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

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## 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

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

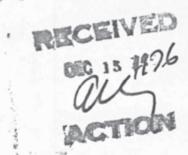
YAD VASHEM

MARTYRS' AND HEROES'
REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY
JERUSALEM



Jerusalem, December 7, 1976

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



Dear Mr. Hochbaum,

Thank you for your letter of November 19, 1976 and the attached memoranda prepared by Dr. Robinson. We agree with Dr. Robinson's basic assumption that Yad Vashem is the only institution in the Jewish world continuously engaged in authoritative research on the Holocaust, and therefore only Yad Vashem can take upon itself extensive research projects over a period of several years.

We agree with Dr. Robinson that first priority should be given to the Pinkas Hakehillot project, and in recent years we have made an effort to complete and publish the volumes in process. We have succeeded in publishing 4 volumes and a fifth is with the printer - a considerable achievement for this monumental project.

The main problem we have in extending the work on the Pinkassei Kehilot is financial. The Foundation cut its part in the budget for these works and it now reaches about 25%. If we are to work on 4-5 Pinkassim at once we need a large budget, as already stated in our letter regarding the 1977/78 allocations. Without such a budget we will not be able to make progress.

Only regional historians who are well versed in the history and geography of the specific region dealt with and in the various languages spoken and written by the Jews in central and eastern Europe, can work on this project. There are not that many such people among us, and there are fewer as time goes on. It is clear to us that if an effort is not made to complete the project in 10-20 years, it may not be completed at all.

We have also studied Dr. Robinson's proposal on the completion of the index of the Jewish documents in the Nuremberg Trials. We are trying to obtain all the relevant documentary material collected for the trials, and it is likely that we will be able to get a full collection. However, we do not think that the processing and publishing of this material should be given priority over other projects on the Holocaust.



- 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 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: marine Formata his for Fairly Calline.

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

- 2 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 the 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 by setting out these suggestions 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. 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-

- 5 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 strenghten 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

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 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 presentation of the period of the Holocaust 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 as 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 yehundit 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.

- 10 -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.

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 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 TINE on .

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Hochbaum

JH:sf



# CONGRESO JUDIO LATINOAMERICANO

Rama del Congreso Judío Mundial

ייִרישער װעלש ־ קאָנגרעם World Jewish Congress PASTEUR 611, 7°. PISO

1028 BUENOS AIRES

TEL.: \$7:\$308 48-4712

CABLES: WORLDGRESS, BAIRES

הקונגרם היהודי העולמי Congrès Juif Mondial

Buenos Aires, March 24, 1977

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

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

# AMERICAN JEWISH

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 qui 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, Treblink, 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 tremen dous 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 acquierd during the ten years of the Biblioteca Popular Judia'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 z POLSKI WORLD FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS
Zarząd główny Head Office

Tel-Aviv, 158, Dizengoff Str.

Phone 228205 [1970

תליאביב, רחי דיזנגוף 158

מברקים: Cable Address: POLGRESS

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 takein 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

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.

3

# THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY JEWRY

המכון ליהדות זמננו February 17, 1977

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

1.5

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 <u>all</u> 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,

# 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.

bee Hochbaum

## 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 yiewed.

- 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 Facken-

heim has given striking expression to the Jewish reaction: "Jews are forbidden to grant posthumous victories to Hilter. 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 strenghten 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 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 Haghettaot 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 States

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

Dr. Chaim Schatzker

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 frend 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.
- Schwab, J.J.: The Practical 3, Translation into Curriculum, im: School Review Now 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 Curricalum.

# 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 are

- a) The subject matter to be translated into curriculum.
- b) The student, his ability, interests and needs
- c) Thenmalieu, or seciety, that is the immediate malieu of the student, g.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 curracula.
- e) Curriculum planning. (This person would chair the team and conduct disscusions).

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

# Step at: Putting the curriculum into use in the field

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

In this trial-run the co-operation of teachers immost 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 porcess would lead to changes and adjustements in the curriculum itself and is comer-stone in modern curriculum planning. It should be repeated for any curriculum-landing and implementation does not stop. It is a continual process, a process of trial, adjustements, correction and deliberation of the planning team and the teachers who partake in the implementation.

The "Holocaust Curriculum" can be seen as a specific axample 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 feasoble to consider the curriculum on the Holocaust, as it stands normal as a core-curriculum, which has a definite underlying conception, adaptable to different milieurs and various achools.

Following are the main steps of the necessary adaptoption :

- a) Presenting the existing materials, which the underlying conception clearly stated in English as well as in Hebrew, for close scrutiny by teachers in the specific fit b) Creating a means for interactions of the curriculum team with various teachers, bepresentatives of different ideologies and beliefs, in order to re-write the material add make the adequate adjustments.
  - At the end of the deliberation period materials would be prepared for a trial-rum, which would be carried out in the field during one school year in various classes. 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 accordance with the need of the field. But at the same to time basic conception of the Hebrew core-curriculum would be preserved.

Any ther so-called method of transfering 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.

# THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

February 15, 1977

To : Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, Chairman Commission on the Holocaust,

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.

Mark Uveeler

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 <u>Pinkas</u> is, as indicated above, based on the areas of persecution and extermination, not necessarily identical with the political geography of the pre-Holocaust period (calendarily different for various areas). The new post-war political geography which poses problems for the <u>Pinkas</u> 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 Trans-nistria (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

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 Archivver-waltung Baden-Württemberg, Vol. 1-2: Dokumente über die Verfolgung der judischen Burger 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 source to serial and such serials as source to 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 Gedenkbucher of Jewish communities published mostly by local archives. A preliminary list of Gedenkbucher 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

1) Belgium
Suggested to commission j, k, and 1 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

(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 kara 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

1011 Coar Hook form

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

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 Memmorial 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 programms 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 responsability 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 probaby 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

Mo

BY AIR MAIL



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

האזניבדטיטה העברית בירושלים

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

Mark Uveeler, Sherman Building, Givat Ram

October 21, 1976 324 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:

l. 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.

Professor Simon N. Herman - 2 -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

## MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

# ARCHIVES

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
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  Article published in: <u>Jews and Non-Jews in Eastern Europe</u>,
  1918-1945, New York: John Wiley & Sons; Jerusalem: Israel
  Universities Press, 1974: 113-124.
- 4. Konfino, Zak -- Yugoslavia, (1967-68)
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- 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)

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  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

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- 3. Ainsztein, Reuben -- United Kingdom, (1974-75)
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  Development of Gestapo, Sicherheitsdienst and Reichssicherheitshauptamt after 1939

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- 5. Berger, Jacob -- United Kingdom, (1971-72)
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- 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

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  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

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- 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
- 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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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. Appelreld, 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: <u>Das Letzte Geheimnis, Eine Psychologische Studie Uber die Brüder Gerhart und Carl Hauptmann</u>, 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

- 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: <u>Teaching the Holocaust to Children</u>, 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
- 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

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: <u>Teg in Weg</u> (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
- 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

## MEMORANDUM

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

# AMERICAN JEWISH

Fellowship Projects Dealing with the Holocaust Supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1975

#### I. PRE-HOLOCAUST EUROPE

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Volume published: <u>Mishnato Ha-Hinukhit Shel Dr. Janusz</u>
<u>Korczak</u>

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- 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
- 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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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: <u>Das Letzte Geheimnis, Eine Psychologische Studie Uber die Bruder Gerhart und Carl Hauptmann</u>, 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 Nemoir
- .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

- 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: <u>Teaching the Holocaust to Children</u>, 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, Restitution 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

- 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 Contination of "Monumentals" of Yad Vashem and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry.
  - 1) Pingas 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 ghettoes, we have monographs on Lodz and Marsaw, 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 ghettoes 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 be 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 <u>published</u>; 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
  - 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
  - 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, <u>Le Comite de Defense des</u>
<u>Juifs en Belgique 1942-44</u> by Lucien Steinberg, Brussels:
1973.

<sup>\*</sup> 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

Preparation of this work by Emil Knieza. 1965

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

Status: Not known.

- 2) Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian Jewry, 1938-1945
  - Preparation and publication in Czech and English of 1968 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 Française 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 Públication 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) <u>Documentary Material Compiled at Trials of Nationalist Socialist</u> <u>Criminals in Berlin</u>
  - 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 <u>The Eichmann Trial in the Eyes</u> of <u>Israeli Youngsters</u> 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 two volume handbook of the Holocaust based primarily on the material in the Encyclopedia Judaica but containing 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

Preparation and publication of first volume of the <u>Guide</u>
to <u>Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period</u> 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 <u>Guide to Unpublished</u>
<u>Materials of the Holocaust Period</u> 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 <u>Guide to Unpublished</u>
<u>Materials of the Holocaust Period</u> 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.

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 <u>Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period</u> 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.

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 <u>Archival Guide</u> 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

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

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

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 Scandanavian 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.

- Warsaw a volume by Israel Gutman has been completed and will go to press in early 1976.
- 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 publicatin.
- 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- 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 <u>Sefer Yahadut Lita</u>, Volume 4. "Bukovina Jews under Soviet Rule," in <u>Pinkas of</u> 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 <u>Iyunim Beheqer Ha-Shoa</u>
<u>Veyahadut Zemanenu</u> (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.

AMERICAN JEWISH

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 <u>Kol-Ha-Shirim</u> (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

Preparation of a bibliography of books published by Jewish authors during the years 1930-1940. The bibliography 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 Foundation.

## 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

1973 A grant of IL 30,000.

Status: Received three volumes:

Yochvedovitz-Kahane, 1973.

- 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) <u>Ha-Briha</u> (translated into Hebrew by Shoshana Schwartz from the original in English <u>Flight and Rescue</u>: <u>Brichah</u>, 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-Haqiqa 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)
  - 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.

<sup>\*</sup> Information on allocations not always available by project because grants were not always made for individual projects.

## 6) International Scientific Conference

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

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

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 Pincas 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 <u>Pinkas Hakehillot</u>, <u>Germany - Bavaria</u> 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 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 <u>Lexicon of German Terms for</u> <u>Persecution and Extermination</u>, 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

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- 1966- 1967- 1968- 1969- 1970- 1971- 1972- 1973- 1974	IL IL IL IL IL IL IL	302,350 466,250 300,000 300,000 412,300 446,900 422,500 290,000 411,000	***********	100,783 155,416 100,000 85,714 85,714 117,800 127,685 100,595 69,048 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.

## AMERICAN JEWISH

## 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 5 4,300 payable over three years.

Status: Research in progress.

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

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 b 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 b 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 L 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 b 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 b 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 b 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 b 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 b 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 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)

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'amagim (Responsa from the Depths), by Ephraim Oshry, New York: 1968.

#### H. Torah Umesorah

#### 1) A World That Was

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

Publication of the proceedings in a bilingual English-Yiddish edition, of the YIVO colloquium on the Germanimposed 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

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 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

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

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

a. Preparation and publication of a bibliography on the Castastrophe, 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 Veha-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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

Constant

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.

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.

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 <u>Judenrat: The Jewish Councils in</u>
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 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1974	\$ 50,900 80,500 59,000 65,000 43,000 18,600 29,250 9,000 5,000
TOTAL	\$360,250



- Feb 11 Holi coust Prof Unel Tal now in U.S. Experts suggest.

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