



THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Preserving American Jewish History

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Series E: General Alphabetical Files. 1960-1992

Box 85, Folder 9, Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, 1986.

FEB 21 1986

7/1-3/86
CABLES: 'MECULTFUND' NEW YORK

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • (212) 679-4074
February 11, 1986

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th St.
New York, NY 10022

Dear Rabbi Tannenbaum:

We were pleased to learn that you have been designated to represent your organization, American Jewish Committee, at the next Biennial Meeting of the Memorial Foundation, which will take place at the Daniel Hotel in Herzliya, Israel, from Tuesday, July 1st to Thursday, July 3rd. Attached is the tentative schedule. The Foundation has been able to obtain an excellent rate at this outstanding hotel. The rates per night, per room are as follows: Single \$85.00 and double \$95.00 including full Israeli breakfast.

The Foundation has concluded that all arrangements for this meeting including travel and hotel reservations should be handled, as they were at our last meeting, by Kenness International. This would reduce the burden on the Foundation's very limited staff.

Please fill out the enclosed green form, indicating your (and your family's) travel plans and preference for hotel accommodations. Please return this form to our office. Payment should be made payable to the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture.

For the sake of good order, we are anxious that you make your arrangements for the meeting in accordance with the above procedure. If you wish to make your own arrangements, may we request that you fill out the enclosed pink form, so that we can have information about your plans. May we emphasize that the favorable rate obtained by the Foundation at the Daniel Hotel is available only to those who make their hotel arrangements through us.

Many thanks for your cooperation in this matter. Kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Executive Director

JH:
Enc.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • (212) 679-4074

Memorandum to: Board Members Designated to Receive
Reimbursement from Foundation

From: Dr. Jerry Hochbaum, Executive Director

Your organization, American Jewish Committee, has designated you as its representative to our forthcoming Biennial Meeting in Israel, who will receive reimbursement from the Memorial Foundation for travel and hotel expenses. The meeting will be held from Tuesday, July 1st to Thursday, July 3rd.

As you are aware from the attached letter, the Memorial Foundation has arranged that Kenness International handle travel and hotel accommodations for our meeting.

We request that you comply with the recommended procedure. The Foundation will reimburse for both travel and hotel expenses. Accommodations have been arranged for you at the Daniel Hotel in Herzliya. The Memorial Foundation will also provide you with meal vouchers for the duration of the meeting.

Please return the enclosed green form to our office as soon as possible so that we can finalize arrangements for you.

Many thanks for your cooperation in this matter.

Kind regards.

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • (212) 679-4074

BIENNIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Tentative Schedule

Sunday, June 29th

8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. - Executive Committee

Monday, June 30th

9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Executive Committee

Tuesday, July 1st

(9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. - Conference on Jewish Material Claims
Against Germany)

2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Board of Trustees

8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. - Symposium, "Building Jewish Culture in the
Diaspora"

Wednesday, July 2nd

9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Board of Trustees

8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. - "The Foundation Helped Us!" - Reports from
Selected Scholarship and Fellowship Recipients

Thursday, July 3rd

9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Board of Trustees

Please return before April 1, 1986
to: Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture
15 East 26th Street (Room 1901)
New York, NY 10010

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

RESERVATION FORM

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE: (HOME) _____ (OFFICE) _____

REPRESENTING (organization): _____

ACCOMPANYING PERSONS: 1. _____

2. _____

DATE OF DEPARTURE: _____

DATE ARRIVE ISRAEL: _____

DATE DEPART ISRAEL: _____

(I would also like domestic flights from/to hometown city of: _____)

CITY: _____ HOTEL: _____ FROM: _____ TO: _____

CITY: _____ HOTEL: _____ FROM: _____ TO: _____

TWIN: _____ SINGLE: _____ OTHER: _____

SMOKING SECTION: _____

NON-SMOKING SECTION: _____

For additional tour and travel programs, please do not hesitate to contact:

For those in U.S. and South America:

KENNESS INTERNATIONAL INC.
One Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
In New York: (212) 684-2010
Outside New York City: (800) 235-6400

For those in Europe and Israel:

KENES INTERNATIONAL
P. O. Box 50006 (29 Hamered Street)
Tel-Aviv 68-125, Israel
Tel.: (03) 654-571

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • (212) 679-4074

86-BD-24

May 7, 1986

Memorandum to: Members of the Board
From: Dr. Jerry Hochbaum
Re: Report of the Committee on the Holocaust

The Holocaust has been one of the major areas in which the Foundation has been involved since its inception.

Attached please find "The Foundation's Holocaust Program: A Review and Evaluation," including a report of the Committee on the Holocaust which analyzed all the Foundation's programs in this area. The Committee consisted of Dr. Emanuel Rackman (Chairman), Prof. Emil Fackenheim, Prof. Eliezer Schweid, Prof. David Sidorsky, and Prof. Adi Steg.

The Committee was guided in its discussion by two documents prepared by staff, "Forty Years after the Holocaust: A Review and Assessment of the Jewish Community's Response" (see Appendix A), and "The Holocaust: Projects Supported by the Memorial Foundation, 1965-1982 - Summary of Institutional Performance" (see Appendix B).

This report will be reviewed by the Foundation's standing Commission on the Holocaust at its meeting in New York on May 12th. It will be discussed by the Foundation's Board of Trustees at our forthcoming Biennial Meeting in Israel in July.

We believe this report is important not only to the Foundation but to the entire Jewish community.

Kind regards,

JH:fzs
Enc.



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

**The Foundation's
Holocaust Program:
A Review and Evaluation**



MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street

New York, N.Y. 10010

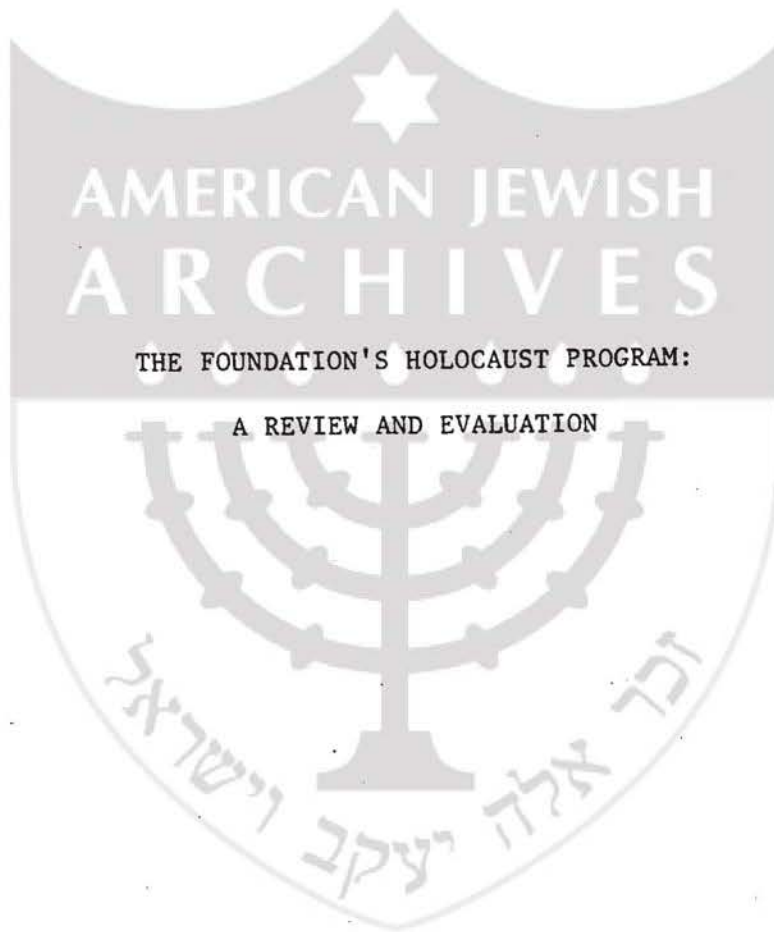
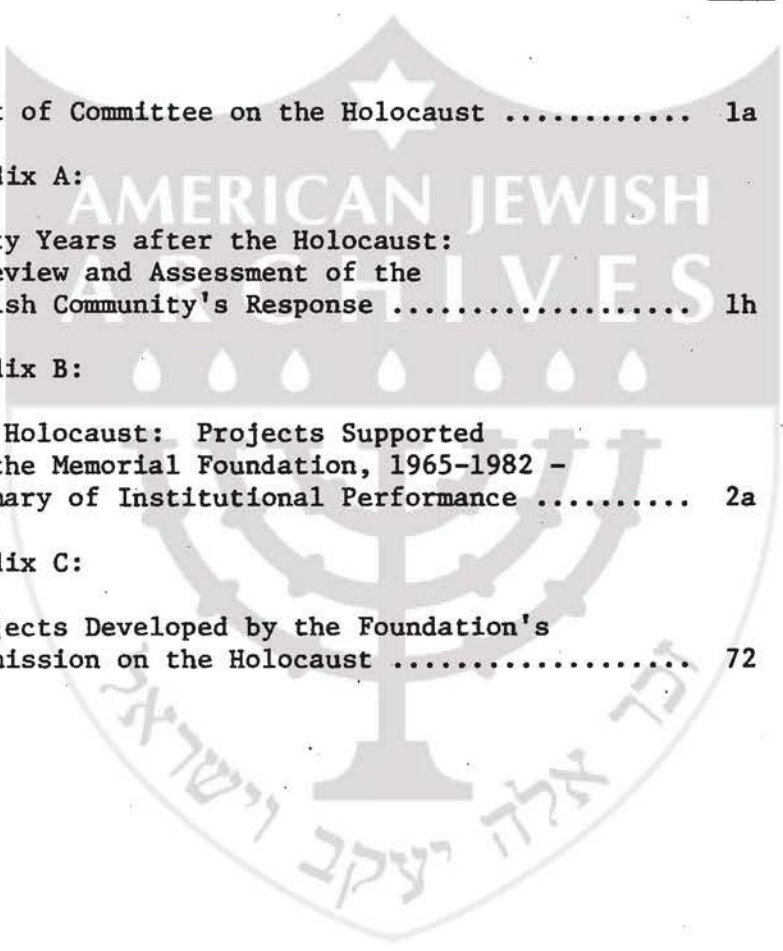
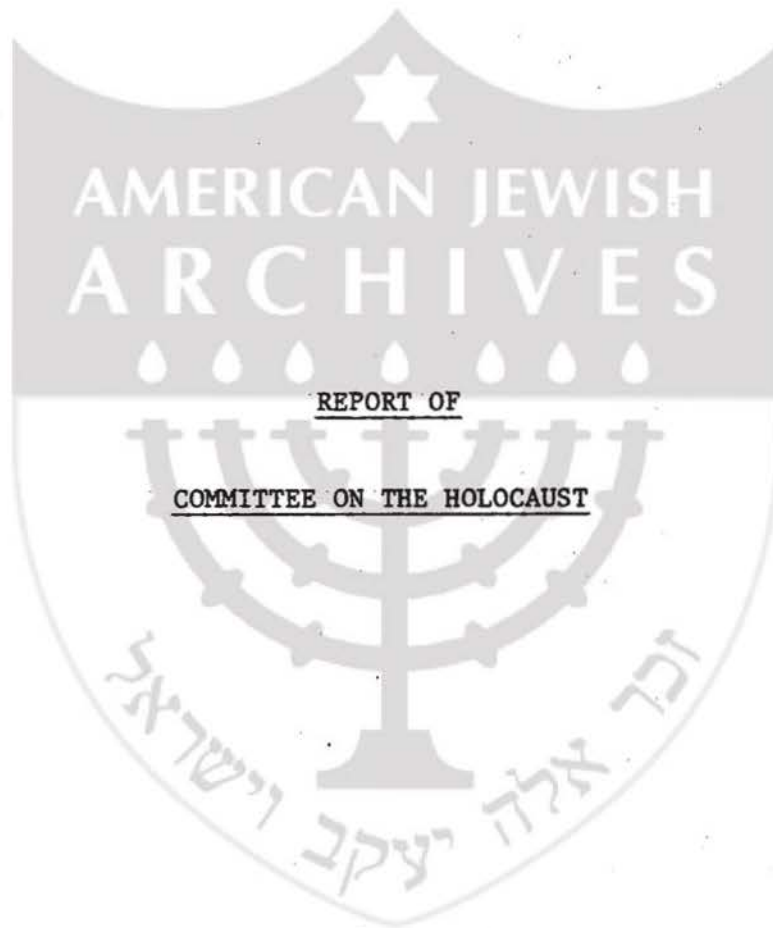


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Report of the
Committee on the Holocaust

January 19, 1986

Jerusalem

In Attendance: Dr. Emanuel Rackman, Chairman; Prof. Emil Fackenheim; Prof. Eliezer Schweid; Prof. David Sidorsky; Prof. Adi Steg; and Dr. Jerry Hochbaum, staff.

The mandate of the Committee on the Holocaust was to evaluate, as part of the comprehensive review of the Foundation's programs, all projects in the area of the Holocaust supported by the Foundation, ascertain their results, and make recommendations concerning the Foundation's future activities in this area.

After carefully reviewing the document describing the history of the Foundation's support to institutions for Holocaust projects, and the questions prepared by staff to guide the committee's deliberations, the committee unanimously agreed that the Foundation had played a central role of historic significance in the research and documentation of the Holocaust. It made a pioneering contribution in helping establish and support those institutions like Yad Vashem and the Centre de Documentation in Paris who undertook the formidable task of documenting the tragic facts of the Holocaust. It contributed and provided initial seed money for many of the most fundamental studies and publications about the Shoah at these and other bodies. The committee took special note of the Foundation's role in assisting the monumental series of the Pinkasei Hakehilot, documenting the destruction of the Jewish communities in Europe.

However, the committee also found that there were great differences in the quality, significance, and impact of other projects supported by the Foundation. It noted that a number of projects were not completed, and information about them was not received from the institutions awarded grants. A number of institutions supported were not recognized academic, scholarly or educational bodies, nor did they possess adequate records of performance in these activities.

The committee was mindful of the emotional valence Holocaust projects had in the Foundation's decision making process, especially in the early history of the Foundation. It also took cognizance of the great pain Jewish communities and institutions experienced in the aftermath of the Holocaust, which they sought to express in projects dealing with their experiences.

However, the committee concluded that the Foundation's moral and institutional responsibility in this area required that henceforth all Holocaust projects be subject to the same rigorous standards that the Foundation applies to all other areas of its work. Immunity from these standards would be a great disservice to the Foundation's objectives in this area.

Specifically, the committee recommended that Holocaust projects in a specific discipline be submitted for evaluation to scholars in that area, utilizing the same dispassionate, rigorous criteria applied in that discipline. Furthermore, the Foundation should make fewer, but larger grants to significant projects. For historical and political reasons, the committee agreed that the Holocaust continue to be considered a separate area within the institutional program. However, within the scholarship and fellowship program, requests for support for Holocaust projects should be integrated within the other disciplines.

In the committee's view, the reorganization of the Holocaust area required more than stricter standards of evaluation and closer supervision of institutions. The committee believed that the Foundation had not developed a conceptual framework to guide its work in this area. This entails the Foundation articulating its objectives, priorities and guidelines for its Holocaust activities. To date, with the exception of the work of the Foundation's Commission on the Holocaust, the Foundation has mostly reacted to requests from a variety of institutions without developing a framework of its own to guide its funding of Holocaust programs. This is one of the central recommendations of the committee, especially important in light of changes that have occurred within the Jewish community and the world at large in the decades since the Holocaust.

Within the framework to be established by the Foundation, it should take initiative and commission projects deemed necessary to meet unfilled needs and deal with challenges provided by the changing realities of Jewish life.

It was the overriding perception of the committee that the Foundation needed to switch its focus - from the expression and documentation of Jewish suffering in the Holocaust to the integration of the Holocaust experience within Jewish communal experience and the life space of individual Jews, and placing the Holocaust properly within Jewish and general history. In this task, the Foundation

needs to delineate those aspects of this effort that fall outside the scope and purview of the Foundation, which could best be left to other bodies.

The committee sought to develop priorities within and between the areas in which the Foundation has been dealing - research, documentation, commemoration, and education. In this regard, the committee noted that much of the research and publication the Foundation has supported has been scholarly, written in Hebrew and published in very limited copies, thereby limiting its accessibility to the larger Jewish community and the non-Jewish world and therefore reducing its impact. An especially poignant example is the Pinkasei Hakehilot.

The committee recommended the Foundation seek advice from scholarly and other appropriate sources which of this material should be adapted, translated and condensed so that it can be disseminated within the Jewish and general community. This suggestion has special relevance for the Pinkasei Hakehilot. The committee also thought that the Foundation should undertake to support a shelf of reference works that effectively present the research and documentation it has supported in the form of family reference books, not scholarly works, in several languages covering themes like: The World That Was; The Nature of Hitler and Nazism; The Hassidei Umot Haolam; Jewish Resistance; and a Dictionary of Biography of the Holocaust, covering key places and persons, including leaders and amcha.

The committee also made specific recommendations about each of the following areas: research, documentation, commemoration, and education.

RESEARCH

Considerable and excellent research has been done with Foundation support. The committee felt that henceforth priority be given to those areas not adequately covered to date. These include the USSR, France and Greece during the period of the Holocaust. One member of the committee expressed strong concern about the absence of adequate research covering the German Jewish community.

There was unanimous agreement that one other area be given high priority-religious life and the spiritual response of Jewry during the Holocaust.

In this connection, the committee noted that the Foundation had supported almost no activity related to philosophic aspects - responses to, and reflections about the Shoah. While the committee believed that there could be no theological or other answers to the Shoah, there were responses by Jews, and others, during and after the Shoah, that need to be assembled, discussed and reflected upon. In the committee's view, this work has hardly begun.

There were specific recommendations for support for publication of philosophic reflections on various aspects of the Shoah, especially those related to education, discussed later in the report, and for preparation of an anthology of such responses, with an accompanying interpretation. These responses could be obtained indirectly, without dealing with the difficult theological issues involved. While they undoubtedly cover a wide range of views and there is unlikely to be any consensus among them, charting the areas of agreement and disagreement in this area would be useful. For Jews, assembling, articulating and formulating these responses can assist in the integration of the Shoah into the life experience of the Jewish community and individual Jews. It can also help shape ideas and programs aimed at strengthening Jewish communal life and survival in the post-Holocaust world.

Besides Jewish responses during the Holocaust, the Foundation should deal with responses of the post Holocaust period, covering such issues as the uniqueness of the Holocaust, its denial, and other myths concerning the Shoah.

Philosophic reflections about the Shoah have other implications that need to be considered - the symptoms that made it possible, and that may still exist. These implications affect not only Jews, but all human beings. Although this type of study and research may not strictly fall within the Foundation's purview and area of responsibility and is perhaps best left to the community relations agencies, the Foundation should be sensitive to these implications.

The committee believed that the area of responses to the Shoah should be encouraged and be given priority by the Foundation. It recommended that an ad hoc advisory board be established by the Foundation to guide activity in this field.

As there are a number of conferences being held each year dealing with these concerns, it was suggested that the Foundation establish or designate an instrumentality that would coordinate, or at least, serve as a clearing house for information about these activities and conferences.

DOCUMENTATION

The Foundation's role in the field of documentation has been historic. The committee agreed that henceforth the Foundation should give special attention to gaps in this field, especially the personal testimonies of survivors who can provide new information, evidence and insight about the Holocaust experience of Jews. The committee recommended that special attention be given to the testimonies of religious Jews and others dealing with their spiritual and religious responses, as indicated above.

COMMEMORATION

In keeping with the committee's emphasis on the importance of integrating the Holocaust into the communal life experience of Jews, it strongly recommended that the areas of commemoration and education receive increased attention and priority in the future.

The committee noted the mixed and varied reactions of Jewish communities and institutions to commemoration of the Holocaust. Some members of the committee believed it was premature and unwise to fix any special date for these commemorations. It did recommend that the Foundation support the development of model commemorative services for Jewish schools, synagogues and centers in the Diaspora, providing different options, themes, rituals and ceremonies.

The committee also noted the varied liturgical responses of the different religious streams and communities. Here, too, the committee deemed it unwise to support a uniform liturgy at this time. It recommended instead that the Foundation prepare and publish an anthology of the various liturgies being used so that they be available to the Jewish community.

In the light of the growing number of visits by individual Jews and groups to the sites of the concentration and death camps, the committee suggested that the Foundation, in conjunction with appropriate other bodies, prepare a manual and/or guide for such visits, providing historical and other information that can deepen the impact of these visits.

EDUCATION

The committee believed that the greatest need and challenge in the future was in the area of education. It noted the important innovative work the Foundation's Commission on the Holocaust had done in this field in both formal and informal education. The committee expressed special gratitude to the Foundation for its initiative and support in assisting Abba Kovner in preparing the Scroll of Testimony.

Yet the task of educating Jew and non-Jew remained a formidable challenge, especially for Jewish youth and young adults in the Diaspora. The committee was fully cognizant of the resistance to these efforts, even in Jewish settings. It believed that the best the Foundation could do in this area is to survey the extent to which the Holocaust is taught within the Jewish community and where, and encourage appropriate programs that transmit the knowledge of what happened with complete honesty. The evidence and experience should be presented as it is, be left to speak for itself without imposing political or ideological suppositions. Certainly it should not be commercialized or vulgarized in any manner.

Central themes and the attendant questions that should be raised and discussed in educational programs need to be formulated by educators, in conjunction with philosophers.

Among the central themes are why Jews reacted as they did, that Jews had no possibility of other options, that they were destroyed because their existence as Jews was deemed a crime. Other central themes are the world that was - the Jewish civilizations that were destroyed, and the antecedents of Nazism.

Finally, the theme of what it means to be a Jew after Auschwitz must be incorporated into the educational curricula. As stated earlier, this needs to be done indirectly, recording and transmitting Jewish responses, not by dealing with theological answers. The comeback of the Jewish community in the post-Holocaust period, and the important lessons to be derived by Jews, especially the challenge and nature of Jewish survival in the post-Holocaust age need to be emphasized. The other lessons alluded to earlier should also be included.

The committee deemed it important that the Holocaust be placed properly within general Jewish history by encouraging Jewish communities to include the Holocaust experience within the framework of the general Jewish history of their communities. Similarly, the incorporation of the Holocaust into general history should be encouraged, following the model of Friedlander's Textbook of Modern European History.

The committee recognized the difficulty in integrating the Holocaust, with so many of its negative aspects, into the identity of Jewish youth. It urged the Foundation to encourage and support educators, social scientists and philosophers to deal with this issue.

The committee recommended that the Foundation support seminars for teachers where they can be taught not only how, but what to teach about the Holocaust. These seminars deserve more priority at this time than textbooks.

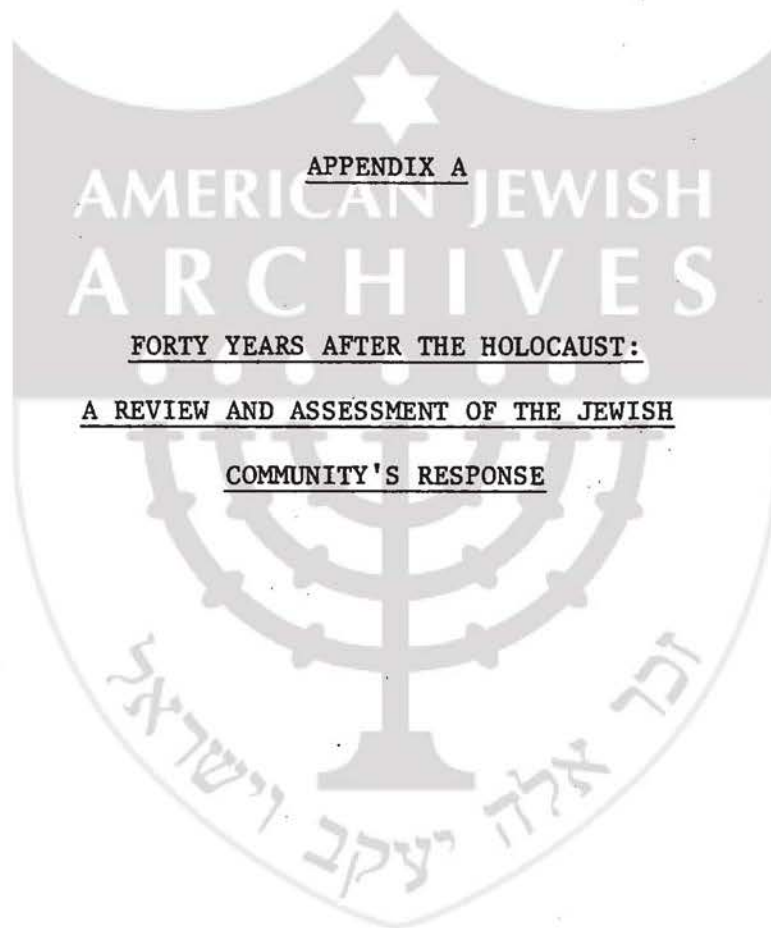
Once the central themes, approaches and questions have been properly developed, the new technologies of education, including video tapes and discs, should be utilized for transmitting the Holocaust experience.

Finally, a specific recommendation was made that an effort be made to explore utilizing the huge amount of material assembled by Claude Lanzman for his film Shoah for educational purposes.

The committee concluded its report by suggesting that its recommendations be presented to the Foundation's Commission on the Holocaust for its review before they are submitted to the Foundation's Board next summer.

The committee expressed its gratitude to the staff for the preparation of the background materials and the planning of the meeting.





APPENDIX A

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

FORTY YEARS AFTER THE HOLOCAUST:

A REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE JEWISH

COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE

זכר אלה יעקב וישראל

APPENDIX A

FORTY YEARS AFTER THE HOLOCAUST:
A REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE JEWISH
COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE

Since its inception, the Memorial Foundation has been deeply engaged in projects dealing with the Holocaust. Reflecting its genesis, this has been one of its major mandates. It is appropriate forty years after the Holocaust to review and assess both the activity of the Foundation and other Jewish organizations in this area within the context of what has happened in the world and Jewish life since that time.

The Foundation and other institutions have supported a large number of projects dealing with commemoration, documentation, research and education of the Holocaust. The following questions need to be raised concerning these programs:

1. Are there any needs still not, or only partially, filled within these areas? What should be our present focus and priority for each of these areas? What should be the priorities as between these areas?

2. Has education concerning the Holocaust been effectively placed in the largest context of Jewish education generally? Should it be? How can it be achieved?

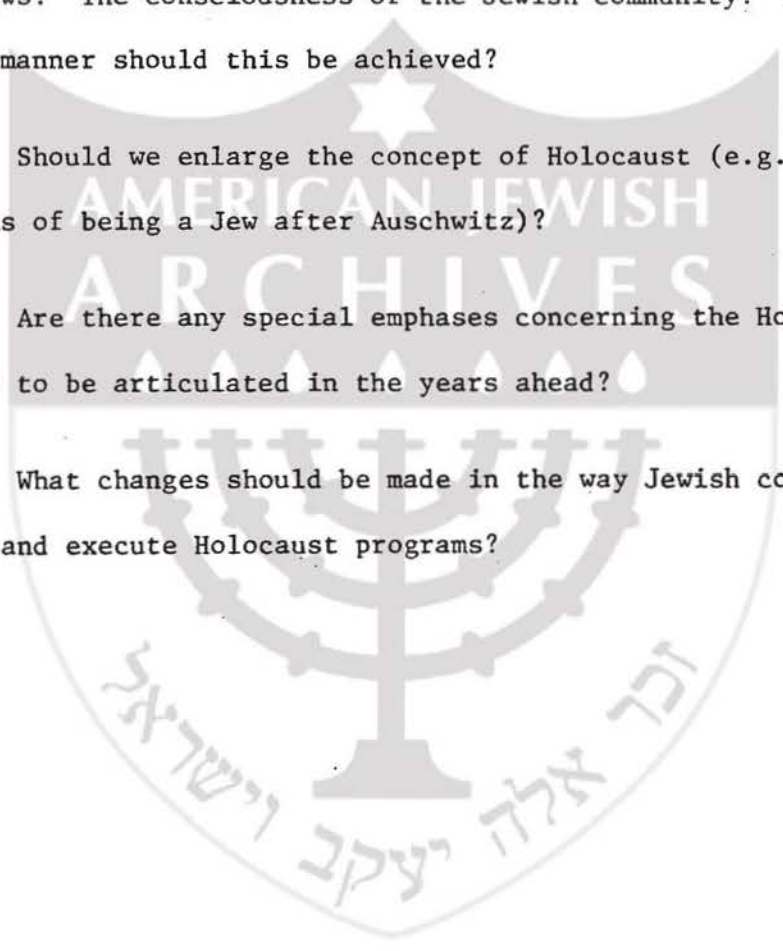
3. Has the Holocaust as an historic event been effectively placed within the context of Jewish and general history? Should it be? How can this be achieved?

4. Has the Holocaust become part of the life space of individual Jews? The consciousness of the Jewish community? How and in which manner should this be achieved?

5. Should we enlarge the concept of Holocaust (e.g., the implications of being a Jew after Auschwitz)?

6. Are there any special emphases concerning the Holocaust that need to be articulated in the years ahead?

7. What changes should be made in the way Jewish communities organize and execute Holocaust programs?



APPENDIX B

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
THE HOLOCAUST

PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION,

1965 - 1982

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE



As of January 1, 1986

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Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

HOLOCAUST PROJECTS

Summary of Institutional Performance

AMERICAN JEWISH

ARGENTINA

FEDERATION LATINO-AMERICANA DE LOS SOBREVIVIENTES
JUDIOS DE LA PERSECUCION NAZI, Buenos Aires

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1. Paperback Books for Children on
the Holocaust

1974 - \$2,000

No information available.

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

ARGENTINA, cont'd.

UNION CULTURAL CENTRAL ISRAELITA POLACA EN LA
ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Publication Program in the Field of the Catastrophe</u> Support for two volumes in the field of Commemoration of the Catastrophe: the study by Nachman Blumenthal on Jewish Literature under the Nazi Occupation, and the volume by Nina Tenenbaum on the Uprising in the Bialystock Ghetto.	1965 - \$5,600	No information available.

BELGIUM

AMICALE DES ANCIENS DU COMITE DE DEFENSE DES JUIVES, Brussels

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>History of the Jewish Resistance in Belgium</u> Publication of this volume.	1968 - \$1,000	Completed. <u>Le Comité de defense des Juifs en Belgique 1942-1944.</u> 1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed. Copy in Foundation Library.

CENTRE NATIONAL DES HAUTES ETUDES JUIVES, Brussels

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Jewish Refugees in Belgium</u> Preparation and publication of a study on Jewish Refugees in Belgium from 1933-1940.	1970 - \$1,355	No information available.
2. <u>Nazi Census of Jews of Brussels</u> Preparation and publication of a statistical analysis of the Nazi census of the Jews of Brussels.	1972 - \$1,246 1973 - \$1,452 <u>\$4,053</u>	No information available.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RADA ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI V CESKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICE, Prague

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Czech Jewry During the Holocaust</u>	1965 - \$1,045	Project not completed.
Preparation and publication in Czech	1966 - \$1,045	
and English of a history of Czech	1967 - \$3,958	Work interrupted because people working
Jewry during the Holocaust.	1968 - \$6,494	on it emigrated from Czechoslovakia.
	<u>\$12,542</u>	

USTREDNY SVAZ ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI NA SLOVENSKU, Bratislava

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Czech Jewry During the Holocaust</u> <u>(1933-45)</u>	1965 - \$1,045	No information available.
Preparation of a study entitled <u>The</u> <u>Struggle and the Suffering of</u> <u>Czechoslovakian Jewry 1933-1945 -</u> by Emil Knieza.		
2. <u>Slovakian Jewry During the Holocaust</u> <u>(1938-1945)</u>	1968 - \$4,181	No information available.
Preparation and publication in Slovak and English of a historical study, <u>The</u> <u>Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian</u> <u>Jewry During the Years 1938-1945,</u> by Dr. Ladislav Lipscher.		

\$5,226

FRANCE

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Jewish Resistance in France</u> Publication of a volume on the Jewish Resistance in France, jointly with Les Anciens de la Résistance Juive.	1965 - \$ 1,632 1968 - \$ 1,020	Completed according to Centre's report. <u>Contribution à l'Histoire de la Résistance Juive en France.</u> 1,300 copies published and 882 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
2. <u>Research and Publication in the Field of the Catastrophe</u> Research and publication in the field of the catastrophe.	1965 - \$18,365	Completed according to Centre's report. <u>La France de l'Affaire Dreyfus à nos Jours.</u> 500 copies published and 80 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1966 - \$35,204

Completed.

Les Autorités Allemandes en France
Occupée.

300 copies published.

No information on number distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1967 - \$16,529

Completed according to Centre's report.

Essais sur le Comportement des Juifs
sous l'Oppression Nazi.

500 copies published and

400 distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.

1968 - \$19,042

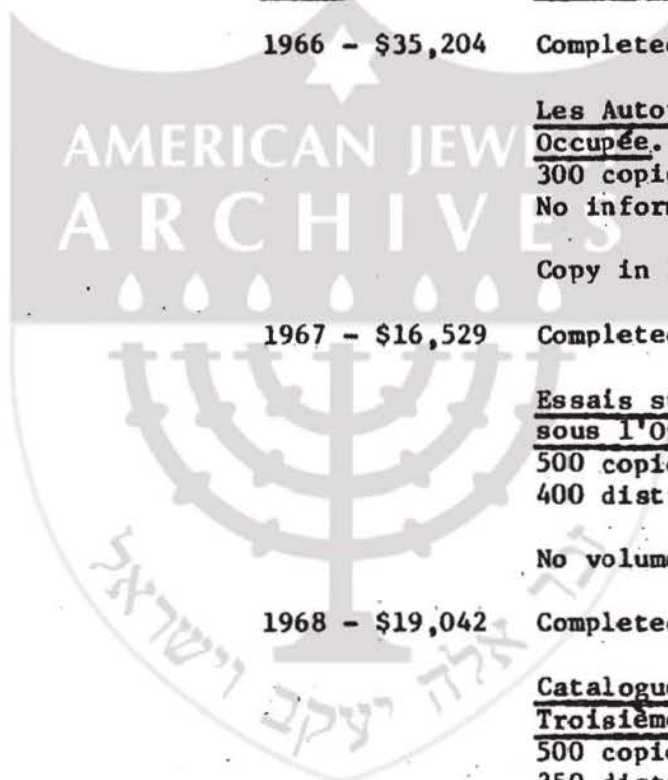
Completed.

Catalogue No. II, La France - le
Troisième Reich - Israel.

500 copies published and

350 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.



FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1969 - \$26,530

Completed.

AMERICAN JEW
ARCHIVE

La Tragédie Juive sous la Croix Gammée à
la Lumière du Procès de Jerusalem
(French edition of Dr. Jacob Robinson's
book). (see page 11, #3)

No information on number of copies
published and distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1970 - \$24,685

Completed.

D'Auschwitz à Israel.

No information on number of copies
published and distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>Research and Publication in the Field of the Catastrophe</u> Exceptional grant was awarded from 1971 to 1980 for a period of ten years. Grant was final one to institution for regular budget and was made on decreasing basis.	1971 - \$24,677	Completed according to Centre's report. <u>Catalogue du CDJC.</u> 100 copies published and 100 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
	1972 - \$25,360	Completed. <u>Les Camps de Concentration dans l'Economie du Reich Hitlerien.</u> No information on number of copies published and distributed. Copy in Foundation library.
	1973 - \$24,938	Completed according to Centre's report. <u>Le Dossier Eichmann et la Solution Finale de la Question Juive.</u> 500 copies published and 500 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1974 - \$20,745

Completed.

L'Institut d'Etudes des Questions Juives.

500 copies published and
452 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1975 - \$22,500

Completed.

La Lutte des Juifs en France à l'Epoque de l'Occupation.

500 copies published and
350 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1976 - \$16,500

Completed according to Centre's report.

La Vie et la Mort dans les Camps.

300 copies published and
280 distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.



FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1977 - \$13,500

Project not completed.

1978 - \$15,200

Completed.

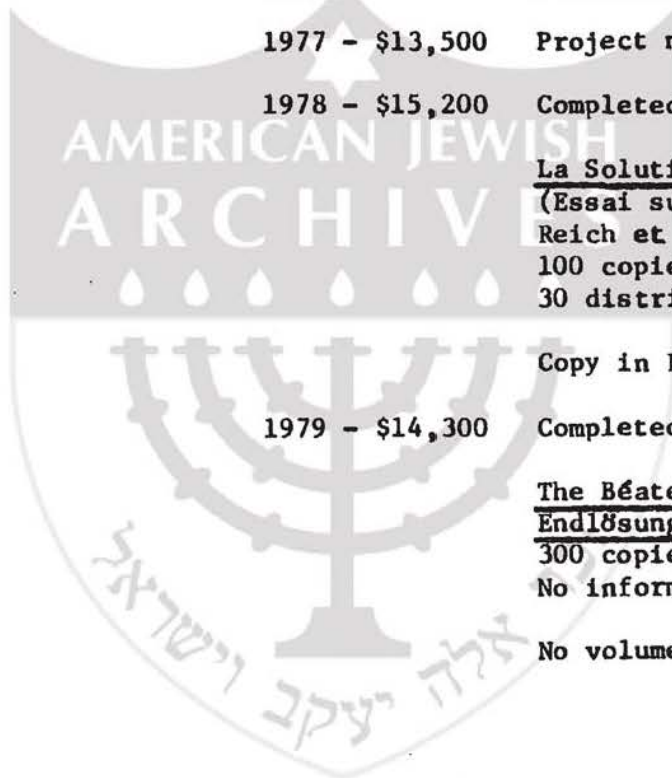
La Solution Finale de la Question Juive
(Essai sur ses Principes dans le III^e
Reich et en France sous l'Occupation).
100 copies published and
30 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1979 - \$14,300

Completed according to Centre's report.

The Béate Klarsfeld Foundation, Die
Endlösung der Yudenfrage.
300 copies published.
No information on number distributed.
No volume in Foundation library.



FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
	1980 - \$12,600	Completed according to Centre's report.
		<u>B. S. Klarsfeld, La Solution Finale et la Mytomanie Néo-Nazi.</u> 500 copies published and 500 distributed.
		No volume in Foundation library.
3. <u>French Edition of Robinson's Book</u>	1966 - \$ 3,061	Completed.
<u>Preparation and publication in French of Dr. Jacob Robinson's book, And the Crooked Shall Be Made Straight.</u>	1967 - \$ 3,061	<u>La Tragédie Juive sous la Croix Gammée à la Lumière du Procès de Jerusalem.</u> No information on number of copies published and distributed.
		Copy in Foundation library.
4. <u>Documentary Volume on Jewish Resistance</u>	1967 - \$ 1,020	No information available.
<u>Preparation and publication of Volume II of a documentary book on the Jewish Resistance by L. Steinberg.</u>	1968 - \$ 1,020	

FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
5. <u>Hitlerism and the Concentrationary System</u> Volume II of this work, by Joseph Billig.	1967 - \$ 1,020 1968 - \$ 1,020	Completed. <u>L'Hitlérisme et le Système Concentrationnaire.</u> 500 copies published and 420 distributed. Copy in Foundation library.
6. <u>Inventory of the Archives of CDJC</u>	1967 - \$ 1,020 1968 - \$ 1,020	Project not completed.
7. <u>Rutkowski Project</u> Preparation and publication of a book on the Drancy Camp, by Adam Rutkowski.	1968 - \$ 3,061	Project not completed.
8. <u>Special Publication Project by I. Schneerson</u> Publication of I. Schneerson's work.	1969 - \$ 2,857	Completed according to Centre's report. <u>Vie et Lutte des Juifs dans la Russie Tsariste, 1905-1917 (Mémoires).</u> 500 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION JUIVE CONTEMPORAINE, Paris (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
9. <u>Colloquium</u> Publication of proceedings of a colloquium on the Research in the Field of the Catastrophe and the Role of the Resistance Movement in France.	1979 - \$ 2,500	Completed according to Centre's report. <u>L'Etat, les Eglises et les Movements de Résistance devant la Persecution des Juifs en France Occupée, 1940-1944.</u> 4,000 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

TOTAL \$353,987

CENTRE DE DROIT HEBRAIQUE, Paris

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Research and Legal Documentation on the Holocaust</u> Establishment of a research unit for legal documentation of the Holocaust.	1979 - \$10,000	No information available.
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FRANCE, cont'd.

CENTRE INTERUNIVERSITAIRE DES HAUTES ETUDES
DU JUDAISME CONTEMPORAIN, Paris

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Oral History of the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of the oral history of the Holocaust.	1982 - \$ 2,000	Oral History completed. 420 fascicles of documents also prepared for Chair of Contemporary History of Judaism at the Uni- versity of Paris III. Publication of Oral History and documents not yet accomplished.

FRANCE, cont'd.

GROUP DE SOCIOLOGIE DES RELIGIONS, Paris

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Jews of France 1933-1945</u> Preparation and publication of a volume of <u>Jews of France 1933-1945</u> analyzing and comparing reality and the collective memory.	1979 - \$ 3,000	Project not completed.

INSTITUT NATIONAL DES LANGUES ET CIVILISATIONS ORIENTALES, Paris

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

1. <u>Chair in Contemporary Jewish Studies</u> <u>with Emphasis on the Holocaust</u> Establishment of a sub-section with Chair in Holocaust History within the Department of Contemporary Jewish Studies of Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INLCO).	1978 - \$ 5,000 1979 - \$10,000 <u>\$15,000</u>	No information available.
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FRANCE, cont'd.

MENORAH, Paris

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Martyred Jewish Children</u> Preparation of a volume of documents on martyred Jewish children.	1972 - \$ 1,160	Project not completed. Cancelled by Foundation.
2. <u>Activities of the Consistoire Centrale</u> <u>under Nazi Occupation</u> Publication of <u>Activities du</u> <u>Consistoire sous l'Occupation Nazie,</u> by Maurice Moch.	1978 - \$ 1,000 <u>\$ 2,160</u>	Project not completed.

GERMANY

INTERNATIONALES DOKUMENTATIONSZENTRUM ZUR ERFORSCHUNG DES NATIONALSOZIALISMUS
UND SEINER FOLGEERSCHENUNGEN E.V., Berlin

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Research and Documentation on the National Socialist Movement</u> Program of research and documentation on the National Socialist movement.	1967 - \$12,500	No information available.



HUNGARY

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Health Problems of Survivors of the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of a study on health problems of survivors of the Holocaust.	1967 - \$667	Completed. No further information available.



ISRAEL

BET LEVIK AGUDAT SOFRE VEITONA'E YIDDISH BEYISRAEL, Tel-Aviv

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Collection of Writings of Survivors of the Holocaust</u>	1966 - \$ 2,833	Project not completed.
	1975 - \$ 3,334	
Preparation and publication of a collection of writings written by survivors of the Holocaust.	<u>\$ 6,167</u>	

ENCYCLOPEDIA JUDAICA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Jerusalem

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Handbook of the Holocaust</u>	1971 - \$ 7,143	No information available.
Preparation and publication in Hebrew and English of a Handbook of the Holocaust based primarily on the material in the Encyclopedia Judaica.	1972 - \$ 5,417	
	1973 - \$ 5,417	
	<u>\$17,977</u>	

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE DIASPORA, Jerusalem

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>The Last Chapter of Polish Jewry</u>	1972 - \$ 2,381	No information available.
Publication of this volume in memory of Itzchak Gruenbaum.		

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-AGUDA LEHEQUER TOLEDOT HA-YEHUDIM, Tel-Aviv

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Evacuation of Soviet Jews During World War II</u> Preparation and publication of a study of the evacuation of Soviet Jews into the interior during the Second World War including eyewitness accounts.	1970 - \$ 4,286	Completed. <u>Soviet Jews in the Face of the Holocaust: A Study on Deportation and Evacuation.</u> No information on publication and distribution. No volume in Foundation library.
2. <u>Rescue of Polish Jews from Lithuania 1940-1941</u> Preparation of a study of the rescue of Jewish refugees from Lithuania.	1977 - \$ 800 <u>\$ 5,086</u>	Project not completed.

HA-LISHKA LIKEHILLOT YEHUDIOT (Jewish Agency), Jerusalem

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

1. <u>Articles on the Holocaust in Persian</u> Preparation, translation and publication in Persian of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.	1975 - \$ 650 1976 - \$ 850	No information available.
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ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-LISHKA LIKEHILLOT YEHUDIOT (Jewish Agency), Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Articles on the Holocaust in Serbo-Croatian</u> Translation and publication in Serbo-Croatian of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.	1976 - \$ 1,500	No information available. Project was cancelled.
3. <u>Articles on the Holocaust in Portuguese</u> Translation and publication in Portuguese of a collection of articles on the Holocaust.	1976 - \$ 1,600 <u>\$ 4,600</u>	No information available.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Institute for the Study of the Period of the Catastrophe</u> Program to train young researchers for the study of the period of the Catastrophe, and for research and publication covering this period.	1965 - \$12,000 1966 - \$19,200 1967 - \$13,200	Completed. 25 doctoral degrees awarded in Holocaust Studies. Responsible for the preparation of <u>Archival Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period.</u> (see page 21, #3)
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| ISRAEL, cont'd. |

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe during the Nazi Period (1933-1945)</u>	1968 - \$ 4,857	Project not completed due to death of Dr. Shaul Esh, researcher for project.
3. <u>Archival Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period</u> Preparation and publication of Volumes I - VI of the Archival Guide to Unpublished Materials of the Holocaust Period, to include materials from archives in Israel and abroad.	1968 - \$ 5,428	Completed.
	1969 - \$ 7,642	
	1970 - \$ 5,143	Six volumes published.
	1971 - \$ 3,100	
	1972 - \$ 4,369	No information on number published and distributed.
	1973 - \$ 3,333	
	1974 - \$ 3,572	
	1975 - \$ 4,910	
	1976 - \$ 2,000	
1977 - \$ 2,871		
1978 - \$ 7,000		

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
4. <u>Armed Jewish Resistance to the Nazis</u>	1969 - \$ 6,285	Completed.
Publication of a series of studies on	1970 - \$17,142	
armed Jewish resistance to the Nazis	1971 - \$15,714	1. <u>They Fought Back: Lithuanian</u>
in European countries.	1972 - \$11,905	<u>Jewry's Armed Resistance to the</u>
	1973 - \$10,715	<u>Nazis 1941-1945,</u>
	1974 - \$10,714	2. <u>Jewish Armed Resistance in Poland</u>
	1975 - \$ 6,500	<u>1942-1944,</u>
	1976 - \$ 5,000	3. <u>Jews in Svoboda's Army in the Soviet</u>
		<u>Union: Czechoslovak Jewry's Fight</u>
		<u>Against the Nazis During World War II.</u>
		4. <u>Back to the Wall: Armed Resistance</u>
		<u>of Latvian and Estonian Jews.</u>
		5. <u>The Jews of Warsaw.</u>
		6. <u>On the Rivers Neman and Dniepe.</u>
		No information on publication
		and distribution.
		Publications 1-4 in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
5. <u>History of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany</u>	1969 - \$ 5,571	Completed.
Preparation and publication of a history of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.	1971 - \$15,285	
	1972 - \$12,738	1. <u>German Reparations: History of Negotiations.</u>
	1977 - \$ 6,000	2. <u>Wiedergutmachung.</u> 700 copies sold in English and 1,000 in German. Volume #1 in Foundation library.
6. <u>Publication of Dr. Shaul Esh's Work on the Emergence of the Ha'avara Agreement</u>	1969 - \$ 1,429	Completed. <u>Studies in the Holocaust and Contemporary Jewry.</u> No information on publication and distribution. No volume in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
7. <u>Jews in Territories Annexed by the Soviet Union (1939-1941)</u> Preparation and publication of a study of Jews in territories annexed by the Soviet Union based on archival collections, the Jewish and non-Jewish press, memoirs of the period published in Yiddish, Hebrew, Polish, Russian, and Lithuanian, and personal interviews.	1972 - \$ 2,976 1973 - \$ 2,381 1975 - \$ 1,500 1976 - \$ 2,000 1977 - \$ 2,424	Manuscript completed and being edited for publication.
8. <u>Persecutions of Jews in the Third Reich as Reflected in the World Jewish Press</u> Preparation and publication of a study of the response of the Jewish Press on the free world, to the racial persecutions in the Third Reich during the years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War.	1972 - \$ 1,905 1973 - \$ 3,214	Completed. Research report included in Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIII, "Pre-War Reactions to Nazi Anti-Jewish Policies in the Jewish Press." No copy in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
9. <u>Comparative Study of the Jewish Identities with Special Reference to the Impact of the Memory of the Holocaust</u> 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.	1974 - \$ 4,762 1975 - \$ 3,571 1976 - \$ 4,988	Research completed. No publication to date.
10. <u>Publications of Basic Documents Concerning German Jewry under the Nazi Regime</u> Publication of select documents from the archives of the Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland, the last central organization of the Jewish community in Germany, 1938-1943, with Hebrew and English translations.	1979 - \$ 5,000	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
11. <u>The Holocaust in the Soviet Union</u> Research into the fate of the Jews in Byelorussia and the Ukraine during World War II with emphasis on the ghettos in Western Byelorussia and the Western Ukraine, the growth of resistance groups, Jews in the partisan movement and the problems of liberation.	1980 - \$ 2,000 1981 - \$ 2,000	First volume, <u>The Ghettos in Western Byelorussia</u> , published. Second volume, <u>The Holocaust in Eastern Byelorussia</u> , completed and being edited for publication. Research begun on third volume, <u>The Jewish Partisan Movement in the USSR</u> .
12. <u>Latin America and the Jewish People during the Holocaust</u> Rescue activities by Latin American governments during the thirties and World War II, and the impact of the Holocaust and World War II on the Jewish communities of Latin America.	1981 - \$ 5,000	No information provided.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT BIYERUSHALAYIM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
13. <u>Archival Guide to Materials on the Holocaust in Israeli Archives</u> Preparation and publication of volumes VII and VIII of the Archival Guide to Materials on the Holocaust in the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem.	1982 - \$ 2,500	Volume VII completed. Being edited for publication.
14. <u>Interviews with Participants in Holocaust Survivors' Meeting, Jerusalem 1981</u> In-depth interviews of participants at the Survivors' Meeting in Jerusalem, June 1981.	1982 - \$ 1,000	No information provided.
	TOTAL	<u>\$275,701</u>

ISRAEL, cont'd.

IGUD OLAMI SHEL ITONA'IM YEHUDIYIM, Tel Aviv
(World Federation of Jewish Journalists -
Formerly, Memorial Institute of the Jewish Press)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Jewish Press Destroyed in the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of an English translation of <u>The Jewish Press Destroyed in the Holocaust.</u>	1979 - \$ 2,000	Completed. <u>The Jewish Press That Was.</u> 2,000 copies published and 400 distributed. Copy in Foundation library.
<u>IRIYAT TEL-AVIV YAFFO, Tel Aviv</u>		
<u>RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP</u>		
1. <u>Holocaust and Revival Monument</u> Designing and building of Holocaust and Revival Monument to be put up in the City Hall Square. The Monument to be dedicated to the commemoration of the Holocaust and the emergence of Israel out of the ashes of Jewish martyrdom.	1973 - \$11,905 1974 - \$11,905 <hr/> \$23,810	Completed. Monument erected by municipality of Tel-Aviv Yaffo.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

ISRAELI UNION OF SECOND WORLD WAR VETERANS, Tel-Aviv

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Role of the Jews in the Allied Armies During the Second World War</u>	1966 - \$ 5,416	No information available.
<u>MAKHON LEO BAECK, Jerusalem</u>		
<u>RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP</u>		
1. <u>History of the Jews in Nazi Germany</u> Preparation and publication of monographs on Jewish self-help and social work under the Nazis and on the preparation and composition of organized emigration.	1977 - \$ 6,000	Completed. <u>Judische Self Sthilfe Underdem Niregime 1933-1939.</u> 900 copies published and 500 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
<u>MASSUA, Jerusalem</u>		
<u>EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS</u>		
1. <u>Holocaust Education</u> Youth education on Holocaust and publication of Massua Yearbook.	1977 - \$ 5,000 1979 - \$ 4,000	Massua Yearbook published. No information available on number of copies published and distributed. No information available on educational programs.
2. <u>Institute for Study of Holocaust</u> Program for teaching the Holocaust to students from Israel and abroad.	1982 - \$ 4,000	Project ongoing.

\$13,000

ISRAEL, cont'd.

MERKAZ ARZI SHEL HOQRE HA-FOLKLOR HA-YEHUDI, Tel Aviv

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Holocaust Songs</u> Deciphering and transcribing a collection of 500 Jewish folk songs sung by partisans and refugees and by Jewish victims of the Nazis in concentration camps, labor groups and ghettos.	1972 - \$ 679 1975 - \$ 1,000 <u>\$ 1,679</u>	Completed. Journal, <u>Yeda Am</u> (Vol. 49-50). 1,000 copies published and distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

MERKAZ HISTADRUT HAMORIM BEYISRAEL, Tel Aviv

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

1. <u>Seminars for Jewish and non-Jewish Educators to Study the Holocaust</u> 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.	1973 - \$ 667	Project not completed.
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ISRAEL, cont'd.

MORESHET, Tel Aviv

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Eduyot Rishonot</u> Program to publish books dealing primarily with the Holocaust.	1972 - \$ 7,143	Completed. 2,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.
Publication of the following five volumes: A Young Girl from the Warsaw Ghetto; From the Ghetto to Yad Mordekhai; The Riga Ghetto and the Camps; The Diary of a Hebrew Teacher from the Vilna Ghetto; and The Hebrew Underground in France.	1973 - \$ 7,143	Completed. 2,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.
Preparation and publication of a book on the paratrooper <u>Haviva Reich</u> by <u>Eli Shadmi</u> ; a book on Riga Jewry during the Holocaust by <u>Meir Lewinstein</u> ; and a book on the History of the Holocaust in Europe by <u>Nathan Eck</u> .	1974 - \$ 8,929	Completed. 2,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.
Preparation and publication of a book on <u>Zvi Brandes</u> , a commander of the Jewish resistance, and a collection of eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust by children and adolescents.	1975 - \$ 5,000	2,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

MORESHET, Tel Aviv (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
Preparation and publication of the story of the underground pioneer movement in Hungary during the war, by Rafi Benshalom, and writings of Abba Kovner on Holocaust and resistance.	1976 - \$ 4,000	Completed. 2,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.
Preparation and publication of the following volumes: The underground in Zaglombia, Poland; "Soldiers with Golden Buttons", by Miriam Steiner, about children in Yugoslavia during the Holocaust; book by Ezra Rivlis on Prisoner of Zion, Mordechai Rotman, in the underground and Soviet camps during and after the Second World War; The Underground in Rumania in the Early Years of Soviet Rule; and memoirs of leaders of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.	1977 - \$ 4,000	Completed. 2,000 copies published. No information on distribution.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

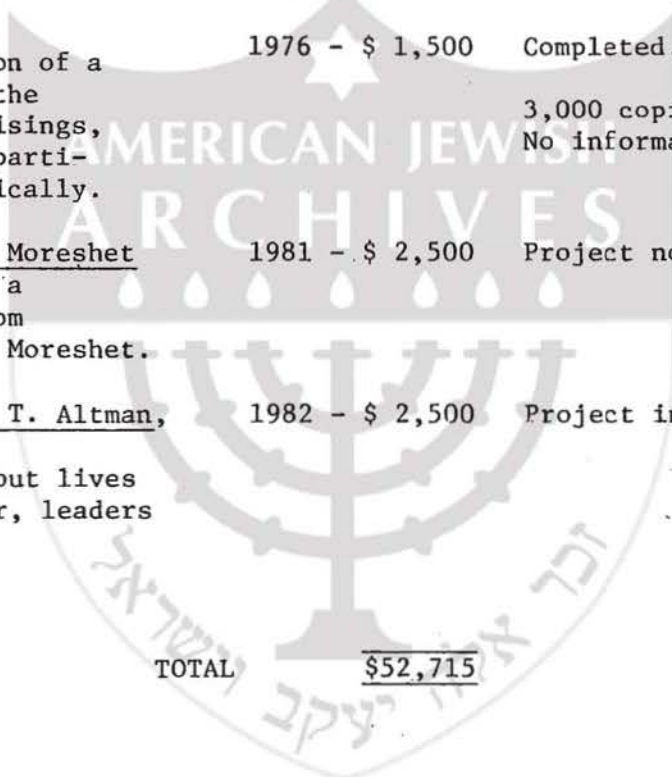
MORESHET, Tel Aviv (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
Preparation and publication of the following volumes: Anthology of Modern Anti-Semitism; Dr. Altshuler's work on the Yevsektsiya; The Underground in Rumania in the Early Years of Soviet Rule; memoirs of leaders of the ghetto and partisan uprisings, and publication of manuscripts and documents dealing with the Holocaust.	1978 - \$ 4,000	Completed. 3,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.
Preparation and publication of the following volumes: <u>Events of Forbidden Zionist Activity in the Second World War</u> , by Mordechai Rotman; <u>The Chalutz Underground in Rumania under the Soviet Regime</u> , by David Goren; <u>Historical Anthology, Second World War</u> by Yehuda Bauer; <u>Vignettes of Leaders of the Ghetto Revolt and the Partisans</u> ; and <u>Anthology of Anti-Semitism and Neo-Nazism in Our Day</u> .	1979 - \$ 4,000	Completed. No information on publication and distribution.
Preparation and publication of the following volumes: David Goren's <u>Pa'amayim al Safsal Ha-neshamim</u> , and Moshe Zertal's <u>Ken Ne'urim</u> .	1980 - \$ 2,000	Completed. 2,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copies in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

MORESHET, Tel Aviv (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Yalqut Moreshet</u> Preparation and publication of a collection of studies on the Holocaust, the ghetto uprisings, and the campaigns of the partisans which appears periodically.	1976 - \$ 1,500	Completed. 3,000 copies published. No information on distribution.
3. <u>English Edition of Yalqut Moreshet</u> Publication in English of a collection of articles from thirty editions of Yalqut Moreshet.	1981 - \$ 2,500	Project not completed.
4. <u>Jewish Partisan Leaders - T. Altman, A. Wilner</u> Publication of volumes about lives of T. Altman and A. Wilner, leaders in the partisan movement.	1982 - \$ 2,500	Project in process.
	TOTAL	<u>\$52,715</u>



ISRAEL, cont'd.

MOSAD HARAV KOOK, Jerusalem

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Life of the Polish Kehillot after the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of <u>The Life of the Polish Kehillot after the Holocaust</u> , by Rabbi D. Kahana.	1981 - \$ 1,000	Completed. Published as <u>Achrei Hamabul</u> . 7,000 copies published and 7,000 distributed. Copy in Foundation library.

UNIVERSITAT BAR-ILAN, Ramat Gan

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Guide to Materials on Religious Jewry during the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of a classified guide to the materials contained in the archives of institutions and individuals dealing with religious Jewry during the period of the Holocaust, and publications of a collection of documents from the archives entitled <u>Letters from the Vale of Tears</u> , annotated with an introduction and index of personalities, institutions and places.	1977 - \$ 5,000 1978 - \$ 5,000 1979 - \$ 3,500 1981 - \$ 3,000	Project not completed.
	TOTAL	<u>\$16,500</u>

ISRAEL, cont'd.

UNIVERSITAT BEN-GURION BA-NEGEV, Beer-Sheva

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Teaching of the Holocaust as Education Toward Values</u>	1977 - \$ 2,500	No information available.
	1978 - \$ 4,000	
A program of research and experimentation leading to the development of an educational program on the meaning of the Holocaust. Materials developed will emphasize the relationship of the Holocaust to Jewish values and identification.	1979 - \$ 4,000	
	<u>\$10,500</u>	

UNIVERSITAT TEL-AVIV, Tel Aviv

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Anti-Jewish Legislation in the Third Reich, Slovakia, and Hungary</u>	1972 - \$ 2,619	Completed.
Preparation and publication of a study dealing with the relationship between the Anti-Jewish Legislation of the Third Reich and economic Anti-Jewish Legislation in Slovakia and Hungary.	1973 - \$ 3,000	<u>Laws Against Jews in Slovakia 1939-1945.</u> 300 copies published and 300 distributed.
		No volume in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

UNIVERSITAT TEL-AVIV, Tel Aviv (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Judaism and Christianity in the Third Reich</u> Preparation and publication of an investigation 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.	1972 - \$ 3,571 1973 - \$ 4,524 <u>\$13,714</u>	Completed. Two Booklets, "Structure of German Political Theology in Nazi Era" and "Political Faith of Nazism Prior to the Holocaust", published. No information on publication and distribution. No copies in Foundation library.

THE FOERDER INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH, TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

3. <u>German Personal Compensations</u> 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.	1973 - \$ 4,048 1974 - \$ 4,762 1975 - \$ 4,762 1976 - \$ 7,143 <u>\$20,715</u>	No information available.
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ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1. Research and Publication: Projects
on the Holocaust

Program of research and publication on the Holocaust including documentation, Bibliographical Series Pinkas Ha-Kehillot, and Yad Vashem Studies.

1965 - \$100,783 No information available.

1966 - \$155,401 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. VI (Heb.)
1,000 copies published and
785 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

The Jewish Holocaust and Heroism through
the Eyes of the Hebrew Press. A
Bibliography in 4 Volumes.
350 copies published and
140 distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1967 - \$100,000

Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. VI (Eng.)

1,000 copies published and
940 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1968 - \$ 85,710

Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. VII

(Hebrew and English versions).

1,000 copies of each published.

780 Hebrew versions distributed

and 1,000 English versions distributed.

Only copy of Hebrew version in
Foundation library.

1969 - \$ 85,714

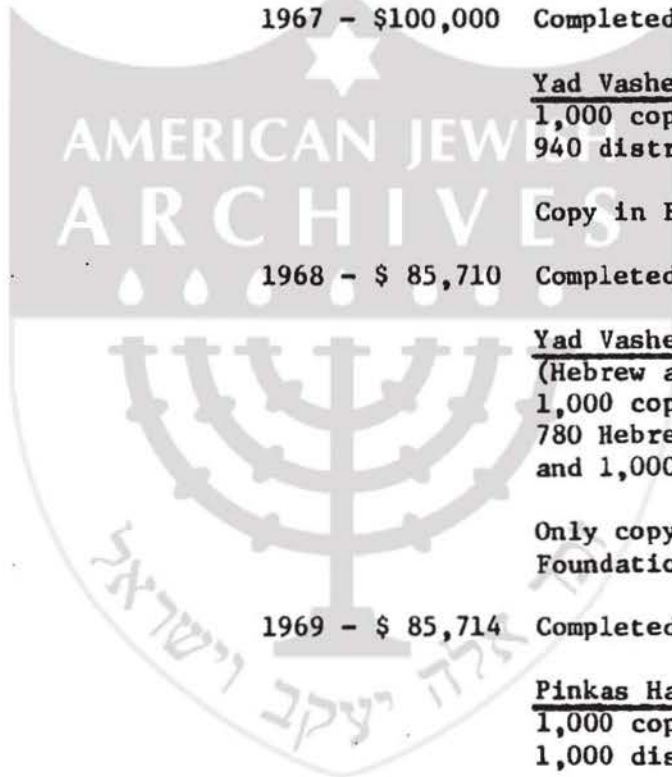
Completed.

Pinkas Ha-Kehillot Romania (Hebrew).

1,000 copies published and

1,000 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.



ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1970 - \$117,800 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. VIII
(Hebrew and English versions).
1,000 of each published;
850 Hebrew versions distributed,
980 English versions distributed.

Copies in Foundation library.

Jewish Resistance During the Holocaust
(Hebrew).

1,000 copies published and
1,000 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1971 - \$127,685 Completed.

Jewish Resistance During the Holocaust
(English).

1,000 copies published and
500 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.



ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1972 - \$100,597 Completed.

Pinkas Ha-Kehillot - Germany
Vol. I, Bavaria (Hebrew).

1,000 copies published and
860 distributed.

Copies in Foundation library.

1973 - \$ 69,049 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. IX
(Hebrew and English).

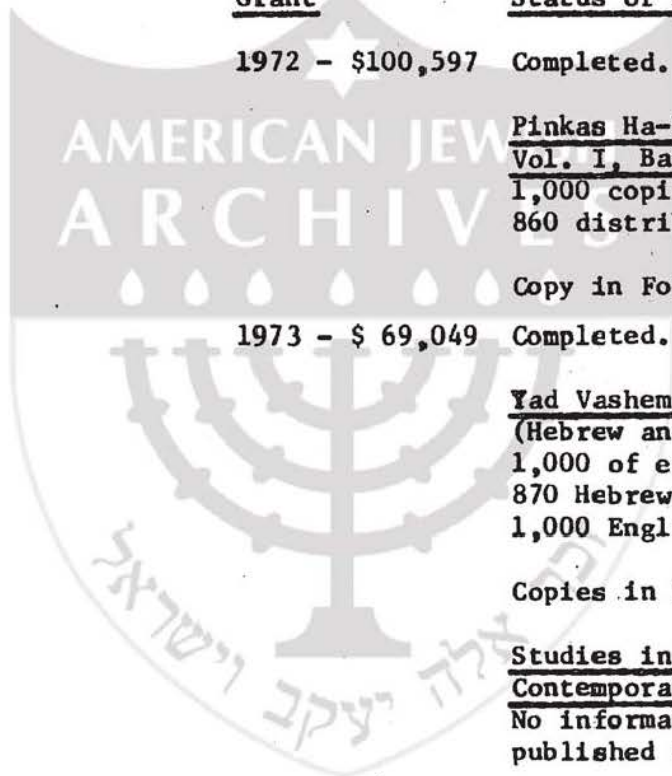
1,000 of each published;
870 Hebrew versions distributed and
1,000 English versions distributed.

Copies in Foundation library.

Studies in the Holocaust and
Contemporary Jewry (Hebrew).

No information on number of copies
published and distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.



ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1974 - \$ 97,857 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. X
(Hebrew and English).
1,000 of each published and
800 of each distributed.

Copies in Foundation library.

The Holocaust and Its Aftermath;
Hebrew Books Published in Years
1933-1972 (2 volumes).
800 copies published and
520 distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1975 - \$ 4,722 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XI
1,500 copies published and
1,250 copies distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.



ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1976 - \$ 4,722 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XII

1,500 copies published and
1,100 copies distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.

1977 - \$ 9,723 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIII

No information on number of copies
published and distributed.

Copy in Foundation library.

1978 - \$ 5,000 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIII

No information on number of copies
published and distributed.

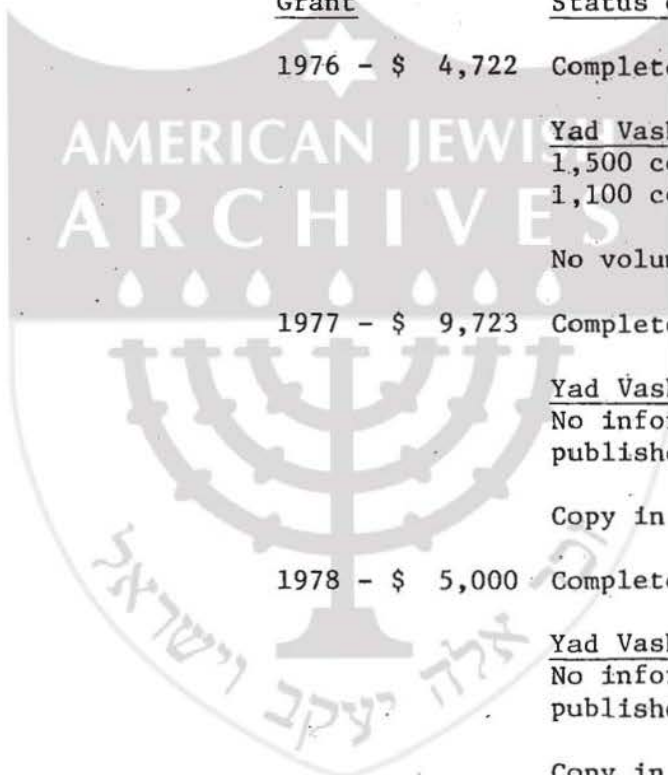
Copy in Foundation library.

1979 - \$ 8,000 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIII

1,500 copies published and
1,500 copies distributed.

Copy in Foundation Library.



ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1980 - \$ 8,000 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIV
1,500 copies published and
1,000 copies distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.

1981 - \$ 8,000 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIV
1,500 copies published and
1,000 copies distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.

1982 - \$ 8,000 Completed.

Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XV
1,500 copies published and
750 copies distributed.

2. Anthology of Articles on
the Holocaust

1975 - \$ 7,000 Completed according to institution's
report.

The Catastrophe of European Jewry--
Antecedents-History-Reflection.
1,000 copies published and
1,000 copies distributed.

No volume in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

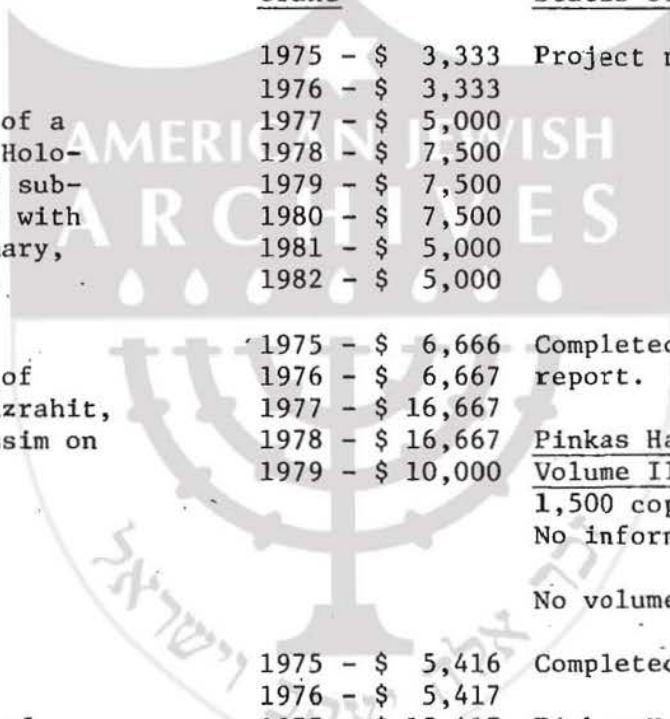
YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>Anthology of Hebrew Prose on the Holocaust</u> Preparation of a collection of selected Hebrew stories dealing with the Holocaust.	1975 - \$ 2,500 1976 - \$ 2,500	Completed. <u>The Holocaust: Eyewitness and Literary Accounts</u> (Hebrew). 2,000 copies published. No information on number distributed. Copy in Foundation library.
4. <u>Bibliography of the Hebrew Press on the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication 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.	1975 - \$ 3,333 1976 - \$ 3,333 1977 - \$ 5,000 1978 - \$ 5,000	Completed. <u>The Holocaust and Its Aftermath as Seen through Hebrew Periodicals</u> (Hebrew). 1,000 copies published and 285 distributed. Copy in Foundation library.
5. <u>Collection of Documents on the Jews of Rumania</u> 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.	1975 - \$ 2,709 1976 - \$ 2,708	Project not completed.

| ISRAEL, cont'd. |

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
6. <u>Multi-Volume History of the Holocaust Period</u>	1975 - \$ 3,333	Project not completed.
	1976 - \$ 3,333	
Preparation and publication of a multi-volume history of the Holocaust, arranged according to subjects and geographical units with an introductory volume, summary, and collection of documents.	1977 - \$ 5,000	
	1978 - \$ 7,500	
	1979 - \$ 7,500	
	1980 - \$ 7,500	
	1981 - \$ 5,000	
	1982 - \$ 5,000	
7. <u>Pinkas Eastern Galicia</u>	1975 - \$ 6,666	Completed according to institution's report.
Preparation and publication of the volume Pinkas Galicia Mizrahit, second in a series of Pinkassim on Polish Jewry.	1976 - \$ 6,667	
	1977 - \$ 16,667	<u>Pinkas Ha-Kehillot, Poland</u> <u>Volume II, Eastern Galicia.</u> 1,500 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
	1978 - \$ 16,667	
	1979 - \$ 10,000	
8. <u>Pinkas Germania II - Baden Württemberg</u>	1975 - \$ 5,416	Completed.
	1976 - \$ 5,417	
Preparation and publication of the second volume of the four-volume Pinkas Germania devoted to the history of German Jewry.	1977 - \$ 15,417	<u>Pinkas Ha-Kehillot Germania - Baden Württemberg.</u> 1,000 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
	1978 - \$ 10,000	
	1979 - \$ 10,000	



ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
9. <u>Pinkas Holland</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Holland, devoted to Jewish communities in Holland.	1975 - \$ 3,333 1976 - \$ 3,333 1978 - \$ 10,000 1979 - \$ 10,000 1980 - \$ 12,500	Completed. <u>Pinkas Hakehillot Holland.</u> 1,000 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
10. <u>Pinkas Lodz</u> Publication of Pinkas Lodz, de- voted to the history of the Jews of Lodz and surrounding commu- nities.	1975 - \$ 5,000 1976 - \$ 5,000	Completed. <u>Pinkas Ha-Kehillot, Poland, Volume I,</u> <u>The Communities of Lodz and Its Region.</u> 1,500 copies published. No information on number distributed. Copy in Foundation library.
11. <u>Pinkas Romania - Volume II</u> Publication of the second volume of Pinkas Romania devoted to the history of Rumanian Jewry.	1975 - \$ 10,000	Completed according to institution's report. <u>Pinkas Ha-Kehillot, Romania, Volume II.</u> 1,100 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
12. <u>Proceedings of the Second Conference on Rescue Activities</u> 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 1974.	1975 - \$ 2,916 1976 - \$ 2,917	Completed. <u>Rescue Attempts during the Holocaust.</u> (Hebrew and English) 1,500 of each volume published and 750 of each distributed. Copies in Foundation library.
13. <u>Relief and Rescue Operations of the Yishuv in Palestine</u>	1975 - \$ 5,000	Project discontinued.
14. <u>Sefer Haside Umot Ha-Olam</u> 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.	1975 - \$ 1,666 1976 - \$ 1,667 1977 - \$ 1,667 1978 - \$ 2,500 1979 - \$ 2,500 1980 - \$ 2,500 1981 - \$ 4,000 1982 - \$ 4,000	Project not completed.
15. <u>Volumes by Shmuel Krakowsky and Israel Gutman</u>	1975 - \$ 10,000	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
16. <u>Underground Periodicals</u>	1975 - \$ 7,500	Completed according to institution's report.
	1976 - \$ 7,500	
Publication of a three-volume work dealing with underground periodicals published by Jews during the Holocaust.	1977 - \$ 7,000	
	1978 - \$ 7,000	<u>The Jewish Underground Press in Warsaw, Volume I (May 1940 - January 1941).</u>
	1979 - \$ 5,000	1,500 copies published and 380 distributed.
	1980 - \$ 3,000	
		<u>Volume II of the above (February - June 1941).</u> 1,500 copies published and 420 distributed.
		Neither volume in Foundation library.
		Other volume not completed.
17. <u>Wolk's Book on Jewish Education in Germany, 1933-1939</u>	1975 - \$ 3,000	Completed.
		<u>The Education of the Jewish Child in Nazi Germany - The Law and Its Execution</u> (Hebrew) 650 copies published and 480 distributed.
		Copy in Foundation library.

[ISRAEL, cont'd.]

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
18. <u>Yad Vashem Studies</u> Preparation and publication of the twelfth volume in this series of studies in English on "The European Jewish Ca- tastrophe and Resistance."	1975 - \$ 4,722 1976 - \$ 4,722 1977 - \$ 9,723	Completed according to institution's report. <u>Yad Vashem Studies, Volume XII</u> 1,500 copies published and 900 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
19. <u>Zalman Gradovsky's Diary</u>	1975 - \$ 5,000	Project completed. Volume published by Tel-Aviv University. No copy in Foundation library.
20. <u>Pinkas Austria</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Austria, devoted to Jewish communities in Austria.	1976 - \$ 2,000 1977 - \$ 7,500 1978 - \$ 10,000 1979 - \$ 10,000 1980 - \$ 12,500 1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.
21. <u>Pinkas Poland C</u> Preparation of Pinkas Poland C, third in a series of pinkassim on Jewish communities in Poland.	1976 - \$ 5,000 1977 - \$ 7,500	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
22. <u>Publication of Original Books in English</u> Translation and publication in English of monographs on Warsaw and the resistance movement in Lithuania as part of a program to publish doctoral dissertations written at various universities in Israel.	1976 - \$ 7,400 1977 - \$ 7,500	No information available.
23. <u>Rescue Activities of the Jewish Community of Erez Israel</u> Preparation of a study on the activities of the Jewish community of Erez Israel on behalf of European Jewry under Nazi occupation during 1939-1945, including the Jewish Agency and the National Council (Va'ad Leumi)-- the branch offices of the Agency in Istanbul and Geneva, and military and other operations by underground bodies in Erez Israel.	1976 - \$ 7,000	No information available.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
24. <u>Audiovisual Series</u> Preparation in Hebrew and English of an audiovisual series on the Holocaust in six parts, each relating the personal story of a child or young person in a certain period.	1977 - \$ 3,000	Completed. Material is displayed regularly at Yad Vashem and distributed upon request to other institutions.
25. <u>Jewish Leadership in Nazi Occupied Europe during the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of the proceedings of an international conference on Jewish Leadership in Nazi Occupied Europe during the Holocaust, held at Yad Vashem in April 1977. The proceedings to be published in Hebrew and English.	1977 - \$ 3,000 1979 - \$ 7,500	Completed. <u>Patterns of Jewish Leadership in Nazi Europe, 1933-1945.</u> (Hebrew and English versions) 1,500 of each version published and 400 of each version distributed. Only Hebrew version in Foundation library.
26. <u>Bergen-Belsen Papers</u> Preparation of a catalogue of Bergen-Belsen papers.	1978 - \$ 25,000 1979 - \$ 25,000 1980 - \$ 27,500 1981 - \$ 27,500 1982 - \$ 27,500	Catalogue completed. No information on number published and distributed.
27. <u>Pinkas Hassen-Saxony</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Hassen-Saxony, devoted to Jewish communities in Hassen and Saxony.	1978 - \$ 10,000 1979 - \$ 10,000 1980 - \$ 12,500 1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
28. <u>Pinkas Latvia-Estonia</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Latvia-Estonia, devoted to Jewish communities in Latvia- Estonia.	1978 - \$ 10,000 1979 - \$ 10,000 1980 - \$ 12,500 1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.
29. <u>Pinkas Poland D (Wohlyn-Polesye)</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Poland D. devoted to Jewish communities in Poland.	1978 - \$ 10,000 1979 - \$ 10,000 1980 - \$ 12,500 1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.
30. <u>Pinkas Western Galicia</u> Preparation and publication of the volume Pinkas Western Galicia.	1978 - \$ 10,000 1979 - \$ 10,000	Completed. <u>Pinkas Hakehillot Poland Volume III,</u> <u>Western Galicia and Silesia.</u> 1,200 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
31. <u>Yad Vashem Studies I</u> Preparation and publication of the thirteenth volume in this series of studies, in English.	1978 - \$ 5,000	Completed. <u>Yad Vashem Studies Volume XIII.</u> 1,500 copies published and 800 distributed. Copy in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
32. <u>Yad Vashem Studies II</u> Preparation and publication of the fourteenth volume in this series of studies, in English.	1978 - \$ 8,000	Completed according to institution's report. <u>Yad Vashem Studies Vol. XIV.</u> 1,500 copies published and 400 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
33. <u>The Black Book</u> Translation and publication in English of the book written by Elya Ehrenburg and Vassili Grossman dealing with the Jews of the Soviet Union under Nazi occupation.	1979 - \$ 2,500	Completed. <u>The Black Book of the Soviet Jewry, 1981,</u> published by Yad Vashem and Institute for Contemporary Jewry. 1,500 copies published. No information on number distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
34. <u>Ringelblum Writings</u> Preparation and publication of a scientific book dealing with the writings of the Polish-Jewish historian Emanuel Ringelblum, with an introduction and notes.	1979 - Reserve of \$ 8,000 1980 - \$ 4,000 1981 - \$ 4,000 1982 - \$ 4,000	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
35. <u>The Underground Archives of the Theresienstadt Ghetto</u> Preparation and publication of an anthology of these archives, documenting the activities of the ghetto's Jewish administration and of several communities of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.	1979 - \$ 10,000	Catalogue describing 420 files and microfilm rolls has been prepared and is being printed.
36. <u>International Conference on the Jews in Nazi Concentration Camps</u> Publication of proceedings in Hebrew and English of Conference on the Nazi concentration and death camps.	1980 - \$ 5,000	Completed. <u>The Nazi Concentration Camps: Structure and Aims, The Image of the Prisoner, The Jews in the Camps.</u> No information on number published and distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
37. <u>Bibliographical Series</u> Preparation of bibliographical work on the Holocaust and its aftermath.	1980 - \$ 2,000 1982 - \$ 2,000	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
38. <u>Pinkas Central Poland (Warsaw)</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Central Poland, devoted to the Jewish communities in Central Poland, including Warsaw and approximately 120 communities.	1980 - \$ 12,500 1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.
39. <u>Pinkas Kehillot Berlin</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Kehillot Berlin, devoted to the Jewish community of Berlin.	1980 - \$ 12,500 1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.
40. <u>Pinkas Yugoslavia</u> Preparation and publication of Pinkas Yugoslavia, devoted to the Jewish communities of Yugoslavia. The entries will include the early history of the community, its history between the two World Wars, and its fate in the Holocaust.	1981 - \$ 12,500 1982 - \$ 12,500	Project not completed.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
41. <u>Death Camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec</u> Publication of the history of the Jews in the death camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec.	1981 - \$ 4,000	Completed. <u>Treblinka: Hell and Revolt.</u> No information on number published and distributed. Volume in Foundation library.
42. <u>The Jews of Bialystok during Nazi Occupation</u> Publication of a monograph on the history of the Jews in Bialystok based on German documentation, testimonies and archival material from the underground archives in the ghetto of Bialystok.	1981 - \$ 2,500	Project not completed.
43. <u>Holocaust in Documents</u> Preparation and publication of documents on the destruction of the Jews in Western Europe.	1981 - \$ 4,000 1982 - \$ 4,000	Completed. <u>Documents on the Holocaust.</u> <u>Selected Sources on the Destruction of the Jews of Germany and Austria, Poland and the Soviet Union.</u> No information on number published and distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

ISRAEL, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
44. <u>Mauthausen Concentration Camp</u> Research based on original German documents and Jewish and non-Jewish testimonies on events in Mauthausen Concentration Camp.	1982 - \$ 2,000	Completed. <u>Mauthausen: Concentration and Annihilation Camp, by Benjamin Eckstein</u> 800 copies published and 300 distributed. No volume in Foundation library.

TOTAL \$2,053,495

ITALY

CENTRO DI DOCUMENTAZIONE EBRAICA CONTEMPORANEA, Milan

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Jewish Life in Italy During WW II</u> Support for the research and publication programs of the Centro on Jewish life in Italy during World War II.	1967 - \$ 1,988 1968 - \$ 4,192 1969 - \$ 3,547 1970 - \$ 3,991 1971 - \$ 3,991	Completed.
2. <u>Catalogue of the Centro's Archives</u> Preparation and publication of an annotated catalogue of the Centro's archives.	1972 - \$ 2,551	Completed. Guide made available to students and scholars.
3. <u>Capri Concentration Camp</u> Identification of Italian Jews sent by the Nazis to the Capri Concentration Camp, and publication of information.	1973 - \$ 3,552	Completed. <u>Ebrei in Italia Deportazione Resistenza.</u> 10,000 copies of 1st edition distributed. 2,000 copies of 2nd edition distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
4. <u>Leghorn Jewish Community During the Fascist Regime</u> Program of research of Leghorn Jewish Community during the Fascist Regime, 1922-1945.	1979 - \$ 1,000	Completed research, collection and cataloguing of documents, mostly from State Archives of Leghorn.

| ITALY, cont'd. |

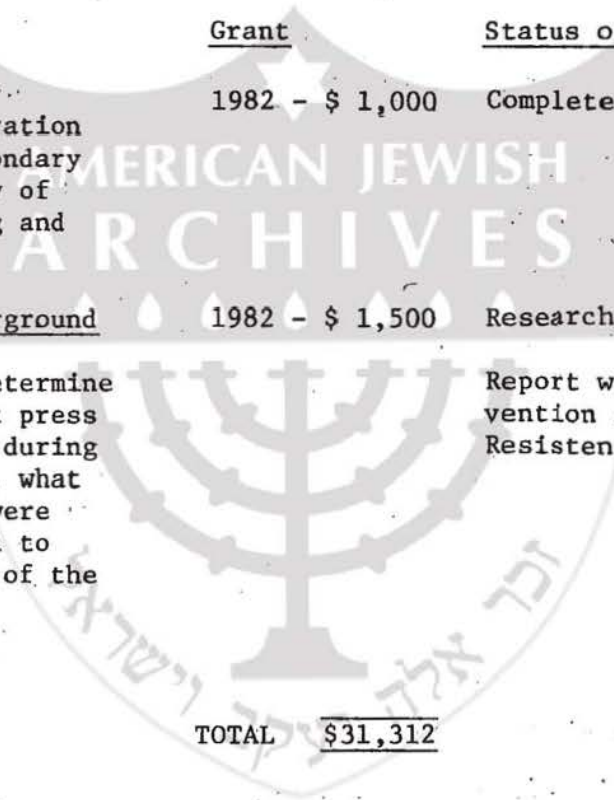
CENTRO DI DOCUMENTAZIONE EBRAICA CONTEMPORANEA, Milan (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
5. <u>Jews and Fascism in the Italian Influence-Zone of Yugoslavia during World War II</u> Publication of the study of documents found in State archives, museums and private institutions, both Italian and Yugoslavian, concerning the Fascist policy towards Jews in the Italian influence-zone of Yugoslavia.	1980 - \$ 1,500	Research completed.
6. <u>The Deportation from Trentino, Alto Adige, Venezia Giulia</u> Preparation and publication of a volume on the deportation from North-Eastern Italy, using State and Jewish community archives and personal testimony.	1981 - \$ 1,500	Research completed. Results of research will appear in the article, "La Deportazione degli Ebrei dall'Italia. Indagine Storica," published by the Institut fur Zeitgeschichte in Munich.
7. <u>School Seminars on the Jewish Persecutions during World War II</u> School organized in cooperation with the Italian Jewish secondary school covering the rise of Nazism and Fascism, the history of the Jews during and after the Second World War, and the Nazi and Fascist persecution of the Jews.	1981 - \$ 1,000	Project completed.

ITALY, cont'd.

CENTRO DI DOCUMENTAZIONE EBRAICA CONTEMPORANEA, Milan (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
8. <u>School Seminars</u> Seminars organized in cooperation with the Italian Jewish secondary schools to teach the history of Italian Jewry before, during and after the Second World War.	1982 - \$ 1,000	Completed.
9. <u>Jewish Question in the Underground Anti-Fascist Press</u> Publication of a study to determine how underground anti-Fascist press treated the Jewish question during the Fascist Social Republic, what information and directives were given to the population, and to what extent they were aware of the genocide.	1982 - \$ 1,500	Research completed. Report will appear into the Convention Acts as "Ebrei nella Resistenza figura."
	TOTAL	<u>\$31,312</u>



ITALY, cont'd.

UNIONE DELLE COMUNITA ISRAELITICHE ITALIANA, Rome

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Deportation and Jewish Resistance in Italy</u> Preparation of a study on the deportation of the Jews of Italy and research in the field of Italian Jewish resistance prior to and during the Second World War.	1977 - \$ 750	Project cancelled.
2. <u>The Holocaust in Italy</u> Preparation and publication of a volume dealing with the Holocaust in Italy and the role of Italian Jews in the resistance movement.	1978 - \$ 1,500 1979 - \$ 1,000	Research in progress. Progress on book, <u>L'Occupazione Tedesca e Gli Ebrei di Roma</u> , by Liliana Picciotto Fargion completed. 1,000 copies published; all distributed.
	<u>\$ 3,250</u>	

RUMANIA

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Commemorations</u> Various commemorative events for Kedoshim in different parts of Rumania.	1973 - \$ 695	Completed. The community has commemorated the victims of pogroms and concentration camps.
	1974 - \$ 695	Completed. Commemorations similar to previous year took place in the towns where the pogroms occurred.
	1975 - \$ 695	Completed. Commemorations similar to previous years took place in the towns where the pogroms occurred.
	1976 - \$ 700	Completed. Same as above.
	1977 - \$ 1,000	Completed. Same as above.

RUMANIA, cont'd.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
	1978 - \$ 1,000	Completed.
		Same as above.
	1979 - \$ 1,000	Completed.
		Same as above.
	1980 - \$ 1,000	No information provided.
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 6,785</u>

UNITED KINGDOM

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS, London

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Jewish Question and Russo-German Relations</u> Preparation and publication of a study on the impact of the Jewish question on the Russo-German relations 1933-1941.	1970 - \$ 1,488	No information available.
2. <u>The Jews in Fascist Italy</u> Preparation and publication of a study on the German influence on the situation of the Jews in Fascist Italy 1933-1939.	1970 - \$ 1,920	Completed. <u>Mussolini and the Jews: German-Italian Relations and the Jewish Question in Italy 1922-45.</u> 1,000 copies published. No information on distribution. Copy in Foundation library.

UNITED KINGDOM, cont'd.

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS, London (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>British Policy on the Holocaust as Reflected in British State Papers 1933-45</u> Preparation and publication of a study of British policy on the Holocaust (including questions of relief and rescue attempts, failure to bomb extermination camps, the "Jews for Trucks" deal, etc.), based on documents recently made available for the first time and to be compared with other available sources.	1973 - \$ 3,224 1974 - \$11,520 1975 - \$ 5,808 <u>\$23,960</u>	Completed. <u>Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1939-1945.</u> 7,000 copies published. No information on distribution. No volume in Foundation library.

OXFORD CENTER FOR POST GRADUATE HEBREW STUDIES, Oxford

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

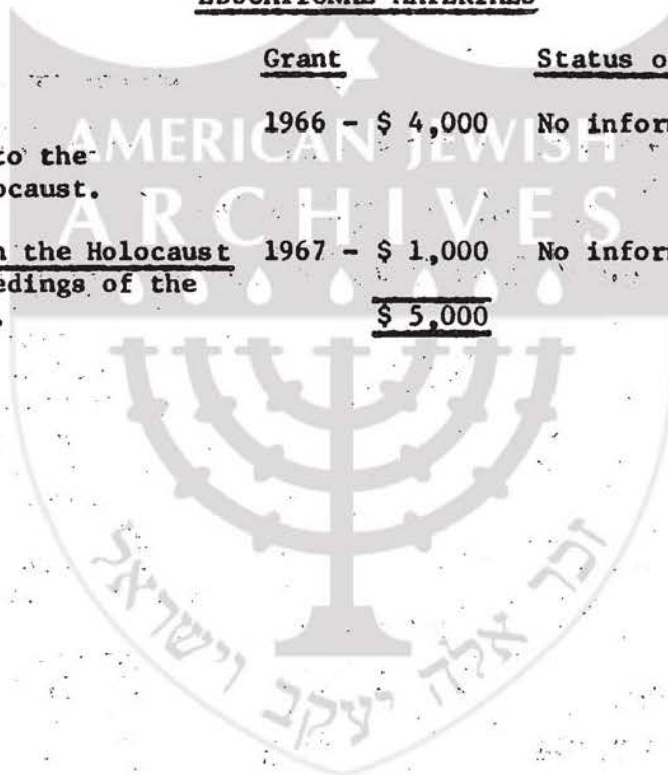
1. <u>Teaching Fellowship in Holocaust Studies</u> Establishment of teaching fellowship in Holocaust studies.	1978 - \$ 5,000	Completed.
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UNITED KINGDOM, cont'd.

WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS, London

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Seminar on the Holocaust.</u> Special seminar devoted to the commemoration of the Holocaust.	1966 - \$ 4,000	No information available.
2. <u>Proceedings of Seminar on the Holocaust</u> Publication of the proceedings of the seminar on the Holocaust.	1967 - \$ 1,000 <u>\$ 5,000</u>	No information available.



UNITED STATES

BNAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATIONS, Washington

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Holocaust Education and Observance Project</u> 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.	1975 - \$ 2,500	Completed.

CENTER FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES, Brooklyn

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Religious Observance During the Holocaust</u> Program of oral history of religious observance during the Holocaust.	1977 - \$ 3,000 1979 - \$ 1,000	Project not completed.
2. <u>The Liberation of Concentration Camps by American Soldiers</u> Program of oral history consisting of interviews with American soldiers about their role in the liberation of concentration camps.	1978 - \$ 1,000 1979 - \$ 1,000	Project not completed.
	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, New York

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Politics of Genocide: The Destruction of the Jews of Hungary</u>	1977 - \$ 3,000	Completed.
Publication in three volumes of <u>The Politics of Genocide: The Destruction of the Jews of Hungary</u> by Professor Randolph Braham.	1978 - \$ 3,000	<u>The Politics of Genocide: The Destruction of the Jews of Hungary.</u>
	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed.
		Copy in Foundation library.

CONFERENCE ON JEWISH SOCIAL STUDIES, New York

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Essays on the Holocaust</u>	1977 - \$ 3,000	Completed.
Preparation and publication of the collected essays on the Holocaust of the late Dr. Philip Friedman.		<u>Roads to Extinction: Essays on the Holocaust.</u>
		No information on publication and distribution.
		Copy in Foundation library.

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS, Bloomington, Indiana

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>The Jews of Warsaw, 1939-1943</u> Publication of <u>The Jews of Warsaw</u> , a complete history of the Warsaw ghetto from its establishment to its destruction.	1982 - \$ 2,000	Completed. 3,000 copies published and 3,000 copies distributed. No copy in library.



UNITED STATES, cont'd.

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS, Seattle

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Western Society after the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of proceedings of symposium on "Western Society after the Holocaust" to be held in Seattle, Washington in 1978.	1978 - \$ 1,000	Completed. No information on publication and distribution. Copy in Foundation library.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE, New York

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

1. <u>Holocaust and Resistance Movement</u> Production of a film strip entitled "Holocaust and Resistance", illustrating the process of German destruction and the Jewish resistance under Nazi occupation.	1974 - \$ 2,000	Completed. 1,300 film strips distributed to schools, colleges, institutions and community centers.
2. <u>Holocaust and Jewish Resistance Resource Material</u> Preparation of a teacher's guide for use in conjunction with the Jewish Labor Committee's filmstrip "Warsaw Ghetto: Holocaust and Jewish Resistance", and other resource materials.	1979 - \$ 2,000 <u>\$ 4,000</u>	Completed. <u>The Warsaw Ghetto: Holocaust and Resistance</u> (teacher's guide for documentary filmstrip). 5,000 copies published. No information on distribution.

| UNITED STATES, cont'd. |

JEWISH TEACHER'S SEMINARY, New York

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Courses and Lectures on the Holocaust and Resistance</u>	1965 - \$ 2,175 1966 - \$ 2,175 <u>\$ 4,350</u>	No information available.
<u>JWB, New York City</u> <u>EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS</u>		
1. <u>Development and Implementation of Holocaust Education in Informal Settings</u> Development of innovative and creative program models using existing resource materials and programs to increase the knowledge of the Holocaust among Jewish teenagers. This project will be done in conjunction with the American Association for Jewish Education.	1980 - \$10,000	Completed.
2. <u>Holocaust Education in Informal Settings</u> Implementation of resource materials and model programs at several local and regionally based camp staff-training workshops during summer of 1982.	1982 - \$ 5,000 <u>\$15,000</u>	Programs tested at several camp sites. No additional information provided.

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE, New York

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Study of German-Speaking Jewry, 1933-42</u> Preparation of a comprehensive study of German-speaking Jewry during the period 1933-42. Will include a history of the Reichsvertretung.	1965 - \$ 5,000 1966 - \$ 6,000 <u>\$11,000</u>	Material sorted and analyzed, but project not completed.

RABBINICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA, Forest Hills

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>Responsa Mi Ma'amakim</u> Volume III of <u>Responsa Mi Ma'amakim</u> , containing discussions of religious issues that arose during the Holocaust.	1965 - \$ 1,000	Completed.
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UNITED STATES, cont'd.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Oral Documentation</u> A program of oral documentation among selected survivors of the Holocaust to document the role of the German medical profession in the concentration and extermination camps.	1978 - \$ 1,000	No information available.
<u>EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS</u>		
2. <u>Holocaust Bibliographies and Teaching Outlines</u> Program to compile Holocaust syllabi and teaching outlines for public and Christian high schools.	1978 - \$ 2,000	Volume I of course syllabi completed. No information available about copies published and distributed.

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

TORAH UMESORAH, New York

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Textbook on the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of a textbook dealing with the Holocaust for use in Yeshivot and day schools. Textbook will also contain a section on Soviet Jewry as well as syllabi and other teachers' aids.	1974 - \$ 4,500 1975 - \$ 4,500 1976 - \$ 6,000	Project not completed.
2. <u>A World That Was</u> 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.	1975 - \$ 1,250 <u>\$16,250</u>	Project not completed.

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM/YIVO JOINT DOCUMENTARY PROJECTS, New York

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Holocaust Documentation Projects</u> A program of documentation of the period of the Holocaust carried out jointly by Yad Vashem and Yivo, including Bibliographical Series, a volume on Judenraete, a documentary survey of Nazi extermination policy, an analytical index of documents of Jewish interest from the Nuremberg trials, and an Eichmann Bibliography.	1965 - \$ 50,000	Completed. List of publications resulted from this project jointly executed by Yad Vashem (Israel) and Yivo Institute 1965-1974.
	1966 - \$ 80,000	Completed. <u>Bibliography of Articles on the Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish Periodicals (Vol. IX).</u> No information on publication and distribution. Copy in Foundation library.
	1967 - \$ 59,000	Completed.
	1968 - \$ 65,000	Completed.

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM/YIVO JOINT DOCUMENTARY PROJECTS, New York (cont'd.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1969 - \$ 43,000 Completed.

Bibliography of Articles on the
Catastrophe and Heroism in Yiddish
Periodicals, II (Vol. X).

No information on publication
and distribution.

No volume in Foundation library.

1970 - \$ 18,000 Completed.

Bibliography of Yiddish Books on the
Catastrophe and Heroism (Vol. XI).

No information on publication
and distribution.

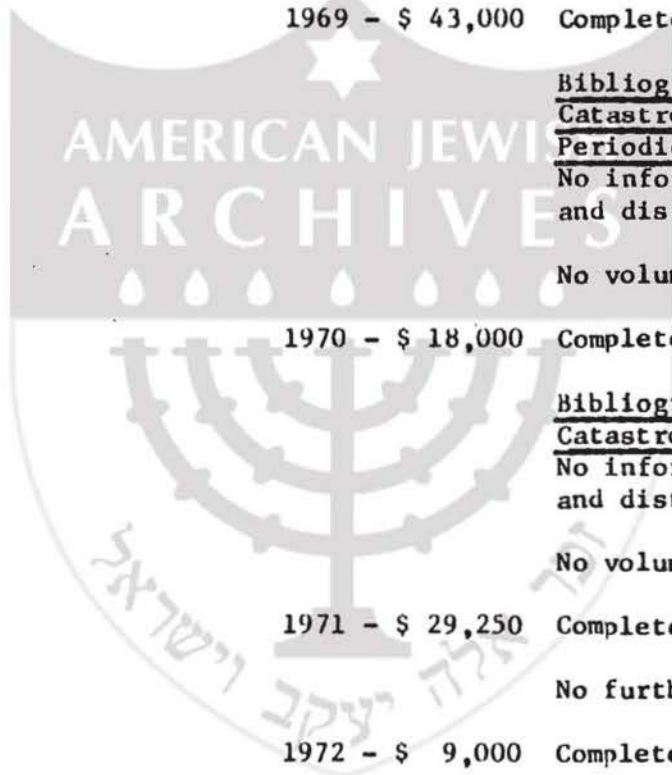
No volume in Foundation library.

1971 - \$ 29,250 Completed.

No further information available.

1972 - \$ 9,000 Completed.

No further information available.



UNITED STATES, cont'd.

YAD VASHEM/YIVO JOINT DOCUMENTARY PROJECTS, New York (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
	1974 - \$ 5,000	Completed.
		No further information available.

TOTAL \$358,250

YESHIVA UMESIVTA TORAH V'EMUNAH, New York

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. <u>She'elot Uteshuvot Mima'amaqim</u>
<u>Vol. V</u>
Preparation of <u>She'elot Uteshuvot</u>
<u>Mima'amaqim</u> (Responsa from the
Depths), a volume of responsa
dealing with Halakhic questions
which arose in the ghettos and
camps during the Holocaust. | 1977 - \$ 1,000
1978 - \$ 2,000
1980 - \$ 2,000 | Completed.

2,000 copies published and
2,000 copies distributed.

Copy in Foundation library. |
| 2. <u>She'elot Uteshuvot Mima'amaqim</u>
<u>Vol. VI</u>
Preparation and publication of
responsa dealing with Halakhic
problems arising in the ghettos
and camps during the Holocaust. | 1982 - \$ 1,500 | Project not completed. |

TOTAL \$ 6,500

UNITED STATES, cont'd.

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, New York

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Teacher Training and Holocaust Curriculum Development for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers</u> Program to conduct intensive in-service training seminars for master teachers, test innovative curriculum, and develop and publish a manual providing guidelines and materials for the teaching of Holocaust Studies by elementary and secondary school teachers.	1977 - \$ 5,000 1979 - \$ 5,000 <u>\$10,000</u>	Completed. Two Summer Institutes (in 1977 and 1979). Manual, <u>Issues in Teaching the Holocaust: A Guide.</u> 500 copies published and 495 copies distributed. Copy of manual in Foundation library.

YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH, New York

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

1. <u>German-Imposed Representations before and during World War II</u> Publication in English and Yiddish of the proceedings of a colloquium on German-imposed Jewish representations before and during World War II, held at YIVO in December 1967.	1968 - \$ 5,250	Completed. <u>Imposed Jewish Governing Bodies Under Nazi Rule.</u> No information on number published and distributed. No volume in Foundation library.
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UNITED STATES, cont'd.

YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH, New York (cont'd.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Liquidation of Jewish Life in Poland</u> <u>1944-48</u> Preparation and publication of a study on the liquidation of Jewish communal life in Poland and Polish-Jewish relationships between 1944 and 1948.	1972 - \$ 5,000 1973 - \$ 5,000	Project not completed.
<u>EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS</u>		
3. <u>Illustrated Lectures</u> Production of two audio-visual lectures on the Shtetl and the Holocaust, for distribution to colleges, universities, adult education programs and community centers.	1974 - \$ 1,000 1975 - \$ 3,181	A slide bank containing 4,000 slides completed. No information on distribution.
	TOTAL	<u>\$19,431</u>

YUGOSLAVIA

FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA, Belgrade

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

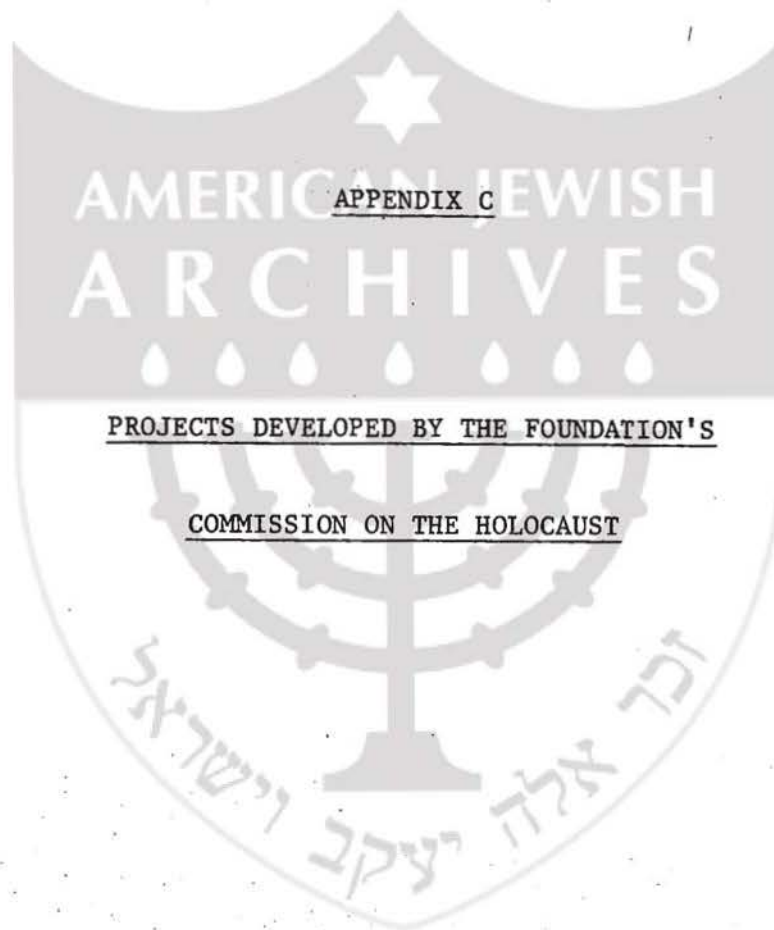
<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Commemorations</u>	1980 - \$ 1,000	Completed.
Holocaust commemorations.	1981 - \$ 1,000	
	1982 - \$ 1,000	
	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	



MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Coordination of all Programs dealing with the Documentation of the Period of the Catastrophe</u>	1966 - \$ 18,000	No Information available.
	1968 - \$ 18,000	
	1969 - \$ 18,000	
	1970 - \$ 18,000	
	1971 - \$ 18,000	
	1972 - \$ 18,000	
2. Recording of War Crime Trials	1966 - \$ 25,000	No information available.
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$133,000</u>

Completed	-	\$2,645,183
No Information Available	-	\$ 392,529
Incomplete	-	\$ 600,877
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	<u>\$3,638,589</u>



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY THE FOUNDATION'S

COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

זכר אלה יעקב וישראל

APPENDIX C

PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY THE FOUNDATION'S

COMMISSION ON THE HOLOCAUST

<u>Project</u>	<u>Status</u>
<u>Statement of Scholars Dealing with the Holocaust</u> (77-HOL-01)	
Preparation and publication of an authoritative statement by non-Jewish historians consisting of a summary of the unquestionable historical facts about the Holocaust.	Project not completed
<u>Popular Volume on the Holocaust</u> (77-HOL-02)	
Preparation and publication of a popular book including documents and photographs, with minimal text, documenting the Holocaust. Objective of volume is to combat revisionist historians denying the Holocaust.	Manuscript completed and ready for publication.
<u>Model Curriculum Project</u> (77-HOL-03)	
Development of a curriculum on the Holocaust for Jewish secondary schools based on documentary method. Orthodox, Conservative and Reform schools cooperating jointly in this program.	Curriculum completed and tested.
<u>Informal Approaches to Holocaust Education</u> (78-HOL-01)	
Development of innovative program models for use in centers, summer camps and other informal Jewish educational settings to increase knowledge and understanding of the Holocaust among teens and pre-teens.	Project completed. Program models developed and tested in summer camps and centers.

Project

Status

Volume on Photographs (78-HOL-02)

Preparation and publication of a volume of photographs dealing with the Holocaust.

Volume completed and accepted for publication.

Holocaust Educational Project (France)
(78-HOL-03)

Development of a formal curriculum for Jewish schools in France and program of informal education for Jewish youth in informal settings.

Curriculum program not completed. Informal seminars held in Paris.

Audio-Visual Project (79-HOL-02)

Production of a series of trigger films on the Holocaust, accompanied by teachers' guides, for use in introducing teaching of Holocaust in schools.

Two trigger films completed.

Inventory of Educational Programs in Israel (79-HOL-03)

Development of an inventory of all Holocaust educational programs in Israel.

Program completed.

"Scroll of Testimony" (81-HOL-01)

Preparation and publication of a volume on Holocaust, by Abba Kovner, for use by youth and families in informal settings, using format of 'megillah.'

Manuscript completed, being translated into English and prepared for publication.

International Center for Teaching the Holocaust (81-HOL-02)

Establishment at Yad Vashem of an international center for training teachers to teach the Holocaust. Program includes translation and publication of a comprehensive source book for teachers' use, including curricula material developed by the Memorial Foundation.

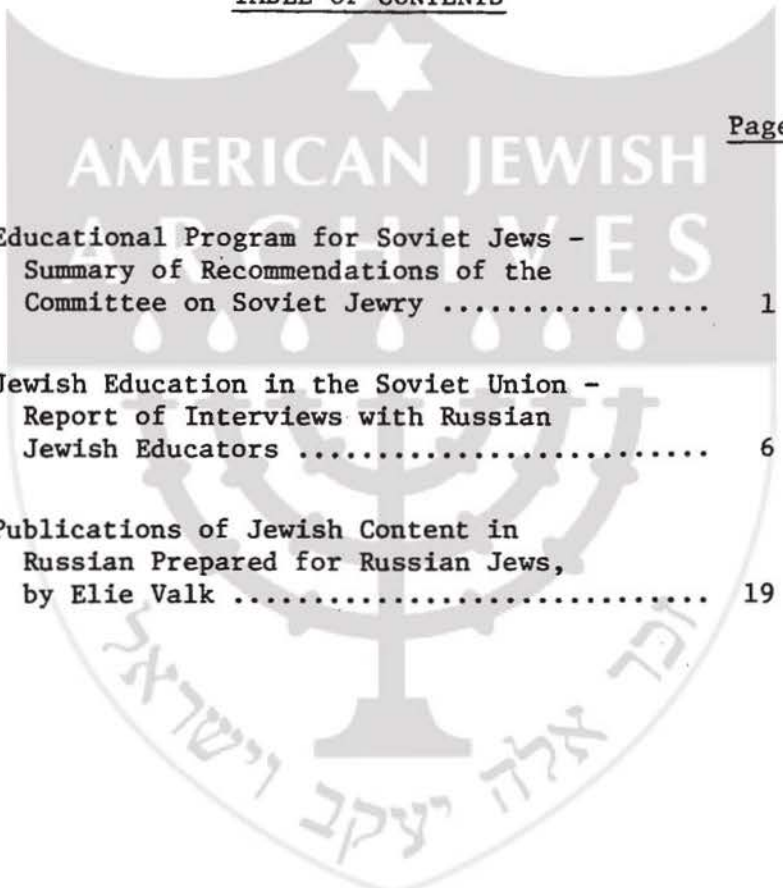
Successful program completed for Spanish educators from Latin America and second one planned. Seminar for French-speaking educators to be held this year.



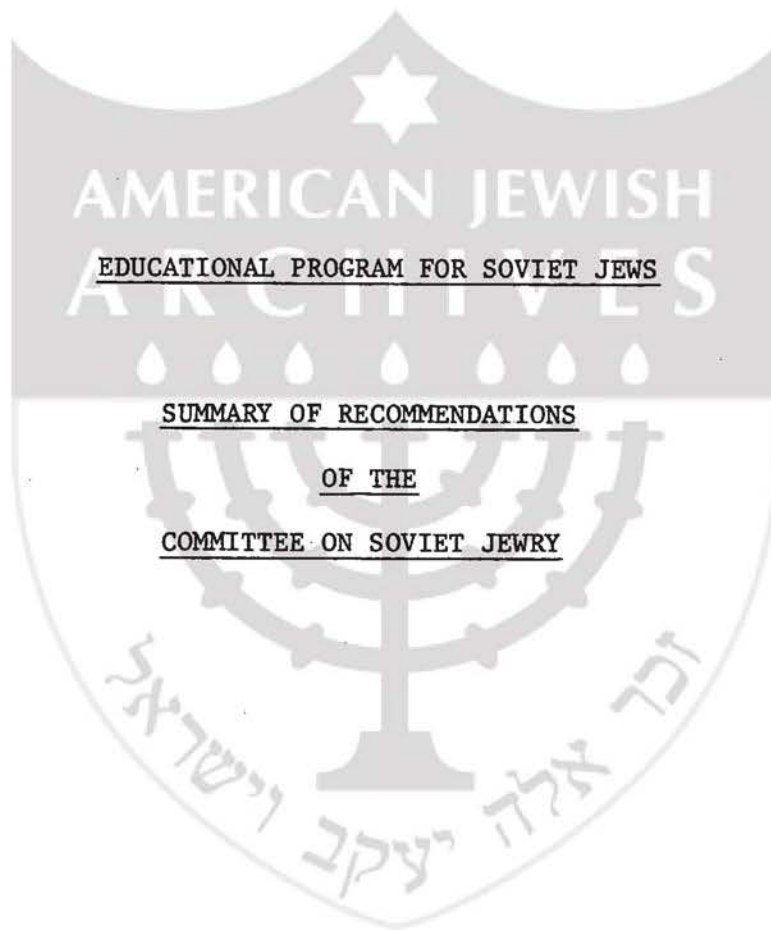
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE
15 East 26th Street **New York, N.Y. 10010**



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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR SOVIET JEWS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON SOVIET JEWRY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR SOVIET JEWS

Summary of Recommendations
of the
Committee on Soviet Jewry

1. Over a period of two years, the Foundation reviewed its programs of support for Soviet Jewry. It identified a number of major gaps in the materials prepared by institutions supported by the Foundation.

The most serious gap was the almost total absence of educational materials for use by Soviet Jewish children and young adults. Additional and better materials are also required in the areas of general Jewish history and Judaism.

2. In approving the Soviet Jewry report, the Foundation's Board mandated the development of a more coherent and comprehensive educational program for Soviet Jews to include self-study materials and a plan for their dissemination.

3. The Foundation established a Committee on Soviet Jewry, chaired by Prof. Herman Branover. It met twice in Jerusalem -- in August 1984 and again in January 1985 -- to plan this program. The members of the Committee totally agreed with the recommendations of

the Committee on Review and the action of the Board. It was their unanimous opinion that the first priority for the Foundation is the educational program for Soviet Jewish children and young people.

4. It was also agreed that the educational program be geared for the general Soviet Jewish population. The target population of earlier efforts was almost exclusively the "activists."

The program should be pluralist in content and serve the various groupings and geographic sectors of Soviet Jewry. The objective would be to deepen their knowledge and understanding of and commitment to Jewish life and values.

5. To the largest extent possible, these programs should be planned and implemented in consultation with the Soviet Jews themselves. Maximum effort must be made to enable Soviet Jews to use and adopt the materials that are developed. The ultimate objective is to enable Soviet Jews to create their own materials and to train and develop their own teachers.

6. Two steps were taken prior to the launching of the program:

(a) A comprehensive bibliography of both published and audio-visual materials aimed at increasing Jewish consciousness among Soviet Jews was prepared by Elie Valk (see attached).

It was decided that this bibliography be published by the Foundation so that information regarding educational materials on Jewish culture in Russian is available to Russian Jews wherever

they live. The bibliography would also contain information where the materials can be obtained.

(b) Jews who had served as educators in Russia were interviewed to learn how the materials should be prepared and adapted to the psychology, standard, and spirit of general education in Russia.

(c) After review of the bibliography and the report of the consultation with Russian Jews, professional Jewish educators developed the general framework for the program.

7. After a review of the materials currently available for Soviet Jewish children and young adults (cited in the bibliography), the results of the in-depth interviews with Russian Jews who taught and/or were active in Jewish education in Russia, and the preliminary report of the professional Jewish educators, the Committee decided priority be initially given to the age group 3 to 14.

Because of the special importance of books in Soviet education, the emphasis in the first phase of the program would be on the development of printed materials. Other materials, including educational games, cassettes, records, films, and slides, would be included at a later stage.

8. An inventory of existing educational materials was undertaken to ascertain what extant materials can be used and adapted for these age groups. Other materials needed would be developed specifically for the program.

9. In the Spring and Summer of 1985, the Committee on Soviet Jewry reviewed lists of books suggested by Jewish educators for the first phase of the program. There were extensive consultations with Russian educators and recent emigrés. As stated earlier, the input of Jews from the USSR, consumers of the materials, was deemed vital to the effectiveness and success of the program.

The Committee developed the following criteria for the selection of the volumes to be prepared:

- (a) suitability of the book for the Soviet Jewish child;
- (b) importance of the subject matter of each book;
- (c) availability of books on similar subjects in Russia; and
- (d) speed in producing the book.

Using the above criteria, the Committee recommended immediate publication of a number of volumes.

10. The Foundation's Administrative Committee, in December 1985, acted favorably on the Committee's recommendations.

11. Representatives of the following institutions: Amana, Geulim, Sifriyat Aliyah, Shamir, and the two Tarbut organizations, were contacted in January 1986 to ascertain whether they would accept assignments recommended by the Committee on Soviet Jewry. These institutions were selected by the Committee because they represent the major bodies preparing materials of Jewish content in the Russian language, and also

represent the full range of the ideological spectrum, thus assuring the pluralist character of the program.

Each working group would have autonomy in preparing the materials, but would work under the general supervision of the Foundation's Committee on Soviet Jewry. Experts would be available to review each group's work to insure the Jewish and educational quality of the materials.

All the above institutions agreed to cooperate with the Foundation in this pioneering venture, and all accepted assignments to publish the following books under the auspices of the Foundation:

Amana - 101 Jewish Stories by Simon Certner
(ages 8 - 12)

Geulim - Home Start (ages 4 - 6)

Sifriyat Aliyah - Pathways Through Jewish History by Ruth Samuels (ages 10 - 14)

Shamir - To Be A Jew by Hayim Halevi Donin
(for parents)

Tarbut - 18 Lives by Faye Reichwald (ages 8 - 10)

The Book of Jewish Holidays by Ruth
Kozodoy (ages 10 - 13)

Tarbut - Heroes of Jewish Thought by Deborah
Karp (ages 11 - 14)

12. The Committee decided that the books be published in two formats - pocketbooks for smaller works and those without graphics;

and a larger bend-over format, which would be made of a special thin, but highly durable paper, for the larger works with graphics.

The series would be called OROT, and a logo should be developed to make the series identifiable. The books would also carry a notation that they are published under the auspices of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture.

13. The books resulting from the first phase of the project should be ready for transmission to the next Book Fair in Russia, scheduled for September 1987.

The question of transporting the materials should be discussed with appropriate officials.

14. In addition to each of these books assigned by the Foundation, the Committee requested that the cooperating agencies be encouraged to think independently and make their own suggestions for educational material for Jewish youth in the USSR that the Committee can consider.

15. The Committee decided that it should continue with its consultations with Jewish educators and Russian experts, and prepare additional recommendations for the second phase of the Committee's educational program. It was recommended that this phase also include the preparation of audio-visual materials suggested in the Committee's original report to the Foundation.



REPORT OF INTERVIEWS WITH RUSSIAN JEWISH EDUCATORS

JEWISH EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION

Report of Interviews with Russian Jewish Educators

This report summarizes interviews held in Jerusalem with Russian Jewish educators familiar with programs of Jewish education for children and young people in the Soviet Union. The purpose of these interviews was to determine the nature of whatever Jewish education has been taking place in Russia, the approaches that should be developed for Jewish educational programs there, and how and to what extent these programs should be congruent with the general ethos of Russian education. Those interviewed included teachers who taught Jewish subjects or in Jewish kindergartens in Russia, teachers of general Russian subjects in Russian schools, and parents and activists involved in educational activity in Russia.

I. Existence of Material

Our first finding was that educational material for children between the ages of 3 and 18 is almost non-existent. (A bibliography prepared for the Foundation listing all materials published in the Russian language with the aim of raising Jewish consciousness among Soviet Jews supports this conclusion.)

Secondly, those individuals engaged in educational programs in Russia had no educational guidance or orientation. They were dedicated persons, sometimes effective and even creative, but they have little knowledge about education and preparation of educational materials. This naturally limited the effectiveness of their educational work.

We need to create, develop or adapt materials for these groups. Even more important, we need to help them train themselves as teachers, and enable them to create their own educational materials.

II. Targets

The respondents agreed that the major priority for the Foundation should be the development of an educational program aimed at the "non-activist" mass of Soviet Jewry. It could be initiated with those Jews with whom the activists have relationships and contacts, utilizing those contacts for reaching the next layers of Soviet Jewry. If one can conceive a bull's eye, the activists would serve as the nucleus, the source of contact, for distributing materials to wider circles of Russian Jews.

All respondents agreed that we must never forget the "activists," religious and secular, and their children in our work. They believed, however, that this program would also be valuable for the activists.

III. Purpose of Educational Program

Jews in Russia often have a highly negative image of themselves as Jews. This is no surprise, given the nature of Soviet society and the prevalence of anti-Semitism there. Jews are not mentioned in history taught in Soviet Russia. They, therefore, feel they have no roots or culture.

The major aim of our proposed educational program is to provide Soviet Jews with a positive self-image; with a feeling that they do indeed have a history and culture; that Jews have contributed to the universal culture of the world.

Soviet Jews cannot engage in positive activities as Jews unless they feel self-esteem as Jews. Our educational objective is to give them both this positive image and a religious and national identity, thereby bringing them slowly, hopefully, to positive activity and commitment as Jews.

This rationale makes imperative beginning the process of education at the youngest age possible.

This program can be accomplished by "graduated learning," utilizing the "four h's": history, including the Bible; heroism; holidays, including information about religion and tradition; and Hebrew. History and heroism are effective in initiating the process of identification. Holidays and Hebrew should follow to deepen and enlarge the cultural connection. All kinds of media should be used to supplement these programs, and the program should also include stories, plays, games, and music.

The respondents emphasized that not only can parents be reached through their children. They can learn from the same material. The educational material proposed should therefore be family oriented, with accompanying guidance how parents should use the program materials for their children.

The respondents made us aware of the possible split psychology the educational materials may cause for Jewish children in Russia. Children

engaged in Jewish educational programs will be unable to share, even to talk about, these programs outside of their homes, leading possibly to a schism in the child's personality. Wherever possible, therefore, support needs to be built in the program from family and peers to minimize these negative consequences. It may even be wise to make the children themselves aware of this psychological split through stories that also call their attention to coping mechanisms.

Parents may resist these educational efforts. As the parents are frequently ignorant about Jewish life, it is natural they should fear programs with a strong Jewish thrust. Furthermore, the ethos of the society is anti-religious and materialistic. The bases of their resistance need to be recognized, and we must develop ways to work around them.

As there is a high level of fear in Russian society, it is important also to utilize materials and media that reduce the level of fear (e.g., music). The thrust and pace of the program must avoid being heavy-handed culturally.

However, the harassment and intense anti-Semitism occurring at the present time in Russia may paradoxically be a positive educational force. Russian Jews who can neither identify as Russians nor Jews may be more attentive to programs helping them locate their national and cultural locus.

While the proposed educational material will probably be transferred initially through extra-legal means, it should be prepared in a manner that they can also be used and transmitted legally. We must not assume that this never will occur. The material must, therefore, be neither

agitational nor propaganda. It should be heroic material, aimed at developing national pride, and providing a challenge to the young.

While the consensus was that the major focus of the educational program to be undertaken by the Foundation should be for individuals and families of the large, less active and committed mass of Soviet Jews, the respondents agreed that the Foundation should also provide whatever organized educational groups exist in Russia with special materials adapted for their use. This material should be accompanied with teacher's guides advising how to use the material and material providing general educational information for the teachers (e.g., the psychology and character of children in the different age groups) about which the teachers there know little. The educational material must also never be monolithic. It should provide different options for the teachers, as is the practice in Russia.

It was suggested that early-childhood specialists who could help train Jewish teachers there should be sent on "shlichut." These are no less important than other emissaries who visit Russia regularly.

IV. Methodology

Before undertaking the development of new materials, it was agreed that an inventory be made of all educational materials for children that currently exist for the ages 3-14 in the U.S. and Israel in the areas mentioned earlier. A catalogue could be prepared from this inventory from which, in turn, a preliminary program could be designed for each age group. Only where pre-existing materials are not available, should the creation of original work be undertaken.

In the view of the respondents, it was not necessary to wait until the whole program is developed before we undertake some aspects of it. However, the respondents agreed that before any concrete steps are taken, the planning group should have a guiding conceptual framework for the whole program. The program can then be developed and implemented in stages in accordance with the conceptual and programmatic framework.

All informants emphasized that Russian-children's literature is serious and at an exceedingly high level. Our proposed material needs, therefore, to be on the same level in language and content. It was also continually stressed by our respondents that the material should be kept simple.

We were advised that Western techniques should be used to make the educational material more interesting and exciting. It is not necessary to follow the Soviet model slavishly, especially for the younger groups. More conformity may be required in the older age groups, but here too we need not be rigid. However, as in the Russian model, the material should always have specific goals, expressed for each age group, as is common in Russian education. Permissiveness or sloppiness in presentation and content must be avoided at all costs.

The program would combine books, cassettes, records, films and slides. Besides the regular materials to be adapted from the inventory mentioned above, the respondents recommended some special long-range projects because of their special character and potential impact (e.g., a children's yearbook, a book of Bible stories). These types of projects can be done serially as regular features in Russian-Jewish children's magazines, and then be published as one volume.

V. Division of Age Groups

There was consensus that the age groups should be divided for educational purposes into the following: (1) 3-7 years of age, with subdivisions 3-5 and 6-7; (2) 8-14 years of age, with sub-divisions 8-10 and 11-14; and (3) those 15 years of age and over.

1. For the age groups 3-7, the program should include material on the aleph-beth (plastic letters and blocks), word games (animals), regular games (including religious ones), puzzles, comics and songs, especially those connected with learning letters and counting, and plays. The program for this age group would emphasize pictures, art, poetry, and stress the use of concrete things.

2. For the age group 8-14, the program should consist of the "four h's": history (including the Bible); heroics; holidays; and Hebrew. This would be supplemented by songs and stories for each of the different age levels. The stories could be adapted from current Israeli and western Jewish children's literature, as well as from Jewish folklore, fables and legends, (e.g., the Sefer Haggadah by Bialik). In addition to books, stories can be recorded on cassettes, with sound effects and music added.

Two special projects were recommended for this age group, a Jewish yearbook and a Jewish encyclopedia, because similar works exist in Russia for this age group. Other ideas suggested were a book on Jews in other communities around the world, a textbook and/or other materials on Jewish religion, and tradition; and a guidebook for Bar-Mitzvah. There was a

consensus among all our informants that material about religion is important in this age group, but should be more descriptive than prescriptive. Other recommendations were for a book on Jewish geography, the history of the land of Israel and, perhaps, Jewish life in Israel today. (Some felt that the latter idea should be used only for older ages.)

For ages 11-14, the material would be more didactic, again featuring the "4 h's." There would be greater emphasis on textbooks, including some material on Jewish Thought and Ethics. Magazines and journals would be of special interest for this group.

3. For the 15 and older group, the program should consist of even more serious and didactic material, again focusing on the "4 h's," stressing history. There was also special recommendations for this age group: a correspondence course in Judaism; how to make a Seder; how to write a Torah and Tefillin; and material on the Jewish life cycle, including milah, Bar-Mitzvah and marriage. Another very thoughtful suggestions for this and older groups was a book, "Questions About Judaism You are Afraid to Ask," which would explicate the connection of Jews to the Jewish people, the Torah, and the land of Israel.

Posters, maps of Israel, plays, using scripts and cassettes, music -- graded by age -- including sheet music, and poetry, should also be introduced wherever possible for all the age groups to supplement the formal materials.

One final suggestion was for a guidebook for parents and teachers advising and guiding them about programs and materials they could develop for children throughout the Jewish calendar. The guidebook could be

prepared in booklet form or on sheets, which could be accumulated in a loose-leaf format.

VI. The Media

For the "4 h's" and stories, small pocketbooks would be most effective for transfer to Russia. Larger books with pictures, if they could be transmitted to Russia, should not be excluded. While the smaller books may be easier to transfer, the larger ones with pictures make, of course, for more interesting reading.

Cassettes should be used wherever possible, even for instruction in Hebrew language, with variation in the amount of material on the cassettes for the different age groups (programs of 5 to 10 minutes for those under 8 years of age; 20 minutes for those 8-11; 30 minutes for 12-14 years of age; and one-half hour and more for 15 years and over). There were differences among the respondents on the use of cassettes; whether the material on each cassette be confined to one theme or there be multiple uses and themes. Because of their popularity in Russia, records, dia film strips, and slides were also recommended. The radio, particularly on early Sunday mornings, was suggested as a possible means for reaching children in Russia.

One informant believed that microfilms and microfiche that package much more information than the other media should be adapted for use as educational tools. They have the further advantage of being easier to transfer to Russia.

The respondents recommended that the Foundation's technical subcommittee review the availability of technology in Russia, the

effectiveness of the various media, and the level of danger for each of its programmatic recommendations concerning educational material. To reduce the problems associated with transfer of materials, some suggested that we encourage and train Russian Jews to develop their own material and media, even to do their own translating of material from outside the USSR.

VII. Language

The language of the educational material should be determined by three criteria: danger in transmission and use; effectiveness; and availability of material. While material in English may be most readily available and the least dangerous, the consensus was that it would be far less effective than material in Russian (and even Hebrew). It was, therefore, agreed that Russian should be the language in which the Foundation's educational material should be prepared.

The informants reiterated the importance of adapting into Russian what already exists in magazines, films, and books in the West and Israel. Only where quality material was not available should the Foundation undertake to develop new material for the program.

It is imperative that all materials developed be self-contained because of the considerable uncertainty whether related consecutive material could be successfully transmitted and reach the target populations in all instances. To the maximum extent possible, all material should also be coordinated for use between and within age groups, and between parents and children.

VIII. Conclusion

Because this is a difficult and complicated undertaking, with many factors outside our control and that of concerned Jewish leadership, the Foundation needs to be realistic about the organization and feasibility of this program. The following questions were raised with all those interviewed:

- (1) Can we develop these materials outlined in this program?
- (2) Can they be organized into an effective educational program?
- (3) Can we transmit the material into the USSR?
- (4) Will the activists transmit the material to the non-activists?
- (5) Will the non-activists use the material? Can they be instructed and educated to use it properly?

All our respondents replied "yes" with various degrees of enthusiasm and certainty to these questions.

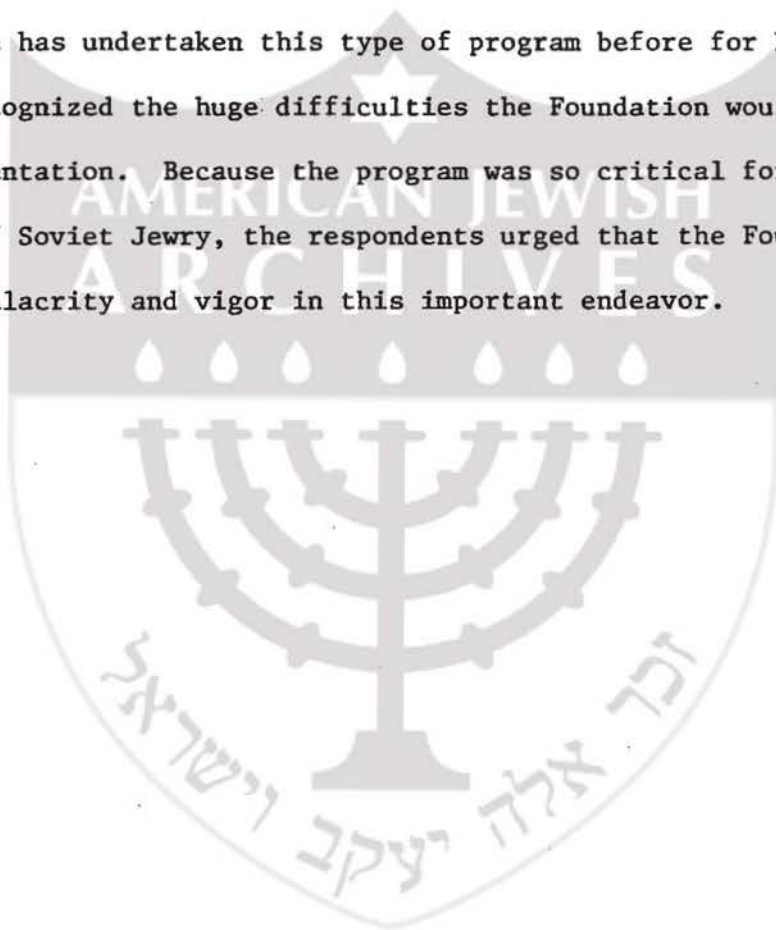
They agreed that the priority should be assigned in the first stage of the program to the ages 3-14.

They strongly recommended that the Foundation organize a small committee of highly competent and committed Russian Jews active in this field (it was believed possible to overcome the ideological differences between the various Russian groups for the purpose of this program), professional Jewish educators and educational technicians. After identifying competent Russian-Jewish professionals who can assist in accomplishing the objectives of the program, the projects would be allocated among them, and broken down into smaller, serial, doable units. The entire program would

be coordinated by the Foundation's technical sub-committee on Jewish education for Russian Jews.

There was unanimous agreement that we need to involve Jews in the USSR on all phases of this program, as much as is feasible. It was especially important that they review the preliminary plan of the program for substantive and strategic reasons.

No one has undertaken this type of program before for Russian Jews and all recognized the huge difficulties the Foundation would confront in its implementation. Because the program was so critical for the cultural survival of Soviet Jewry, the respondents urged that the Foundation proceed with alacrity and vigor in this important endeavor.





PUBLICATIONS OF JEWISH CONTENT IN RUSSIAN
PREPARED FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

(As of February 1, 1985)

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4. Y. H. BRENNER. Sh. Kushnir, Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, The Histadrut Federation, 1974, 37 pp.
5. THE STORY OF AN ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE MAN. Eli Cohen, Effect, 1975, 44 pp.
6. THE SOLDIER OF HONOUR. EFIM DAVIDOVICH. Y. Vinukurov, Tel-Aviv, Shalom, 1977, 88 pp.
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12. A TSADDIK OF OUR TIMES. (Rabbi A. Levin), Adapted by D. Shperling, Jerusalem, Jewish Agency, 1984, 32 pp.
13. IN MEMORY OF A FRIEND. (Y. Margolin), H. Raichman, Tel-Aviv, Maoz, 1971 16 pp.
14. RABBI SHNEUR-ZALMAN FROM LIADY 1745-1813. M. Gorelik, Tel-Aviv, Tseirei Habad, 13 pp.
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16. RAMBAM. RABEINU MOSHE BEN MAIMON, 1135-1204. M. Gorelik, Tel-Aviv, Tseirei Habad, 12 pp.
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18. FRIENDS TALK ABOUT JIMMY. (A. Shemi), Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Hakibbutz Hameuchad, Aliya Library 44, 1977, 280 pp.
19. SHAPIRO, FELIKS. Collection of Writings and Articles, Jerusalem, Jewish Agency, 1983, 153 pp.
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22. RETURNING TO HOMELAND. N. Ruda, Moscow-Jerusalem, 1982.
23. YAFFE, LEIB. 1875-1948. A poet, a writer, a Zionist, Jerusalem, 1977, 150 pp.
24. ZEEV JABOTINSKY. Short Biographic Essay, Y. Ben-Ari, Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Aliya Society, 1974, 68 pp.

For books on the same subject in other sections see:

Philosophy: #1, p. 29

Jewish History: #1, p. 33

History of Russian Jewry: #6, p. 35

The Struggle for the Establishment of the Jewish State: #1, 2, 9, p. 41

Publicists: #5, p. 48

Belles Lettres: #75, p. 56



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2. Avigur, Sh. WITH THE GENERATION OF THE HAGANA. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 40, 1976, 157 pp.
3. Bar-Dayan, Y. THE DIARY OF A SOLDIER. (May-June 1967), Tel-Aviv, SRJC, 1971, 121 pp.
4. Begin, M. WHITE NIGHTS. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Moscow-Jerusalem, 1978, 317 pp.
5. Butman, H. LENINGRAD - JERUSALEM: A LONG STOPOVER. 1980, 260 pp.
6. Butman, H. THERE IS TIME TO BE SILENT AND THERE IS TIME TO SPEAK. (Part 2 of the book Leningrad - Jerusalem), 1984
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8. Eliav, Arieh (Lyova). THE RACE AGAINST TIME. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 5, 1973, 190 pp.
9. Furman, P. THE YEARS OF MY LIFE. Jerusalem, 1984, 192 pp.
10. THE "HEHALUTZ" MEMBERS MEMOIRS. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 97, 1983, 416 pp.
11. Goldshtein, P. A FOOTHOLD. (Butyrki Prison in 1938), Jerusalem, Academic Press, 112 pp.
12. Guber, R. THE BONFIRES OF LAKHISH. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Am Hasefer, SRJC, 1975, 344 pp.
13. Kaufman, A. THE CAMP PHYSICIAN. Sixteen Years in the Soviet Union, Jerusalem, SRJC, Am Oved, Aliya Library 3, 1973, 432 pp.
14. Korczak, Ya. THE GHETTO DIARY. Translation, Jerusalem, Stav, 1982, 168 pp.
15. Krapivsky, S. THRICE BORN. Tel-Aviv, Panorama, 1976, 283 pp.
16. Maccabi, N. GLEAMS IN THE DARKNESS. Rishon Le'Zion, "Maccabi," 1981 154 pp.
17. Mardor, M. THE SECRET MISSION. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 102, 1984, 354 pp.
18. Margolin, Yu. A JOURNEY TO THE PRISON LAND. Tel-Aviv, Society in Memory of Y. Margolin, 1976, 414 pp.

19. Margolina, R. CORRESPONDENCE WITH KORNEY CHUKOVSKY. Jerusalem, 1978, 56 pp.
20. Markman, V. ON THE EDGE OF GEOGRAPHY. Moscow-Jerusalem, 1979, 146 pp.
21. MY ROAD TO ISRAEL. Life Stories, E. Slivkina, Ed., Jerusalem, Aliya Library 45, 1977, 394 pp.
22. Meir, G. MY FATHER'S HOME. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, SRJC, Ha-kibbutz Hameuchad, 1973, 115 pp.
23. Meir, G. MY LIFE. Two volumes, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 110-111.
24. Meridor, Ya. LONG IS THE ROAD TO FREEDOM. Translated from Hebrew, Herut, 1974, 56 pp.
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29. Sheskin, M. LONG IS THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM. Jerusalem, Portnoy, 1981, 160 pp.
30. Schneerson, Y.I. Rabbi. MEMOIRS OF THE LUBAVITCHER REBBE: A CHRONICLE OF THE HABAD. Translation, Tel-Aviv, Kehot, 1973, Vol. 1 - 413 pp., Vol. 2 - 394 pp.
31. THE STORY OF A JEWISH PARATROOPER: 1944-1945. Translation from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, 1970, 47 pp.
32. Tsipman, Sh. ROADS. Tel-Aviv, 1981, 147 pp.
33. Vaitsman, Ph. WITHOUT A HOMELAND. Tel-Aviv, Moscow-Jerusalem, vv. 1, 2, 3, 1982.
34. WE STARTED IN RUSSIA. Recollections, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, 1983, 410 pp.
35. Weitzmann, Ch. TRIAL AND ERROR. An Autobiography, 2 volumes, Translated from English, 1983, 481 pp.

For books on the same subject in other sections see:

History of Russian Jewry: #15, 18, 21, pp. 35-36

Holocaust: #7, 8, p. 37

The Struggle for the Establishment of the Jewish State: #7, 8, p. 41

Publicists: #7, p. 48

Biographies: #4, 22, pp. 49-50

BELLES LETTRES

1. Agnon, S. Y. IN THE DEPTH OF THE SEA. Translated and adapted from Hebrew, Jerusalem - Stockholm, Vesper Books, Wahlstrom Publishers, 1981, 335 pp.
2. Agnon, S. Y. IDDO AND EYNAM. And other stories, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 25, 1975, 296 pp.
3. Alterman, N. THE SILVER SALVER. Selected Poems, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Hakibbutz Hameuchad, Aliya Library 11, 1974, 136 pp.
4. Appelfeld, A. THE AGE OF WONDERS. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 108, 1984.
5. AN ANTHOLOGY: ISRAELI POETESSES. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 89, 1981, 172 pp.
6. ASYA. 18 Poems, Tel-Aviv, Makhbarot LeSifrut, 1969, 43 pp. Russian and Hebrew.
7. Auerbach, J. THE RICKSHAW. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 55, 1978, 245 pp.
8. Bachrach, G. and M. THE TALISMAN. Jewish Legends, Tel-Aviv, 1982, 62 pp.
9. Bartov, H. THE BRIGADE. A novel, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 41, 1977, 315 pp.
10. Bartov, Ch. THE DISSEMBLER. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 83, 1981, 312 pp.
11. Bashevis-Singer, I. THE SLAVE. Translated from Yiddish, 1976, 264 pp.
12. Bauch, E. KIN AND ORMAN. Tel-Aviv, 1982, 232 pp.
13. Bauch, E. RUAKH (The Wind). Poems, Tel-Aviv, Tcherikover, 1978, 196 pp.
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15. Bekker, Yu. JACOB THE LIER. Translation, Jerusalem, ETRA, 1981, 232 pp.
16. Bialik, Ch. N. THE SONGS OF YOUNG JUDEA. Translated from Hebrew, Yalta, 1906, 24 pp. Reprinted in 1973, Tversky.
17. Bialik, Ch. N. VERSES AND POEMS. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Dvir, 1973, 144 pp.
18. Branover, H., Ed. LITERARY ALMANAC. Jerusalem, Shamir, 1976, 348 pp.

19. Brod, M. REUVENI, THE PRINCE OF JUDEA. Translated from German, Reprint from 1927, Moscow Edition, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 7, 1974, 430 pp.
20. Burla, Y. THE STORY OF AKAVIA. A novel, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 78, 350 pp.
21. Fast, H. MY GLORIOUS BROTHERS. A novel, Translated from English, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 19, 1975, 258 pp.
22. Frug, S. SELECTED WORKS. Poetry and prose, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 32, 1978, 239 pp.
23. Garik, I. JEWISH DATZIBAO. Poems, Tel-Aviv, Moscow-Jerusalem, 1978, 192 pp.
24. Grade, Ch. THE AGUNAH. Translated from Yiddish, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 98, 1983, 333 pp.
25. Grossman, V. JEWISH MOTIVES. Selected works, Introduction and commentaries by S. Markish, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 112.
26. Halevy, Y. MY HEART IS IN THE EAST. Selected Poems, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 38, 1976, 143 pp.
27. Harel, I. THE HOUSE ON GARIBALDI STREET. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Tcherikover, 1978, 283 pp.
28. Yonatan, N. SALT AND LIGHT. Poems, Translated from Hebrew, A bilingual publication in Russian and Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Sifriat-Hapoalim, 1980, 74 pp.
29. Dolznahsky, T. JEWISH MOTIFS IN RUSSIAN POETRY. Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 10, 1974, 220 pp.
30. JEWISH POETRY IN MEDIEVAL SPAIN. Selected poems, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 82, 1981, 168 pp.
31. Kamyanov, B. THE FULFILLED PROPHECY. Jerusalem, Shofar, 1982, 159 pp.
32. Kishon, E. SELECTED STORIES. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Bronfman, 1973, 192 pp.
33. Kishon, E. THE FOX IN THE HEN-HOUSE. Translated from English, Tel-Aviv, Amarilis, Amarilis Library 24, 1976, 250 pp.
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35. Kandel, F. THE GATES OF OUR EXODUS. Tel-Aviv, Effect, 1980, 230 pp.
36. Koestler, A. THIEVES IN THE NIGHT. A novel, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 88, 1981, 320 pp.

37. Landburg, M. SUCH LONG BEARDS. Short stories, Tel-Aviv, 1976, 129 pp.
38. Lazaris, V. SEEING-OFF. Poetry, 122 pp.
39. Leman, M. AKIVA. A historical story, Translated from German, Jerusalem, Geulim, 1977.
40. Leman, M. THE PRINCE FROM KUTZY. Translated from German, Jerusalem, Geulim, 1976, 127 pp.
41. Leman, M. BUSTANAI. (The Garden Keeper). Translated from German, CHAMAFREE, US, 1982, 60 pp.
42. Luxemburg, G. POEMS AND PROSE. Tel-Aviv, Panorama, 1976, 117 pp.
43. Luxemburg, E. THE THIRD TEMPLE. And other stories, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 31, 1975, 244 pp.
44. Luxemburg, E. A WALK TO RAMAH. Stories, Jerusalem, Shamir, 1983, 244 pp.
45. Litvinoff, E. JOURNEY THROUGH A SMALL PLANET. A novel, Translated from English, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 61, 1978, 213 pp.
46. Malamud, B. THE ASSISTANT. Translated from English, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 43, 1977, 249 pp.
47. Manger, Y. SELECTED PROSE. Translated from Yiddish, Tel-Aviv, 1982, 158 pp.
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49. Margolin, Yu. OVER THE DEAD SEA. Tel-Aviv, Moscow-Jerusalem, 1979, 237 pp.
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51. Markish, D. THE BEGINNING. A novel, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 53, 1978, 346 pp.
52. Markish, D. THE CLOWNS. Tel-Aviv, Slovo, 1983, 285 pp.
53. Megged, A. HEDVA AND I. A novel, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Hakibbutz Hameuchad, Aliya Library 15, 1975, 488 pp.
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55. Meyerink, G. THE GOLEM. Stav, 1981, 269 pp.
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57. Rafaeli, A. (Zenziper) Editor and Translator. ECHOES. A Collection of Poems by Israeli Poets, Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, Am Oved, 1973, 96 pp.

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59. Rosiner, P. FINKELMAIER. A novel, England, 1981, 598 pp.
60. Roth, H. CALL IT SLEEP. Translated from English, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 49, 1977, 386 pp.
61. Rubin, I. LOOK BACK IN TEARS. Poems, articles, prose, Jerusalem, Moscow-Jerusalem, 1977, 299 pp.
62. Seter, D. (Baitalsky, M.). MY SPRING WILL COME. Poems of a Soviet Jew, Tel-Aviv, SRJC, Am Oved, Aliya Library 12, 1975, 116 pp., Russian and Hebrew.
63. Sevela, E. TALES FROM THE INVALID STREET. Jerusalem, Stav, 1977, 173 pp.
64. Shacham, N., Ed. THE HILL OF THE POPPIES. Stories on life in the kibbutz, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Hakibbutz Hameuchad, Aliya Library 54, 1978, 202 pp.
65. Shamir, M. HE WALKED THROUGH THE FIELDS. A novel, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 51, 1977, 321 pp.
66. Shamir, M. WITH HIS OWN HANDS. A novel, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 71, 1979, 309 pp.
67. Shenhar, I. SONS OF OUR PLACES. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 48, 1977, 282 pp.
68. Shenhar, A. TO OUR DISTANT HOMELAND. Verses, 21 pp.
69. Shlonsky, A. MOUNT GILBOA. Poetry, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 77, 1980, 174 pp.
70. Shneider, M. TEN SLEEPLESS NIGHTS. Jerusalem, Moriah, 1983, 322 pp.
71. Shmukler, Yu. WE ARE LEAVING RUSSIA. Stories, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 22, 1975, 144 pp.
72. Sholom-Aleichem. A BLOODY JOKE. vv 1, 2 (new translation), Tel-Aviv, 1983, 548 pp.
73. Sholem-Aleichem. A BLOODY JOKE. A novel, Translated from Yiddish, Tel-Aviv, 1977, vol. 1: 303 pp., vol. 2: 248 pp.
74. Steinberg, M. AS A DRIVEN LEAF. Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 92, 1982, 488 pp.
75. Tsemach, Sh. THE FIRST YEAR. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 39, 1976, 253 pp.

76. Tsepliovitch, G. FABRICATED TRUTH. Selected stories, Tel-Aviv, Vremia i Mi, 1978, 124 pp.
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81. Schwartz-Bart, A. THE LAST OF THE JUST. Translated from French, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 60, 1978, 390 pp.
82. Tchernikhovsky, Sh. POEMS AND IDYLLS. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 12, 1974, 219 pp.
83. Uris, L. EXODUS. Translated from English, Tel-Aviv, Am Oved, SRJC, 1971, 798 pp.
84. Uris, L. EXODUS. Part 1, Translated from English, SRJC, Aliya Library 1, 1973, 414 pp.
85. Uris, L. EXODUS. Part 2, Translated from English, SRJC, Aliya Library 2, 1973, pp. 417-798.
86. Veksler, B. TIME TO DESTROY, Tel-Aviv, Tcherikover, 1977, 324 pp.
87. Wiesel, E. LEGENDS OF OUR TIMES, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 94, 1982, 378 pp.
88. Vladimirova, Lea. THE CONNECTION OF TIMES. Poems, Tel-Aviv, 1975, 96 pp.
89. Yalan-Shtekelis, M. TREE BRANCHES. Poems and prose, Tel-Aviv, Am Oved, SRJC, 1966, 196 pp.
90. Zelda (Mishkovsky-Shneurson). POEMS. Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, Shamir, 1977, 79 pp.

For books on the same subject in other sections see:

Jewish History: #1, p. 33

Holocaust: #9, 10, p. 37

Publicists: #17, p. 48

Hebrew (dictionaries, self-instruction books, textbooks, methodologic aids): #26, p. 59

Books for Children and Young adults: #3, p. 61

HEBREW

(Dictionaries, Textbooks, and Materials on Self-Instruction)

1. HEBREW-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY. F. Shapiro, B. Grande, Eds., Photoprint from 1963 Moscow edition, Jerusalem, Migizzei Yerushalayim, 1972, 766 pp.
2. HEBREW-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY. Sh. Even-Shoshan, Sh. Keren, Eds., Tel-Aviv, Am Oved, 1975, 460 pp.
3. HEBREW-RUSSIAN BASIC DICTIONARY. R. Balgur, I. Giri, Tel-Aviv, Ma'ariv Library, Ministry of Education, Jewish Agency, 1975, 127 pp.
4. HEBREW-RUSSIAN AND RUSSIAN-HEBREW DICTIONARY. Tel-Aviv, Izhar, 193 + 200 pp.
5. HEBREW-RUSSIAN AND RUSSIAN-HEBREW DICTIONARY. Y. Pevzner, Tel-Aviv, 1965 (1956, 1957), 239 + 205 pp.
6. RUSSIAN-HEBREW DICTIONARY. A. Even-Shoshan, Ed., Tel-Aviv, Am Oved, 1975, 64 pp.
7. HEBREW-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY OF BOOKKEEPING TERMINOLOGY. I. Mekuz, Tel-Aviv, Effect, 1980.
8. HEBREW-RUSSIAN MEDICAL DICTIONARY. A. Rubashov, A. Goldshtein, V. Karu, Eds., Tel-Aviv, Yesod, 1972, 93 pp.
9. HEBREW-RUSSIAN BASIC (Minimum) DICTIONARY. A. Solomonik, Ed., Jerusalem, Ministry of Education, 1975.
10. DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS IN FIVE LANGUAGES. (Hebrew, English, French, German, Russian), Sh. Ettinger, Tel-Aviv, Yavne, 1974, vol. 1: 645 pp., vol. 2: 653 pp.
11. MY DICTIONARY. (500 most-used words) Artist - Avner Katz, Tel-Aviv, Rolnik.

PHRASE-BOOKS

12. THE EDUCATED MAN'S PHRASE-BOOK. L. Luria, Jerusalem, Portnoy, 1978, 68 pp.
13. HEBREW-RUSSIAN CONVERSATION MANUAL. R. Bar-Sever, D. Galili, Tel-Aviv, Tcherikover, 1977, 130 pp.
14. RUSSIAN-HEBREW CONVERSATION MANUAL. Y. Keren, Jerusalem, Zak, 1974, 187 pp.
15. SIKHON. Russian-Hebrew Phrase-book. I. Palchan, Tel-Aviv, Tarbut, 1981, 68 pp.

TEXTBOOKS

16. HEBREW SELF-TAUGHT. A. Rozen, Jerusalem, Brit Ivrit Olamit, 1971, 88 pp.
17. IVRIT. Self-instruction text-book. Sh. Kodesh, Russian Edition by Y. Keren, Jerusalem, Kiryat Sefer, SRJC, 1963, 429 pp.
18. MODERN HEBREW. Introductory course. Prof. Ch. Rabin and Sh. Blum, (Self-instruction text-book for Russian speakers). In cooperation with Hebrew teachers from USSR, Tel-Aviv, Tarbut, 1982, 352 pp.
19. MORI. (Hebrew self-taught), Jerusalem, SRJC, 1975 (1963), 288 pp.
20. 13 LESSONS. HEBREW FOR RUSSIAN SPEAKERS. Self-instruction text-book. E. Trachtman, Jerusalem, Brit Ivrit Olamit, 1982, 207 pp.

TEACHING AIDS, METHODOLOGY

21. ELEF MILIM. Hebrew, Russian, Georgian Dictionary. I. Ben-Shever, A. Rozen, O. Megrelashvili, (Georgian text), Tel-Aviv, Association of Olim from USSR, 1975.
22. HOW TO WORK WITH HEBREW-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY. Jerusalem, Ministry of Education, 1977, 64 pp.
23. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING "ELEF MILIM." Ch. Mikhaeli, Jerusalem, 1972, 95 pp.
24. HEBREW ORTHOGRAPHY TEXT-BOOK. G. Koen, Tel-Aviv, 1977, 42 pp., Hebrew-Russian.
25. LOOK FOR THE ROOT. F. Yaffit, Tel-Aviv, 1982, 148 pp.
26. THE "MIRACLE" SERIES. (12 booklets for reading texts for Hebrew students accompanied by full contextual vocabulary in Russian, or 4 other languages), Jerusalem, Portnoy, 1976-78.
27. PRACTICAL HEBREW GRAMMAR. Y. Markus, Jerusalem, 1983, 198 pp.
28. A HEBREW ULPAN. E. Weinberg, Jerusalem, Ministry of Education, 1979, 32 pp.
29. WHAT CAN HELP YOU LEARN HEBREW. A. Solomonik, Ed., Tel-Aviv, Kariv, 55 pp.
30. THE REVIVAL OF THE HEBREW LANGUAGE. Selected articles, Translated from Hebrew and English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 107.

For books on the same subject in other sections see:

Biographies: #19, p. 50

Books for Children and Young Adults: #1, 5, p. 61

ART

1. ART IN JEWISH TRADITION. Lecture material and accompanying slide series. Translated from English and French, Jerusalem, Aliya Library 80, 1980, 202 pp.
2. BACK TO THE ROOTS. Series of drawings on Biblical subjects. Lev Utevsky, Tel-Aviv, Concept, 1982, 28 pp.
3. CHAD-GADYAH. Illustrations by El Lisitsky to the songs of Passover. Tel-Aviv, Concept, 1981, 32 pp.
4. CHANUKKAH IN JEWISH ART AND FOLKLORE. V. Klagsbald, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, SRJC, 1978, 17 pp.
5. JEWISH ART. C. Roth, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, SRJC, 1978, 21 pp.
6. JEWISH ART IN HOME RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. V. Klagsbald, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, SRJC, 1978, 19 pp.
7. JEWISH ART IN RELIGIOUS OBJECTS. V. Klagsbald, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, SRJC, 1978, 19 pp.
8. JEWISH MARRIAGE AS REFLECTED IN ART AND FOLKLORE. V. Klagsbald, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, SRJC, 1978, 27 pp.
9. PASSOVER IN JEWISH ART AND FOLKLORE. V. Klagsbald, Translated from English, Jerusalem, Aliya Library, SRJC, 1978, 17 pp.

For books on the same subject in other sections see:

Sources: #14, p. 23

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

1. THE ALEF-BETH. Isr. Maler, Jerusalem, Geulim, Illustrations, 1984, 58 pp.
2. FRONTIERSMEN OF ISRAEL. E. Smoly, Translated from Hebrew, Jerusalem, SRJC, Aliya Library 26, 1975, 219 pp.
3. JOLLY RHYMES. R. Levinson, Jerusalem, Stav, 1978, 15 pp.
4. OUR HOLIDAYS. Colouring book with explanations. Jerusalem, Ministry of Absorption, Jewish Agency, 1978.
5. MY DICTIONARY. Illustration by Avner Kats, Tel-Aviv, Rolnik.
6. MY PEACE. Drawings and verses by Jewish and Arab children. Translated from Hebrew, Tel-Aviv, American-Israeli Publishers, 1974, 96 pp.
7. STORIES FROM THE BIBLE. D. Kosoff, Jerusalem, Tarbut, 1984, 351 pp.
8. THE STORY OF ISRAEL. (For children of 8 to 14) Ra'anan Lurie, Jerusalem, Jewish Agency, 1981, 20 pp.

For books on the same subject in other sections see:

Jewish History: #19, p. 34

Holocaust: #4, p. 37

Hebrew (dictionaries, self-instruction books, textbooks, methodologic aids): #11, p. 58

TAPES - CASSETTES

- (KI) - Taped programs adapted from "Kol Israel" radio broadcasts.
- (CRJ) - Cassettes for Russian Jews - a series of cassettes on Jewish music, festivals and Israel, most of them narrated by the well-known Jewish writer, Felix Kandel, formerly of Moscow, now living in Jerusalem. The cassettes were produced by and are available at "Tarbut," the Association for Jewish Self-Education in the USSR, Tel-Aviv.

HOLIDAYS AND CUSTOMS

1. Jewish Holidays and Calendar (KI)
2. Jewish High Holidays and Autumn Festivals (CRJ-2) Side B
3. Rosh Hashanah: progr. A - 9'
 progr. B - 13'
4. Yom Kippur (KI)
5. Succot (KI)
6. Simchat Torah (KI)
7. Simchat Torah (CRJ-3) Side A
8. Chanukkah (KI) 17'
9. Tu B'Shvat (KI)
 (including Megillat Esther)
10. Purim (KI) 17'
11. Passover (KI) 17'
12. Passover (CRJ-5) Side A - The Seder
13. Shavuot (KI) 15'
 (including the Book of Ruth)
14. Tisha b'Av
15. Tisha b'Av (Bialik; Lamentations)
16. Shabbat (CRJ-4) Side A - The History and Significance of Shabbat.
 Side B - Shabbat at Home and the Synagogue

PHILOSOPHY

1. The Torah (KI)
2. Kabbalah (KI)
3. Hassidism
4. Habad
5. The Philosophy and the Symbols
of the Passover Seder (CRJ-5) Side B

JEWISH HISTORY

1. The Forefathers (KI)
2. Moses (KI) 10'
3. The Period of the Judges (KI)
4. Samson (KI)
5. The Prophets and Their Writings (KI)
6. The Period of the Second Temple (KI)
7. Judas Maccabeans (KI)
8. Rabbi Akiva (KI)
9. Bar-Kochbah (KI)
10. The Talmudic Period (KI)
11. Jews in the Middle Ages (KI)

HISTORY OF SOVIET JEWRY

1. Music from My Childhood (CRJ-1) Side B
2. Mordechai - The Old Hebrew Teacher (CRJ-3) Side A

HOLOCAUST

1. The Day of Remembrance (KI) 22'
2. The Black Book (CRJ-9) Narrated by F. Kandel
Side A - Summary of "The Black Book"
Side B - "How Is It That We, Jews, Can Still Laugh?"

IMMIGRANT ABSORPTION

1. Russian Jews in Jerusalem (CRJ-2) Side A
2. An Airplane Flies in from the Sea (CRJ-2) Side B
3. A Romantic Return (CRJ-3) Side B
(A former Leningrad singer in Israel)

BIOGRAPHIES

1. Maimonides (The Rambam)
2. Yehuda Halevi

PUBLICISTS

1. Letters of Ilya Rubin (CRJ-1) Side A

ART

1. Selection of Yiddish and Israeli Songs
(CRJ-7) Sides A and B
2. A History of Jewish Music (CRJ-8)
Side A - The Development of Jewish Music since Ancient Times
Side B - Classical and Modern Jewish Music

MATERIAL FOR CHILDREN

1. The Creation of the World (CRJ-6) Side A
2. The Creation of Man (CRJ-6) Side A
3. Cain and Abel (CRJ-6) Side B
4. The Flood (CRJ-6) Side B

HEBREW

1. Shalom from Jerusalem - advanced II - 10 cassettes of Kol Israel recordings + booklets with translation of difficult words into English, French, Spanish and Russian. Kol Israel, WZO and Rolnik Publishers.



APPENDIX

List of Institutions, Publishing Houses and
Periodicals Prepared in Russian for Russian Jews

A. Institutions and Publishing Houses

1. ALIYA LIBRARY - Founded and supported by the Society for Research on Jewish Communities (SRJC), (see #16 below). P. O. Box 39298, Tel-Aviv 61-392.
2. AMANA - The Institute for Publication of Educational Literature on Judaism in Russian and Georgian Languages. P. O. Box 7524, Jerusalem 91-074.
3. CHAMA - Chavurat Mezakei Harabim. 53 Nachmani Street (P. O. Box 37356), Tel-Aviv; 78 Pearl Street, New York, NY 10004.
4. EFFECT PUBLISHERS - P. O. Box 285, Kew Gardens, NY 11415.
5. FREE - Friends of Refugees from Eastern Europe. 1383 President Street, Brooklyn, NY 11213.
6. GESHER HATSHUVA - Spiritual guidance for new penitent Jews. P. O. Box 5269, Jerusalem 91-052.
7. GEULIM - The Public Committee for Cultural and Social Absorption of New Immigrants from the USSR. P. O. Box 156, Jerusalem 91-001.
8. HAMIDRASHA HALEUMIT - Adult education in the spirit of national values. 5 Chisin Street, Tel-Aviv.
9. JEWISH AGENCY - The Section for Aliya from the USSR. P. O. Box 92, Jerusalem 91-000.
10. KEHOT - Merkaz L'Inyanei Chinuch. Education Centre. P. O. Box 3, Kfar Habad, Israel; 770 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, NY.
11. MINISTRY OF ABSORPTION - Department of Information for Immigrants. P. O. Box 13061, Jerusalem 91-130.
12. MOSAD HARAV KOOK - P. O. Box 642, Jerusalem 91-006.
13. MOSCOW-JERUSALEM PUBLISHERS - P. O. Box 7045, Ramat-Gan, Israel.
14. PORTNOY PUBLISHING CO. - P. O. Box 7890, Jerusalem 91-078.
15. SHAMIR - The Association of Religious Scientists and Professionals from the USSR and Eastern Europe. 6 David Yellin Street, Jerusalem

16. SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON JEWISH COMMUNITIES (SRJC) - P. O. Box 7422, Jerusalem 91-073.
17. TARBUT - The Association for Jewish Self-Education in the USSR.
c/o Professor Benjamin Fain, 4 Pasternak Street, Ramat-Aviv,
Tel-Aviv.
18. TARBUT PUBLISHING CO. - P. O. Box 535, Givat Ze'ev, 90-917, Israel.

(Publishers who published only 1-2 books or who went out of business are not mentioned in the above list. Details of the publications of the above-mentioned publishing houses can be obtained from:

Effect Publishers, Inc. - P. O. Box 285, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
Boleslavsky Bookstore - 72 Allenby Street, Tel-Aviv
Mahler - Russian Books - P. O. Box 6608, Jerusalem 91-066
Lepak Bookstore - 15 Rambam Street, Tel-Aviv)

B. Russian-Language Periodicals

(Most deal with subjects of Jewish interest. Only periodicals functioning at the time of the compilation of this list are included.)

1. ALEF - A weekly magazine of a religious orientation; deals with social and political issues. Published by CHAMA.
2. ISRAEL TODAY ("Izrail Segodnia") - Monthly magazine published by the Ministry of Absorption and Tarbut Publishers.
3. KRUG ("The Circle") - Weekly magazine (non-affiliated for the general public. P. O. Box 1772, Tel-Aviv 61-016.
4. LUACH - Yearly calendar. Contains essential information on Jewish holidays, customs and history, as well as basic benedictions. Published by Geulim in three versions: for use in Israel, Western countries, and in the USSR.
5. MENORAH - Literary quarterly of a philosophic-religious orientation. Published by Amana.
6. THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE ("Narod i Zemlya") - A quarterly devoted to Jewish culture. Published by Tarbut Publishing Co.
7. SABRA - A youth magazine. Published by Aliyat Hanoar Department, Jewish Agency. P. O. Box 92, Jerusalem.
8. THE LIGHT ("Svet") - A bi-monthly of religious orientation dealing with social and literary issues. Published by FREE, New York.
9. TWENTY-TWO ("Dvadtsat-Dva") - A monthly magazine devoted to literary, social and political subjects. Published by Moscow-Jerusalem Publishing.

10. REVIVAL ("Vozrozhdenie") - A literary-philosophical religious magazine. Does not appear on regular basis. Published by Shamir.





AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

**Report Of
Committee On Eastern Europe**



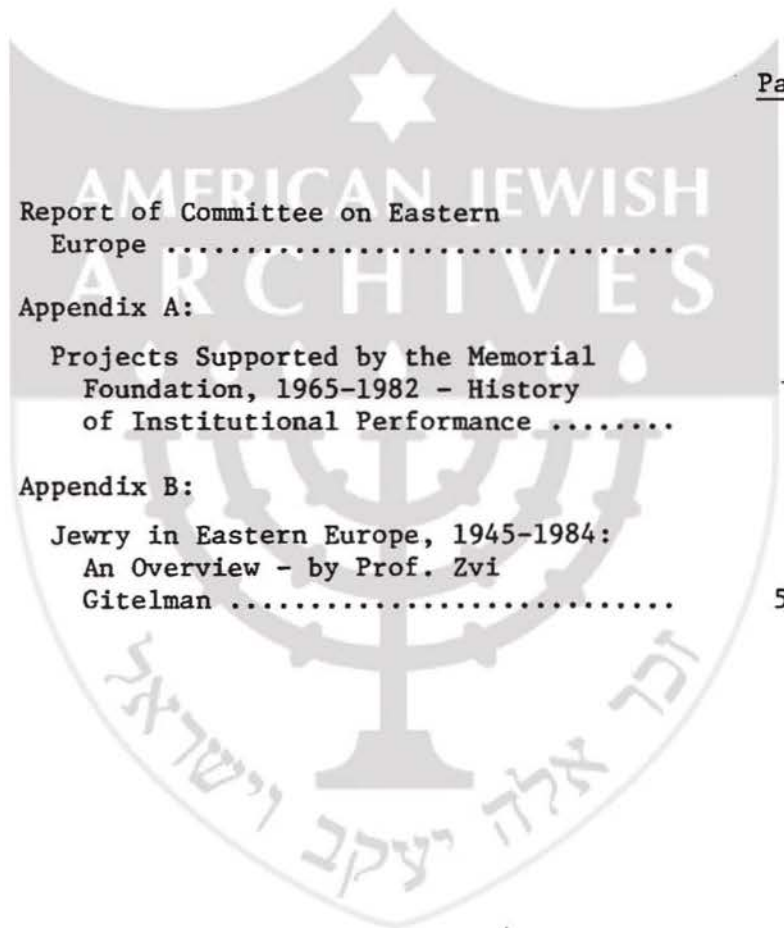
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FOR JEWISH CULTURE

15 East 26th Street

New York, N.Y. 10010



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COMMITTEE ON EASTERN EUROPE

Summary of Meeting

January 17, 1985

Jerusalem

Introduction

Three years ago, the Foundation initiated a review of all the Foundation's programs. Because of the special conditions in Eastern Europe and the unique relationship between the Memorial Foundation and the Jewish communities there, a separate Committee was appointed by the Foundation to evaluate the Foundation's work there.

The Committee was asked to deal with the following questions:

- (1) What is the history of performance of institutions supported by the Foundation in these countries?
- (2) Has the Foundation chosen appropriate projects to support in these countries, both in the individual Jewish communities and the region collectively?
- (3) Has the Foundation properly allocated its funds proportionally between the different countries in Eastern Europe? What changes, if any, should be made in these proportions?
- (4) Should the Foundation reconsider its policies and priorities in Eastern Europe in light of changed conditions there?

As the work of the Foundation is divided in these countries between research and education, it was suggested that the Committee review these areas, individually for each country and collectively for the region, to ascertain what changes, if any, are warranted in these programs.

Two documents (see attached) were prepared for the Committee: "History of Institutional Performance of the Jewish Communities in Eastern Europe, 1965-1982," done by the Foundation's staff; and "Jewry in Eastern Europe, 1945-1984: An Overview," prepared by Professor Zvi Gitelman.

The Committee, after careful review of these documents and discussion, agreed on the following findings and recommendations:

Research

The only high-level academic research in Eastern Europe was being done in Hungary. However, research in Eastern Europe had to be viewed both in terms of its internal value for the community, as well as its value for Jewish scholarship. As the Committee recognized that research taking place in the other communities had special importance for them, it believed that the Foundation should continue to support this activity, but on a more selective basis.

As the level of research is, in large measure, a function of available qualified personnel, the Committee recommended that a special effort be made to attract and involve Jewish scholars with appropriate credentials who may not be part of the Jewish establishment in these countries. Their involvement and work might raise the level of research, benefiting not only Jewish scholarship, but also bringing these individuals closer to Jewish life and the Jewish community.

The Committee also recommended that the Foundation establish a policy regarding support of non-Jewish scholars in Eastern Europe.

The Committee strongly endorsed the assembly of documents and other cultural resources that the Foundation had supported in these countries. However, the Committee raised the following questions about current programs there:

(1) Were materials being gathered from both Jewish and non-Jewish sources?

(2) Were materials being gathered in areas where there were no longer Jews?

(3) What happened to the material that was being gathered?

(4) Was competent personnel available in these communities to properly organize those materials?

(5) Was the material gathered accessible to appropriate persons within the Jewish communities in Eastern Europe?

(6) Were materials being microfilmed and/or transferred to appropriate Jewish institutions outside these countries?

(7) Did the communities have the technical ability and machinery to reproduce these materials properly?

(8) Once transferred, was the material accessible to the Jewish community?

(9) How were the materials assembled being used, both inside and outside these communities?

(10) What volumes have been, or were prepared based on these materials?

The Committee recommended that Professor Zvi Gitelman, a member of the Committee, visit these communities and obtain answers and information about these and other questions raised by the Committee. While it strongly supported the research and documentation programs in these communities, the Committee agreed that continuing Foundation support should be based on more detailed information about these programs than is currently available. Professor Gitelman was also asked to explore how recent developments in these countries affected possibilities and opportunities for Jewish research and documentation.

Education

Certain educational institutions (e.g., the gymnasium, the Rabbinical Seminary and the Yeshivah Ketanah in Hungary, and the kindergartens and Jewish summer camps in the other communities) are the most vital Jewish components in these communities. They deserve Foundation support, as institutions of this type do not generally exist in Eastern Europe, and because they provide an indispensable option for those who seek Jewish education there.

The Committee agreed that the educational publications supported by the Foundation in these countries were also important educational tools. However, their actual impact could only be ascertained by knowing how many copies of each of the publications were published, how and to how many persons they were distributed, and how they were used in these communities. The Committee requested that Professor Gitelman investigate these questions as well during his visit to Eastern Europe.

Some of the other educational programs were more amorphous and elusive in character. It is not clear how many young people are really involved in

these programs because the programs sometimes appear to overlap. While these programs may be effective in the larger cities, they are not as well organized or continuous in the smaller communities, where there are fewer children and teachers. The Committee thought that the Foundation should ascertain the exact character of these educational programs and their impact on their target populations within the individual countries and the region. The Foundation's allocation of funds for the programs should be congruent with the educational reality of these communities. Where there has been a decrease in the population, the Foundation should re-think the magnitude of its support for those communities.

The Committee recommended that the Foundation seriously consider the expansion of some types of educational programs in Eastern Europe to sectors of the population and to geographic areas not currently being reached. It also suggested intensifying and increasing the potential impact of these programs, particularly in those communities where there is no Aliyah.

Children in these countries can usually only be educated by the "establishment" programs. But young people between 18 and 30, and the population over 30, both inside and outside the "establishment," need also to be reached and educated. For those outside the "establishment" in both these age groups, new approaches and programs need to be developed (e.g., visiting professors, lecturers and other visitors -- individually and in teams -- and development of special materials). These special outreach programs, of course, need to be developed in close cooperation with the Jewish "establishment" of these countries. The Foundation, in consultation with the leaders of these communities, should consider the feasibility and practicality of these new approaches. If possible, they should be encouraged and supported by the Foundation.

Expansion of educational programs can also include geographic areas heretofore uncovered by the Foundation (e.g., Poland and perhaps Bulgaria). In Czechoslovakia, where an educational program was introduced last year by the Foundation, efforts should be made to enlarge its scope.

The Committee requested that Professor Gitelman also obtain detailed information about the questions dealing with educational publications and programs supported by the Foundation in Eastern Europe during his visit there and, following his findings, the Committee recommended that the Foundation review the amounts and proportions allocated for the educational and research programs within and between all the Jewish communities in Eastern Europe.

The Committee expressed its dissatisfaction with the "routine" nature of the Eastern European allocations. The amounts allocated for programs for individual countries and the region has remained almost constant since the Foundation's inception. The Committee believed that the Foundation also needs to reconsider its policies, priorities and allocations in light of the changes that have occurred in these communities, if it is to remain a responsible and constructive force there.

Reporting

The Committee very strongly endorsed better reporting, fiscally and substantively, from the Jewish communities in Eastern Europe. The absence of such reporting raised serious questions about these programs, and was a disservice to both the Foundation and the communities themselves, who have, through their herculean efforts, maintained Jewish life in Eastern Europe under the most difficult circumstances. The Committee urged the Foundation to obtain the same type of reports from Eastern Europe that it receives from all institutions around the world, including the specific information the Committee sought. It recommended that this requirement be implemented by the Foundation immediately.

PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon the Committee's recommendation, Professor Zvi Gitelman and Dr. Jerry Hochbaum subsequently visited Eastern Europe. The following recommendations by them were approved by the Committee:

General Recommendation

A modest increase in funding would be appropriate, but there should be some shifting of allocations among countries and among programs.

Educational Materials

- (1) There is an area-wide need for attractive, colorful, apolitical, up-to-date educational materials for those between 3-18 of age, prepared locally, covering Jewish history, heroes, holidays, values, and Hebrew language instruction.
- (2) For all ages, there is a need for readers of Jewish stories.
- (3) A "Jewish Handbook for Socialist Countries" to include Jewish history, values and customs, and information on Israel would be beneficial. The section on Jewish history could be adapted for each country, focusing on its own specific history, traditions and relationship to Israel. The target audience would be young adults and university students.
- (4) Films and video materials to raise Jewish consciousness and to reach the non-Jewish public as well would be helpful in Yugoslavia, Romania, and especially in Hungary.

(5) A summer teacher training seminar for Hebrew teachers is important for upgrading the quality of Hebrew language instruction.

Historical and Cultural Research

(1) Historical and archival work should be encouraged, and even accelerated. Local histories have already been produced with the support of the Foundation, and there are historians eager to continue this work in Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

(2) A comprehensive history of Hungarian Jewry should be written, utilizing the archives of the Jewish Museum and other resources.

(3) Foreign scholars residing in these countries should be encouraged to participate in these projects, wherever possible.

(4) A systematic survey of available materials in Judaica in Eastern Europe needs to be done, both to prevent these materials from being lost, and to stimulate research by local and foreign scholars.

(5) Oral histories and family histories, documenting local traditions and customs should be promoted.

Libraries, Museums and Synagogues

(1) The museums of Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia all need restoration and refurbishing. They could be excellent educational tools for both Jews and non-Jews. Much more material can and should be accumulated and properly displayed.

(2) The synagogue in Belgrade, in need of restoration, has the potential to serve both as a Jewish communal space for museum exhibits and concerts, and as a vehicle to attract young and unaffiliated Jews.

COUNTRY BY COUNTRY OBSERVATIONS

Hungary

There exists today in Hungary a favorable political climate conducive to promoting Jewish activities, as well as a revival of interest in Judaica. These are attested to by the appearance of films and books on the Holocaust and the republication of the Bible in Hungarian. This climate should be exploited to reach assimilated Jews, cultivate Jewish leadership for the future, and support Jewish activities. With the passing of Professor Alexander Scheiber who played a critical role in Jewish life and scholarship, other serious scholars and scholarly activity must be encouraged and supported.

1. The 1983-84 Yearbook and 19 local Jewish histories have been published. The overall history of Hungarian Jewry is complete to 1894. Both the local histories and the comprehensive history through the past century provide excellent raw material for the preparation of an overall history of Hungarian Jewry.

2. The opportunity to grant scholarships to Hungarian students of Judaica for study abroad should be explored.

3. There are now less than ten students enrolled in the Seminary. The Foundation should consider encouraging recruitment of students from

other Eastern European countries, in cooperation with the local authorities.

4. The Seminary library requires physical restoration of its shelves and books. The books there also need to be catalogued.

5. The community maintains a "Yeshiva Ketana" for about 30 students. A newly established day-care center for 3-5 year olds with an enrollment of about 15 children now feeds children into the Heder. Most children come from non-religious homes.

6. There is a need for younger shoctim. The older ones are now elderly and cannot travel.

7. With the death of Professor Scheiber, it does not appear that the Seminary will continue to be the center of scholarship it has been to date. A new center needs to be established to accomplish several tasks: a) arrange for publication of Professor Scheiber's writings; b) sponsor lectures and symposia for both the scholarly and general communities; c) serve as a host institution for foreign scholars; d) attract Hungarian scholars who wish to work on Jewish topics; e) serve as a cultural center for the Jewish community, albeit on a modest scale; and f) expand the possibilities for receiving foreign funding.

Czechoslovakia

With Foundation support, Rabbi Daniel Meyer is presently carrying out educational activities, including lectures and teaching children.

At present, according to community leaders, there are two activities that need Foundation support: a) publication of a book on the synagogues not included in the State Jewish Museum; b) publication of a book on the old cemetery in Prague.

There are presently in Prague young people who are returning to Judaism, among the most highly intelligent and well-educated adults in the community. Although they represent a small group, they may provide potential leadership for the community.

Romania

Documentation

Much work has been done in the documentation and conservation of materials dealing with the history of Romanian Jews. This needs continuing encouragement. There is significant material for historians, e.g., Jewish periodicals, archives of the Revista newspaper (which contain thousands of items of historical and cultural worth), materials from the national libraries, and Holocaust materials from the Central State Archives. However, there are few qualified historians to work on it. There is need for professional historians to assist in this work, and foreign researchers would be welcomed, with Rabbi Rosen's approval.

It is recommended that research of archival work should now receive a higher priority in Romania.

Educational and Cultural Activities

There are approximately 350 students, but no professional teachers. Volunteers and retirees, with varying degrees of knowledge, serve as teachers. There is a great need for better materials, especially for the younger children. All teaching of Hebrew is done within the context of the Talmud Torah.

Choirs exist wherever there is a Talmud Torah, but they include people of all ages. They are successful educational tools and very popular. They also provide excellent social opportunities for Jewish youngsters. This is an area worthy of continued support.

Purim and Chanukah are the most popular holidays celebrated. The communal celebration of these holidays are well attended. Current funding, however, seems excessive.

Lectures on varied Jewish subjects in Bucharest are popular, well attended, and of high quality. There is less activity in the provinces. The lectures attract the under-50 age-group.

It is recommended that the Foundation provide support for readers in Hebrew and educational materials for all ages, stressing Jewish values, history and prominent Jewish personalities.

Among the new projects that should be explored are a program of guest lecturers of high quality to travel to cities outside of Bucharest, and provision of equipment and materials for educational use.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia is a small, well organized and active community, with good professionals and involvement of young people. There are approximately 60-70 children receiving some form of formal Jewish education in Zagreb, Beograd, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, and a few other communities. There is a growing interest in Jewish education which includes Bible stories, Hebrew songs, and holidays.

Summer camp and youth groups are active and expose youth to Jewish culture and some customs. Youth clubs have lectures, social activities and video shows.

There is a need for the following educational materials: video programs, such as "Lights", which was shown there very successfully; song books with Serbo-Croatian transliterations; Elef Milim in Serbo-Croatian; and cassettes for learning Hebrew.

Publications

Pregled, a review resembling a Jewish Reader's Digest, is issued in 2,700 copies. It is interesting and attractive. Kadima for youth appears once or twice a year in 2,500 copies. The Jewish Almanac is no longer published due to high costs. The Calendar is useful and is sold in the communities. Handbook on Judaism is a series of pamphlets on the holidays distributed by the Women's Section.

Other Cultural Activities

Choirs exist in Beograd and Zagreb and are made up of Jews and

non-Jews. They sing Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino and religious songs. They function also as social events for the community.

There is a substantial archive in the Jewish museum, but only 20% of the museum's archives has been catalogued. The community would welcome foreign researchers to work in their archives.

The Central Judaica Library is in need of better organization. This includes better display of its books and catalogs to make them more accessible to the public.

While it is outside of the purview of Foundation support, it is important that the Jewish community be aware of the need to renovate the synagogue in Beograd and restore its heating system. Thus it could be available as a synagogue all year and also serve as a communal space for Hebrew classes and other youth activities.

The Women's Section in Be grad is engaged in a study of the historical sociology of Yugoslav Jewry. It has gathered fascinating material on the customs and life histories of several generations of Yugoslavian Jews. This project is worthy of duplication in other countries.

The needs of the Women's Section are the following: materials on Jewish heritage, i.e., Jewish culture in other parts of the world; information on Jewish women in Israel; information on Jewish education programs in order to reach out to the "middle generation" of mothers; and films like Golda and Yentl.

Summary

The Foundation can play a decision role in Eastern Europe in two general areas: (1) protecting, preserving and making accessible what is left of the Jewish cultural heritage in Eastern Europe; (2) helping to promote, disseminate and invigorate cultural activity in the community.

In the first area, there is much work to be done with regard to archives. The new developments in Hungary are especially important because their impact may extend beyond Hungary. Generally speaking, there are not enough knowledgeable people left in Eastern Europe to carry on such activities, nor are there sufficient funds to accomplish the necessary tasks. External assistance must, therefore, assume both financial and other forms.

In the second area, some shifting of funds is recommended, as the Jewish populations age and shrink. New materials, appropriate to groups not reached effectively, and to the special situations in Eastern Europe, are needed. These materials include both traditional materials i.e. books and other written materials, as well as video and other of the new technologies of education.

Personnel is a serious problem in this area as well. It is necessary and possible to provide some training to teachers, clergy and communal workers, as well as younger scholars and students, so that Jewish work there will be more informed and effective.

APPENDIX A

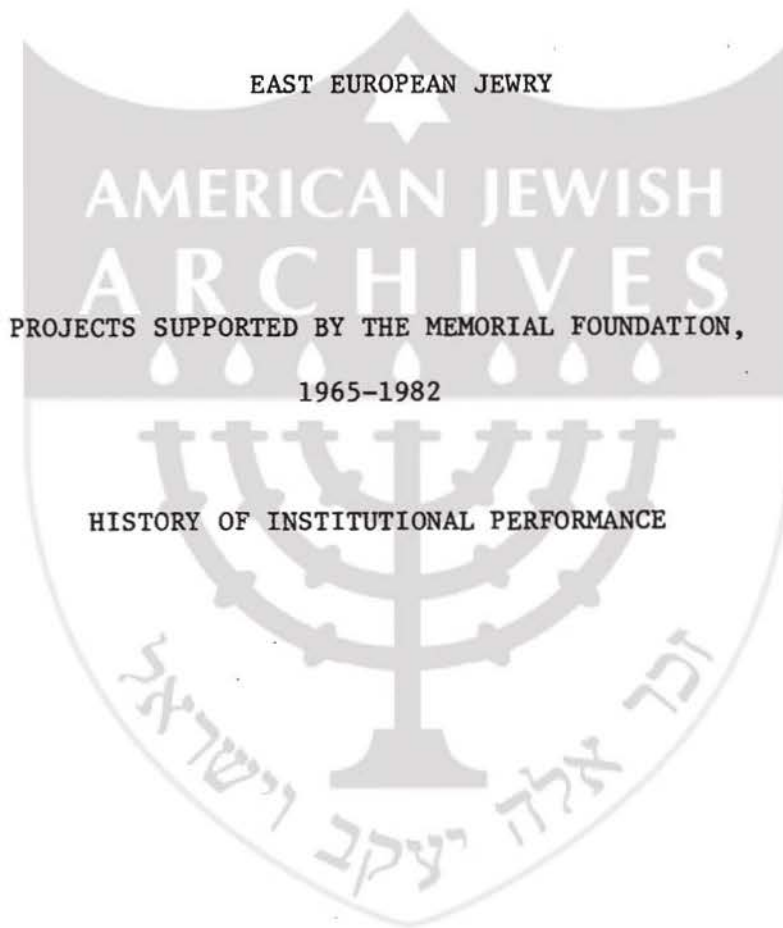


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SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS

By Country

	<u>Research</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Bulgaria	\$ 6,000	\$ -----	\$ 6,000
2. Czechoslovakia:			
(a) Prague	40,250	5,112	45,362
(b) Bratislava	11,739	7,699	19,438
3. Hungary	134,030	519,965	653,995
4. Poland	3,600	-----	3,600
5. Rumania	21,020	718,606	739,626
6. Yugoslavia	<u>191,570</u>	<u>501,069</u>	<u>692,639</u>
	\$408,209	\$1,752,451	\$2,160,660

Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture

Summary of Institutional Performance

BULGARIA

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF BULGARIA, Sofia

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1. Research and Publication

Reserve of Lev 6,180
(\$6,000)

No information available.

TOTAL BULGARIA - \$6,000

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague

RADA ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI V CESKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICE

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Jewish Community of Brno</u> Preparation and publication in English of a volume of studies on Jewish community of Brno, by Rabbi Richard Feder.	1965 - CKr. 10,000 (\$ 697)	Project not completed. Work on project initiated by Chief Rabbi Dr. Feder and Dr. Bass, but both died, and project discontinued.
2. <u>Jewish Cemeteries in Bohemia and Moravia</u> Preparation and publication in English of volume on Jewish cemeteries in Bohemia and Moravia, by Otto Muneles and Jan Herman.	1965 - CKr. 34,500 (\$2,404) 1966 - CKr. 22,500 (\$1,567) 1977 - \$ 3,000 1978 - \$ 3,500 1979 - \$ 1,000	Completed. <u>Jewish Cemeteries in Bohemia and Moravia</u> 5000 copies published (2,500 in English, 1,000 in Czech and 1,500 in German) and 4,500 distributed.
3. <u>Czech Jewry During the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication in Czech and English of a history of Czech Jewry during the Holocaust.	1965 - CKr. 15,000 (\$1,405) 1966 - CKr. 15,000 (\$1,405) 1967 - CKr. 56,800 (\$3,958) 1968 - CKr. 93,200 (\$6,494)	Project not completed. A team of historians initiated research, but in 1969, emigrated from Czechoslovakia.

RADA ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI V CESKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICE (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
4. <u>Millenium of Czech Jewry</u> Publication in Czech and English of a volume, <u>Millenium of Czech Jewry</u> , with introduction by Chief Rabbi Richard Feder.	1969 - CKr. 24,395 (\$1,700)	No information on publication. Celebration of 1,000 years of Jewish life in Czechoslovakia took place in the synagogue and Town Hall. Special series of postage stamps edited.
5. <u>History of Jews in Czechoslovakia</u> Research projects on history of Jews in Czechoslovakia, especially during the Holocaust.	1973 - \$3,747 1974 - \$4,621	Project not completed. A team of historians initiated research, but in 1969 emigrated from Czechoslovakia.
6. <u>Volume in Memory of Chief Rabbi Feder</u> Publication of a volume in memory of Chief Rabbi Feder.	1973 - \$4,752	Completed. <u>Life and Heritage</u> (Zivot a odkaz) 3000 copies published in Czech and 2900 distributed.

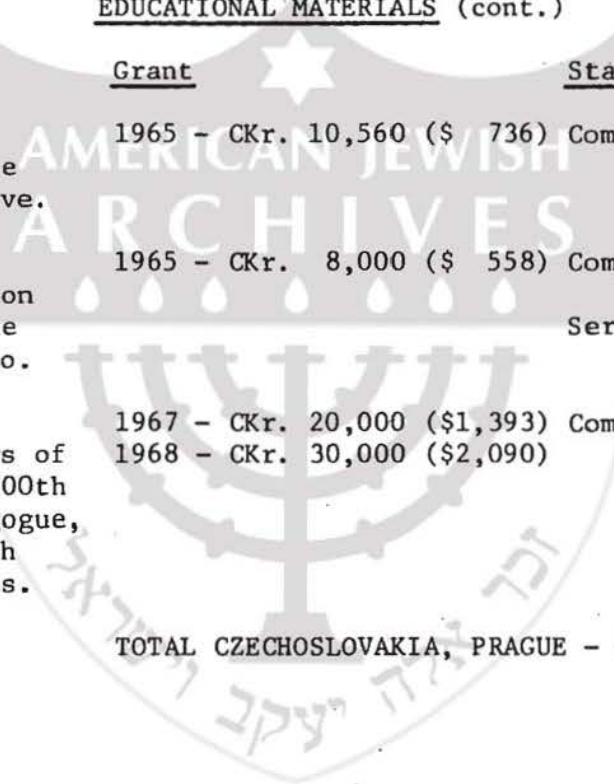
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

1. <u>Holiday Celebrations</u> Purim and Chanuka celebrations for children in the communities of Praha, Brno, Ostrava, Teplice, Liberec, Ustin, Lab, Karl, and Vary.	1965 - CKr. 4,800 (\$ 335)	Completed.
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RADA ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI V CESKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICE (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Jewish Education Program</u> Jewish education program for the youth in communities listed above.	1965 - CKr. 10,560 (\$ 736)	Completed.
3. <u>Children's Festival</u> Children's festival in connection with the 20th anniversary of the liberation of the Terezin Ghetto.	1965 - CKr. 8,000 (\$ 558)	Completed. Services and lectures held for children.
4. <u>Jewish Communal Celebrations</u> Celebrations marking 1,000 years of Jewish life in Prague and the 700th anniversary of the Altneu Synagogue, with the participation of Jewish delegations from other countries.	1967 - CKr. 20,000 (\$1,393) 1968 - CKr. 30,000 (\$2,090)	Completed.
TOTAL CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PRAGUE -		\$45,362



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bratislava

USTREDNY SVAZ ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI NA SLOVENSKU

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Jewish Books</u> Acquisition of books in Judaica from abroad.	1965 - CKr. 3,000 (\$ 209)	No information available.
2. <u>Religious Literature</u> Preparation and publication of a series of studies by Rabbi Elias Katz in the field of religious literature.	1965 - CKr. 15,000 (\$1,405)	No information available.
3. <u>Czech Jewry During the Holocaust</u> <u>(1933-1945)</u> Preparation of a study, <u>The Struggle</u> <u>and the Suffering of Czechoslovakian</u> <u>Jewry 1933-1945</u> , by Emil Knieza.	1965 - CKr. 15,000 (\$1,405) 1966 - CKr. 15,000 (\$1,405)	No information available.

USTREDNY SVAZ ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI NA SLOVENSKU (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
4. <u>Slovakian Jewry During the Holocaust (1938-1945)</u> Preparation and publication in Slovak and English of a study, <u>Suffering and Struggle of Slovakian Jewry 1938-1945</u> , edited by Dr. Ladislav Lipscher.	1968 - CKr. 60,000 (\$4,180)	No information available.
5. <u>Reserve</u> Reserve for projects to be submitted by the Svaz and approved by the Foundation.	1966 - CKr. 45,000 (\$3,135)	No information available.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

1. <u>Holiday Celebrations</u> Celebration of Chanuka, Purim and other religious festivals.	1965 - CKr. 12,000 (\$ 836)	No information available.
2. <u>Hebrew and Yiddish Language and Literature</u> Lecture series on Hebrew and Yiddish literature and Hebrew-language courses.	1965 - CKr. 12,000 (\$ 836)	No information available.

USTREDNY SVAZ ZIDOVSKYCH NABOZENSKYCH OBCI NA SLOVENSKU (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>Religious and Cultural Programs</u>	1968 - CKr. 20,000 (\$1,393)	No information available.
Religious and cultural programs	1969 - CKr. 20,000 (\$1,393)	
conducted by the Jewish communities	1970 - CKr. 20,000 (\$1,393)	
of Slovakia for children and youth.		
4. <u>Research, Cultural and Religious Programs</u>	1974 - \$1,848	No information available.
Research, cultural and religious programs.		

TOTAL CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BRATISLAVA - \$19,438

HUNGARY

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>History of Hungarian Jewish Communities</u> Preparation and publication of a history of Hungarian Jewish Communities, by Moritz Schwartz and Laszlow Harsanyi.	1965 - Ft 24,000 (\$ 800)	Completed. The volume was completed but publication was opposed by state censor. Translation into English by Peter Sherwood will be published abroad.
2. <u>Medieval Hebrew Manuscripts</u> Preparation and publication of medieval Hebrew Manuscripts in Hungarian libraries and archives.	1965 - Ft 60,000 (\$2,000)	Completed. 1,000 copies published. No information on distribution.
3. <u>Projects and Programs</u>	1966 - Ft 214,600 (\$7,153)	No information available.
4. <u>Monumenta Hungaria Judaica</u> Documents relating to the history of Jews in Hungary.		Completed. Ten volumes published covering period from the 11th century till 1790.
Publication of Volume IX	1966 - Ft 75,000 (\$2,500)	
Preparation and publication of Volume X	1966 - Ft 63,000 (\$2,100) 1967 - Ft 75,000 (\$2,500)	1,000 copies published and 1,000 distributed.

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
Preparation and publication of Volume XI	1967 - Ft 75,000 (\$2,500)	
	1968 - Ft 95,000 (\$3,167)	
Preparation and publication of Volume XII	1968 - Ft 60,000 (\$2,000)	
	1969 - Ft 100,000 (\$3,030)	
Preparation and publication of Volume XIII	1969 - Ft 60,000 (\$1,818)	
	1970 - Ft 110,000 (\$3,274)	
Preparation and publication of Volume XIV	1970 - Ft 80,000 (\$2,381)	
	1971 - Ft 124,000 (\$3,690)	
Preparation and publication of Volume XV	1971 - Ft 90,000 (\$2,678)	
	1972 - Ft 124,000 (\$4,493)	
Preparation and publication of Volume XVI	1972 - Ft 90,000 (\$3,261)	
	1973 - Ft 124,000 (\$4,980)	
Preparation and publication of Volume XVII	1973 - Ft 30,000 (\$1,205)	
	1974 - \$2,649	
	1975 - \$6,220	

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
Preparation and publication of Volume XVIII	1974 - \$4,194	
	1976 - \$1,700	
	1977 - \$1,000	
	1978 - \$2,000	
	1979 - \$2,000	
Preparation and publication of Volume XIX	1980 - \$2,000	
	1981 - \$2,000	
	1982 - \$2,000	
5. <u>Jubilee Volume</u> Preparation and publication of a Jubilee Volume to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the Rabbinical Seminary of Hungary.	1967 - Ft 10,000 (\$ 33)	Project not completed. Transferred to the centenary volume of Seminary.
6. <u>Jewish Almanac</u> Preparation and publication of a Jewish almanac.	1968 - Ft 30,000 (\$1,000)	Completed. 3,000 copies published and 2,800 distributed.
7. <u>Jewish Community in Szentcs</u> Preparation and publication of a history of the Jewish community in Szentcs.	1969 - Ft 30,000 (\$ 909)	Completed. 500 copies published and 480 distributed.

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
8. <u>Health Problems of Survivors of the Holocaust</u> Preparation and publication of a study of health problems of survivors of Holocaust.	1969 - Ft 20,000 (\$ 606)	Completed. No further information available.
9. <u>Hungarian Jewish Yearbook</u> Preparation and publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook 1969-70</u> which serves as a basic reference guide.	1969 - Ft 25,000 (\$ 758) 1970 - Ft 30,000 (\$ 893)	Completed. 3000 copies published and 2800 distributed.
Preparation and publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook</u>	1971 - Ft 30,000 (\$ 893)	Completed. 1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed.
Preparation and publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook 1972-73</u>	1972 - Ft 35,000 (\$1,268)	Completed. 1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed.
Preparation and publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook 1973-74</u>	1973 - Ft 35,000 (\$1,406)	Completed. 1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed.
Preparation and publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook 1975-76</u>	1975 - \$2,380 1976 - \$2,300	Completed. 1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed.

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
Preparation and publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook 1977-78</u>	1977 - \$2,000 1978 - \$2,000	Completed. 1,500 copies published and 1,500 distributed.
Publication of <u>The Jewish Yearbook 1979-80</u>	1979 - \$2,000	Completed. 1,300 copies published and 1,300 distributed
<u>Publication of The Jewish Yearbook 1980-81</u>	1980 - \$2,000	No information available.
<u>Publication of The Jewish Yearbook 1981-82</u>	1981 - \$2,000	Completed. 1,500 copies published. No information on distribution.
<u>Publication of The Jewish Yearbook 1982-83</u>	1982 - \$2,000	No information available.
10. <u>Jews of Koszeg</u> Preparation and publication of a history of Jewish community of Koszeg.	Ft 50,000 (\$1,445)	Completed. 1,000 copies published and 1,000 distributed.

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
11. <u>Literary Activity of Samuel Szemere</u> Preparation of a bibliography of the literary activity of Dr. Samuel Szemere.	1971 - Ft 5,000 (\$ 149)	Completed. 500 copies published and 500 distributed.
12. <u>Hungarian Jewish Folklore</u> Preparation and publication of a volume of studies on Hungarian Jewish folklore.	1972 - Ft 20,000 (\$ 725) 1973 - Ft 30,000 (\$1,205)	Completed. 4,000 copies published and 4,000 distributed
13. <u>Jewish Folklore</u> Publication of volume III of <u>Jewish Folklore</u> .	1982 - \$1,000	No information available.
14. <u>Archives and Library Compilation</u> Program to move archives of the Jewish communities in the provinces to Budapest.	1970 - Ft 25,000 (\$ 744) 1971 - Ft 25,000 (\$ 744) 1972 - Ft 25,000 (\$ 906) 1973 - Ft 25,000 (\$1,004) 1974 - \$1,104 1976 - \$1,000 1977 - \$1,000 1978 - \$2,000 1979 - \$1,500 1980 - \$1,500 1981 - \$1,500 1982 - \$1,000	The Hungarian Jewish archive project still in the process of collected remnants of Jewish communities. Archives serve as basis for writing <u>The History of the Jews in Hungary</u> .

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
15. <u>Monograph on Jewish Communities</u> Preparation of a volume on the Jewish community of Kecskemet.	1974 - \$1,325 1975 - \$1,440	Completed. 500 copies published and 500 distributed.
16. <u>The Synagogue of Sopron</u> Preparation and publication of a volume on the 13th century synagogue of Sopron.	1977 - \$1,500 1978 - \$1,500	Completed. 1,000 copies published and 900 distributed.
17. <u>Names of Hungarian Jews</u> Historical study of Jewish names in Hungary as indication of Jewish migration patterns in Europe.	1978 - \$1,500 1979 - \$1,500	Completed. 500 copies published and 450 distributed.
18. <u>Centenary Yearbook of Seminary</u> Publication of Yearbook commemorat- ing the one hundredth anniversary of the Seminary in Hungary.	1979 - \$1,000	Completed. No further information available.

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Rabbinical Training Program</u> Program to train rabbis for Hungary, Russia and other Eastern European countries.	1965 - Ft 310,000 (\$10,333)	Completed.
	1966 - Ft 310,000 (\$10,333)	
	1967 - Ft 310,000 (\$10,333)	
	1968 - Ft 310,000 (\$10,333)	
	1969 - Ft 325,000 (\$ 9,394)	
	1970 - Ft 325,000 (\$ 9,672)	
	1971 - Ft 325,000 (\$ 9,672)	
	1972 - Ft 325,000 (\$11,775)	
	1973 - Ft 325,000 (\$13,053)	
	1974 - \$15,011	
	1975 - \$15,011	
	1976 - \$15,000	
	1977 - \$15,000	
	1978 - \$15,000	
	1979 - \$15,000	
	1980 - \$15,000	
1981 - \$15,000		
1982 - \$15,000		

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Jewish Gymnasium</u> Program of Jewish studies for high school students.	1965 - Ft 280,000 (\$ 9,333)	Completed.
	1966 - Ft 280,000 (\$ 9,333)	
	1967 - Ft 280,000 (\$ 9,333)	No further information available.
	1968 - Ft 280,000 (\$ 9,333)	
	1969 - Ft 290,000 (\$ 8,382)	
	1970 - Ft 290,000 (\$ 8,630)	
	1971 - Ft 290,000 (\$ 8,630)	
	1972 - Ft 290,000 (\$10,507)	
	1973 - Ft 290,000 (\$11,647)	
	1974 - \$12,804	
	1975 - \$12,804	
	1976 - \$12,800	
	1977 - \$10,000	
	1978 - \$ 5,000	
1979 - \$ 5,000		
1980 - \$ 5,000		
1981 - \$ 5,000		
1982 - \$ 4,000		

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>Yeshiva Ketana</u>	1965 - Ft 126,000 (\$4,200)	Completed.
Yeshiva Ketana for children of elementary school age.	1966 - Ft 138,000 (\$4,600)	
	1967 - Ft 139,000 (\$4,633)	No further information available.
	1968 - Ft 139,000 (\$4,633)	
	1969 - Ft 142,000 (\$4,104)	
	1970 - Ft 142,000 (\$4,226)	
	1971 - Ft 142,000 (\$4,226)	
	1972 - Ft 142,000 (\$5,145)	
	1973 - Ft 142,000 (\$5,703)	
	1974 - \$6,269	
	1975 - \$6,269	
	1976 - \$6,200	
	1977 - \$5,000	
	1978 - \$2,500	
	1979 - \$3,500	
	1980 - \$3,500	
	1981 - \$3,500	
	1982 - \$3,500	

MAGYAR IZRAELITAK ORSZAGOS KEPVISELETE IRODAJA, Budapest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
4. <u>Jewish Orphanage</u> Support for Jewish orphanage for boys and girls.	1967 - Ft 66,000 (\$2,200)	Completed. The Jewish orphanage was moved to the house of the Rabbinical Seminary and restored.
5. <u>Jewish Gymnasium</u> Renovation of building.	1968 - Ft 88,500 (\$2,950) 1969 - Ft 88,500 (\$2,558)	Completed.
6. <u>Services of Rabbinical Students to Provincial Jewish Communities</u> Program for students from Rabbinical Seminary to visit provincial Jewish communities to conduct religious services.	1971 - Ft 48,000 (\$1,428) 1972 - Ft 48,000 (\$1,739) 1973 - Ft 48,000 (\$1,928) 1974 - \$2,649 1975 - \$2,649 1976 - \$2,600 1977 - \$2,600 1978 - \$5,500 1979 - \$5,500 1980 - \$5,500 1981 - \$5,500 1982 - \$5,500	Completed. Visits done with the director of the Seminary and with chorus. Program includes visits to the districts of Budapest.
	TOTAL HUNGARY - \$653,995	

POLAND

ZYDOWSKI INSTYTUT HISTORYCZNY W POLSCE, Warsaw

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Manuscript Collection</u> Cataloguing the Institute's unique collection of manuscripts and other documents; acquisition of books and manuscripts still being offered in Poland; and cataloguing and micro-filming.	1978 - \$5,000 1979 - \$1,100	No information available.
2. <u>Central Catalogue of Archival Material</u> Research in central state archives concerning the life of the Jews in Poland in order to prepare central archives pertaining to Jews.	1982 - \$1,250	No information available.
3. <u>Catalogue of Judaica in Polish State Museums</u> Preparation of a catalogue of works by Jewish artists who were lost in the Holocaust.	1982 - \$ 750	No information available.

TOTAL POLAND - \$3,600

RUMANIA

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest

Project

1. Documentation

Collection and analysis of documentary materials, translations, and archival research.

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Grant

1973 - Lei 15,000 (\$1,043)

1974 - \$1,043

1975 - \$1,043

1976 - \$1,000

Status of Project

Research done in various archives. Photos and other material concerning the history of the Jews from Rumania have been collected.

No information on publication and distribution.

Above activity continued.

No information on publication and distribution.

Above activity continued.

No information on publication and distribution.

Documents in libraries and archives being prepared for history of the Jews of Rumania.

No information on publication and distribution.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

Project

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Grant

Status of Project

1977 - \$1,000

Above activity continued.

No information on publication and distribution.

1978 - \$1,500

Above activity continued.

No information on publication and distribution.

1979 - \$1,500

Above activity continued.

No information on publication and distribution.

1980 - \$1,500

No information available.

1981 - \$1,500

No information available.

1982 - \$1,500

No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Responsa of Rabbi Aryeh Rosen</u> Preparation and publication in Hebrew of a volume of responsa of the late Rabbi Rosen of Polatchen in Rumania.	1974 - \$1,391	Completed. No information on publication and distribution.
3. <u>Bucharest Museum</u> Support for Museum.	1978 - \$5,000	Completed. The museum of the History of the Jews from Rumania. Museum located in a former synagogue in Bucharest.
4. <u>Documentary History of the Jews</u> <u>in Rumania</u> Collection of documents concerning the history of the Jews in Rumania.	1979 - \$1,000 1980 - \$1,000	No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1. <u>Religious and Cultural Activities</u>	1968 - Lei 150,000 (\$8,333)	Completed.
Support for the religious and	1969 - Lei 324,000 (\$18,000)	
cultural activities of the	1970 - Lei 848,000 (\$47,111)	Religious programs supported in
Federation, with special emphasis	1971 - Lei 900,000 (\$50,000)	140-150 synagogues.
on programs for children, young	1972 - Lei 800,000 (\$50,000)	
adults and university students.		Thirteen Talmud Torahs with about 180-200 pupils supported, as well as courses of Hebrew.
		Choirs formed in nine communities.
		Jews have received kosher meat and other ritual needs.
		Feasts were celebrated in communities.
		<u>Mosaic Worship Revue</u> published bi- monthly in 8,000 copies between 1968-1972.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Talmud Torah Courses</u> Courses for school-age children in twenty-one different communities.	1973 - Lei 125,000 (\$8,692)	Completed. Courses attended by 100-200 pupils studying reading Hebrew, Siddur and history of Jews.
	1974 - \$8,345	180-200 students attended courses.
	1975 - \$8,345	225 pupils attended courses.
	1976 - \$8,300	250 pupils attended courses.
	1977 - \$8,500	235-240 pupils attended courses.
	1978 - \$8,500	200 pupils attended courses.
	1979 - \$8,500	140-150 pupils attended courses.
	1980 - \$8,500	No information available.
	1981 - \$8,500	No information available.
	1982 - \$8,500	No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

3. Ivrit Courses

Courses for the study of Hebrew in
seventeen communities.

1973 - Lei 155,000 (\$10,780)

Completed.

17 Ivrit courses in 17 communities
with 560 pupils.

1974 - \$12,170

New courses organized in new communities.

1975 - \$12,170

600 pupils in program.

1976 - \$12,000

All courses continued to function.

1977 - \$12,000

500 pupils in program. Many left for
Israel.

1978 - \$12,000

Number of pupils decreased to 440.
Courses functioned in 16 communities.

1979 - \$12,000

Courses continued with same number of
pupils and same number of communities.

1980 - \$12,000

No information available.

1981 - \$12,000

No information available.

1982 - \$11,000

No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

4. Choruses
Choruses organized in nine communities.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

1973 - Lei 20,000 (\$1,391)

Completed.

Choruses with pupils from the Talmud Torah and Hebrew courses organized in seven communities.

1974 - \$2,782

300 participated.

1975 - \$2,782

400 participated.

1976 - \$2,500

450 participated.

1977 - \$2,500

Choruses continued in all communities.

1978 - \$2,500

Choruses established in 3 new communities.

1979 - \$2,500

Choruses continued, all communities.

1980 - \$2,500

No information available.

1981 - \$2,500

No information available.

1982 - \$2,500

No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
5. <u>Holiday Celebrations</u> Holiday celebrations held in different communities for <u>Hanuka</u> , <u>Hamisha Asar Bishevat</u> , <u>Purim</u> , and <u>Pesach</u> .	1973 - Lei 270,000 (\$18,774)	Completed. Celebrations held in communities for all holidays.
	1974 - \$20,167	Also Luach published in 16,000 copies. Same activities as 1973.
	1975 - \$20,167	Programs held for Hanuka and Purim.
	1976 - \$20,000	Same activity as 1975. Volume, <u>In Lumina Torei</u> by Rabbi Moses Rosen, published in 5,000 copies.
	1977 - \$20,000	Seder meals organized in 19 communities.
	1978 - \$25,000	Same as above.
	1979 - \$25,000	Same as above. Volume, <u>Invataturi Biblice</u> , printed in Rumanian and English.
	1980 - \$25,000	No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

Project

Grant

Status of Project

6. Revista Culturi Mozaic
(The Jewish Review)

1981 - \$25,000

No information available.

1982 - \$25,000

No information available.

1973 - Lei 175,000 (\$12,168)

Completed.

1974 - \$8,693

Same as above.

1975 - \$8,693

Same as above.

1976 - \$8,700

Same as above.

1977 - \$8,500

Number of readers increased and 9,500 copies published.

1978 - \$8,500

10,000 copies published.
Other publications supported are a new edition of In Lumina Torei and a booklet concerning the achievements of the Jewish communities of the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

1979 - \$8,500

10,000 copies published.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
7. <u>Commemorations</u> Various commemorative events for Kedoshim in different parts of Rumania.	1973 - Lei 10,000 (\$ 695)	Completed. Commemorations took place in towns where pogroms occurred.
	1974 - \$ 695	Same as above.
	1975 - \$ 695	Same as above.
	1976 - \$ 700	Same as above.
	1977 - \$1,000	Same as above.
	1978 - \$1,000	Same as above.
	1979 - \$1,000	Same as above.
	1980 - \$1,000	Same as above.
	1981 - \$1,000	No information available.
	1982 - \$1,000	No information available.
	1983 - \$1,000	No information available.

FEDERATIO COMUNITATILOR EVREIESTI DIN REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA ROMANIA, Bucharest (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
8. <u>Rest Houses for Youth</u> Summer programs in rest houses for 100 young people.	1973 - Lei 30,000 (\$2,086)	Completed. 300 pupils from the Talmud Torah and choruses sent to rest houses of the Federation.
	1974 - \$2,086	350 children participated in program.
	1975 - \$2,086	400 children participated in program.
	1976 - \$2,000	400 children participated in program.
	1977 - \$2,000	400 pupils participated in program.
	1978 - \$2,000	400 pupils participated in program.
	1979 - \$2,000	450 pupils participated in program.
	1980 - \$2,000	No information available.
	1981 - \$2,000	No information available.
	1982 - \$2,000	No information available.
	TOTAL RUMANIA - \$739,626	

YUGOSLAVIA

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Project

Grant

Status of Project

1. Central Judaica Library
Program to support and maintain
the Central Judaica Library.

1965 - Din 700,000 (\$ 933)
1966 - Din 15,000 (\$1,200)
1967 - Din 15,000 (\$1,200)
1968 - Din 12,500 (\$1,000)
1969 - Din 12,500 (\$1,000)
1970 - Din 15,000 (\$ 833)
1971 - Din 18,000 (\$1,200)
1972 - Din 22,000 (\$1,294)
1973 - Din 18,000 (\$1,116)
1974 - \$1,116
1975 - \$1,116
1976 - \$1,000
1977 - \$1,000

Completed.
Federation acquired Jewish newspapers,
periodicals and books of Jewish nature
to facilitate educational and research
work.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
2. <u>Historical Archives and Research</u>	1965 - Din 2,750,000 (\$ 3,667)	Project on-going
Program of cataloguing and micro-	1966 - Din 46,000 (\$ 3,680)	
filming the archives at the	1967 - Din 82,500 (\$ 6,600)	
Jewish Historical Institute, and	1968 - Din 100,000 (\$ 8,000)	Reconstructing archives and docu-
research activities in different	1969 - Din 125,000 (\$10,000)	mentation of the Federation of
parts of Yugoslavia and archives	1970 - Din 40,000 (\$ 2,222)	Jewish Communities and local com-
abroad dealing with Yugoslav	1971 - Din 48,000 (\$ 3,200)	munities devastated in the Holocaust.
Jewry.	1972 - Din 110,000 (\$ 6,471)	Also collecting and classifying
	1973 - Din 100,000 (\$ 6,200)	other historical materials relat-
	1974 - \$6,200	ing to life of Jews in Yugoslavia.
	1975 - \$6,200	
	1976 - \$6,200	
	1977 - \$6,200	
	1978 - \$3,000	
	1979 - \$3,000	
	1980 - \$2,000	
	1981 - \$2,000	
	1982 - \$2,000	

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>Jewish Almanac</u> Preparation and publication of volumes nine through thirteen of the Jewish Almanac.	1970 - Din 30,000 (\$1,667) 1971 - Din 36,000 (\$2,400) 1972 - Din 22,500 (\$1,324) 1973 - Din 40,500 (\$2,511) 1974 - \$1,116 1975 - \$1,116 1976 - \$1,000 1977 - \$1,000 1978 - \$1,000	Project not completed.
4. <u>History of the Jewish Community of Split</u>	1970 - Din 15,000 (\$ 833)	Completed. A short history of community published. No information on publication and distribution.
5. <u>Demographic Research and Publication</u>	1970 - Din 20,000 (\$1,111) 1971 - Din 24,000 (\$1,600)	Completed. No further information available.
6. <u>History of the Jewish People</u> Publication in Serbo-Croatian of a history of the Jewish people.	1971 - Din 60,000 (\$4,000)	Project not completed.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
7. <u>Jewish Folklore</u> Publication in Serbo-Croatian of a volume on Jewish folklore.	1971 - Din 22,500 (\$1,500)	Project not completed.
8. <u>Exhibits from the Jewish Historical Museum</u> Exhibits of old scrolls, manuscripts and printed books of the Jewish Historical Museum.	1972 - Din 5,000 (\$ 294)	Completed. Exhibition organized. Booklet containing a short study of languages used, and catalogue of the exhibition published. No information on publication or distribution.
9. <u>Monograph on Jewish Community of Belgrade</u> Preparation and publication of a volume to mark the 450th anniversary of the Jewish community in Belgrade.	1973 - Din 20,000 (\$1,240) 1974 - Din 40,000 (\$2,480)	Project not completed.
10. <u>Monograph on Jewish Community of Split</u> Preparation and publication of a volume commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Jewish community of Split.	1973 - Din 10,000 (\$ 620)	Completed. A book containing important information and documentation on the old cemetery completed. No information on publication or distribution.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
11. <u>Monograph on Jewish Community in Subotica</u> Preparation and publication of a volume on the history of the Jewish community in Subotica.	1974 - \$1,240	Project not completed. Manuscript completed, but not yet published.
12. <u>History of Yugoslav Jewry</u> Preparation and publication of a short history of Yugoslav Jewry, including a catalogue of the materials of the Jewish Historical Museum.	1974 - \$2,170	Project not completed. The history, upon completion, will be introduction to the catalogue of the Museum.
13. <u>Catalogue of Jewish Historical Museum</u> Preparation and publication of a catalogue of the materials of the Jewish Historical Museum.	1975 - \$2,170	Project on-going. Objects of historical and artistical value are being studied and classified.
14. <u>Sephardic Proverbs and Tales from Macedonia</u> Publication of a collection of Sephardic proverbs and eighteen tales in Ladino from Macedonia.	1975 - \$3,125	Completed. <u>Proverbs, Sayings and Tales of the Sephardic Jews in Macedonia</u> 2,000 copies published, and 1,500 sold and distributed.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
15. <u>Archives from Smaller Communities</u> Program to classify, conserve and microfilm materials recently acquired by the Jewish Historical Archives, including records of Jewish communities that no longer exist and private archives of Jews who were active in public or cultural life.	1976 - \$2,900	Completed. Documents saved and classified are in Historical Archives of Federation.
16. <u>History of the Jewish People</u> Preparation and publication of a short history of the Jewish people.	1978 - \$2,500	Project not completed.
17. <u>Identification and Registration of Judaica in Places Without Present Jewish Population</u> Program to identify and register Judaica in communities where there is no longer a Jewish population.	1978 - \$1,500 1979 - \$1,500 1980 - \$1,500 1981 - \$1,500 1982 - \$1,500	Completed. No further information available.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
18. <u>Zbornik</u> Preparation and publication of volumes two through six of this scholarly journal, issued by the Jewish Historical Institute.	1970 - Din 30,000 (\$1,667)	Completed. Four volumes of <u>Zbornik</u> published. 4,000 copies published, 2,500 sold and distributed.
	1971 - Din 36,000 (\$2,400)	
	1972 - Din 40,000 (\$2,353)	
	1973 - Din 40,000 (\$2,480)	
	1974 - \$2,480	
	1975 - \$3,125	
	1976 - \$3,000	
	1977 - \$3,000	
	1978 - \$3,000	
	1979 - \$3,000	
19. <u>Sephardic Heritage of Yugoslav Jewry</u> Preparation and publication of volume on Sephardic Heritage of Yugoslav Jewry.	1981 - \$5,000	No information available.
20. <u>Jewish Cemeteries</u> Registration of Jewish cemeteries, including inscriptions on monuments.	1982 - \$2,000	No information available.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
1. <u>Educational Work</u> Programs of Jewish education and culture for Jewish youth, including seminars, lectures, youth clubs, study groups and preparation of educational material.	1965 - Din 7,750,000 (\$10,333)	Completed.
	1966 - Din 140,000 (\$11,200)	
	1967 - Din 158,750 (\$12,700)	
	1968 - Din 175,000 (\$14,000)	
	1969 - Din 200,000 (\$16,000)	
	1970 - Din 200,000 (\$11,111)	
	1971 - Din 240,000 (\$16,000)	
	1972 - Din 325,000 (\$19,118)	
	1973 - Din 305,000 (\$18,909)	
	1974 - \$21,730	
	1975 - \$21,730	
	1976 - \$20,000	
	1977 - \$20,000	
	1978 - \$15,000	
	1979 - \$15,000	
1980 - \$15,000		
1981 - \$15,000		
1982 - \$15,000		
2. <u>Publications</u> Publications including the Jewish Review, Kadima, Jewish Calendar and Jewish Almanac.	1965 - Din 3,800,000 (\$5,067)	Completed. Thirty issues of "Jewish Review" published; 15,600 copies of "Kadima" in nineteen issues; 5,000 copies of Jewish alen- dar in five issues; 5,000 copies of "Jewish Almanac."
	1966 - Din 65,000 (\$5,200)	
	1967 - Din 65,000 (\$5,200)	
	1968 - Din 75,000 (\$6,000)	
	1969 - Din 75,000 (\$6,000)	

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
3. <u>Seminar for Communal Leaders</u> Winter holiday seminar for prospective communal and young lay leaders to prepare them for implementation of Jewish cultural programs.	1967 - Din 22,500 (\$1,800)	Completed.
	1968 - Din 30,000 (\$2,400)	
	1969 - Din 30,000 (\$2,400)	
	1970 - Din 30,000 (\$1,667)	
	1971 - Din 36,000 (\$2,400)	
	1972 - Din 81,000 (\$4,765)	
	1973 - Din 65,000 (\$4,030)	
	1974 - \$2,790	
	1977 - \$2,500	
4. <u>Summer Camp Program for Youth from Abroad</u> Program to bring Jewish youth from other countries to a summer camp program in Yugoslavia.	1968 - Din 50,000 (\$4,000)	Completed.
	1969 - Din 37,500 (\$3,000)	
	1970 - Din 50,000 (\$2,778)	Participants from countries having no contact with world Jewry.
	1971 - Din 60,000 (\$4,000)	
	1973 - Din 60,000 (\$3,720)	
	1976 - \$ 830	
	1977 - \$ 800	
	1978 - \$2,500	
	1979 - \$2,500	
	1980 - \$3,000	
	1981 - \$3,000	
1982 - \$3,000		
5. <u>Educational Material</u> Handbooks and audio-visual material for children and young adults.	1969 - Din 3,000 (\$240)	Completed.
		Educational and cultural material programs prepared in Serbo-Croatian.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

Project

Grant

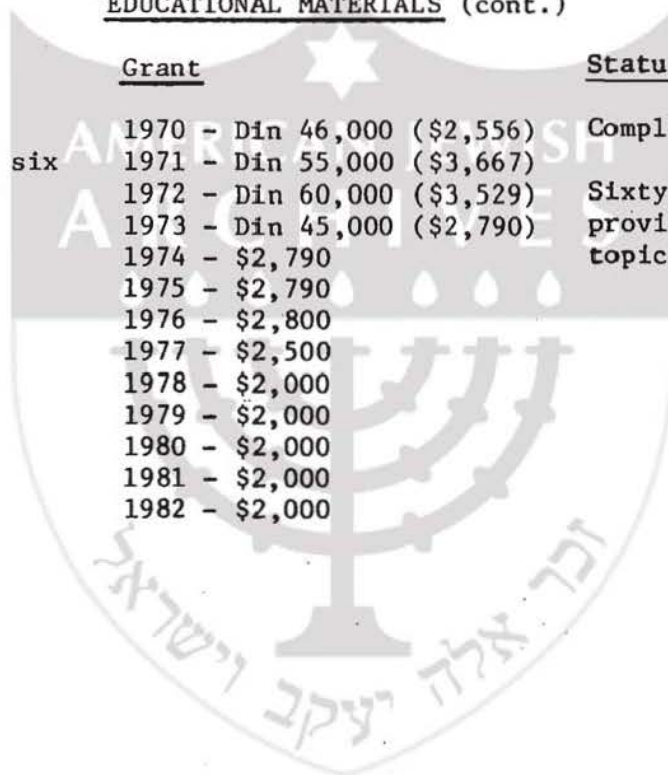
Status of Project

6. Jewish Review

Preparation and publication of six issues of this publication for adults.

1970 - Din 46,000 (\$2,556)
1971 - Din 55,000 (\$3,667)
1972 - Din 60,000 (\$3,529)
1973 - Din 45,000 (\$2,790)
1974 - \$2,790
1975 - \$2,790
1976 - \$2,800
1977 - \$2,500
1978 - \$2,000
1979 - \$2,000
1980 - \$2,000
1981 - \$2,000
1982 - \$2,000

Completed.
Sixty bi-monthly issues published, providing information on Jewish topics and world Jewry.



SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
7. <u>Jewish Calendar</u>	1970 - Din 5,000 (\$278)	Completed.
Publication of the Jewish Calendar	1971 - Din 6,000 (\$400)	
containing the text of some prayers	1972 - Din 6,000 (\$353)	Ten calendars, each published in
and statistical data about the	1973 - Din 6,000 (\$372)	1,000 copies. No information on
Jewish population of Yugoslavia.	1974 - \$ 372	distribution.
	1975 - \$ 372	
	1976 - \$ 370	
	1977 - \$ 400	
	1978 - \$1,000	
	1979 - \$1,000	
	1980 - \$1,000	
	1981 - \$2,000	
	1982 - \$2,000	
8. <u>Kadima</u>	1970 - Din 4,000 (\$222)	Completed.
Preparation and publication of	1971 - Din 5,000 (\$333)	
three issues of this publication	1972 - Din 18,000 (\$1,059)	Eighteen issues published. No
for youth.	1973 - Din 15,000 (\$930)	information on distribution.
	1974 - \$ 930	
	1975 - \$1,250	
	1976 - \$1,250	
	1977 - \$1,500	
	1978 - \$2,000	
	1979 - \$2,000	
	1980 - \$2,000	
	1981 - \$2,000	
	1982 - \$2,000	

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
9. <u>Handbook for Young Parents on Judaism and Jewish Tradition in the Family</u>	1970 - Din 5,000 (\$278)	Project not completed.
10. <u>Cultural Activities in the Communities</u> A program of visits to small communities to organize Jewish cultural programs.	1971 - Din 18,000 (\$1,200) 1972 - Din 21,000 (\$1,235) 1973 - Din 21,000 (\$1,302) 1974 - \$1,302 1975 - \$1,302 1976 - \$1,300 1977 - \$1,000 1978 - \$1,000 1979 - \$1,000 1980 - \$1,000 1981 - \$2,000 1982 - \$1,000	Completed.
11. <u>Hebrew Songs</u> A book of Hebrew songs in transliteration for children and youth.	1971 - Din 3,000 (\$200)	Completed. A song book, containing 18 songs, was published in 1,000 copies. No information on distribution.
12. <u>Educational Materials</u> Preparation and publication of educational material for use in communities, including two collections of Ladino proverbs.	1972 - Din 12,000 (\$706) 1973 - Din 12,000 (\$744) 1974 - \$ 744	Completed. Mimeographed texts of songs and other material prepared. No information on publication and distribution.

SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
13. <u>Jewish Choirs</u> Program to support Jewish choirs Belgrade and Zagreb.	1975 - \$3,125	Completed.
	1976 - \$3,000	
	1977 - \$3,000	
	1978 - \$2,000	
	1979 - \$2,000	
	1980 - \$2,000	
	1981 - \$2,000	
14. <u>Ivrit Courses</u> Program to support classes in Hebrew language in Belgrade, Zagreb, and Sarajevo.	1982 - \$1,000	Completed.
	1976 - \$2,900	
	1977 - \$3,000	
	1978 - \$3,000	
	1980 - \$3,000 (reserve)	
	1981 - \$3,000	
15. <u>Holiday Celebrations</u> Program of holiday celebrations in various communities.	1982 - \$3,000	No information available.
	1980 - \$2,500	
	1981 - \$2,500	
16. <u>Commemorations</u> Holocaust commemorations.	1982 - \$2,500	Project on-going.
	1980 - \$2,000	
	1981 - \$1,000	
	1982 - \$1,000	

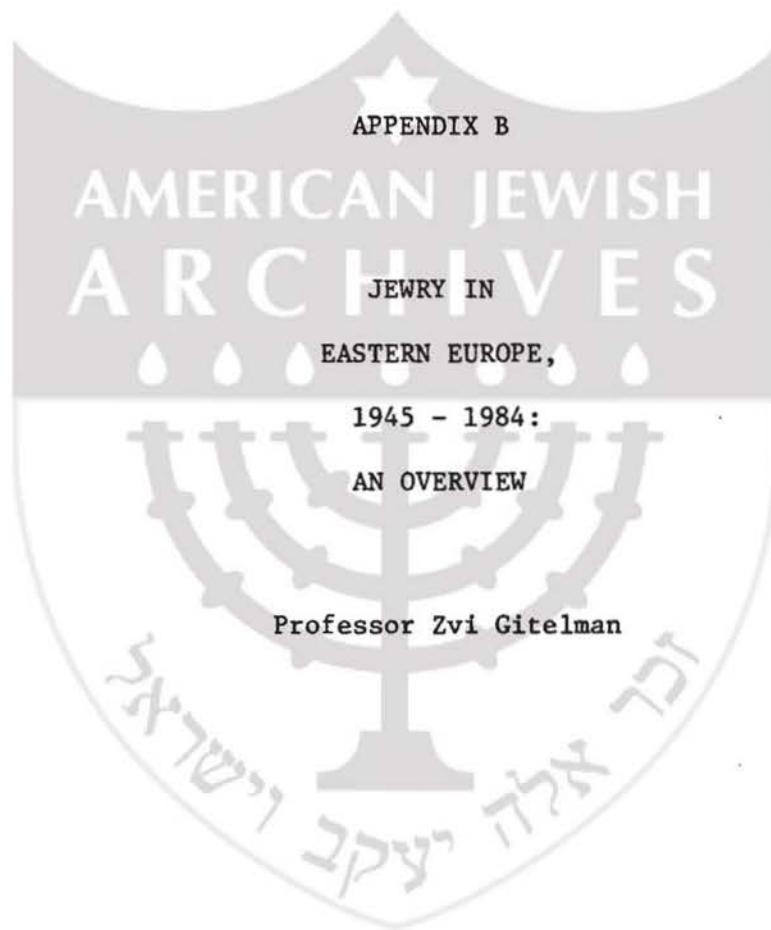
SAVEZ JEVREJSKIH OPSTINA JUGOSLAVIJE, Belgrade (cont.)

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (cont.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>
17. <u>Manual on Judaica</u> Publication of manual on Judaica, including items published in calendars the last ten years.	1982 - \$2,000	No information available.

TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA - \$692,639





When one looks at Jewish life in Eastern Europe today, three images come to mind: a moshav zkeinim, a museum, and a neglected cemetery. Each of the countries seems to fit one of these images, and some of the countries conjure up more than one image. What all the countries--and the images--have in common is that the past looms larger than either the present or the future. Nevertheless, each of them has a present and at least a short-term future. Moreover, Jewish life everywhere has always been sustained by a knowledge of the past and an ability to derive from it lessons for the present and for the future.

Among the East European countries, Hungary and Romania fall mostly into the category of the moshav zkeinim; Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia call to mind the museum; and Poland resembles the neglected cemetery. The following brief, and necessarily superficial, outline of Jewish developments in these countries since 1945 will illustrate the relevance and aptness of the images.

Romania

Until recently, the Romanian Jewish community was the most active one in the region. In recent years population estimates of the Jewish community have been revised drastically downward, partly because previous estimates may have been inflated, and partly because of very high mortality rates among an aging population, compounded by steady, if unspectacular, emigration, mostly to Israel.

Before World War Two, there were over 700,000 Jews in Romania, including those in territories acquired in the interwar period and in 1940. Because the Holocaust came relatively late to Romania, at the end of the war there were about 428,000 Jews left, a higher proportion of Jews having survived than in most other countries. Following the

liberation of the country by the Red Army, Jewish life revived. Organizations such as ORT and the Joint Distribution Committee made energetic efforts to salvage and reconstruct that which could be saved. Nevertheless, as in the other countries of the region, there was a groundswell for emigration and thousands of Jews left, mainly for Israel and the United States. An active Zionist movement was curbed as a result of what amounted to a civil war in the Jewish community and, especially, of the Stalinization of the new Communist regime. By 1951-52 there were mass arrests of Zionists and the non-Communist elements of the community were defeated, many being imprisoned.

De-Stalinization came later to Romania than to the other countries, but, on the other hand, Romania was among the first to relax its grip on the Jewish population. Soon after Stalin died, the Romanian regime, for its own political and commercial reasons, began to permit emigration to Israel, though this was largely unacknowledged by both Romanian and Israeli authorities. By the 1960s the Romanian government was allowing synagogues to operate freely, permitted religious instruction in Talmudai Torah, allowed the publication of a religious periodical in Yiddish, Hebrew and Romanian, and allowed the Joint Distribution Committee to set up an extensive operation which provided several forms of welfare for the entire community, but especially for the aged, even then a substantial portion of the Jewish population. All of this was unique in the Soviet Bloc. As if to symbolize its attitude, the government made Rabbi Moses Rosen, acknowledged as chief rabbi of the country, a deputy to the national parliament. This legitimized his activities and that of the organized Jewish community, and gave both the man and the community a formal channel for the expression of their interests. Such recognition of the religious community, and by exten-

sion of Jews affiliated with it, was (and is) unique among the socialist countries.

After the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war all Soviet Bloc countries followed the Soviet lead and broke relations with Israel, whom they accused of being the "aggressor." The sole exception was Romania, the only country in the area which maintains diplomatic relations with Israel today. Romania's action derives from its policy of carving out autonomy for itself in foreign affairs, a policy initiated by Party Secretary Gheorghiu-Dej and continued--and, at times, accelerated--by his successor Nicolae Ceausescu. Moreover, Romania has tried to play an important and independent international role, especially by offering itself as a mediator in international disputes. Thus, the Romanians, who never broke relations with China after the Sino-Soviet dispute in 1961, tried to be a channel of communication between the two Communist rivals. Romania also played a role in the Sino-American rapprochement of the 1970s, and it has tried on several occasions to serve as a mediator in the conflict between the Arabs and Israel. Though it has been largely unsuccessful in the latter role, as have many others, its policy has resulted in steady commercial relations with Israel, tourism in both directions (though largely from Israel to Romania), cultural exchanges, and regular flights between the two countries by both national airlines. Emigration to Israel has had its ups and downs. In recent years it has gone on at a low level, and might have been stopped altogether had it not been for a U.S. threat to suspend Romania's Most Favored Nation status. Applications for emigration are controlled by the religious community headed by Rabbi Rosen. Almost all clergy have left, and with the decline in population to its present 35,000 or so, many institutions have withered on the vine. Largely because it has

become increasingly dependent on the USSR for energy supplies--once a major oil producer, Romania is now a net importer of petroleum--Romania has moved closer to the USSR in recent years. Perhaps that is one reason for its tougher emigration policy. Nevertheless, active Jewish life is possible in Romania, though many of the younger people have intermarried and have become acculturated into Romanian culture. Recently, there have been public expressions of anti-Semitic statements, perhaps exacerbated by a very difficult economic situation and a regime decision to tighten up the domestic economy, and hence the belts of consumers, in order not to fall into a foreign debt crisis à la Poland. This brought swift reaction from both Romanian and foreign Jews. Government authorities moved to curb the manifestations of anti-Semitism.

Thus, the Romanian Jewish population is a diminishing one, not immune from the vagaries of internal and foreign political and economic changes, but with considerable life left in it. Its needs are changing even more to the needs of an aging community. As they do so, Romania may gradually slip from the moshav zkeinim category. Whether it becomes a museum, respected and preserved, or a neglected cemetery, abandoned and forgotten, will depend in large measure on external interest and influences.

In this process of transition, leadership will also pass into new hands, perhaps at the same time as major changes occur in the leadership of Romania and her Communist Party. There will have to be a re-assessment of needs of this declining population and perhaps a reallocation of resources within the community or to other, larger constituencies. The Romanian Jewish community has been supported more extensively than any other in Eastern Europe, but as it shrinks there will necessarily be adjustments.

Hungary

Since mass deportations of Hungarian Jews did not begin until 1944, a relatively high proportion of them survived. Unlike Romanian Jewry, however, there were powerful assimilationist tendencies among the Hungarians well before the war, and the experiences of the decade before 1945 accelerated the rush to assimilation. Before the war there were over 400,000 Jews in Hungary, but only some 144,000 were left after it. The fact that the leadership of the highly unpopular Hungarian Communist party was heavily Jewish, as it had been in the abortive and bloody Bela Kun revolution of 1919, exacerbated anti-Semitic feelings, already quite intense as a result of the fanning of native anti-Semitism by Magyar fascists and German Nazis in 1940-45. Zionist activity and Jewish communal reorganization began after the war but were soon suppressed. In 1949 many Zionists were arrested and emigration to Israel was prohibited. However, over 5,000 Jews were allowed to leave in 1949-51, following at least 10,000 who had left before the general prohibition of emigration. In 1953 there was a major purge of Jewish community leaders, and in the 1956 revolution there were public expressions of violent anti-Semitism, much of it addressed to the Jewish Stalinists who had dominated the party and who had opposed the ethnic Magyar, Imre Nagy, widely perceived as a reform, liberal communist. But the 1956 revolution also gave many Jews the chance to leave the country. It is estimated that between 60-70,000 Jews left for Israel, North America, Western Europe and Australia.

Janos Kadar inaugurated a cautious program of political liberalization in 1961, followed by major economic reform in 1968. This allowed for the limited reconstruction of some Jewish institutions and the legitimation of their activity. However, most of the remaining

Hungarian Jews did not actively identify as such, with the exception of a small Orthodox, even Hassidic, community. Unlike Romanian Jewry, Hungarian Jews are heavily concentrated in the capital and occupy the higher strata of the social structure, though they no longer are in high political positions. Nearly all have Magyarized names, the proportion of intermarried is very high, and there does not seem to be much interest in emigration to Israel. Still, Hungary is the only socialist country with a Jewish theological seminary. It serves not only the local population, but that of other socialist countries as well, since it has had students from the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. The only rabbi in all of Czechoslovakia is a recent graduate of the Budapest Seminary, as is the present rabbi of Moscow's choral synagogue. The head of the seminary, Professor Alexander Scheiber, is recognized throughout the Jewish world as a leading scholar. His works on Jewish history, philology and folklore are available in Hungarian bookstores, and he appears to be well known and highly respected even by younger Hungarian Jews who have only a passing interest in Jewish culture and history. In addition to the seminary there is a Jewish high school, named for Anne Frank, where a substantial proportion of the students are not Jews. The community publishes a newspaper with substantial Jewish content, an impressive Jewish museum has been established adjacent to the Dohanyi Utca synagogue, one of the world's largest, and even the birthplace of Theodore Herzl is marked officially. Religious life, quite vigorous as late as the 1970s, is dwindling as the older adherents of the faith pass on. In the Dohanyi temple, for example, there are usually fewer than 100 worshippers on a Sabbath, in a building that seats over 3,000.

Unlike Romania, Hungary follows the Soviet foreign policy line

quite closely, though it often does so in a deliberately muted way (for example, on the Polish Solidarity movement, on rapprochement between East and West Germany, and even on the Middle East). Most observers see this as the price Hungary is willing to pay for the internal autonomy it has gained in both politics and economics. Thus, Hungary routinely condemns Israel, but it does not indulge very much in the anti-Zionist campaigns so highly visible in the USSR and in some other East European countries. Despite the fact that Hungary enjoys Most Favored Nation Status in the United States, there is virtually no Jewish emigration, nor does there appear to be much pressure for it. There are abandoned and neglected Jewish sites all over the country, and some limited and sporadic efforts have been made to collect materials and relocate them in Budapest, but apparently little has been done to preserve and refurbish synagogues and other Jewish monuments. For example, the synagogue in Szeged is reputed to be one of the most beautiful in Europe, but it is sadly neglected and in great disrepair.

As Hungary seems to be moving from the status of moshav zkeinim to that of a museum, serious and extensive efforts will have to be made to preserve what can still be salvaged. It may well be that this country has unexplored scholarly and cultural resources which need to be uncovered, preserved, and made available to local and foreign scholars and professionals. Moreover, there will remain for the foreseeable future a not insignificant group of people with ongoing Jewish cultural needs.

Depending on the evolution of both official and popular Jewish attitudes, it may be advisable in the future to reconsider the scope and direction of activities in Hungary. If Hungary remains, as she has been for over a decade, the East European country most open to the West, avenues of cooperation might be fruitfully explored.

Yugoslavia

While not a member of the Soviet bloc, Yugoslavia is both East European and socialist, and the Jews share important characteristics with those in other countries of the area. Just before the war there were slightly over 70,000 Jews in Yugoslavia, but only some 12,000 survived, half of them Sefardic and half Ashkenazic. Between 1948 and 1952 some 7,500 Jews emigrated to Israel. At present the population is estimated at between 5,000 and 7,000. There are 36 organized communities in the country, but most have very few members. In fact, Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo account for about half the Jewish population. As elsewhere in the region, there is a disproportionate number of elderly in the Jewish population. Among younger Jews intermarriage is quite frequent. Intermarried Jews, and, for the most part, their spouses, are well accepted by the Jewish community. About 15 years ago a Jewish museum was inaugurated in Belgrade, and there is a bi-monthly Jewish journal which contains a good deal of Israeli and world Jewish news.

Yugoslav foreign policy is militantly independent but is, nevertheless, largely hostile to Israel. This hostility stems not from anti-Semitism, hardly visible in Yugoslavia, but from Yugoslavia's identification with the Third World and the "non-aligned" states. The late President Tito was close with Nasser of Egypt and Yugoslav-Arab ties have survived the passing of both these leaders. In recent years the Moslem nationality (officially recognized as such) in Yugoslavia has become more visible and there are militant, fundamentalist elements within it who have caused problems for the government. When one recalls that during the war there was a Bosnian Moslem SS Division which fought alongside the Nazis and was visited and praised by the Mufti of Jerusalem, one must view with concern any surge of Moslem militancy.

Moreover, the two million Albanians of Kossovo, a region which has given the central authorities a great deal of trouble in recent years, are also mostly Moslem. All this does not seem to pose any danger for Yugoslav Jews, who are hardly visible socially in any case, but it makes it even more likely that the Yugoslav government will be sensitive to the outlooks of those who are hostile toward Israel.

Despite the regional and cultural diversity of Yugoslav Jewry-- there are Ladino, Hungarian, German, and Serbo-Croatian speakers among them--the small community is highly centralized. There is only one national Jewish organization, the Federation of Jewish Communities, and there are no external organizations currently active in the Yugoslav Jewish community. Despite official hostility toward Israel, Jews seem to live in a friendly environment, one which is conducive to externally supported cultural activity. Young Jews continue to meet at an annual summer camp, and this kind of activity, which includes visitors from Israel, can be supported and encouraged. Nevertheless, there is no denying the reality that this very small community is being further shrunk by assimilation and mortality. It is unlikely to need accelerated support in the near future.

Bulgaria

The 50,000 Jews of Bulgaria managed to avoid the ravages of the Holocaust since the Bulgarian government, Orthodox Church and people had no taste for Nazi racial policy (though Bulgarian troops in Greek Macedonia did round up Jews and send them to death camps). Nonetheless, Bulgarian Jews were strongly attracted to Israel. In the decade after the war, over 39,000 Jews, nearly 90 per cent of the population at the time, went on aliyah. Despite the loss of an urbanized, educated

population with a relatively high proportion of professionals, Bulgarian Communist authorities facilitated the emigration. In addition to reducing the population drastically, the emigration meant the end of Ladino culture in the country, as those who were left were mainly Bulgarian speaking. It also meant that Bulgaria would fall into the Yugoslav pattern, whereby only a small remnant of aged Jews would constitute the community. There are only about 5,000 Jews left in the country today, and Jewish activity is winding down. A Jewish yearbook is published, with an English language edition as well, and there is a Jewish newspaper which hews closely to the line of the Bulgarian Communist Party. As the Soviet Union's most faithful ally, Bulgaria follows closely the Soviet line on Israel and the Middle East. Bulgaria is also active in the Third World, including the Arab Middle East, in trade, technical assistance and military assistance. A large number of Arab students study in Bulgarian institutions of higher learning, and there is evidence that the Bulgarians have assisted Palestinian military organizations.

At the same time, Jews seem to experience no anti-Semitism. Some of them have reached high places in the academic, scientific, literary, and even political worlds. The main synagogue in Sofia, a very impressive structure nearly in ruins, is to be turned into a Jewish museum funded by the government. This symbolizes the only positive future one can realistically imagine for Bulgarian Jewry. Again, it seems that efforts could and should be made to salvage cultural treasures and find a way of preserving them for world Jewry as a whole. Beyond this kind of activity, it is difficult to see much of a call for cultural activity in Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia

Only 55,000 of a pre-war Jewish population of 360,000 survived in Czechoslovakia. Immediately after the war, anti-Semitism, which had not been very strong in the Czech lands, was quite evident in both the Czech lands and in Slovakia, where it had long been a force. Jews were perceived, ironically, as both Magyarizers and Germanizers, despite the fact that the Hungarian occupiers of part of Slovakia had put them in forced labor battalions and the Germans had tried to exterminate them. As a result, a wave of emigration removed all but about 15,000 Jews by the end of 1950.

Political anti-Semitism manifested itself more clearly in Czechoslovakia than in any other socialist country, save perhaps the USSR itself. In 1950-51 a series of purge trials removed leading Jewish Communists from their posts, including the General Secretary of the Party, Rudolf Slansky. The accused were explicitly linked to Zionism and imperialism, and the Joint Distribution Committee was featured prominently in a villainous role. Therefore, these trials were seen as attacks on Jews and Jewish activity, especially since almost all the defendants had been totally alienated from Jewish life and had no links to Zionism or the JDC.

With de-Stalinization, which came late--and reluctantly--to Czechoslovakia, the Jewish situation improved. The government realized that it had a valuable cultural, propaganda and financial asset in what had become the State Historical Jewish Museum, since in this museum were the thousands of artifacts pillaged by the Nazis from many areas of Eastern Europe. A religious community, Jewish yearbook, and Jewish newspaper were permitted to exist, paralleling similar institutions elsewhere in Eastern Europe. In the late 1960s the issue of Zionism

arose again, though in different form. At an important writers' congress in November 1967 several participants expressed their sympathy with Israel and their dismay that Czechoslovakia had so quickly and eagerly followed the USSR's lead in breaking diplomatic relations with Israel following the 1967 war. This, they argued, symbolized Czechoslovakia's effective loss of sovereignty and abject toadying to the Soviets. At the same time a prominent non-Jewish Slovak writer demonstratively emigrated to Israel. When these expressions of discontent mushroomed into the Prague Spring, several Jews were to be found among the reformers in politics (e.g., Frantisek Kriegel), economics (Ota Sik), and culture (Eduard Goldstücker). The subsequent invasion by the USSR and its allies led, among other things, to some Jewish emigration, as well as to the new leadership's enthusiastic participation in the Soviet-inspired anti-Zionist campaign. By the 1970s there were estimated to be about 5,000 declared Jews in the country, most of them older people concentrated in Prague, Bratislava and Kosice (Slovakia).

Though the government maintains a strongly anti-Zionist posture, and Czechoslovakia serves as a training base for PLO and other elements hostile to Israel, it has realized the advantages of benign treatment of its Jewish population and of its Jewish treasures. It has allowed a Budapest-trained rabbi to assume office in Prague, making him the only rabbi in the country. With great fanfare it has allowed an exhibition from the Jewish Museum to tour extensively in the United States and has assisted in the preparation of the documentary materials accompanying it. None of this can revitalize Jewish life in Czechoslovakia. In 1979 I was told that a total of seven families purchase kosher meat in Prague on those occasions when the single ritual slaughterer in the

country arrives from Kosice--this in a city which was once the major international Jewish center of publishing, scholarship and commerce. There remain many deteriorating cemeteries in the country, and rumors abound of archival treasures as yet unseen by Judaica scholars. Thus, more can be done both to service the remaining Jewish population, which includes an interesting group of young people who are actively interested in the practice of Judaism, as well as to further investigate and bring to light cultural treasures of the past. At the same time, it is clear that the government is fully aware of the financial and political benefits it can derive from its Jewish treasures. The "Precious Legacy" exhibit may be a harbinger of things to come. One might expect the Czechoslovak authorities to invest in the preservation of the Jewish treasures of the country since they can now see the potential benefits to themselves of such a policy.

Poland

The largest Jewish community of pre-war Europe now resembles an abandoned cemetery. Of the 3.3 million Jews in Poland before 1939, only 55,000 resettled in Poland at the war's end, most of them concentrated in Silesia. They were joined by nearly 200,000 Jews who had survived the war in the Soviet Union and who, under a Soviet-Polish agreement, could reclaim their Polish citizenship and leave the USSR. In 1944-47 major efforts were made to restore some semblance of the vibrant Jewish life that had existed, but the pogrom in Kielce in 1946 and the generally anti-Semitic atmosphere convinced the few doubtful about emigrating to do so. By 1950 only about 25,000 Jews were left, and many of them were uninterested in the Jewish schools, choirs, newspapers and theater that had been set up. A Jewish Historical Institute

and a few publications were all that was left of Polish Jewish scholarship, and these came under strict Communist control once the Stalinization of Poland began in late 1949.

In contrast to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, there were no anti-Semitic political purges in Poland, perhaps because the logical person to supervise them, Jakub Berman, was himself Jewish, or because the Polish Party, purged and dissolved in 1938, was reluctant to further weaken and traumatize itself. Just as Poland emerged from Stalinism in the changes of 1956, the Jewish population was augmented by another influx of people from the USSR who could claim pre-war Polish citizenship. However, most of them used Poland as a revolving door, emigrating in short order to Israel, Europe and the United States.

Anti-Semitism had reared its head in the intra-Party struggle of 1956, and with the rise of Gomulka to power, the Jews in the Stalinist camp lost out and those in the "revisionist" one seemed to have won. The latter's victory was short-lived since by 1958 Gomulka had undone many of the reforms associated with his return to power. For the next decade Jewish life moved at a slow but steady pace. The TSKZ, the officially approved Social and Cultural Society of Jews, dominated the scene, sponsoring cultural activities and some publications, all within a Communist framework. The Historical Institute produced a small but steady stream of publications. Religious life was at a very low ebb, with only one synagogue existing in all of Warsaw, and that hardly getting a minyan.

In 1968 a major upheaval further diminished Polish Jewry. Dismayed by the popular support of Israel in 1967, Gomulka raised the issue of "Zionism." It was quickly seized upon and turned against him by Mieczyslaw Moczar and other of Gomulka's rivals in the Party who

accused him of harboring "Zionist revisionists" in leading positions in Polish life. A massive purge of all Jews in prominent and middle level positions followed, though Gomulka managed to remain in power for another two years. A campaign against "revisionists" and intellectuals was blended into the anti-Jewish campaign and popular feelings were turned against the few Jews left in the country. Though many of them had been loyal Communists, they now found themselves forced out of the country. Probably more than half the Jews left Poland in 1968-69, most of them going to the U.S., Denmark, Sweden, Germany and England. Thus, Polish Jewry was reduced in size to that of Bulgarian or Yugoslav Jewry. The Historical Institute was thoroughly purged and much of its collection was "transferred" to other libraries. The theater, newspaper, and historical journal underwent major personnel changes. In the early 1970s people of limited Jewish knowledge were dragooned into these institutions so that Poland could continue to claim to support Jewish life and culture. Thus, for example, a substantial proportion of the Yiddish theater's company are non-Jews.

Political, economic and social unrest came to Poland again in 1980-81 and the "Jewish question" surfaced once more, though by now most of the Polish population had never laid eyes on a Jew. An extreme nationalist organization which seemed to have supporters in the security services and even in the Party, the so-called "Grunwald" group, charged that Poland's ills were due to the Jews, and even a few provincial leaders of Solidarity spoke in a similar vein. But the obvious absurdity of such claims and the much greater issues that were being fought over prior to the imposition of martial law in December 1981 relegated the "Jewish question" to the distant background. Still, several of the prominent personalities in KOR (Committee for the

Defense of the Workers formed in the 1976 labor unrest) who worked with Solidarity were "of Jewish origin," as they might describe themselves (Michnik, Litynski, Blumsztajn).

Ironically, the Jaruzelski regime, sensitive to charges that it tolerates and encourages anti-Semitism, has made several unprecedented gestures toward Jews. The fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising was turned into an international Jewish event in 1983 and official Israeli representatives were invited. Some scholarly exchanges have taken place between Israeli and Polish scholars. Research on Jewish history and culture by Polish scholars has been permitted. The Warsaw synagogue, scheduled for repair since 1976, was finally refurbished in time for the Ghetto Uprising commemoration. There is talk of some restoration of synagogues and cemeteries. In brief, there seems to be some possibility for salvaging something of the great destruction. The Jewish population of Poland is not much bigger than those of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, but the Jewish past in Poland is considerably more rich and there are millions of Jews around the world with direct links to that past. If the regime is willing to push further in the direction it has taken in the past two years, we may want to reallocate resources toward activity in Poland. The local community is badly split between the "official" Jews associated, for example, with the Yiddish theater; the religious community; and the younger intelligentsia, some of whom display remarkable interest in matters Jewish. It will be a challenge to develop a successful strategy for dealing effectively with the remnant of Polish Jewry.

In sum, there are still significant, though dwindling, Jewish populations in Eastern Europe. The larger communities, Romania and

Hungary, have genuine programmatic needs. The others have more limited, but no less real, needs in the areas of old-age facilities, cultural activities, contacts with the Jewish world, and the like. Beyond that there is also the obligation to rescue, study, preserve, understand and interpret what is left of the outstanding Jewish civilization of modern times.

