1) Posters and Pamphlets on the Holocaust

1971 Preparation of posters and short pamphlets dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of £ 1,000.

Status: Project not completed and Foundation subsequently cancelled this grant in 1973.

2) Proceedings of Seminar on Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1967 Publication of the proceedings of the seminar on the Holocaust held in the Hague in November of 1966.

A grant of FF 4,900.

Status: Not known.

3) Seminar on the Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1966 A seminar for European and Israeli students devoted to the commemoration of the Catastrophe in Europe and its present implications.

A grant of FF 19,600.

Status: The seminar was held in the Hague in November of 1966.

4) Warsaw Ghetto Commemorative Events

1973 Preparation and conduct of special events to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of £ 500.

Status: Not known.

XI. UNITED STATES

A. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations

1) Holocaust Education and Observance Project

1975 Program to organize and develop projects dealing with the Holocaust for Jewish and non-Jewish high school, university and adult groups in six Latin American cities.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Project has begun.

B. Jewish Labor Committee

1) Holocaust and Resistance Film Strip

1974 Production of a film strip entitled, "Holocaust and Resistance," illustrating the process of German destruction and the Jewish resistance under Nazi occupation.

A grant of \$2,000.

Status: Film strip completed, "Warsaw Ghetto: Holocaust and Resistance."

C. Jewish Teachers Seminary

1) Courses of Study on the Holocaust and Resistance

1965 Program to initiate courses of study on the Holocaust and Resistance, including its history and literature.

A grant of \$4,350 payable over two years.

Status: Courses dealing with the history and literature of the Holocaust, given in both Hebrew and Yiddish, were offered and a lecture series was also instituted.

D. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Jews in the Public Service of Germany, 1919-33

1972 Preparation and publication of a volume which describes the contribution of Jews in the public service of Germany from 1919 until Hitler came to power.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Study of German-speaking Jewry

1965- Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study of
1966 the activities of German-speaking Jewry during the years 1933-1942, specifically the history of the German-Jewish Central Organization, the Reichsvertretung and its reaction to the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1965. In 1966 a reserve of \$6,000 was set up.

Status: Documents have been collected but study not yet completed.

E. The National Curriculum Research Institute

1) Research Project on the Teaching of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 A research program to develop materials and methods for the teaching of the Holocaust to pupils in Jewish elementary and secondary schools.

A grant of \$24,000.

Status: Received The Story of the Jewish Catastrophe in Europe (Experimental Edition), edited by Judah Pilch, New York: 1967. Volume tested in pilot schools and revised. The final result was the publication of The Jewish Catastrophe in Europe, edited by Judah Pilch, New York: 1968.

F. The National Jewish Theater

1) Presentation of "The Wall" to Student Audiences

1973 Program of performances for students of "The Wall", a drama dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of \$4,000.

Status: Project cancelled.

G. Rabbinical Seminary of America

1) Mima'amaqim (Responsa)

1965 Preparation and publication of the third volume of Rabbi Ephraim Oshry's volume of responsa, Mima'amaqim, dealing with questions which arose in the ghettos and concentration camps during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,000.

Status: Received volume III, She'elot Uteshuvot Mima'amaqim (Responsa from the Depths), by Ephraim Oshry, New York: 1968.

H. Torah Umesorah

1) A World That Was

1975 Preparation of Volume I of "A World That Was", consisting of a collection of stories, biographical sketches and pictures dealing with the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe destroyed by the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,250.

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

2) Textbook on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a textbook dealing with the Holocaust for use in day schools. Text will also contain syllabi and other teaching aids.

A grant of \$15,000 payable over three years.

Status: The volume is in early stage of preparation.

I. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

1) Colloquium on German-Imposed Jewish Representations

1968 Publication of the proceedings in a bilingual English-Yiddish edition, of the YIVO colloquium on the German-imposed Jewish representations before and during World War II. The colloquium took place in 1967 with the participation of scholars from Israel, England, Holland and the United States.

A grant of \$5,250.

Status: Received Imposed Jewish Governing Bodies Under Nazi Rule (the proceedings of the colloquium), New York: 1972

2) Illustrated Lectures

1974 Production of two audio-visual lectures on the Shtetl and the Holocaust, for distribution to colleges, universities, adult education programs and community centers.

A grant of \$4,181 payable over two years.

Status: A slide program has been produced entitled, "Resistance: Jewish Ghetto and Partisan Fighters in Eastern Europe." This production is presently being revised. The final product is planned in the form of a film strip accompanied by a tape cassette, a script and a teacher's guide and bibliography.

3) The Jews in Poland Prior to the Second World War

1965 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the interplay of social, economic and political factors in the struggle of the Polish Jews for their survival during the years, 1919-1939. Research is based on material in the YIVO archives, including biographies and newspaper clippings.

A grant of \$18,000 payable over three years.

Status: Received Studies on Polish Jewry 1919-1939, edited by Joshua A. Fishman, New York: 1974.

4) Liquidation of Jewish Communal Life in Poland

1972- Preparation and publication of a study of Polish-Jewish
1973 relationships from 1944-1948, highlighting factors leading to the liquidation of Jewish communal life in Poland.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$5,000 in 1973.

Status: The study has been completed but has not yet been published.

5) Photograph Catalogue of Jewish Life in Poland

1975 Preparation and publication in Yiddish and English of an annotated and indexed photograph catalogue entitled, "Jews in Poland: An Illustrated Catalogue of Photographs from the End of the 19th Century Until the Eve of the Second World War."

A grant of \$15,175.

Status: Preparation of the catalogue has begun.

J. Yad Vashem/YIVO*
(Joint Documentary Projects)

1) Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials

1966 Revision of the Wiener Library's manuscript to result in a catalogue of the documents of Jewish interest from the thirteen Nuremberg trials, containing a brief description plus a reference to the location of the original document.

This project was supported in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 (support to Yad Vashem for publication) and 1972. A final supplementary grant for completion of this work was made in 1974.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

2) Bibliography on the Holocaust

1965 a. Preparation and publication of a bibliography on the Catastrophe, of articles in Hebrew periodicals and newspapers, 1951-1965.

A grant of IL 71,500 in 1965 and IL 50,000 in 1966.

Status: Received The Jewish Holocaust and Heroism Through the Eyes of the Hebrew Press - a Bibliography, 4 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Veba-Gevura Ba-Aspaqlaria Shel Ha-Itonut Ha-Ivrit); Mendel Piekarz (ed.); Joint Documentary Project, Bibliographical Series, numbers 5-8; Jerusalem, 1966.

b. Volume II of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers; to include articles published outside Europe, 1939-1950.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received "Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals (of the United States, 1939-1959)", Volume II; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 10; New York, 1969; Yiddish.

* Information on allocations for individual projects is not available.

c. Research on further volumes in the Bibliographical Series.

This project received support in 1965.

Status: Not known.

- 1967 a. Volume III of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers. Intended as a supplementary volume on Hebrew and Yiddish books on the Catastrophe for the years after 1960.

This project was supported in 1967 and 1968. Volume I, covering articles that appeared in Europe, was supported by the Claims Conference and appeared in 1966: Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals, Volume I; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 9; New York, 1966; Yiddish.

Status: Received Bibliography of Yiddish Books on the Catastrophe and Heroism (1960-1970); edited by David Bass; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 11; New York, 1970; Yiddish.

b. The Eichmann Bibliography - Preparation and publication of this volume.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Originally scheduled to be published in 1968 as Volume XII of the Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series. This work was discontinued.

c. Bibliography on the Holocaust.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Status: Not known.

- 1970 a. Bibliography of Books in Hebrew on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe, 1933-1970.

A grant of IL 36,500 in 1970, IL 24,500 in 1972, and IL 78,500 in 1973.

Status: Received The Holocaust and its Aftermath - Hebrew Books Published in the Years 1933-1972, 2 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Usefiheha Basefarim Ha-Ivriyim) by Mendel Piekarz; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, numbers 13 and 14; Jerusalem, 1974.

b. Publication of a Bibliography of Books in English on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe. Preparation of this work was done in New York by YIVO.

A grant of IL 47,800 in 1970 and IL 37,000 in 1971.

Status: Received The Holocaust and After: Sources and Literature in English by Jacob Robinson; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, number 12; Jerusalem, 1973; English.

1974 Bibliography of Periodicals.

A grant of IL 40,000 in 1974.

Status: Not known.

1975 Bibliography of the Hebrew Press - Preparation of a bibliography of articles on the Holocaust, appearing in Hebrew periodicals in the years 1960-1974, as part of the continuing bibliographical series on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

3) Books and Materials

1967 This project received support in 1967.

No description or status of project available.

4) Documentary Survey of Nazi Extermination Policies

1965 Preparation of a study of Nazi policies and the reactions of Nazi officials to Jewish life during the war. Based on original documents in the YIVO archives.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Work on this project was suspended in 1966 because priority was given to the Holocaust Nuremberg Documentation. Work on this project is to be renewed after the publication of the Nuremberg Index.

5) Volume on Judenraete (Jewish Councils)

1965 A study of the Jewish communal organizations under the Nazis, including the responsibilities of the councils, relations between the councils and the Nazis, and the behaviour of individual members.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received Judenrat: The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe under Nazi Occupation by Isaiah Trunk; New York, 1972; English.

The Yad Vashem/YIVO Joint Documentary Projects have received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965	-	\$ 50,900
1966	-	80,500
1967	-	59,000
1968	-	65,000
1969	-	43,000
1970	-	18,600
1971	-	29,250
1972	-	9,000
1974	-	5,000
TOTAL		<u>\$360,250</u>

Feb 11

Holocaust

Prof. Uwe Tel

now in U.S.

Experts suggest.
be a Committee.

Jeremy H. advise

OK

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

October 28, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust
FROM: Rabbi Alexander Schindler
RE: Materials for Meeting of Commission

Attached please find a comprehensive list of all institutional projects dealing with the Holocaust supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975 for your study and review. As was indicated in the agenda sent to you last week, the early part of our meeting will deal with an evaluation of these projects.

I look forward to seeing you in Jerusalem.

Alex -

Will be calling in
a few days to finalize
our planning for
meeting.

Regards. Jerry

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

HOLOCAUST PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, 1965-1974*

I. ARGENTINA

A. Latin American Federation of Jewish Survivors
of the Nazi Persecution

1) Paperback Books for Children on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication, in Spanish, of a book dealing with events related to the Holocaust, to be used in Jewish schools and by youth movements.

A grant of \$2,000 (AP 20,000).

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

B. Union Central Israelita Polaca

1) Study on Jewish Literature under the Nazis

1965 Publication of a study by Nahman Blumenthal dealing with Jewish literature under Nazi occupation.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Received the volume, Shmusen Vegen Yiddisher Literatur unter der Deitscher Okupazie by Nahman Blumenthal, Buenos Aires: 1966.

2) The Uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto

1965 Publication of a study by Nina Tenenbaum dealing with the uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto.

A grant of AP 350,000.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

II. BELGIUM

A. Amicale des Anciens du Comite de Defense des Juifs

1) History of the Jewish Resistance in Belgium

1968 Publication by the Solvay Institute of the Brussels University of a study (supported by the Claims Conference) dealing with the history of the Jewish resistance in Belgium.

A grant of BF 50,000.

Status: Received the volume, Le Comite de Defense des Juifs en Belgique 1942-44 by Lucien Steinberg, Brussels: 1973.

* Grants beginning in 1974 were made in dollars, in accordance with a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

B. Centre National des Hautes Etudes Juives

1) Jewish Refugees in Belgium, 1933-1940

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Central Europe who arrived in Belgium during the years 1933-1940.

A grant of BF 68,750.

Status: Study is in advanced stage of preparation.

2) Statistical Analysis of Nazi Census of Jews of Brussels

1972 Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of socio-demographic data of Jewish families in Brussels during the War, based on material from the files of the Nazi census.

A grant of BF 113,250 payable over two years.

Status: Classification, codification, tabulation and analysis of the material is in progress.

III. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. Rada Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci V Ceske
Socialisticke Republice

1) History of the Catastrophe of Czech Jewry under Nazi Occupation

1967 Preparation and publication in Czech and English, of a multi-volume history including a volume of documents with commentaries and an historical narrative.

A grant of Ckr 56,800 in 1967 and Ckr 93,200 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Studies in the Destruction of the Czechoslovak Jewish Community

1965 Preparation of this work by Erich Kulka.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

B. Ustredny Svaz Zidovskych Nabozenskych Obci Na Slovensku
(Jewish Community of Bratislava)

1) The Struggle and the Suffering of Czechoslovakian Jewry, 1933-1945

1965 Preparation of this work by Emil Knieza.

A grant of Ckr 30,000 payable over two years.

Status: Not known.

2) Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian Jewry, 1938-1945

1968 Preparation and publication in Czech and English of this historical study by Dr. Ladislav Lipscher.

A reserve of Ckr 60,000.

Status: Not known.

IV. FRANCE

A. Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine

1) French Edition of Robinson's Book

1966 Preparation and publication in French of Jacob Robinson's And the Crooked Shall be Made Straight.

A grant of FF 15,000 in 1966, FF 15,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received La Tragedie Juive Sous la Croix Gammé à la Lumière du Procès de Jerusalem, by Jacob Robinson; translated by Lucien Steinberg; Paris, 1968.

2) Hitlerism and the Concentrationary System

1967 Volume II of this work, by Joseph Billig.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received Les Camps de Concentration dans l'Economie du Reich Hitlérien, by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1973. Volume I was published as L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire.

3) Inventory of the Archives of CDJC

1967 Volume III in this series.

A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.

Status: Received L'Institut d'Etude des Questions Juives: Officine Francaise des Autorités Nazies en France by Joseph Billig, Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Vol. III; Paris, 1974.

4) The Jewish Resistance in France

- 1965 Publication of a volume on the Jewish Resistance in France, jointly with Les Anciens de la Resistance Juive.
A grant of FF 8,000 in 1965 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: Preparation completed; book not yet published.
- 1967 Preparation and publication of Volume II of a documentary book on Jewish Resistance, by L. Steinberg.
A grant of FF 5,000 in 1967 and FF 5,000 in 1968.
Status: In 1974 this project was abandoned by the CDJC and subsequently cancelled by the Foundation.

5) Research and Publication in the field of the Catastrophe, and maintenance of archives, libraries and exhibitions.

- 1965 A grant of FF 90,000 in 1965, FF 90,000 in 1966, FF 81,000 in 1967, FF 93,320 in 1968, FF 130,000 in 1969, and FF 137,000 in 1970.
Status: Received: 1) "L'Hitlerisme et le Systeme Concentrationnaire" by Joseph Billig; Paris, 1967. 2) "D'Auschwitz a Israel: 20 ans après la Liberation" edited by I. Schneersohn; Paris, 1968. 3) "Bibliothèque du CDJC, Catalogue No. 2 - La France, le Troisieme Reich - Israel"; Paris, 1968. 4) "Les Autorités Allemandes en France Occupee" by Lucien Steinberg; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume II; Paris, 1966.
Volume I of this series was published in 1963 with the support of the Claims Conference: "Alfred Rosenberg dans l'Action Ideologique, Politique, et Administrative du Reich Hitlerien" by Joseph Billig; Les Inventaires des Archives du CDJC, Volume I; Paris, 1963.

6) Research and Publication in the Field of the Catastrophe

- 1971 In view of the special character of the CDJC, an exception was made to normal practice and a grant for regular budget was made, payable over 10 years.
Status: Received "La Lutte des Juifs en France à l'Epoque de l'Occupation, by Adam Rutkowski; Paris, 1975. Other research projects in various stages of preparation.

7) Rutkowski Project

- 1968 Preparation and publication of a book on the Drancy Camp by Adam Rutkowski.
A grant of FF 15,000 in 1968.
Status: Work is in advanced stage of preparation.

8) Special Publication Project by I. Schneersohn

1969 Publication of I. Schneersohn's work.

A grant of FF 14,000 in 1969.

Status: Not known.

V. GERMANY

A. Internationales Dokumentationszentrum Zur Erforschung des
Nationalsozialismus und Seiner Folgeerscheinungen E.V.
(International Documentation Center)

1) Documentary Material Compiled at Trials of Nationalist Socialist
Criminals in Berlin

1967 To record and compile the documentary material of these
trials.

A reserve of DM 50,000.

Status: Project cancelled when organization dissolved
in 1971.

VI. HOLLAND

A. Stichting Nederlands Joods Familiearchief
(The Dutch Jewish Archives Foundation)

1) Register of Family Names

1971 Publication of register of family names of families
living in the Netherlands, many of whom perished during
the Holocaust.

A grant of DG 2,750.

Status: Institution requested that Foundation cancel
this grant in 1973.

VII. HUNGARY

A. Magyar Izraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete Irodaja

1) Study on Health Problems of Survivors of Holocaust

1969 Preparation and publication of a fourth volume on health
problems of survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of FT. 20,000.

Status: Not known.

VIII. ISRAEL

A. Bar Ilan University

1) The Impact of the Eichmann Trial on Israeli Youth

1966 Preparation and publication of a research study, based on responses to a questionnaire dealing with the impact of the Eichmann trial on Israeli youth.

A grant of IL 9,750.

Status: Publication of The Eichmann Trial in the Eyes of Israeli Youngsters by Akiva W. Deutsch, Ramat Gan; 1974.

B. Bureau for Jewish Communities and Organizations

1) Articles on the Holocaust in Persian

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Persian of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,500, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Articles on the Holocaust in Turkish

1975 Preparation, translation and publication in Turkish of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,833, payable over two years.

C. Encyclopedia of the Diaspora

1) Last Chapter of Polish Jewry

1972 Publication of Itzhak Gruenbaum Memorial Volume dealing with the closing periods of Polish Jewish history.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received volume containing two parts:
I. Yizhaq Greenbaum Memorial Volume; II. Aharita Shel Yahadut Polin (The End of Polish Jewry), edited by H. Barlas, A. Tartakower, D. Sadan; Jerusalem: 1973 (Hebrew).

D. Encyclopedia Judaica Research Foundation

1) Handbook of the Holocaust

1971- Preparation and publication in Hebrew and English of a
1972 two volume handbook of the Holocaust based primarily
on the material in the Encyclopedia Judaica but contain-
ing a more thorough survey of the available knowledge
about the Holocaust and a guide to locating further
information.

In January 1971, a reserve of IL 25,000 was set up for
this project and in 1972 an additional grant of
IL 45,500 was made payable over two years.

Status: Both volumes are in an advanced state of
preparation and should be completed by the end of 1975.

E. Federation of Organizations of Eastern European Jewry

1) Photo Album of Jewish Life in Poland

Preparation and publication of an album capturing in
photographs, with explanations in several languages,
the important events and institutions in the lives of
the Jews in Poland between the two world wars.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) payable over two years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

F. Gal-Ed

1) Education in Refugee Camps after World War II

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of educational
activity in Jewish refugee camps in Germany and Austria
after the second World War.

A grant of IL 4,000.

Status: Research in progress.

G. Hebrew University

1) Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe During the Nazi Period

1968 A detailed study of anti-Jewish legislation enacted in Germany and other European countries during the Nazi period.

A reserve of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Project abandoned. Grant applied to project on Participation of Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany During World War II which in turn became part of the larger project, Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis.

2) Comparative Study of Jewish Identities with Special Reference to the Impact of the Memory of the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a comparative study of Jewish identities and Israel-Diaspora relations, with special reference to the reactions of students to the Holocaust. The study is to be based on a questionnaire administered to students on campuses in different parts of the world.

A grant of \$13,321 payable over three years.

Status: Research is in progress. Questionnaires have been administered in Israel and arrangements are now being made for the administration of the questionnaire to students outside Israel.

3) Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period

1968 Preparation and publication of first volume of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period to include materials located in the Israel State Archives, General Historical Jewish Archives and the National and University Library.

A grant of IL 19,000.

Status: Received Volume I of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1970. The volume includes records of documents in Bet Lohamei Ha-Gettaot, Israel State Archives, Moreshet, the Jewish National and University Library and the Oral History Division of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

- 1969 Preparation and publication of Volume II to include material at the Labor Archives, the Histadrut Archives, and the Haganah Archives.

A grant of IL 26,750.

Status: Received Volume II of Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period in English compiled by Nira Feldman and edited by Jacob Robinson and Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1972. Volume includes materials from the Archives of the Jewish Labor Movement, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, the Histadrut Archives and the Haganah Archives.

- 1970 Preparation and publication of Volume III of the Archival Guide including materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 29,600.

- 1971 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 21,700 payable over 2 years.

Status: What was originally intended to be included in Volumes III and IV eventually appeared in an enlarged Volume III of the Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period edited by Yehuda Bauer, Jerusalem: 1975. The Volume includes materials located in the Yad Vashem Archives; and was co-published by Yad Vashem and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University.

- 1972 Preparation and publication of Volume V of the Archival Guide.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. Results of this research to be included in an enlarged Volume IV of the Archival Guide.

- 1973 Preparation and publication of Volume IV of the Archival Guide to include materials originally intended for Volumes V and VI to include materials from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of IL 15,000 payable over 2 years.

Status: Research in progress. The volume is expected to be ready for print early in 1976.

1974 Preparation and publication of the enlarged Volume V of the Archival Guide to include material from the Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$4,958 payable over 2 years.

Status: Volume V will be started early in 1976.

1975 Preparation and publication of Volume VI of the Archival Guide to include materials from Yad Vashem Archives.

A grant of \$6,371 payable over 3 years.

Status: Research to begin in early 1977.

4) History of Aliyah Bet 1934-1948

1973-1974 Preparation and publication in three volumes of the history of Aliyah Bet in its social and political setting. Study to include need for illegal entry into Palestine, background to mass movement in Europe and North Africa, British-Jewish relations and international responses, influences of Holocaust, and impact of illegal immigration on the establishment of the state.

In 1973, a grant of IL 10,000 to help the project get started. In 1974, a grant of \$21,911 was made payable over 3 years.

Status: Research on all three volumes is in progress.

5) History of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

1969 Preparation and publication of a five part study of the History of the Claims Conference to include an introduction into the reasons for the material claims, a history of the negotiations leading to the Wassenaar and Luxembourg agreements, a study of public opinion and public debate on the issue, a study of the legal aspects of the issue, and a study of the uses of Claims Conference money for the purpose of rebuilding Jewish communities and advancing cultural projects.

A grant of IL 214,000 payable over 2 years.

Status:

1. The original plans for the introduction, dealing with the reasons for the material claims, have been changed. Plans now call for brief introductory remarks to be written by Yehuda Bauer.

2. The study of the history of the negotiations has been completed and has undergone revisions. A corrected English version will be reviewed by Drs. Robinson and Bauer before going to print.

3. The study of public opinion and public debate, or "The Great Debate" is now being written in Hebrew. The introduction, the study of the history of the negotiations and the study of the "Great Debate" will be included in a first volume to be published in late 1976 or early 1977.
4. The study of the legal aspects is being completed. Four out of six chapters are ready.
5. Work on the study of the use of Claims Conference funds is beginning.

6) Institute for the Study of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 Program consisting of training young researchers for the study of the period of the Holocaust, and a publication program covering this period.

A grant of IL 36,000.

1966 Continuation of research and publication program on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$19,200.

1967 Continuation of research and publication program on the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$13,200.

Status: Funds were utilized to support students doing research on the Holocaust.

7) Jewish Armed Resistance to the Nazis

1970 Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study dealing with Jewish armed resistance to the Nazis to cover Byelorussia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Italy. The project includes a special monograph dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of IL 255,000 payable over 5 years. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,500 was made.

Status:

1. Lithuania - volume has been published in Hebrew by Dov Levin entitled: Lohamim Ve'omdim al Nafsham: Milhemet Yehudei Lita Ba-Nazim 1941-45 (They Fought Back: Lithuanian Jewry's Armed Resistance to the Nazis 1941-45) Jerusalem: 1974.

2. Warsaw - a volume by Israel Gutman has been completed and will go to press in early 1976.
3. General government - a volume by Shmuel Krakowsky has been completed and is scheduled to go to press in September 1975.
4. Czechoslovakia - a volume by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and is ready for publication.
5. Latvia and Estonia - a volume by Dov Levin on armed resistance of Latvian and Estonian Jewry against Germany has been completed and is ready for publication.
6. France - the first volume by Nili Patkin will be ready by the end of 1975. A second volume is expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
7. Byelorussia - two volumes by Shalom Cholavsky are expected to be ready late in 1976 or early in 1977.
8. Poland - a volume by S. Krakowsky, Jews in Polish armed forces in the USSR in World War II is ready for publication.
9. Italy - a volume by Meir Michaelis on Italian Jews in the armed struggle against Germany will be ready at the end of 1975.
10. Other volumes are in various stages of preparation.

8) Jews in Territories Annexed by the Soviet Union, 1939-41

1972-1975 Preparation and publication of a study of Jews in territories annexed by the Soviet Union in the initial period of World War II. Research covers the size and characteristics of the Jewish population on the eve of World War II, population movements after the outbreak of the war, changes in the situation of the Jews after the establishment of the Soviet regime, political, social and cultural activities, the Jewish refugees in the Soviet annexed territories and the aid of world Jewry to these Jews. Research is based on general literature of the period, collections of documents, archival material, Jewish and non-Jewish press in the U.S.S.R. and in the West, memoirs and Yizkor books, and personal testimonies.

In 1972 a grant of IL 12,500 was made to start the project. In 1973 a grant of IL 10,000 was made and in 1975 a grant of \$5,924 (IL 35,544) payable over 3 years.

Status: During 1974-75 two articles in Hebrew were published by Dr. Dov Levin; one on Latvia in *Behinot*, 5:70-96, one on Lithuanian Jewry during the Soviet regime, 1940-41,

in Shvut, 2:55-73. The following articles are expected to be published in 1975-76:

- "Estonian Jews under the Soviet Regime," 1940-41, in Behinot.
- "Bessarabian Jews under Soviet Rule, 1940-41," in Shvut.
- "Bessarabian Jews during the Second World War" in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews (published by Yad Vashem).
- "Vilna Jewry under Soviet Rule - Sept.-Oct. 1939," in Gal-Ed.
- "Prisoners and Exiles - Lithuanian Jews Exiled by the Soviets in 1940-41," in Sefer Yahadut Lita, Volume 4.
- "Bukovina Jews under Soviet Rule," in Pinkas of Rumanian Jews.

All the above articles are in press in Hebrew. The article on Latvia is expected to appear in English under the title "Latvian Jewry and the Soviet Regime," in Soviet Jewish Affairs.

The findings will be synthesized in a volume by Dr. Dov Levin.

9) Participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak Struggle Against Germany during World War II

1969 Translation and research of Czech documents, bulletins and periodicals and collection of an oral history, in preparation of a study and publications dealing with the participation of the Jews in the Czechoslovak struggle against Germany during World War II.

A grant of IL 22,000.

Status: This project became part of the larger project on Armed Jewish Resistance to the Nazis. A volume prepared by Erich Kulka on Czech Jews in Soviet forces has been completed, translated into Hebrew and edited and has not yet been published.

10) Persecution of Jews in the Third Reich as Reflected in the World Jewish Press, 1933-1939

1972 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the response of the Jewish press in the free world to the racial persecutions in the Third Reich during the years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War.

A grant of IL 21,500 payable over 2 years.

Status: An examination of the response of the Jewish press during the years 1930-33 was added to this study and research on this period has been concluded. Work on a

comprehensive bibliographical listing of the materials under investigation was also included in the project. A volume of photostats containing a selection of important articles has also been prepared. To date research is in various stages of progress on studies dealing with the Jewish press in Poland, Rumania, Belgium, Holland, England and Italy.

11) Shaul Esh's Work on the Emergence of the Ha'avara Agreement

1969 Publication of Shaul Esh's work on the transfer agreement and other essays on the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 5,000 was made.

Status: Publication in Hebrew of Iyunim Beheqer Ha-Shoa Veyahadut Zemanenu (Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry) edited by Joseph Walk and issued by the Hebrew University, Yad Vashem and the Leo Baeck Institute, Jerusalem: 1973.

H. The Hebrew Writers Association in Israel

1) Sifre Nefesh

Publication of the works of writers who perished during the Holocaust and of writers whose works were suppressed in Russia.

1966 Publication of a volume by David Fogel and a volume by B. Pomerantz.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Received Kol Shirei David Fogel (Collected Poems), edited by Dan Pagis, Tel Aviv: 1966. 1967 installment cancelled because of lack of progress.

1968 Publication of a volume by Menahem Stein and a volume by Rubin Fahn.

A grant of IL 10,000.

Status: Received Bein Tarbut Yisrael Vetarbut Yavan Veroma (The Relationship Between Jewish, Greek and Roman Cultures) by Menahem Stein; and Mivhar Ketavim (Selected works of Reuven Fahn) edited by Nurith Govrin.

1970 Publication of a volume by H. N. Shapiro.

A grant of IL 2,500.

Status: This work is still in preparation.

- 1971 Publication of a volume by David Fogel.
A grant of IL 2,500.
Status: Received Kol-Ha-Shirim (Collected Poems), by David Fogel (second revised and enlarged edition) edited by Dan Pagis, 1971.
- 1972 Preparation in Hebrew of an anthology dedicated to approximately thirty writers who perished during the Holocaust.
A grant of IL 5,000.
Status: Work on this project is still in progress.
- 1973 Preparation and publication of volumes by Ya'aqov Fikhman, Y. Rimon, Noah Shtern, and Chaim Lansky.
A grant of IL 5,000.
Status: Received Yalqut Shirim by Chaim Lansky, Ramat Gan: 1973.
- 1974 Preparation and publication of Yosef Loiodor's writings.
A grant of IL 4,000.
Status: Preparation of this volume is progressing.

I. Israel Center for Jewish Folklore Research

1) Holocaust Songs

- 1972, Deciphering and transcribing collections of folk songs
1975 sung by partisans and refugees and by Jewish victims of the Nazis in concentration camps, labor groups and ghettos.
A grant of IL 2,850 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$1,000 (IL 6,000) in 1975.
Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

J. Israel Union of Teachers

1) Seminars for Jewish and non-Jewish Educators to Study the Holocaust

- 1973 Preparation and publication of proceedings of seminars to be held in Israel and Europe for Jewish and non-Jewish educators to study the Holocaust, its causes and lessons.
A grant of IL 2,800.
Status: Preparation of proceedings is in progress.

K. Jewish Writers and Journalists Association in Israel
(Bet Levik)

1) Collection of Writings of Survivors of the Holocaust

1966, Preparation and publication of a collection of writings
1975 written by survivors of the Holocaust.

A grant of IL 8,500 in 1966.

Status: Project completed but volume not received.

A further grant of \$3,334 (IL 20,000) was made in 1975.

Status: Project is in early preparatory stages.

L. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Bibliography of Books Published by Jewish Authors 1930-1940

1966 Preparation of a bibliography of books published by
Jewish authors during the years 1930-1940. The biblio-
graphy will compare the literary activities of the Jews
in Germany under the Nazi regime with their literary
activities prior to the Nazi ascension to power.

A grant of IL 9,000.

Status: The Institute could not implement the project
and the grant was subsequently cancelled by the Founda-
tion.

2) History of the Life and Activities of the Jews in Nazi Germany

1966 Preparation of two monographs dealing with the life of
the Jews in Nazi Germany; the first dealing with Jewish
self-help and social work under the Nazis and the second
dealing with organized emigration from Germany.

A reserve of IL 18,000.

Status: The study is completed but no volume has been
received.

M. Moreshet

1) Eduyot Rishonot

Preparation and publication of various books dealing with
the Holocaust.

1972 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Mikal Ha-Amim (From All Peoples) by Moshe Berner, Tel Aviv: 1973
- b) In Veya'ar Ba-Mazor (Beleagured in Town and Forest) by Shalom Cholamski, Tel Aviv: 1973.
- c) Gilgul Mehilot (Transmigration of Bodies) by David Yochvedovitz-Kahane, 1973.

1973 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

- a) Beterem Shoa (Before the Holocaust) by Haim Shamir, Tel Aviv: 1974)
- b) Derekh Almavet (The Road to Survive) by Zelig Maor, Ramat Gan: 1974.
- c) Ha-Briha (translated into Hebrew by Shoshana Schwartz from the original in English Flight and Rescue: Brichah, by Yehuda Bauer)

1974 A grant of IL 37,500.

Status: Received two volumes:

- a) Al Qav Ha-Qez (The Holocaust in Riga) by Meir Levinstein, Tel Aviv: 1975.
- b) Beli Limzo Ubeli Lehikana (Not to Find, And not to Yield - The Story of Haviva Reich) by Eli Shadmi

1975 A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000) for two volumes, a book on Zvi Brandes a commander of the Jewish resistance, and a collection of eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust by children and adolescents.

Status: Preparation of both volumes has begun.

N. Municipality of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo

1) Holocaust and Revival Monument

1973 Designing and building of Holocaust and Revival monument to be put up in City Hall Square.

A grant of IL 100,000 payable over two years.

Status: The monument is completed.

O. Society for Jewish Historical Research

1) The "Bricha" from Soviet Territories

1975 Preparation of a study of the "Bricha" (flight) from Soviet territories during and after the Second World War, based largely on oral testimony and eyewitness accounts.

A grant of \$13,333 (IL 80,000) payable over 5 years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Evacuation of Soviet Jews into the Interior during Second World War

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the evacuation of Soviet Jews into the interior during the first months of Soviet-German battles during the Second World War. The study is based largely on testimony by people who were involved in the evacuation.

A grant of IL 15,000.

Status: The study is ready for publication.

3) Underground Jewish Refugee Groups in Soviet Union

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of underground groups in the Soviet Union among Polish, Baltic and Bessarabian Jewish refugees, 1941-45.

A grant of IL 18,000.

Status: Study completed, but not yet published.

P. Society for Research on Jewish Communities

1) Jews in the Soviet Army During World War II

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of the contributions of Jews in the Soviet Union, to the war effort during the Second World War.

A grant of IL 42,000 payable over three years.

Status: Project is in advanced stage of preparation.

Q. Tel-Aviv University

1) German Personal Compensations

1973 A study of the German personal compensation payments to Nazi persecutees in Israel, and their economic and social effects both on individual recipients and on Israeli society.

A grant of IL 87,000 payable over four years.

Status: Grant cancelled.

2) Intellectuals and Jews in the German-Speaking Countries Between the Two World Wars

1975 Preparation and publication of a study of the relations between intellectuals and Jews in German-speaking countries between the two World Wars, based on unpublished archival material.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000) payable over four years.

Status: Preparation of this study has begun.

3) Judaism and Christianity in the Third Reich

1972 Preparation and publication of a study of the history of the relationship between Church and State during the Third Reich with special attention to the organizational, political, ideological and theological changes that occurred in the Church with regard to Jews and Judaism.

A grant of IL 34,000 payable over two years.

Status: Archival source material from the United States, Germany, Geneva and Israel is being examined. Some of the first findings of the study have been published in an article entitled, "Forms of Pseudo-Religion in the German Kulturbereich prior to the Holocaust," Immanuel, number 3; Jerusalem; 1973-74.

4) Refugee Camps in Cyprus

1971 Preparation and publication of a study of Jewish Refugee camps in Cyprus during the years 1946-1949.

A grant of IL 12,000 payable over two years.

Status: Collection and analysis of archival material, periodicals and oral testimonies is in progress. The material is being prepared for publication.

5) Relationship Between the Anti-Jewish Legislation of the Third Reich and Economic Anti-Jewish Legislation in Slovakia and Hungary

1972 Collection and examination of the legal material relating to anti-Semitic legislation in the Third Reich, Slovakia and Hungary. Comparisons and analysis will attempt to determine the degree of German influence in the latter countries and independent initiatives undertaken there due to other political, economic and social forces.

A grant of IL 23,600 payable over two years.

Status: Project divided into two parts, the first dealing with Slovakia and the second dealing with Hungary. The study of anti-Jewish legislation in Slovakia has been completed and a volume has been received entitled: Ha-Haqiga Neged Ha-Yehudim Venishulam Min Ha-Kalkala Bimdinat Slovakiya 1939-1945 (Anti-Jewish Legislation and Elimination of the Jews from the Economic Life of the Slovakian State, 1939-1945), by Jan Steiner, Tel Aviv: 1974.

The part of the study dealing with Hungary is in its final stages of preparation.

R. University of Haifa

1) An Intellectual History of Hungarian Jewry

1974 Preparation and publication of a study of the intellectual history of Hungarian Jewry and the role of Jewish intellectuals in the spiritual, cultural and political life of Hungary during the period 1919-1945.

A grant of \$1,786 (IL 7,500).

Status: Archival and research work on this study is in progress.

2) Memoirs and Affidavits of Former Jewish Political Leaders in East-Central Europe (1918-1945)

1974 The recording on tape and classification of memoirs and affidavits of Jewish politicians and public figures, active in the inter-war period and during World War II in Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and other countries in East-Central Europe.

A grant of \$2,357 (IL 9,900).

Status: The gathering of this material is in progress. Preparation of articles summarizing the findings will begin at the end of 1975.

S. Yad Vashem*

1) Anthology of Hebrew Prose on the Holocaust

1975 Preparation of a collection of selected Hebrew stories dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

2) Bibliography on The Holocaust

See Yad Vashem/YIVO, page 34.

3) Collection of Documents on the Jews in Rumania

1975 Preparation of a collection of documents dealing with the policy of the Rumanian government toward the Jews and the internal conditions of the Jewish community in Rumania in the years 1937-1945.

A grant of \$5,417 (IL 32,502), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

4) Filderman Volume

1969 Preparation and publication of the diary of Filderman, a leader of Rumanian Jewry.

A grant of IL 21,500 in 1970, IL 17,500 in 1972, IL 2,000 in 1973 and IL 30,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1969 and 1971.

Status: Project was suspended pending completion of Pincas Rumania II to which remaining funds were transferred.

5) History of the Holocaust

1966 Two publications on the Holocaust, a one-volume popular work and a five or six volume scholarly history.

A grant of IL 15,000 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

* Information on allocations not always available by project because grants were not always made for individual projects.

6) International Scientific Conference

1967 Preparation and conduct of conference on Jewish Resistance, preparation and publication of proceedings of The Conference on the Manifestations of Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust, held in Jerusalem, April 7-11, 1968.

This project received support in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Conference took place. Received: Jewish Resistance during The Holocaust; Jerusalem, 1971; English.

7) Jewish Contribution to Allied Efforts during World War II

1966 Preparation and publication of the Hebrew Edition, prepared under the auspices of the Israeli Union of Second World War Veterans.

A grant of IL 16,250 in 1966.

Status: Not known.

8) Key to the Nuremberg Documents

1971 Publication of an Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials. Preparation of this work done by YIVO in New York.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

9) Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination

1966 Two volumes in Hebrew containing a list of terms which the Nazis used to camouflage their criminal policy with regard to the Jewish population in general and the policy of extermination in particular.

A grant of IL 8,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to the Ringelblum volume.

10) Lexicon of Heroism

1965 A volume on partisans and ghetto fighters in Poland. Three volumes have already been completed on partisans and underground fighters in the western sections of the Soviet Union.

A grant of IL 39,600 in 1965 and IL 9,000 in 1966. Further support in 1969.

Status: In 1970 this project was cancelled and its funds transferred to Pingas Holland.

11) Multi-Volume History of the Holocaust Period

1975 First phase for planning a multi-volume comprehensive history of the Holocaust period.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

12) Pingas Ha-Qehillot

Preparation and publication of volumes devoted to Jewish communities in various countries which were destroyed or suffered during the Holocaust.

1965 Pingas Hungary

This project was supported from 1965 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for Pingas Warsaw were transferred to this project in order to enable it to be completed.

Status: Research has been completed; volume has not yet been published.

1966 1. Pingas Rumania, 2 volumes

This project was supported from 1966 through 1972. In 1972, funds allocated for the Filderman volume were transferred to this project in order to complete volume II by the end of 1973/74. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of the second volume.

Status: Received Pinkas Hakehillot (Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities) - Rumania, Volume I; Jerusalem, 1969. Volume II is in final stages of preparation.

2. Pingas Germany

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971. In 1975 an additional grant of \$16,250 was made for preparation of the second volume, payable over three years.

Status: Part of this project, on Bavaria, was completed with the publication of Pinkas Hakehillot, Germany - Bavaria by Baruch Zvi Ophir and others; Jerusalem, 1972.

3. Pingas Poland

This project was supported from 1966 through 1974. In 1972, funds allocated for the volume on Warsaw were transferred to Pingas Lodz to enable its completion. In 1975 an additional grant of \$10,000 was made for publication of Pingas Lodz, payable over two years. A further grant of \$26,667 was made for preparation of Pingas Galizia Mizrahit, second in the series of Pingassim on Polish Jewry, payable over four years.

Status: The volume on Lodz is still in preparation. Pending its completion, work on the Warsaw volume has been suspended.

4. Pinqas Carpatho-Ruthenia

This project was supported from 1966 through 1971 and in 1973 and 1974.

Status: Research in progress.

1970 5. Pinqas Holland

In 1970, funds from the Lexicon of Jewish Heroism which was cancelled were transferred to this project. It received support again in 1971 and 1972. In 1975 an additional grant of \$6,666 was made for publication of Pinqas Holland, payable over two years.

Status: Research in progress.

13) Proceedings of the Second Conference on Rescue Activities

1975 Preparation in English of the proceedings of the second international conference on rescue activities during the period of the Holocaust which was held in Jerusalem in April 1974.

A grant of \$5,833 (IL 34,998) payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

14) Records of Lublin Jewish Council

1965 Documents and record of the Lublin Judenrat.

A grant of IL 33,000 in 1965. Further support in 1967.

Status: Received: "Documents from Lublin Ghetto: Judenrat without Direction" (Te'udot Migetto Lublin) by Nachman Blumental; Jerusalem, 1967; Hebrew.

15) Reserve

1975 A grant of \$30,000 for new projects to be submitted in 1975-76, conditional on the Foundation's approval of the projects submitted.

16) Ringelblum Volume

1970 Preparation and publication of this volume on Polish-Jewish relations.

In 1970 IL 11,500 from the Lexicon of German Terms for Persecution and Extermination, which was cancelled, were

transferred to this project. It received further support in 1971, 1972 (IL 17,500), 1973 (IL 13,000) and 1974 (IL 53,000).

Status: Received Polish-Jewish Relations during the Second World War by Emmanuel Ringelblum; translated from Polish; edited by Kermish and Krakowski; Jerusalem, 1974.

17) Scientific Advice

1970 Periodic conferences of leading personalities in the field with the objective of coordinating work and avoiding duplication.

A grant of IL 12,000 in 1970, IL 12,000 in 1972, IL 12,000 in 1973 and IL 12,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1971.

Status: Program continuing.

18) Sefer Haside Umot Ha-Olam

1975 Preparation of a volume in Hebrew and English which will contain short biographies and descriptions of the activities of Haside Umot Ha-Olam (Righteous Gentiles) in saving Jews.

A grant of \$5,000 (IL 30,000), payable over three years.

Status: Work has begun.

19) Underground Periodicals

1966 Three volumes on underground periodicals in the Warsaw Ghetto, including translations from 31 periodicals in Hebrew and Yiddish and 19 in Polish, representing various ideological positions. Also includes educational problems, Jewish-Polish relations and Zionist activities of those days.

A grant of IL 20,000 in 1966, IL 16,500 in 1970, IL 42,500 in 1972, IL 50,000 in 1973, and IL 35,000 in 1974. Also supported in 1968, 1969 and 1971.

Status: Work is in progress. Volume I is in advanced stage of preparation.

1975 Publication of a three-volume work dealing with underground periodicals published by Jews during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$15,000 (IL 90,000), payable over two years \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1975-76 and \$7,500 (IL 45,000) in 1976-77.

Status: Work in progress.

20) Yad Vashem Studies in English

1967 Preparation and publication of Yad Vashem Studies on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

The Foundation has supported Volumes VII through XI since 1967.

Status: Received Volumes VIII, IX and X, edited by Livia Rothkirchen. Volume XI is still in preparation.

1975 Preparation of Volume XII of this series on the European Jewish Catastrophe and Resistance.

A grant of \$14,167 (IL 85,000), payable over three years.

Yad Vashem has received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965-	IL	302,350	\$	100,783
1966-	IL	466,250	\$	155,416
1967-	IL	300,000	\$	100,000
1968-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1969-	IL	300,000	\$	85,714
1970-	IL	412,300	\$	117,800
1971-	IL	446,900	\$	127,685
1972-	IL	422,500	\$	100,595
1973-	IL	290,000	\$	69,048
1974	IL	411,000	\$	97,857
Total:		<u>IL 3,651,300</u>		<u>\$1,040,612</u>

IX. ITALY

A. Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea
(Documentation Center on Contemporary Jewry)

1) Settimo Sorani's Work on the Delasem

1968 A volume on the Delasem and the personal experiences of Settimo Sorani during the War.

A grant of Lit. 600,000 in 1968.

Status: Not known.

2) Annotated Catalogue of the Archives of the Centro

1972 Preparation and publication of this catalogue.

A grant of Lit. 1,500,000 in 1972.

Status: In October, 1975 received microfilm of the "Annotated Catalogue of Archives" containing all documents received up to 1969.

3) Carpi Concentration Camp

1973 Identification of Italian Jews sent by the Nazis to the Carpi Concentration Camp, and publication of information.

A grant of Lit. 2,000,000 in 1973.

Status: Work is in progress.

4) Jewish Life in Italy during World War II

1967 Program of research and publication on Jewish life in Italy during World War II.

A grant of Lit. 1,233,000 in 1967, Lit. 2,600,000 in 1968, Lit. 2,200,000 in 1969, Lit. 2,475,000 in 1970, and Lit. 2,475,000 in 1971.

Status: Not known.

X. UNITED KINGDOM

A. Institute of Jewish Affairs

1) British Policy on the Holocaust as Reflected in British State Papers, 1939-45

1973 Preparation and publication of a study of British policy on the Holocaust based on documents recently made available for the first time and to be compared with other available sources.

A grant of £ 4,300 payable over three years.

Status: Research in progress.

2) German Influence on the Situation of the Jews in Fascist Italy, 1933-1939

1970 Preparation and publication of a study of the German influence on the situation of the Jews in Italy during the years 1933-39 based on the examination of documents of the German embassy in Rome and files of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

A grant of £ 800.

Status: The manuscript was completed in 1974 but has not yet been published.

3) The Impact of the Jewish Question on Russo-German Relations, 1933-1941

1970 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the impact of the Jewish Question on relations between Russia and Germany during the years 1933-1941. The study is based on unpublished records of the German Foreign Ministry dealing with Russo-German relations.

A grant of £ 620.

Status: Because the Institute could not undertake this project, the grant was cancelled by the Foundation in 1973.

B. Wiener Library

1) Catalogues

1965 Preparation of a revised edition of the third catalogue in the Wiener Library Catalogue series dealing with the history, life and culture of German Jewry.

A grant of £ 1,800 payable over two years.

Status: Received draft of catalogue No. III. Remaining balance cancelled by Foundation in 1971.

2) Eyewitness Accounts

1965 Translation, preparation and publication of two volumes of eyewitness accounts of Nazi persecution recorded by survivors of ghettos and concentration camps.

A grant of £ 1,500.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

3) Key to Documentary Material in the Library

1965 Preparation of a catalogue of all the documentary material in the library including war crime trial records, German foreign office records, records of the NSDAP, personal records and other documents related to the Catastrophe.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

4) Newspaper Archives

1965 Preparation of catalogues of all press archives in the library.

A grant of £ 875.

Status: Project not completed and remaining funds were cancelled by the Foundation in 1971.

C. World Union of Jewish Students

1) Posters and Pamphlets on the Holocaust

1971 Preparation of posters and short pamphlets dealing with the Holocaust.

A grant of £ 1,000.

Status: Project not completed and Foundation subsequently cancelled this grant in 1973.

2) Proceedings of Seminar on Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1967 Publication of the proceedings of the seminar on the Holocaust held in the Hague in November of 1966.

A grant of FF 4,900.

Status: Not known.

3) Seminar on the Holocaust (WUJS-Paris)

1966 A seminar for European and Israeli students devoted to the commemoration of the Catastrophe in Europe and its present implications.

A grant of FF 19,600.

Status: The seminar was held in the Hague in November of 1966.

4) Warsaw Ghetto Commemorative Events

1973 Preparation and conduct of special events to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of £ 500.

Status: Not known.

XI. UNITED STATES

A. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations

1) Holocaust Education and Observance Project

1975 Program to organize and develop projects dealing with the Holocaust for Jewish and non-Jewish high school, university and adult groups in six Latin American cities.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Project has begun.

B. Jewish Labor Committee

1) Holocaust and Resistance Film Strip

1974 Production of a film strip entitled, "Holocaust and Resistance," illustrating the process of German destruction and the Jewish resistance under Nazi occupation.

A grant of \$2,000.

Status: Film strip completed, "Warsaw Ghetto: Holocaust and Resistance."

C. Jewish Teachers Seminary

1) Courses of Study on the Holocaust and Resistance

1965 Program to initiate courses of study on the Holocaust and Resistance, including its history and literature.

A grant of \$4,350 payable over two years.

Status: Courses dealing with the history and literature of the Holocaust, given in both Hebrew and Yiddish, were offered and a lecture series was also instituted.

D. Leo Baeck Institute

1) Jews in the Public Service of Germany, 1919-33

1972 Preparation and publication of a volume which describes the contribution of Jews in the public service of Germany from 1919 until Hitler came to power.

A grant of \$2,500.

Status: Research in progress.

2) Study of German-speaking Jewry

1965- Preparation and publication of a comprehensive study of
1966 the activities of German-speaking Jewry during the years
1933-1942, specifically the history of the German-Jewish
Central Organization, the Reichsvertretung and its
reaction to the Catastrophe.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1965. In 1966 a reserve of \$6,000
was set up.

Status: Documents have been collected but study not
yet completed.

E. The National Curriculum Research Institute

1) Research Project on the Teaching of the Period of the Catastrophe

1965 A research program to develop materials and methods for
the teaching of the Holocaust to pupils in Jewish
elementary and secondary schools.

A grant of \$24,000.

Status: Received The Story of the Jewish Catastrophe
in Europe (Experimental Edition), edited by Judah Pilch,
New York: 1967. Volume tested in pilot schools and
revised. The final result was the publication of The
Jewish Catastrophe in Europe, edited by Judah Pilch,
New York: 1968.

F. The National Jewish Theater

1) Presentation of "The Wall" to Student Audiences

1973 Program of performances for students of "The Wall", a
drama dealing with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A grant of \$4,000.

Status: Project cancelled.

G. Rabbinical Seminary of America

1) Mima'amaqim (Responsa)

1965 Preparation and publication of the third volume of Rabbi
Ephraim Oshry's volume of responsa, Mima'amaqim, dealing
with questions which arose in the ghettos and concentra-
tion camps during the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,000.

Status: Received volume III, She'elot Uteshuvot Mima'amagim (Respona from the Depths), by Ephraim Oshry, New York: 1968.

H. Torah Umesorah

1) A World That Was

1975 Preparation of Volume I of "A World That Was", consisting of a collection of stories, biographical sketches and pictures dealing with the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe destroyed by the Holocaust.

A grant of \$1,250.

Status: Preparation of this volume has not yet begun.

2) Textbook on the Holocaust

1974 Preparation and publication of a textbook dealing with the Holocaust for use in day schools. Text will also contain syllabi and other teaching aids.

A grant of \$15,000 payable over three years.

Status: The volume is in early stage of preparation.

I. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

1) Colloquium on German-Imposed Jewish Representations

1968 Publication of the proceedings in a bilingual English-Yiddish edition, of the YIVO colloquium on the German-imposed Jewish representations before and during World War II. The colloquium took place in 1967 with the participation of scholars from Israel, England, Holland and the United States.

A grant of \$5,250.

Status: Received Imposed Jewish Governing Bodies Under Nazi Rule (the proceedings of the colloquium), New York: 1972

2) Illustrated Lectures

1974 Production of two audio-visual lectures on the Shtetl and the Holocaust, for distribution to colleges, universities, adult education programs and community centers.

A grant of \$4,181 payable over two years.

Status: A slide program has been produced entitled, "Resistance: Jewish Ghetto and Partisan Fighters in Eastern Europe." This production is presently being revised. The final product is planned in the form of a film strip accompanied by a tape cassette, a script and a teacher's guide and bibliography.

3) The Jews in Poland Prior to the Second World War

1965 Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the interplay of social, economic and political factors in the struggle of the Polish Jews for their survival during the years, 1919-1939. Research is based on material in the YIVO archives, including biographies and newspaper clippings.

A grant of \$18,000 payable over three years.

Status: Received Studies on Polish Jewry 1919-1939, edited by Joshua A. Fishman, New York: 1974.

4) Liquidation of Jewish Communal Life in Poland

1972- Preparation and publication of a study of Polish-Jewish
1973 relationships from 1944-1948, highlighting factors leading to the liquidation of Jewish communal life in Poland.

A grant of \$5,000 in 1972 and an additional grant of \$5,000 in 1973.

Status: The study has been completed but has not yet been published.

5) Photograph Catalogue of Jewish Life in Poland

1975 Preparation and publication in Yiddish and English of an annotated and indexed photograph catalogue entitled, "Jews in Poland: An Illustrated Catalogue of Photographs from the End of the 19th Century Until the Eve of the Second World War."

A grant of \$15,175.

Status: Preparation of the catalogue has begun.

J. Yad Vashem/YIVO*
(Joint Documentary Projects)

1) Analytical Index of Documents of Jewish Interest from the Nuremberg Trials

1966 Revision of the Wiener Library's manuscript to result in a catalogue of the documents of Jewish interest from the thirteen Nuremberg trials, containing a brief description plus a reference to the location of the original document.

This project was supported in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 (support to Yad Vashem for publication) and 1972. A final supplementary grant for completion of this work was made in 1974.

Status: Published: "The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence, Digest, Index and Chronological Tables" by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sacks; Jerusalem, 1975.

2) Bibliography on the Holocaust

1965 a. Preparation and publication of a bibliography on the Catastrophe, of articles in Hebrew periodicals and newspapers, 1951-1965.

A grant of IL 71,500 in 1965 and IL 50,000 in 1966.

Status: Received The Jewish Holocaust and Heroism Through the Eyes of the Hebrew Press - a Bibliography, 4 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Veba-Gevura Ba-Aspaqlaria Shel Ha-Itonut Ha-Ivrit); Mendel Piekarz (ed.); Joint Documentary Project, Bibliographical Series, numbers 5-8; Jerusalem, 1966.

b. Volume II of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers; to include articles published outside Europe, 1939-1950.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received "Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals (of the United States, 1939-1959)", Volume II; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 10; New York, 1969; Yiddish.

* Information on allocations for individual projects is not available.

c. Research on further volumes in the Bibliographical Series.

This project received support in 1965.

Status: Not known.

- 1967 a. Volume III of a bibliography on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish periodicals and newspapers. Intended as a supplementary volume on Hebrew and Yiddish books on the Catastrophe for the years after 1960.

This project was supported in 1967 and 1968. Volume I, covering articles that appeared in Europe, was supported by the Claims Conference and appeared in 1966: Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals, Volume I; by Joseph Gar; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 9; New York, 1966; Yiddish.

Status: Received Bibliography of Yiddish Books on the Catastrophe and Heroism (1960-1970); edited by David Bass; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, No. 11; New York, 1970; Yiddish.

b. The Eichmann Bibliography - Preparation and publication of this volume.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Originally scheduled to be published in 1968 as Volume XII of the Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series. This work was discontinued.

c. Bibliography on the Holocaust.

This project was supported in 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Status: Not known.

- 1970 a. Bibliography of Books in Hebrew on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe, 1933-1970.

A grant of IL 36,500 in 1970, IL 24,500 in 1972, and IL 78,500 in 1973.

Status: Received The Holocaust and its Aftermath - Hebrew Books Published in the Years 1933-1972, 2 volumes; (Ha-Sho'a Usefiheha Basefarim Ha-Ivriyim) by Mendel Piekarz; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, numbers 13 and 14; Jerusalem, 1974.

b. Publication of a Bibliography of Books in English on the Jewish Catastrophe and Heroism in Europe. Preparation of this work was done in New York by YIVO.

A grant of IL 47,800 in 1970 and IL 37,000 in 1971.

Status: Received The Holocaust and After: Sources and Literature in English by Jacob Robinson; Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series, number 12; Jerusalem, 1973; English.

1974 Bibliography of Periodicals.

A grant of IL 40,000 in 1974.

Status: Not known.

1975 Bibliography of the Hebrew Press - Preparation of a bibliography of articles on the Holocaust, appearing in Hebrew periodicals in the years 1960-1974, as part of the continuing bibliographical series on the Holocaust.

A grant of \$6,666 (IL 40,000), payable over two years.

Status: Work has begun.

3) Books and Materials

1967 This project received support in 1967.

No description or status of project available.

4) Documentary Survey of Nazi Extermination Policies

1965 Preparation of a study of Nazi policies and the reactions of Nazi officials to Jewish life during the war. Based on original documents in the YIVO archives.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Status: Work on this project was suspended in 1966 because priority was given to the Holocaust Nuremberg Documentation. Work on this project is to be renewed after the publication of the Nuremberg Index.

5) Volume on Judenraete (Jewish Councils)

1965 A study of the Jewish communal organizations under the Nazis, including the responsibilities of the councils, relations between the councils and the Nazis, and the behaviour of individual members.

This project was supported in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Status: Received Judenrat: The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe under Nazi Occupation by Isaiah Trunk; New York, 1972; English.

The Yad Vashem/YIVO Joint Documentary Projects have received support from the Memorial Foundation as follows:

1965	-	\$ 50,900
1966	-	80,500
1967	-	59,000
1968	-	65,000
1969	-	43,000
1970	-	18,600
1971	-	29,250
1972	-	9,000
1974	-	5,000
TOTAL		<u>\$360,250</u>

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

November 12, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust
FROM: Alexander M. Schindler
RE: Additional Materials for Meeting of Commission

Attached please find a list of Fellowships awarded by the Memorial Foundation for projects dealing with the Holocaust, 1965-1975. This material is being sent to you for your study and review in preparation for our meeting in Jerusalem.

I look forward to seeing you then.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

Fellowship Projects Dealing with the Holocaust

Supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975

I. PRE-HOLOCAUST EUROPE

1. Ball-Kaduri, Kurt -- Israel, (1966-67)
A Study on German Jewry

Volume published: Vor der Katastrophe Juden in Deutschland 1934-1939, Tel Aviv, 1967.
2. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Amolike Teg (Days of the Past, 1825-1937)
3. Muszka, Adam -- France, (1971-72)
Series of Pictures of Jewish Life in Poland before the Holocaust

II. HISTORY AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Abrahamsen, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
A Comparative Study of Victimization of Jews in Norway and Denmark During World War II
2. Adler, H. G. -- United Kingdom, (1966-67, 1967-68)
Study on Jewish Deportations from Germany

Volume published.
3. Ainsztein, Reuben -- United Kingdom, (1974-75)
History of the Destruction of Polish Jewry
4. Aronson, Shlomo -- Israel, (1966-67)
Development of Gestapo, Sicherheitsdienst and Reichssicherheits-
hauptamt after 1939

Volume published: The Beginning of the Gestapo System 1933,
Israel Universities Press, 1969.
5. Berger, Jacob -- United Kingdom, (1971-72)
Jewish Refugees in Siberia during the Second World War

Ready for publication.
6. Bobe, Mendel -- Israel, (1971-72)
History of Latvian Jewry

Volume published: Latvian Jewry, Tel Aviv, 1972.
7. Cohen, David -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
Minsk during the Holocaust
8. Dabrowska, Danuta -- Israel, (1969-70)
The Ghetto of Lodz - A Study of Judenraete

To be published in Pinqas Hakehillot Lodz

9. Daghani, Arnold -- Switzerland, (1974-75)
The Camps in the German-occupied Ukraine, 1942-43: an Historic and Artistic Perspective
10. Dawidowicz, Lucy -- U.S.A., (1972-73, 1973-74)
Volume on History of the Holocaust

Volume published: The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975.
11. Dobroszycki, Lucjan -- U.S.A., (1970-71, 1971-72)
Jews in Poland During World War II
12. Doron, David -- Israel, (1974-75)
The Ghetto of Kishinev

"Ghetto Kishinov-Ha-Pogrom Ha-Sofi," published in Yalkut Moreshet, No. 19
13. Frost, Shimon -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Janusz Korczak--His Life, Work and Role during the Nazi Holocaust
14. Goldhagen, Erich -- U.S.A., (1969-70, 1970-71)
The German Einsatzgruppen in the Soviet Union, 1941
15. Gringauz, Samuel -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
Jewish Self-Government in the Nazi Period: Legal Aspects
16. Gutman, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau
17. Karas, Joza -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Musical Activities in the Terezin Concentration Camp
18. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1972-73)
Polish Jews in Regular Armies during World War II
19. Kulka, Erich -- Israel, (1969-70)
Jewish Life in Czechoslovakia during and after World War II
20. Kurzweil, Zvi -- Israel, (1965-66)
Janusz Korczak: Polish Jewish Social Reformer, Educator and Educational Writer

Volume published: Mishnato Ha-Hinukhit Shel Dr. Janusz Korczak
21. Ledeen, Michael -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Italian Jewish Intellectuals during the Fascist Regime
22. Ledeen, Michael A. -- Italy, (1975-76)
Italian Jewry Under Fascism, 1922-1945

23. Lifshits, Chaia -- Israel, (1971-72)
Holocaust of Lithuanian Jewry during World War Two
24. Lipscher, Ladislav -- Germany, (1969-70)
Life and Struggle of Jews in Slovakia, 1938-1945
25. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
Teg fun Tsorn (Days of Rage), 1937-1944

Volume published: Teg fun Tsorn, Hamenora, 1968
26. Michaelis, Meir -- Israel, (1974-75)
History of Italian Jewry, 1938-43
27. Moser, Jonny -- Austria, (1967-68)
Documented Study on the Creation of the "Jewish Reservation"
in Poland
28. Neuman, Robert -- Czechoslovakia, (1965-66)
History of the Jews in Bratislava

Volume published: Die Judengemeinde (The Jewish Community)
29. Rabin, Dov -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in the Grodno Region during the Holocaust
30. Romano, Joss -- Yugoslavia, (1970-71, 1972-73)
Jews in Medicine in Yugoslavia, 1941-45
31. Safran, Joseph -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
Jewish Education during the Holocaust
32. Stroe, Georges -- France, (1966-67)
Economic and Social Evolution of the Jews in Rumania during
the Period 1933-63
33. Tokayer, Marvin -- Japan, (1975-76)
The Japanese Policy Toward the Jews from 1926-1945
34. Weiss, Aharon -- Israel, (1974-75)
Life of Eastern Galician Jewry during the Soviet Regime, 1939-41
35. Winterstein, Vojtech -- Brazil, (1970-71)
Slovak Jewry during the Years 1938-51

III. JEWISH RESISTANCE

1. Ben-Shlomo, Zeev -- United Kingdom, (1965-66)
Relationship between the Jews and the Polish Underground and
the Polish Government in Exile
2. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Underground Movement in the Ghetto of Vilna
3. Duracz, Anna -- Israel, (1971-72)
Jews in Socialist Youth Organization During and After the
Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
4. Grajek, Stefan -- Israel, (1968-69)
The Jewish Underground in Poland
5. Kantorowicz, Nahum -- U.S.A., (1969-70)
The Jewish Resistance in Poland

Volume published.
6. Kowalski, Isaac -- U.S.A., (1967-68)
United Partisan Organization in Lithuania and White Russia
7. Krakowski, Stefan -- Israel, (1969-70)
Armed Resistance of the Jewish Population to the General
Government

Volume published: Armed Resistance in the General Government
8. Lustig, Arnost -- Israel, (1969-70, 1971-72)
a) Jewish Resistance in Europe during World War II
b) Volume on Chaviva Reik

A Prayer for Katerina Horovitzova, Harper & Row, 1973
Night and Hope, The University of Iowa, 1972.
9. Mark, Ester -- Israel, (1970-71)
The Jewish Resistance Movement in Nazi Camps in Poland

"Arba Teudot Me'Auschwitz-Birkenau", published in Gal-Ed,
Vol. I, 1973.
10. Wulf, Joseph -- Germany, (1970-71)
Jewish Cultural Activities in the Warsaw Ghetto

IV. LITERATURE, PERSONAL NARRATIVES

1. Appelfeld, Aaron -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
Children Orphaned during the Holocaust and their Experiences
Immediately After the War

2. Ben-David, Gershon -- Israel, (1973-74)
Original Poetry on the Holocaust
3. Bernstein, Leon -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
The Last Funeral, a Historical Novel on the Wilno Ghetto
4. Bryks, Rachmil -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Volumes of Writings on the Holocaust
5. Fox, Chaim -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Catastrophe and Heroism of the Jewish People in Poland in
Yiddish Poetry
6. Gronowska, Liliana -- France, (1969-70)
The Last Act: Portraits of Jewish Life in Poland
7. Grosman, Ladislav -- Israel, (1970-71, 1971-72)
A Novel on Jewish Life in a Slovakian Town during World War Two

Volume published: To Catch a Rainbow
8. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Gerhard Hauptmann and his Attitude towards Jews

Volume published: The Last Secret, A Psychological Study of
Gerhard and Carl Hauptmann, Bern, Switzerland, 1972.
9. Klein-Haparash, Jakob -- Israel, (1966-67)
A Novel Depicting the Period of World War II
10. Knopp, Josephine -- U.S.A., (1973-74)
Literary and Theological Significance and the Meaning of the
Work of Elie Wiesel
11. Lisky, I. A. -- United Kingdom, (1967-68)
Volume of Yiddish Poems Dedicated to the Commemoration of
the Holocaust and the Jewish National Revival in Israel

Volume published: Gesangen Zu Medinas Yisrael, London, 1968
12. Mackler, Mary -- U.S.A., (1971-72)
A Jew in the War and Post-War Years in Soviet Russia

Volume published: An American Woman in Moscow 1931-1965 -
A Personal Memoir
13. Najman, Julia -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
The Story of My Family--Jewish Life in Yugoslavia Under
Occupation

Volume published: Overhearings - novel
14. Stajner, Aleksander -- Yugoslavia, (1972-73)
Memoirs: Jewish Life in Yugoslavia in the Last 40 Years

15. Stonehill, Ben -- U.S.A., (1965-66)
Publishing Ghetto and Concentration Camp Songs in Yiddish and Hebrew
16. Wygodski, Stanislav -- Israel, (1969-70)
Oral Testimonies of Escapees from the German Camps and Ghettos

Volume published: Bamahavo, Tel Aviv, Am Oved, 1970

V. WORLD RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

1. Littell, Franklin -- Israel, (1973-74)
Awareness of the Christian Resistance to the Centrality of the Judenfrage in the Nazi Assault on the Church

Volume published: The German Church Struggle and the Holocaust, Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1974
2. Shafir, Shlomo -- Israel, (1974-75)
American Jewry and the Jewish Crisis in Europe in 1941

VI. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND PROGRAMS

1. Riskin, Steven -- U.S.A., (1975-76)
Theological Implications of the Holocaust, a Text for High School Students
2. Rosenblum, Shamai -- Israel, (1973-74)
Development of Program and Record "Vehigadeta Levinkha"

Record produced: "Vehigadeta Levinkha" (You Shall Tell It to Your Son)
3. Roskies, Diane -- Israel, (1974-75)
Teaching the Holocaust to Children

Volume published: Teaching the Holocaust to Children, A review and bibliography, New York, Ktav Publishing House, Inc., 1975

VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES

1. Heller, Celia -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
Genocide-- the Mass Extermination of Jews: A Sociological Approach
2. Jofen, Jean -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
Special Pills Used in the Food in Nazi Camps and Their Effect on the IQ of Newly Born Children
3. Keilson, Hans -- Holland, (1970-71)
Study of Massive Cumulative Traumatization of Jewish War Orphans

4. Matsdorf, Wolf -- Australia, (1970-71)
 Autobiography of Twenty-five Jewish Children Who Came to
 Australia from Germany in 1939
- Volume published: No Time to Grow - The Story of the Gross-
 Breeseners in Australia, Jerusalem, 1973.

VIII. POST-HOLOCAUST STUDIES

1. Berliner, Gert -- U.S.A., (1968-69)
 Photo History of Ghettos, Concentration and Death Camps as
 they Presently Stand in Central and Eastern Europe
2. Bialostocki, Israel -- Israel, (1970-71)
 Jewish Life in Bialystock, (1945-51)
3. Farkas, Tibor -- U.S.A., (1970-71)
 Status of Jews in Post-World War Two Hungary

Ready to be published.

4. Gar, Joseph -- Israel, (1969-70)
 The She'erit Ha-Peleta in the British Zone of Germany
5. Grossmann, Kurt -- U.S.A., (1966-67, 1967-68)
 Research on German Public Opinion, Compensation, Restitution
 and Reparations
6. Hyman, Abraham -- Israel, (1970-71)
 After Liberation: Study on the Jewish DP's
7. Istner, Filip -- Israel, (1971-72)
 The Last Jews of Poland
8. Ma'aravi, Tony -- Israel, (1968-69)
 Teg in Weg (The Illegal Way), 1944-1948

Volume published: Teg in Weg (Days on the Way): Chronicle of
 Jewish-Rumanian Exodus After the Hitler Downfall Till Establishment
 of State of Israel, Tel Aviv, 1975.

9. Mushkat, Marion -- Israel, (1969-70, 1970-71)
 Legal, Political and Historical Aspects Relating to the Holocaust
 in the Charges Submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission
10. Yahil, Chaim -- Israel, (1972-73, 1973-74)
 Jewish Displaced Persons in Germany, 1945-50

IX. HOLOCAUST RESPONSA AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. Oshry, Ephraim -- U.S.A., (1974-75, 1975-76)
Mima'amakim
2. Teichtal, Chaim M. -- Israel, (1974-75)
Holocaust Responsa of Rabbi Solomon Teichtal

X. ART AND FILM

1. Bokor, Miklos -- France, (1965-66)
Volume of Drawings in Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary
of the Liberation from the Camps
2. Elbaz, Andre -- Canada, (1970-71)
Volume of Lithographs on the Warsaw Ghetto
3. Maisels, Maxine -- Israel, (1974-75)
Influence of the Holocaust on the Visual Arts
4. Rothman, Zev -- U.S.A., (1974-75)
The Ballad of Mauthausen (a film)

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

Israe file

October 22, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Commission on the Holocaust
FROM: Alexander Schindler
RE: Meeting of Commission

Attached please find the tentative agenda and schedule for the meeting of the Commission on the Holocaust that will be held in Jerusalem at the Tirat Bat Sheva on November 23rd and 24th. For your information I am also enclosing a list of the members of our Commission.

A comprehensive list of Holocaust projects supported by the Foundation will be sent to you shortly.

If you have not already done so, please confirm your attendance.

JH:mb
enc.

*Alex -
FYI. List of projects
will follow next week.
Warm regards.*

[Signature]

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

TENTATIVE AGENDA AND SCHEDULE

- I. Sunday, November 23rd - 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Evaluation of Holocaust Projects Supported by the
Foundation, 1965-1974

- II. Sunday afternoon, November 23rd - 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Exploration of New Directions for Memorial Foundation Involvement

- III. Monday, November 24th - 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Consideration of Priorities and Procedures for Foundation Support
of Holocaust Projects

Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

Alexander M. Schindler - (Chairman of the Commission)
President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Yitzhak Arad - Chairman, Yad Vashem

Yehuda Bauer - Head, Division of Holocaust,
Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Hebrew University

Fritz Hollander - Member, Executive Committee,
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

Abba Kovner - noted Hebrew poet

Norman Lamm - Professor of Jewish Philosophy,
Yeshiva University

Gerhart M. Riegner - Director-General, World Jewish Congress

Jacob Robinson - Coordinator of Jewish Research Institutes
Concerned with the Holocaust

Marc Turkow - Secretary-General, Latin American Jewish
Congress

Mark Uveeler - Member, Executive Committee,
Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

Eli Zborowsky - President, American Federation of Jewish
Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims

Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

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Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture *Scandinavia - Victim. PA.*

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Congress

Mark Uveeler - Former Executive Director, Memorial Foundation
for Jewish Culture

Eli Zborowsky - President, American Federation of Jewish
Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims

DOCUMENT
PROJECT

I Evaluation -

6/25?
II

TRANSMISSION - JEWISH

Sunday - Monday B
see no -
3/3 7/14 17

February 7, 1975

Dr. Yizhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate
Yad Vashem
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Arad:

Many thanks for your gracious letter and your good wishes on my appointment as Chairman of the Memorial Foundation's ad hoc Committee on the Holocaust. I appreciate your kind thoughts.

Undertaking the Chairmanship of this Committee is made easier by the knowledge that one of your capabilities and prestige will be serving on the Committee for you have much of importance to add to our deliberations.

Needless to note, the date of the first meeting must be scheduled in terms of the best possible attendance. I hope that it will be possible for us to postpone the session until you are available but I cannot make any changes until I have an opportunity to discuss the situation with Dr. Hochbaum and other involved persons who are now in Israel for the Plenary of the World Jewish Congress. We will, of course, do our utmost to accommodate your request and I will contact you just as soon as a determination has been made.

With repeated thanks and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Dr. Jerry Hochbaum



January 30, 1975

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

I received with pleasure Dr. Goldman's offer to serve as member of the consultative committee of the Memorial Foundation and on this occasion I wish to congratulate you for your appointment as Chairman of the Commission on the Holocaust.

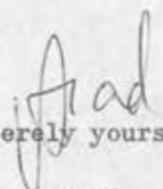
Due to the fact that I will be on a lecture tour in South Africa from February 23 to March 18, (universities and other institutions) I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the commission on that date.

I am very interested in attending the first meeting, therefore, I would be most grateful if it could be postponed to a date after April 10th. Needless to say I am most anxious to attend the meeting which will deal with the actual work of the commission. If the present meeting cannot be postponed, perhaps it could be devoted to procedural matters, and the following meeting to a discussion of the various problems.

Best wishes,

CC: Dr. Jerry Hochbaum.

Sincerely yours,


Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

ירושלים, 30.1.1975

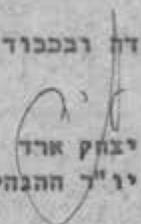
לכבוד
ד"ר נחום גולדמן
ניו-יורק

ד"ר גולדמן הנכבד,

אני שמח מאד על החחלטה להקים את הועדה על השואה.
אני בטוח שועדה זו תהווה תרומה חשובה בפעולות קרן הזכ-
רון בפרוייקטים השונים הנוגעים לשואה.

אני מקבל בהערכה וברצון את מינויי לועדה זו ואעשה
את הכל שביכולתי כדי לסייע ולקדם את פעולות הועדה.

בתודה ובכבוד רב,


ישראל אביד
יו"ר ההנהלה

העתק: ג"ר הויכבאום
✓ הרב אלכסנדר שינדלר

January 21, 1975

Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Memorial Foundation
for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Jerry:

Many thanks for your note of the 20th with the listing of the Commission on the Holocaust members. I am grateful to you for keeping me posted and look forward to receiving the materials being prepared for the March 9th meeting.

I, too, shall be travelling during the next weeks and expect to be back at my desk by February 13th - in time for the Executive Committee of the UAHG. Once that session is over we'll be able to discuss the forthcoming Commission meeting at greater length.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street · New York, N.Y. 10010 · ORegon 9-4074

OK
/

January 20, 1975

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Alex:

It was nice meeting with you last week. I am grateful that you have agreed to accept the Chairmanship of our ad hoc Commission on the Holocaust.

As we agreed, the tasks of the Commission are to review and evaluate our existing programs of support in the area of the Holocaust, to identify gaps and needs in this area, and to recommend approaches, programs and projects which the Foundation should encourage and support. The Commission will also review and, if necessary, suggest revisions in Foundation policies, guidelines and procedures in order to maximize the impact and results of Foundation support.

As we discussed, the members of the Commission would be:

Yitzhak Arad
Prof. Yehuda Bauer
Fritz Hollander
Abba Kovner
Rabbi Norman Lamm
Dr. Jacob Robinson
Eli Zborowski (of the World Federation of
Jewish Fighters, Partisans and Camp Inmates)

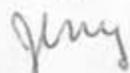
As I advised you, these names were discussed and cleared with Dr. Goldmann.

Background material, including a history of all projects on the Holocaust supported by the Foundation is being prepared for the meeting.

I am leaving New York today for a trip to Europe on Foundation business and will be returning in the middle of February, at which time I will call you to follow up on the last steps prior to the meeting of the Commission on Sunday, March 9th at the UAHC.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Jerry Hochbaum

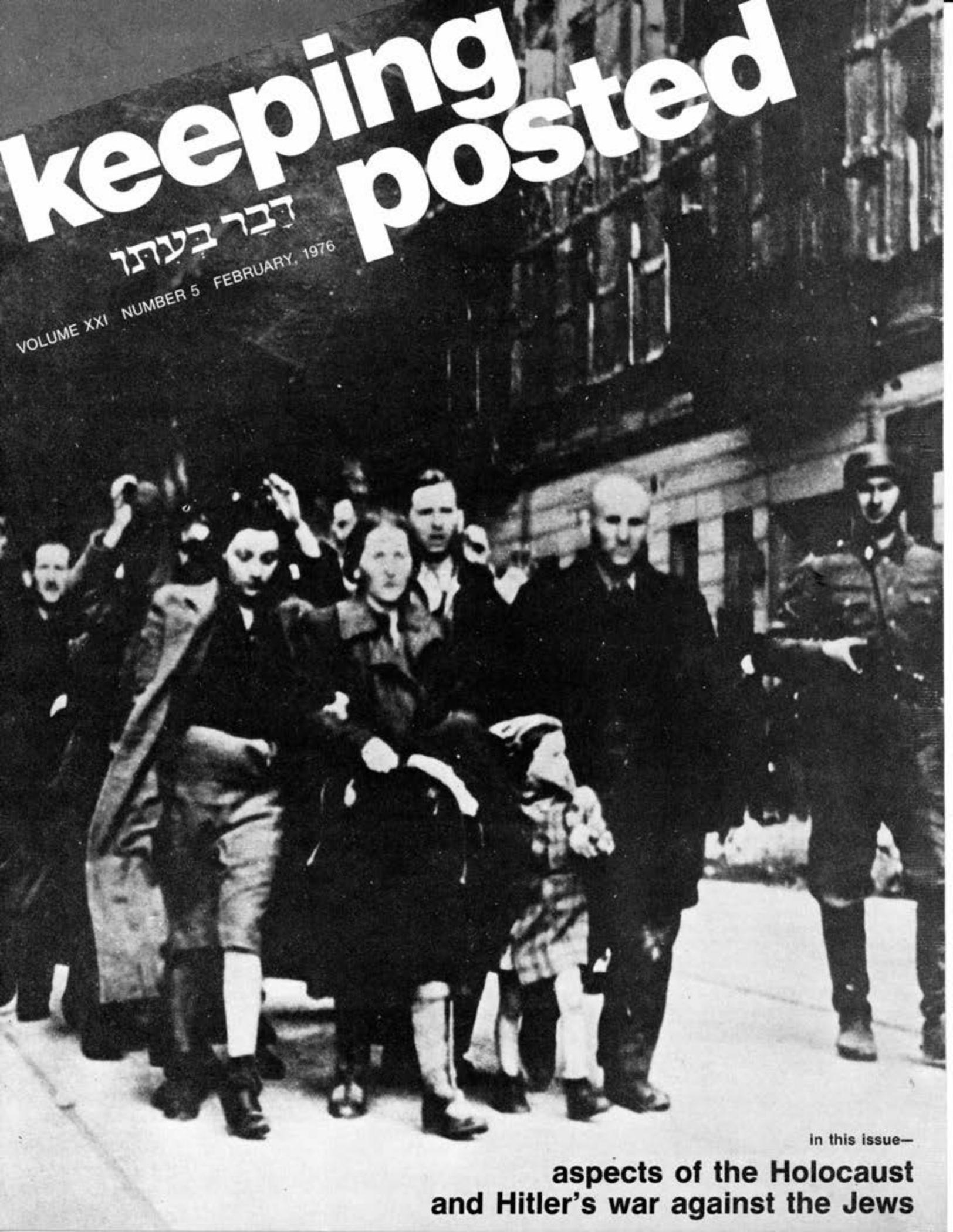
JH:fz

cc: Dr. Nahum Goldmann

keeping posted

דבר בעתו

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 5 FEBRUARY, 1976



in this issue—

**aspects of the Holocaust
and Hitler's war against the Jews**

Hitler's image of the Jews

... Hitler's ideas about the Jews were the starting place for the elaboration of a monstrous racial ideology that would justify mass murder whose like history had not seen before.

[Before Adolf Hitler came to power in January, 1933, as chancellor of Germany] only Hitler's followers took his ideas about the Jews seriously. His opponents found them too preposterous for serious consideration, too irrational and lunatic to merit reasonable analysis and rebuttal. Today, looking at his photographs, it seems easy to understand how Hitler could have been underestimated, disparaged. He was of medium height, with beady eyes and a comic moustache. The unmanageable cowlick of his pomaded hair became the burlesque symbol of unrestrained passion. ...

A raving lunatic, a comic-strip character, a political absurdity. Yet his voice mesmerized millions, "a guttural thunder," according to Heiden, "the very epitome of power, firmness, command, and will." Was it the sheer physical quality of the voice that hypnotized them? Or was the charisma in the dark message of racial mastery and the rule of blood? Serious people, responsible people thought that Hitler's notions about the Jews were, at best, merely political bait for disgruntled masses, no more than ideological window dressing to cloak a naked drive for power. Yet precisely the reverse was true. Racial imperialism and the fanatic plan to destroy the Jews were the dominant passions behind the drive for power. ...

Anti-Semitism was the core of Hitler's system of beliefs and the central motivation for his policies. He believed himself to be the savior who would bring redemption to the German people through the annihilation of the Jews, that people who embodied, in his eyes, the Satanic hosts. When he spoke or wrote about his "holy mission," he used words ... like "consecration," "salvation," "redemption," "resurrection," "God's will." The murder of the Jews, in his fantasies, was

commanded by divine providence, and he was the chosen instrument for that task. He referred often to his "mission," but nowhere so explicitly as in *Mein Kampf* [his autobiography, written in 1924-25]: "Hence today I believe that I am acting in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator: by defending myself against the Jew, I am fighting for the work of the Lord." From the moment he made his entrance on the historical stage until his death in a Berlin bunker [in 1945], this sense of messianic mission never departed from him, nor could any appeal to reason deflect him from pursuing his murderous purpose. ...

... Belief in National Socialism [Nazism] was like belief in magic and witchcraft during the Middle Ages, similarly ruling and inflaming the minds of men. In the Middle Ages private misfortunes and public calamities were attributed to witches and demons, whereas in modern Germany the Jews were regarded as the source of evil and disaster. ... In medieval days entire communities were seized with witchcraft hysteria, and in modern Germany the mass psychosis of anti-Semitism deranged a whole people. ...

There were, fundamentally, two totally disparate and mutually contradictory images of the Jew that collided with each other in the paranoid propaganda of National Socialist [Nazi] anti-Semitism. ... One was the image of the Jew as vermin, to be rubbed out by the heel of the boot, to be exterminated. The other was the image of the Jew as the mythic omnipotent super-adversary, against whom war on the greatest scale had to be conducted. The Jew was, on the one hand, a germ, a bacillus, to be killed without conscience. On the other hand, he was, in the phrase Hitler repeatedly used, from *Mein Kampf* until the end of the war, the "mortal enemy" (*Todfeind*), to be killed in self-defense.

Also the counterimages that the Germans held of themselves were dual and inconsistent. In one scenario, the "Aryan" German was the wholesome, vigorous

superman, invulnerable to "Jewish" poison, who was destined by innate racial superiority to rule the world. According to the other scenario, however, the Germans saw themselves as latter-day Laocoöns in the grip of a death struggle. In a paranoid vision, they believed themselves to be innocent and aggrieved victims, outwitted by the machinations of a supercunning and all-powerful antagonist, engaged in a struggle for their very existence. ...

... The Germans became possessed by the belief that mythic world Jewry was committed to their destruction. Consequently, in the deluded German mind, every Jewish man, woman, and child became a panoplied warrior of a vast Satanic fighting machine. The most concrete illustration of this delusion is the now familiar photograph taken from the collection attached to [SS General Jürgen] Stroop's report of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. It shows uniformed German SS men holding guns to a group of women and children; in the foreground is a frightened boy of about six, his hands up. This was the face of the enemy. ... §§

"This was the face of the enemy. ..."
German SS photo, Warsaw ghetto, 1942.
Print from YIVO archives.



who shall live, who shall die?

[The German army invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. With the Wehrmacht came four Einsatzgruppen, "special duty" striking forces, groups of from 800 to 1,200 men each, especially trained and ordered to kill Jews. They were responsible not to the Wehrmacht but to Heinrich Himmler, SS chief in charge of "the final solution," and to Reinhard Heydrich, SD chief in the field. Jews who survived the SD strikes were separated from non-Jewish populations, locked up in ghettos and held under the guns of the Einsatzgruppen to await further orders for "the final solution."—Ed.]

Like a tornado the Einsatzgruppen swept through the Jewish settlements of Eastern Europe in the summer of 1941, destroying age-old communities in cyclonic upheaval. The German invasion found the Russians unprepared militarily and the civilian population disoriented and demoralized. Exploiting the superstitious anti-Semitic prejudices of the Lithuanians, Balts, and Ukrainians . . . the Germans harnessed the violent energies of these willing collaborators to round up and kill the Jews. In Vilna and Kovno the Lithuanians roamed the streets, capturing Jewish males, hauling them away, purportedly for work. In Lwów the Germans and Ukrainians, in house-to-house hunts for Jews, shot them randomly on the spot. . . . The Ukrainians staged mammoth pogroms, slaughtering thousands and carrying off other thousands of Jews to Einsatzgruppen headquarters. Within hours or days, those Jews who had been taken away were machine-gunned en masse at some remote desolate area. . . .

The wild spate of violence ebbed after a month. The Germans began to organize more systematic and disciplined programs of murder. In Kovno, for instance, in mid-August, 1941, the Germans demanded from the *Judenrat* [the Jewish council; such councils were set up by the Nazis in every ghetto to carry out the orders of the *Einsatzgruppen*—Ed.] 500 educated young men. When the *Judenrat* asked why these were wanted, they were told that the



German soldiers en route to Poland, September, 1939. Anti-Semitic drawings on train carry caption, "We're going to Poland to thrash the Jews." Yad Vashem photo.

intellectuals would be assigned to classifying government archives and hence would be spared the heavy labor soon to become obligatory for all Jews. On that understanding, the *Judenrat* prepared a list. Volunteers, too, offered their services. In all, 534 young educated Jews were taken away and never seen again. Similar ruses were practiced in other cities. . . .

WORK CARD=LIFE

The German military, having taken over existing industrial enterprises, began

operating them to meet the needs of the German war effort. Airfields for supply and military purposes had to be enlarged and new ones constructed. The German army had to be supplied and its equipment kept in repair. Civil occupation facilities and military ones for the continuing campaign against Russia had to be erected. Each Jewish worker in these installations, factories, and workshops was issued an identity document, a *Schein*. Usually a white or colored card, identifying its holder as a skilled worker, it promised security from arbitrary seizure and deadly vio-



Poland, 1939. A Nazi SS man, one of the "special duty" troops, drives a group of Jews down the road to death with his Tommy gun. Keystone photo.



Poland, 1939. Polish Jews digging their own graves prior to execution. German photo, YIVO archives.

lence. Its aura of immunity transformed it into a symbol of life. Underlying the emotional significance that the Jews attached to the work card was the reasoned conclusion that, in order to wage war successfully, the Germans would have to make rational use of available manpower. Hence the Jews who provided the labor and the skills that the Germans needed would thus be assured of life. This conviction spurred Jews to seek work, registering with the Judenrat's labor office as skilled workers.

On September 15, 1941, just a month after the Kovno Jews had been enclosed in a ghetto, the Germans sealed off the ghetto. Working parties assigned to outside labor were not permitted to leave. The next day the Germans delivered 5,000 cards to the Judenrat,

with orders that they were to be distributed to skilled workers. Signed by SS-Hauptsturmführer Jordan, specialist for Jewish affairs in the German administration of Kovno, these cards became known in the ghetto as "Jordan permits." Nearly 30,000 Jews then lived in the Kovno ghetto, some 6,000 to 7,000 having already been murdered by units of Einsatzgruppe A. The cards were entrusted to the Judenrat's labor office, whose officials, jointly with representatives of the various trades, began the distribution according to their registry. Several hours later, after many cards had been issued, a German official at an industrial enterprise telephoned to the Judenrat to make sure that "his" Jewish workers would receive what he described as their *Lebensscheins*—life permits. Instantly what had seemed to be mere administrative procedure turned into ultimate judgment as to who would live and, in consequence of the German decision, who would die.

SAVE ONE-SIXTH?

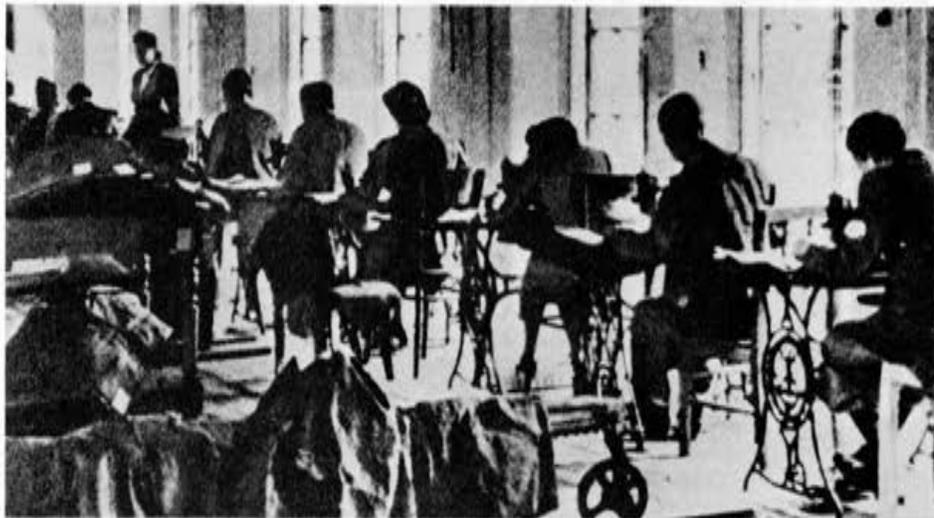
The Judenrat officers called an emergency meeting to confront the situation. What should they do? Among the proposals put forward was one to return all the cards to the Germans with a statement that the Judenrat could not and would not distribute them. Someone even suggested burning the cards. Since the whole Jewish community of Kovno appeared to be doomed, it was

wrong to save one-sixth, just for the Germans to exploit them for German ends. "If we must die, let us all die together." Meanwhile, word about the significance of the Jordan permits spread rapidly. Panic swept the ghetto. A mob of thousands of Jews—mostly workers—swarmed to the Judenrat, broke in, searching for the cards, smashing doors, breaking furniture, shouting, "The cards belong to us." They seized the remaining cards, after Judenrat staff and Jewish policemen had already grabbed many for themselves.

All that night the Lithuanian police guarding the ghetto kept shooting, stirring even greater terror and panic among the trapped Jews. In the morning manned machine guns surrounded the ghetto. . . .

Two days later, the Germans ordered the Kovno Judenrat to supply 1,000 men daily for heavy work at the airfield. The workers were available, for now everyone knew that work meant life. On September 26, German police surrounded part of the ghetto and, on the ground that Jews had shot a German policeman, removed about 1,000 people—the old, the sick, and women whose husbands had disappeared during the first sweep of the Einsatz squads. They were all shot at the Ninth Fort, part of a massive fortress system built by the czars outside Kovno. . . . On October 4 the Germans once more surrounded the small ghetto. All persons with work documents, who were employed in specified enterprises or at the airport, were permitted to leave. All the others were taken to the Ninth Fort. The hospital was set afire, its patients and medical staff burned alive.

The ghetto lived in unbearable tension and constant mourning for the dead. After the seizure of many women without male support, convenience marriages became common. Anxiety enveloped the ghetto like a shroud. Rumors spread wildly; people were willing to believe anything, good or bad. They were tormented by the thought of recurring disaster, but no one could tell where, when, how, or even whether it would strike again. It was like living on a high-angle fault whose contractions and tensions set off a series of



Work meant life and food for a little while longer. A Polish factory here shows Jews in 1940 engaged in slave labor, forced to work for the German war machine.

earthquakes. Everyone anticipated catastrophe.

On October 24, SS officers toured the ghetto, pausing for a while at a large square called Democrats Place. The next day, one of those officers, SS-Hauptscharführer Rauke [Nazi] specialist in Jewish affairs, came to the Judenrat, politely explaining that the ghetto had great tasks to fulfill for the Wehrmacht. The SS, for its part, would undertake to provide the required food rations for persons engaged in heavy labor and their families, but it could not provide such rations for Jews unable to perform heavy work. These would have to be moved to the small ghetto. The Germans themselves would make the selection. Rauke then handed to the Judenrat chairman notices to be posted the next day, October 26, to the effect that on Tuesday, October 28, at 6 AM, the entire ghetto population would have to assemble for a mass roll call at Democrats Place. Anyone found at home thereafter would be shot.

Once again the Judenrat convened in emergency session. In the light of recent events, they had little doubt about the eventual fate of the non-working Jewish population. They decided first to check and verify Rauke's statements, seeking corroboration. The next day, learning nothing from several sources, they managed to secure a confidential meeting of their top officers with Rauke. Dr. Elkes, head of the Judenrat, suggested to him that if it was a matter of ensuring bigger food rations for the heavy workers, surely that distribution



Warsaw ghetto, 1942. Jews assembled and waiting to be "resettled in the East." The real meaning of "resettlement" is explained on page 18. YIVO archives.

could be best entrusted to the Judenrat. Otherwise, what was the real purpose of this proposed roll call?

Rauke acted surprised that the Judenrat was worried by this order, for, he assured them, it was only a matter of administrative expediency. The Germans had thought of giving the Judenrat this responsibility, but knowing that Jews stick together, the Germans were afraid that the Judenrat would distribute the rations equally to all. Consequently, Rauke explained, since their economic interests were involved, the Germans preferred to handle the matter their way. Nothing further could be elicited from him. The Judenrat officers' report to the board did not ease their disquiet. Late into the evening they discussed the possible consequences if they refused to carry out the order. Would it be regarded as sabotage and thus bring even greater disaster to the ghetto? They reached a dead end in their thinking, unable to make a decision. At 11 PM, they agreed to ask Kovno's Chief Rabbi, Abraham Dov Shapiro, to issue a ruling on the basis of *Halacha*, Jewish law.

RABBINIC RULING

Weakened by age and illness, shaken by the events of the recent past, Rabbi Shapiro was agitated even more by the problem put to him. He asked for time to study the Talmudic and rabbinic sources that addressed themselves to related problems. Sustained by vale-

rian, he pored over the texts all night. Late the following morning, he ruled: if a community of Jews is threatened by persecution, and some may be saved by a specific action, then the leaders of the community have to muster the courage and the responsibility to rescue whosoever may be rescued. The notices should therefore be posted.

October 28 dawned cold and overcast, as if, wrote an observer, the sun was ashamed to show its face. The 26,400 Jews of the Kovno ghetto assembled by families as ordered, dazed and dulled by fear. Instructed by the police, they walked as if in a funeral cortege, past Rauke, who, by a flick of his finger, indicated who was to go right, who left, who was to live, who was to die. Small families and young people were directed rightward, large families and older people leftward. The procession lasted all day. Nearly 10,000 people were segregated and sent for the night into the desolate small ghetto. The next day they were marched out in columns to the Ninth Fort and shot. A few days later Jordan informed the Judenrat that the *Aktionen* were over, but that the Jews were expected to work in accordance with German orders and requirements.

The ghetto remained a place of mourning without consolation, without joy or laughter, even without tears. Drained of feeling, the survivors were psychically numbed. Fear alone thrived, embracing the whole ghetto. . . . §§

A selection "Aktion" (process) in Kovno, 1941. All Jews wear the yellow badge. YIVO archives.



the annihilation camps

[Beginning in the summer of 1941, the Germans began to build their first Vernichtungslager—annihilation camp—at Auschwitz. Experts from Hamburg went to Auschwitz to teach the staff how to use Zyklon B, cyanide gas. The first gassings took place there, on 850 persons, in September, 1941. Meanwhile, other death camps were built at Chelmno, 60 km, from Lodz; Belzec, near Lublin; and Sobibor. Two slave labor camps, Majdanek, also near Lublin, and Treblinka, 50 miles from Warsaw, were turned into death camps. Chelmno began to operate on December 8, 1941, followed shortly by the others.—Ed.]

... In the second half of 1941, the technicians of death took over, building camouflaged gassing facilities. Different methods of gassing were experimented with—in mobile or permanent installations, using exhaust engine gasses or Zyklon B [cyanide gas]. In the first half of 1942 both Majdanek and Treblinka joined the roster of functioning killing camps. ...

Its technical problems having been mastered and its administrative matters arranged, the Final Solution entered its second operative stage—mass murder by gassing. Though the Einsatzgruppen were to continue to perform their "special tasks" in the East, most SS energies were now directed to bringing the Jews from all over Europe to the killing camps. Everywhere the deportations were accomplished by stratagem, terror, and force. "Resettlement for work in the East" was the fundamental lie used to deceive the Jews concerning their fate. To bolster the deception, the Germans usually permitted the Jews to take personal belongings with them. ... "Resettlement" became the euphemism for the process of transporting Jews to the gas chambers.

THE SCHEDULE FOR MURDER

The schedule prepared in the RSHA's IV-B-4 [the complex German bureau charged with carrying out the Final Solution—Ed.] was put in motion in

March 1942, when the first party of Slovakian Jews arrived at Auschwitz and when Jews from the ghetto of Lublin began to be deported to Belzec. On March 27, 1942 [Josef] Goebbels noted in his diary: "Beginning with Lublin, the Jews in the Generalgouvernement [Poland] are now being evacuated eastward. The procedure is a pretty barbaric one and not to be described here more definitely. Not much will remain of the Jews."

On July 19 Himmler ordered that the "resettlement" of all the Jews of the Generalgouvernement [Poland] be completed by the end of the year. Only those Jews still employed in five assembly camps (tightly closed forced-labor installations) would be allowed to remain, though not for very long. ...

Three days later, deportations began from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka, whose gas chambers had just been completed. In August the Jews from the ghetto of Lwów were sent to Belzec. During the summer the Einsatzgruppen renewed their activity in White Russia, while Jews from France, Belgium, and Holland began to be deported to Auschwitz. In late summer the Jews from Croatia arrived in Auschwitz, followed by Dutch Jews. In November Norwegian Jews arrived in Auschwitz.

In February 1943 deportations began from the Bialystok ghetto, and that same month the remaining Jews in Berlin were deported. In March the Greek Jews began to arrive at Auschwitz. They were followed by the Jews from Macedonia and Thrace. The ghetto in Cracow was liquidated. Jews from Holland, Luxembourg, Vienna, and Prague were sent to the death camps.

On February 16, 1943, Himmler ordered the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto. The liquidation began on April 19, setting off an uprising, which SS troops quelled after about six weeks. In June the ghetto in Lwów was liquidated. During the summer the Jews from Upper Silesia and elsewhere in Poland were sent to Auschwitz, and the ghetto in Bialystok was liquidated.

On June 21, 1943, Himmler ordered the liquidation of the ghettos in the Ostland [East Poland and a part of Latvia], allowing the survival only of Jewish workers in a few labor concentration camps. All others were to be destroyed. In September the ghettos in Minsk, Lida, and Vilna were liquidated; in the next two months the remainder of the White Russian ghettos were liquidated and also the Riga ghetto. In September and October Jews from southern France and Rome were deported. In October the Germans scheduled the deportation of the Danish Jews, actually netting about four hundred. At the end of the year about seven thousand Jews from northern Italy were deported.

The deportation of Jews from Athens began in the spring of 1944. In May and June the Hungarian Jews began to be sent to Auschwitz. The Lodz ghetto was liquidated in August and its seventy thousand inhabitants sent to Auschwitz. Deportations from Slovakia were renewed in September 1944; at the same time the last transport of French Jews left for Auschwitz. In the last two months of 1944 the Jews from Budapest were deported to concentration camps near Vienna. ...

THE PROFITS OF MURDER

As long as the Jews were permitted to live, their labor was extracted without reward or mercy. After their deportation, the Germans expropriated their remaining goods. "The wealth they had we have taken from them," said Himmler in his talk to SS leaders at Posen, October 4, 1943. Operation Reinhard [the code name for the annihilation of Jews in Poland—Ed.] systematized the disposition of the loot and the flow of proceeds from its sale into German hands. All cash proceeds in German notes were to be deposited to the Reichsbank account of the SS's Wirtschaft und Verwaltungshauptamt (WVHA; Economic and Administrative Main Office), which managed the SS's economic enterprises and administered the concentration camps. Foreign currency (specie or paper), precious metals, jewelry, precious or semiprecious

stones, pearls, dental gold, and scrap gold were to be delivered to the WVHA for immediate transmittal to the Reichsbank. All timepieces, alarm clocks, fountain pens, mechanical pencils, hand- or electric-operated shavers, pocket knives, scissors, flashlights, wallets, and purses were to be sent to a WVHA installation for cleaning and price estimation, and then forwarded, for sale, to the combat troops. Men's underwear, men's clothing, including footwear, were first to fill staff needs at the concentration camps and then to be sent, for sale, to the troops as an undertaking of the *Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle* (VOMI; Ethnic German Welfare Office). The proceeds were to go to the Reich. Women's clothing, underwear, and footwear and also children's clothing and underwear were to go to VOMI for cash. Pure silk underwear was assigned to the Ministry of Economy. Eiderdowns, quilts, blankets, dress materials, scarves, umbrellas, canes, thermos bottles, ear muffers, baby carriages, combs, handbags, leather belts, shopping bags, tobacco pipes, sunglasses, mirrors, cutlery, knapsacks,

leather and synthetic-material suitcases were to go to VOMI, with specific provisions for payment. Bed linens, sheets, pillowcases, handkerchiefs, washcloths, tablecloths were delivered to VOMI for cash. All kinds of eyeglasses and spectacles were assigned to the Public Health Office for sale. High-class furs, dressed or undressed, were to be delivered to WVHA; cheaper fur goods (neckpieces, hare and rabbit furs) were to be delivered to the Clothing Works of the Waffen-SS at Ravensbrück.

A provisional balance sheet of Operation Reinhard for the period April 1, 1942–December 15, 1943, showed that Reich income was augmented by about 180 million Reichsmarks from moneys and values in kind. . . .

"THE RED SKY"

Arriving at Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmo, Majdanek, Sobibor, and Treblinka, the Jews encountered a standard procedure. At camps maintaining labor installations, like Auschwitz, 10 percent of the arrivals—those who looked

fittest—were selected for work. The remainder were consigned to the gas chambers. They were instructed to undress; the women and girls had their hair cut. They were then marched between files of auxiliary police (Ukrainians usually) who hurried them along with whips, sticks, or guns, to the gas chambers. . . . These were identified as shower rooms. The Jews were rammed in, one person per square foot. The gassing lasted from ten to thirty minutes, depending on the facilities and techniques used. In Belzec, according to an eyewitness, it took thirty-two minutes and "finally, all were dead," he wrote, "like pillars of basalt, still erect, not having any space to fall." To make room for the next load, the bodies were right away tossed out. . . . Later the bodies were burned, either in the open air or in crematoria. Himmler complained about the slowness of the proceedings. But no quicker or more secret method could be found. A worker at Auschwitz said that "the stench given off by the pyres contaminated the surrounding countryside. At night the red sky over Auschwitz could be seen for miles."

The furnaces of the crematorium at the Majdanek death camp. Yad Vashem photo.



The statistics of the death camps are only approximate. At Auschwitz, the largest mass-killing installation, many transports of deportees went directly from the detraining ramps to the gas chambers and were never statistically registered. On March 16, 1946, Rudolf Höss [commandant of the Auschwitz camp] made the following statement to two officers of the War Crimes Investigation Unit of the British Army of the Rhine: "I personally arranged on orders received from Himmler in May 1941 the gassing of two million persons between June-July 1941 and the end of 1943, during which time I was commandant of Auschwitz." Most victims at the death camps were Jews, but also all Gypsies and thousands of non-Jews—selected for particular reasons—were gassed.

Auschwitz	2,000,000
Belzec	600,000
Chelmo	340,000
Majdanek	1,380,000
Sobibor	250,000
Treblinka	800,000
TOTAL 5,370,000	

how the Jews were deceived



Hunger and disease took a heavy toll in the crowded, sealed-off ghettos. In 1941 alone, nearly 11,000 Jews died of hunger in the Warsaw ghetto. YIVO archives.

[The Nazis used every bestial lie and trick to hide what was happening in the annihilation camps. Jews were told that they were being "deported" from the ghettos for "resettlement in the East." Jews imprisoned in the ghettos were cut off from the world and in 1941-1942 were suffering from mounting starvation, disease, fear, and panic. Late in 1941 and early '42, two Jews who had escaped from the Chelmno death camp made their way to the Warsaw ghetto and told Jewish leaders about the mass gassings. The story was so horrifying and unbelievable that the leaders thought the two Jews had gone mad. It would be irresponsible, they thought, to spread an unverified rumor. Up to the end, even though more reports began to seep through, many Jews refused to believe them. Meanwhile, the Germans kept deceiving the Jews.—Ed.]

... To disarm the [Warsaw] ghetto's panic, the Germans on July 24, 1942,

directed the Judenrat to issue a notice: "In view of the false information circulating in the Jewish quarter in Warsaw in connection with the resettlement, the Judenrat in Warsaw has been empowered by the authorities to announce that the resettlement of the nonproductive population in the Jewish quarter actually will take place in the Eastern territories."

Thereafter, rounding up the required contingent of 6,000 Jews daily became routinized. SS formations patrolled the ghetto, shooting at random. A Jewish police formation, commanded by [Nazi security police] officers, blocked off all entrances and exits of designated buildings. The tenants were ordered down to the street for a check of documents. The Jewish police, meanwhile, scoured the apartments to uncover Jews in hiding. On the street a [Nazi security] officer examined the documents, releasing persons with valid work permits. The others were loaded onto

trucks and taken to the *Umschlagplatz*, the staging area. It consisted of two squares at the extreme northern boundary of the ghetto, adjoining a railroad siding. On one square stood the Jewish Hospital, whose personnel and patients had been transferred elsewhere in the ghetto, and which now had become an improvised barracks for thousands of Jews awaiting deportation, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the apathetic and the hysterical, crowded together in the summer heat without adequate sanitary facilities, water, or medical aid.

When enough Jews had been assembled to load the trains, they were herded through an inspection team of two or more SS officers at the entry to the second square. A few hundred fit-looking men were separated and sent to transit labor camps. The rest, under the brutal goad of the Jewish police, were pushed into the waiting freight cars. . . .

The Germans took advantage of the hunger. They announced that beginning July 29, for a period of three days, persons who reported voluntarily for resettlement would receive free three kilograms of bread and one kilogram of marmalade. Hunger drove thousands to the *Umschlagplatz* [the staging area]. Confronted with the hopelessness of their situation, unable to find work, unable to feed themselves or their children, fearful of the next day, these Jews accepted voluntary resettlement and the gift of bread as their solution. No left-wing leaflets warning that resettlement meant death carried weight against the rising hunger and spreading despair. Besides, many Jews regarded voluntary resettlement as a means of keeping the family together. Thousands calculated that it was better for their family to stay together in a new adversity than to be torn asunder in anguish or die of hunger.

DECEPTIVE POSTCARDS

The German ruse succeeded so well that the period of voluntary resettlement was extended twice. Now, too,

relatives began to get postcards and letters from those deported, purportedly sent from Bialystok, Pinsk, Brzesc—even from as far away as Smolensk. Actually written under duress at Treblinka [an annihilation camp], the messages were the same: the new places were satisfactory, they had work, the children had schools, they urged their relatives to join them. Those letters nourished the illusions that the Warsaw ghetto Jews spun about the fate of the deported. (The same thing happened in all the ghettos.) The wish to live, the inability to believe in one's own imminent death, the universal human faith in one's own immunity to disaster—all these factors conspired to make the Jews believe that resettlement, not death, was the fact...



Jews in ghettos desperately tried to maintain civilized life. This is the children's choir of a Warsaw ghetto school, marking Lag Ba-Omer, 1942. YIVO.

Aufruf

An die Einwohner des jüdischen Wohnbezirks.

Gemäss Anordnung der Behörden vom 22. Juli 1942 werden alle Personen, welche nicht in Anstalten und Unternehmen tätig sind, unbedingt umgesiedelt.

Die Zwangsausiedlung wird ununterbrochen weitergeführt. Ich fordere erneut die der Ausiedlung unterliegende Bevölkerung auf sich freiwillig auf dem Umschlagplatz zu melden und verlängere auf weitere 3 Tage, d. h. den 2., 3. und 4. August 1942 die Ausgabe von 3 kg. Brot und 1 kg. Marmelade an jede sich freiwillig meldende Person.

Freiwillig zur Abreise erscheinende Familien werden nicht getrennt.

Sammelpunkt für Freiwillige: Duka 3 - Stawki 27.

Der Leiter des Ordnungsdienstes

Warschau, den 1. August 1942

German notice in the Warsaw ghetto, Aug. 1, 1942, promising Jews free bread and marmalade if they would report voluntarily for "resettlement."

Every individual attempt to stand up to the Germans ended in death. The Jew who refused to budge when ordered, who spat at the German, who cursed him, who slapped his face, threw stones, or reached for a stick was shot on the spot. Thousands of such individual acts of resistance became nothing more than induced suicide. They left scarcely a record, except in the German statistics—more than 5,000 shot to death—and a few poignant memories.

In August the Germans changed their techniques in rounding up Jews. Distrustful now of the Jewish police, the Germans demoted them, using increased numbers of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, and Latvian auxiliary police. Large SS for-

mations, the so-called... "Annihilation Squad," buttressed by machine guns, took over. Their procedure was to rout the Jews out of the blockaded buildings... and herd them to the Umschlagplatz. In the first half of August, the small ghetto was liquidated, including its workshops and all its children's institutions, boarding homes, and orphanages.

A first-aid unit, run by the Judenrat, had been installed at the Umschlagplatz. A small place—two rooms with beds for the sick—it became a center of clandestine rescue activity. It was operated by Nahum Remba, a General Zionist long active in the *kehilla* [the

pre-war Jewish council] and then Judenrat personnel secretary, aided by several nurses, known at the Umschlagplatz as the Rescue Brigade. Wearing a medic's coat, Remba used to scour the Umschlagplatz for persons to rescue—rabbis, communal leaders. They were taken into the first-aid station, held there until they could be returned safely to the ghetto. Remba saved hundreds of Jews, until the Germans and the Jewish police chief began to suspect him.

THE ORPHANS' PROCESSION

When Janusz Korczak [the noted educator, writer, and social worker—Ed.]



Hunger drove thousands of Jews to accept the German offer of "resettlement." These are Jews of the Warsaw ghetto, 1942, shortly before their disappearance.

and the children of his orphanage came to the Umschlagplatz, Remba tried to save them too. As for Korczak, he long had been ready for death. When the Germans came that hot August morning and blockaded the orphanage, the 200 children stood ready, washed and scrubbed from head to toe, dressed in clean clothes, each child holding a little bag with bread and a flask of water. They marched to the Umschlagplatz, Korczak at the head of the procession, hatless, his broken, bent body the orphans' bulwark, his nurses bringing up the rear. With armed German and Ukrainian police lining the streets, hurrying them forward, the children marched on. No one cried; no one tried to run away.

Word of their coming had already preceded them to the Umschlagplatz. Remba settled the children back near a protecting wall, hoping to postpone their departure and perhaps so to rescue them. He urged Korczak to accompany him to the Judenrat to intervene in their behalf, but Korczak refused, not wishing to leave the children alone. . . . That day the trains were filling slowly and the order went out to load the children. "I will never forget that procession," wrote Remba. In contrast to the apathetic huddled masses who were herded into the freight cars, "all the children were lined up four in a row. Korczak at the head, eyes forward, holding a child with each hand, led the procession." Remba could not control himself, weeping for Jewish helplessness. . . .

VERIFYING THE HORROR

In mid-August the Bund [a Jewish organization], wanting to find out where the Jews were being transported, to verify rumors of death camps and to counteract the deceptive postcards, sent out a courier to learn the destination of the trains. A tall, blond, handsome man, the stereotypic "Aryan," Zalman Friedrich made contact with a Polish Socialist railway worker who knew the direction taken by the deportation trains. Friedrich reached Sokolow, where he learned that the Germans had constructed a new spur track to the village of Treblinka. The villagers knew of a large camp where dreadful things occurred, but little



Jewish women and children arriving at the Auschwitz death camp, 1942. All would be sent immediately to the unspeakable gas chambers. Keystone photo.

more. In Sokolow Friedrich met a bleeding and bruised escapee from Treblinka, who described in detail its killing installations and procedures. Friedrich made his way back to Warsaw with his news, but by the time he arrived the Germans had returned to the ghetto in full fury.

On September 5 the Germans issued an announcement that all Jews in the Warsaw ghetto, without exception, were to report the following morning for registration purposes, with food for two days and drinking utensils, within an area of seven square blocks located between the Umschlagplatz and Pawiak prison. Who ever did not comply would be shot. . . .

The Germans called the Aktion an *Einkesselung*, "encirclement." The Jews Yiddishized the word to *kesl*, "cauldron." That roped-off area, surrounded by armed police, was indeed a cauldron, its human mass seething and churning, evoking the image of Dante's Second Circle, where the blast of hell "never rests from whirling . . . forever beating and hurling." The encirclement lasted one week, with nearly 10,000 Jews deported every day. It ended on September 12, 1942, Rosh Hashana 5703. The *kesl* was a place of anguish and terror, violence and resistance. Thousands still managed to summon the energy and the will to live. In that week alone the German statistics recorded that 2,648 Jews were shot to

death. But stupor and fatalism, a state of emotional catalepsy, induced thousands of others to surrender passively to German orders.

The ghetto was cut down to four tiny isolated enclaves, separated from one another. The surviving Jews lived at their factories or in hiding. Jewish home life had been extinguished, the Jewish family obliterated. Of the more than 350,000 Jews in the Warsaw ghetto on July 22, 1942, no more than 45,000 or so remained, about 60 percent between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. German and Ukrainian armed police patrolled the ghetto, shooting Jews on sight. The streets were strewn with dead Jewish bodies. On Yom Kippur the Germans carried out one more roundup, perhaps only for sadistic gratification. Over 2,000 Jews were taken that day, including some 600 Jewish policemen.

Emerging from the ashes of the Warsaw ghetto, a new issue of a Bundist underground paper entitled *Oyf der vakh* (*On Guard*) appeared on September 20. Its lead article, "The Annihilation of Warsaw Jews," warned the Jews: "Be on guard! Don't let yourselves be destroyed like sheep! Better to die with honor than to be gassed in Treblinka!" . . .

The report came too late for the 300,000 Warsaw Jews already deported. But it heralded the resistance to come. §§

fighting for Jewish honor

... In all the ghettos of the General-gouvernement [Nazi-occupied Poland] and the other occupied lands in Eastern Europe, in the wake of the great wave of killings or deportations [of 1942], the youth of the Jewish political movements began to organize armed resistance to the Germans. Deprived of family, they had gained freedom and autonomy. Without families, they no longer had the care and anxiety for baby brothers, younger sisters, aging parents, no more the need to support or protect them. The possible consequences of rash acts held less terror now that the ghetto was no longer peopled by their families, now that the sense of familial responsibility no longer inhibited them.

The knowledge of the death camps and the sense of death's inevitability accelerated their resort to armed resistance. "One way or another," wrote Hersh Berlinski, "lies death." Despair over Jewish powerlessness and revengefulness against the Germans had converted them to a new outlook. The political hopes and aspirations that had nourished the young people's will to live and which had provided both foundation and framework for their clandestine educational and cultural activities in the ghettos had been shattered by the realization that the Germans meant to destroy all Jews. ...

REJECTION OF MARTYRDOM

The young people in the Zionist and Bundist movements, reared in the ideals of secular modernity, rejected the traditionalist values and modes of behavior that had sustained Diaspora existence for centuries. Contemptuous of the long tradition of Jewish accommodation, they sought ways—whether nationalist or socialist—to combat Jewish powerlessness. Like most modernists, they were fired by the medieval virtues of Christian chivalry that prescribed the defense of honor by arms. To modern secularists the Jewish tradition of martyrdom, *kiddush ha-she-m*, was the epitome of the Diaspora fate against which they rebelled. To them, nonbelievers, martyrdom did not mean

bearing witness to God, but merely signified Jewish helplessness, passivity in the face of destruction. ...

... At the turn of the century, the emergent Bundist and Labor Zionist movements, in response to the pogroms erupting in the czarist empire, had forged a new instrument to protect the Jews, the *zelshtuts* (self-defense). Recruiting the robust and tough elements among Jews—carters, wagoners, teamsters, abattoir workers, even horse thieves—armed with knives, axes, poles, brass knuckles, clubs, switches, and thongs, the socialist Jews served notice on pogromists and indifferentists alike that the Jews would no longer be unresistant victims. ...

The idea of self-defense had never been extinguished in the ghettos, but everyone—the young as well as the experienced—had realized in the earliest ghetto days that the SS was not comparable to a horde of drunken peasants or even a company of Cossack horsemen and that axes and knives, clubs and switches were no match for the war apparatus that the Germans commanded. Besides, everyone in the ghetto knew that even a limited armed action on a specific target would incur German reprisals whose cost to the ghetto in human life would surpass any benefit. But when it became clear to the underground that no option but death existed, the idea of resistance took on another aspect, becoming an affective undertaking rather than an instrumental one. Scarcely any of the young people seriously believed that resistance could save the remaining Jews in the ghetto, but all believed that by defying the Germans with whatever armed strength they could muster, they would redeem the honor of the Jews.

Resistance was ... an act of desperation, whose Jewish paradigm was the suicidal stand of the Zealots at Masada against Rome's imperial legions. Masada had been incorporated into modern Zionist myth under the influence of Yitzhak Lamdan's epic poem: "We have one treasure left—the daring after despair." Since hope for survival had



Two members of the Jewish resistance in the Warsaw ghetto are captured by the Nazis, 1943. German photo records scene. YIVO archives.

been abandoned, one must die gloriously. ...

DECISION TO FIGHT

[In Warsaw, in October, 1942, a number of Jewish youth groups and political parties formed the ZOB, the Jewish Combat Organization.] ... ZOB's basic combat units were to consist of six members each and a commander, organized according to places of work, and by parties of organizations. Every member of a combat unit was to be armed, the definition of arms extended to include "axes, knives, brass knuckles,



Some young Jews managed to escape from the ghettos to nearby forests and formed partisan units to fight the Nazis. This is a Jewish unit in Lithuania, Yad Vashem.

caustic substances, incendiary materials, and others." . . .

[The urgent task now was to obtain weapons. Unlike other resistance groups in Nazi-occupied Europe, the Warsaw ghetto Jews had no "government-in-exile" to intercede with the Allies on their behalf. Locked up in the ghetto, they could be of no military assistance to the Allies or the Russians. The underground Polish Home Army was anti-Semitic, suspicious, and grudging. Finally, at the end of 1942, the Polish Home Army supplied 10 guns to the Jews. At the end of January, 1943] . . . the Home Army delivered to ZOB 49 revolvers, 50 grenades, and a quantity of explosives. That delivery, along with the 10 guns received earlier, eventually made up about 10 percent of ZOB's arsenal.

The rest of their arms ZOB—like combat organizations in other ghettos—bought at exorbitant cost and great peril from Poles and smuggled them into the ghetto. . . .

ZOB and the individual parties assigned couriers to the dangerous business of buying, testing, and smuggling arms. Both the ghetto and the "Aryan" city swarmed with police, blackmailers, informers, spies, and Gestapo agents looking for victims. Every courier was exposed to dangers and risks that tested to the utmost his and her ingenuity, daring, and courage. . . .

[ZOB's first fight with German troops occurred on Jan. 18–21, 1943, when Jew-

ish fighters managed to kill or wound 50 Germans. The troops abruptly left the ghetto, and the Jews were jubilant, despite their own "extensive" losses. Morale remained high as the ZOB regrouped its forces and awaited the next battle with the Germans.]

. . . Units of tens replaced the original fives or sixes. Organized by party, each unit consisted of at least eight men and no more than two women, with at least half the members required to have their own guns. In all, twenty-two combat units were formed. . . .

APRIL 19, 1943

At 2 AM, Monday, April 19, 1943, armed German, Lettish, and Ukrainian patrols began to be deployed around the Warsaw ghetto. A half-hour later ZOB received information about the German troop movements. By daylight ZOB's units were mobilized. Nine units were located in the central ghetto, eight in the area of the Többens-Schultz workshops, and five in the area of the brush works. . . .

At 6 AM a contingent of 2,000 heavily armed SS troops entered the central ghetto, with tanks, rapid-fire guns, and three trailers loaded with ammunition. The ZOB units were ready to confront them. The civilian ghetto populace was underground, hiding in their bunkers. ZOB attacked the entering German columns. With incendiary bottles mass-produced in a secret ZOB laboratory, they blew up German tanks and German troops. Shooting flared up in sev-

eral areas. ZOB units prevented German relief troops from entering the ghetto. By 5 PM the Germans, surprised and shocked by Jewish resistance, withdrew from the ghetto, having lost some 200 dead and wounded.

"We were happy and laughing," said a ZOB combatant. "When we threw our grenades and saw German blood on the streets of Warsaw, which had been flooded with so much Jewish blood and tears, a great joy possessed us." Everyone knew that the Germans would return, that the Germans would ultimately defeat ZOB, that the Jews would soon be annihilated; yet after that day's fighting in the ghetto, people embraced and kissed each other.

That April 19 marked the celebration of the first seder ushering in the festival of Passover. One of the combatants, searching for flashlight batteries, came into a rabbi's apartment where a seder was in progress. The room looked as if it had been struck by a pogrom. Only the wine goblets on the table suggested the festive occasion. The reading of the Haggada was punctuated by gunfire and shell bursts. The assembled Jews wept when the rabbi intoned: "Pour out Thy wrath upon the heathen nations that do not acknowledge Thee and upon the kingdoms that do not call upon Thy name; for they have devoured Jacob and laid waste his dwelling place."

Early the next day, April 20, the Germans using the Judenrat as intermediary, issued an ultimatum to ZOB, demanding that they lay down their arms by ten o'clock. But Lettish Waffen-SS reinforcements entering the ghetto were received with grenades and explosives. An electric mine killed about a hundred Germans of a 300-man force. Corpses began to pile up in the streets. In the late afternoon the Germans brought in tanks and field artillery. Occupying several roofs, they set up heavy machine guns. Two Higher Police and SS officers appeared, again demanding that ZOB units lay down their arms. If not, the entire area would be bombed. Once again, ZOB's reply came from its guns. That very day, the Germans appealed to the ghetto Jews in hiding to volunteer for

evacuation with the Többens and Schultz shops. But no one came forward.

The Germans began setting fire to ghetto buildings. ZOB countered by igniting the warehouses of the *Werterfassung*, the agency in charge of expropriated Jewish property. Pillars of smoke began to rise over the ghetto. The Germans cut off the supply of electricity, gas, and water from the ghetto streets.

ZOB fighters remained exultant, their morale high. On one roof they flew the red-and-white Polish flag alongside the Jewish blue-and-white banner. On another roof a ZOB banner proclaimed: "We shall fight to the last."...

On Wednesday, April 21, the Germans relied more on tanks, howitzers, and massive anti-aircraft artillery. The ZOB fighters shifted from offensive to defensive tactics. Increasingly the Germans resorted to fire, against which ZOB had no weapons. Columns of smoke were visible for miles around Warsaw. The flames in the ghetto threatened to engulf all Warsaw.

By Thursday, April 22, the ghetto was enveloped in dense smoke. To dislodge the tens of thousands of Jews hidden in bunkers and underground shelters, the Germans brought in flamethrowers. With listening devices and police dogs they hunted down the Jews. Emerging from their smoke-filled burning hideouts, the Jews, hands held over their

heads, were marched to the Umschlagplatz. There the Ukrainians, beating and bullying them, loaded them on the waiting freight trains.

The ghetto was a roaring sea of fire. ZOB fighters regrouped their forces and began rescuing the Jews in the shelters, where thousands were being burned alive. People were seen silhouetted in the window frames of blazing buildings, sheathed in flames, like living torches.

On Friday, April 23, the fighting shifted northward in the ghetto. Többens, having dismantled his plant, was transporting it to Poniatowa and succeeded in taking with him some 2,000 out of an estimated 8,000 workers. Fighting continued on the terrain of the brush works. On that day, Mordecai Anielewicz, ZOB commandant, sent a letter to his friend Zuckerman, then on the "Aryan" side: "It is now quite clear to me that what took place exceeded all expectations." He asked Zuckerman to get rifles, hand grenades, machine guns, and explosives. Sooner or later, he believed, everyone would die. Still, he wrote, "the last wish of my life has been fulfilled. Jewish self-defense has become a fact. Jewish resistance and revenge have become realities."

THE IMPOSSIBLE ODDS

... From that day on [*the fifth day of the defense*], ZOB fighters shifted to tactics of guerrilla warfare, leaving

their bunkers at night to conduct hit-and-run assaults on German formations, to foray for weapons, and to spy out the situation. The sounds of gunfire and of grenade and mine explosions were deafening. Fires raged night and day.

No one had hoped to hold out that long. The ZOB units, augmented by the Revisionists and the unaffiliated groups, all poorly equipped, numbered about a thousand combatants. According to the [*Polish underground*] Home Army estimates, the Germans had some 5,000 men and officers, massively equipped.

Fighting became sporadic and isolated, in consequence of superior German fire power and dwindling Jewish ammunition supplies. The raging fires also limited access to the ghetto areas. ZOB forces became splintered and crippled. Meanwhile the Germans continued to dismantle their more valuable plants for removal. On April 29, fighting continued at the Schultz factory, where ZOB units and Jewish workers tried to halt the transfer of equipment.

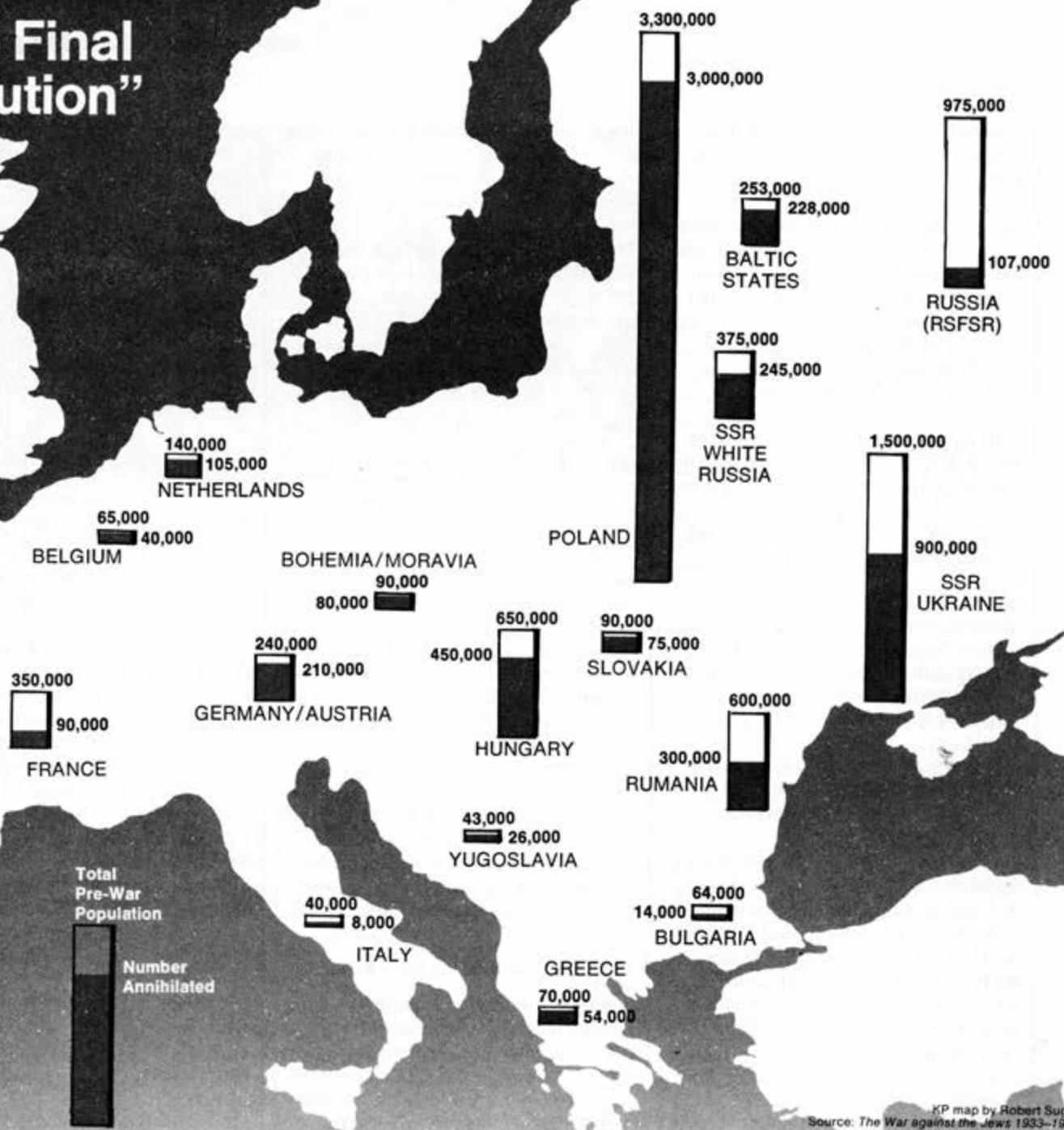
There was almost no terrain left to fight on. The intense heat of the conflagrations had turned the pavement into a sticky pulp of tar. Food reserves had gone up in flames. The wells, so laboriously dug in the bunkers, were filled with rubble. All around, wrote a ghetto combatant, "the roar of the fire, the noise of falling walls. Outside the ghetto it was spring, but here a holocaust reigned."

On May 8 the Germans surrounded the hideout of ZOB headquarters. The civilians in the bunker surrendered, but the ZOB fighters entrenched themselves, ready to fight the Germans. Instead, the Germans stopped up all the entrances and sent gas into the bunker. Over one hundred fighters were inside. One of them called out, "Let's not fall into their hands alive!" They began to kill themselves and each other, in a scene that must have rivaled the mass suicide at Masada. Mordecai Anielewicz was among them. On May 10, about 75 ZOB survivors made their way through the slime of Warsaw's sewers to escape, with the help of comrades on the "Aryan" side. The Warsaw ghetto became one huge cemetery.... §§

End of the revolt, May, 1943, and the end of the Warsaw ghetto. Nazi SS General Stroop attached this and other photos to his final summary report. YIVO archives.



"The Final Solution"



KP map by Robert Sugar
Source: *The War against the Jews 1933-1945*

Estimated Number of Jews Killed in the Final Solution

COUNTRY	ESTIMATED PRE-FINAL SOLUTION POPULATION	ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION ANNIHILATED		COUNTRY	ESTIMATED PRE-FINAL SOLUTION POPULATION	ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION ANNIHILATED	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Poland	3,300,000	3,000,000	90	Yugoslavia	43,000	26,000	60
Baltic countries	253,000	228,000	90	Rumania	600,000	300,000	50
Germany/Austria	240,000	210,000	90	Norway	1,800	900	50
Bohemia/Moravia	90,000	80,000	89	France	350,000	90,000	26
Slovakia	90,000	75,000	83	Bulgaria	64,000	14,000	22
Greece	70,000	54,000	77	Italy	40,000	8,000	20
The Netherlands	140,000	105,000	75	Luxembourg	5,000	1,000	20
Hungary	650,000	450,000	70	Russia (RSFSR)*	975,000	107,000	11
SSR White Russia	375,000	245,000	65	Denmark	8,000	—	—
SSR Ukraine*	1,500,000	900,000	60	Finland	2,000	—	—
Belgium	65,000	40,000	60	Total	8,861,800	5,933,900	67

* The Germans did not occupy all the territory of this republic.