Glossary

A-t Certificate
Immigration visa issued by mandate government of Palestine to persons transferring a minimum of 1,000 Palestine Pounds. Also known as “Capitalist’s Certificate.”

Abitur
Graduation examination taken upon completion of Gymnasium, Realgymnasium or Oberrealschule in Germany. Abitur is required for admission to a university or Technische Hochschule. See also Matura, Notabitur.

Academic Assistance Council
See S.P.S.L.

Aggadah
(Hebrew: “Narrative”). That portion of rabbinical teaching which is not— Halakhah, i.e. not concerned with religious laws and regulations. Consists mostly of an amplification of biblical passages incl. narrative, history, ethical maxims, and sayings of the prophets.

Agitprop
Short for agitation and propaganda, Agitprop refers to the use of art forms (music, theater, plastics art) to spread communist propaganda. It developed in the U.S.S.R. during the 1920s, and peaked in Germany from 1927 to 1933.

Agudat Yisrael (also Agudas Israel or Jisroel)
(Hebrew: “Association of Israel”). Worldwide Jewish movement and political party, established 1912 in Germany, aiming to reestablish rabbinical authority as the supreme institution of Jewry and to found orthodox Jewish communities separate from non-orthodox ones. Later it established branches in many other countries as well as youth, women’s and labor movements (see Poalei Agudat Yisrael).

Aliyah (aliyah)
(Hebrew; “Ascent”). Immigration to Palestine/Israel.

Aliyah Bet
(Hebrew: “Second Immigration”). “Illegal” immigration into British-ruled (mandate) Palestine, especially in the 1930s and 1940s.

Aliyah Hadashah (Chadaschah)

Aliyat haNoar
See Youth Aliyah.

Allgemeine Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (A.D.G.B.)
Founded in 1875 as an organization of workers in mass-production industries, and to protect their legal rights. Later active in social and cultural fields and in obtaining Wiedergutmachung. Publishes English-language monthly, A.J.R. Information.

American Committee for Emigre Scholars, Writers and Artists
Founded in 1945 as American Committee for Refugee Scholars,ing for changes in immigration laws and for easing government re-

American Civil Liberties Union
A decentralized organization of craft unions, founded in 1886 after reorganization of an earlier federation founded in 1881. It opposed the careers of either lawyer, judge or administrative civil servant. Al-

American Friends Service Committee
Established 1917 by Society of Friends to put into practice traditional Quaker ideas on philanthropy and reform. In 1930s established Friends Centers in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and Geneva to assist non-

American Jewish Committee
Founded in 1906 by American Jews in response to the persecution of Jews in Czarist Russia, the A.J.C. developed into a major Jewish civil rights and public education agency in the U.S. It fought anti-Semitism in U.S. and abroad, including Germany. The Committee cooperated with the non-Zionist wing of the — Jewish Agency to open Palestine for immigration of refugees, and promoted immigra-

American Jewish Congress
A major American Jewish organization established in 1920 to defend the civil rights of Jews and other groups. Played major role in the struggle to liberalize U.S. immigration laws and to admit Central European Jewish refugees to U.S. in 1930s and 1940s.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Founded in 1914 as a non-political American organization for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe. Later aided Jews all over the world, especially refugees fleeing Nazi persecution 1933–45, and af-

Amnesty International
Organization founded in 1961 by a British lawyer to protect human rights, especially of persons imprisoned for ideological, political or religious reasons in all parts of the world. It collects information, contacts families of prisoners, and works for their release by various means. Won Nobel Peace Prize in 1977.

Anti-Defamation League, B’nai B’rith (A.D.L)
Founded in 1913 in U.S. to foster interreligious and interracial un-

Arbeiter- und Soldatenrat
Workers’ and soldiers’ councils established November 1918 on the Russian model, as revolutionary organizations in Germany, based on factories and military units. Many local Räte, especially Soldatenrat, prevented a military suppression of the revolutionary movement, and contributed to the abdication of the Kaiser and the collapse of the royal or princely state monarchies. The A.S.R. of Greater Berlin established a Vollzugsrat (executive council) on No-

Asefat haNivbarim
(Hebrew; “Assembly of the Elected”). 1920–48 unofficial Jewish parliament in Palestine, dealing mainly with communal affairs.

Assessor
In Germany, probationary legal position after three years of Referendar training and passing of Assessor examination, leading to the careers of either lawyer, judge or administrative civil servant. Al-

Assistent
Lowest teaching rank in German-language universities or scientific institutes.

Association of Former Central European Refugees from Shanghai (Genossenschaft ehemaliger Schanghaier)
Founded in 1948 as fraternal organization of post-World War II immi-

Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain (A.J.R)
Founded in 1941 to aid, advise and protect the interests of German and Austrian refugees, and to enlighten the British public on refugee problems. Later active in social and cultural fields and in obtaining Wiedergutmachung. Publishes English-language monthly, A.J.R. Information.
The image contains a glossary page from a document. The text is as follows:

**1300 Glossary**

- **Aufbau**

- **B-III Certificate**
  - Immigration visa issued by mandate government of Palestine to students, ind. → Youth Aliyah.

- **Ba'ad (Bachad)**
  - (Hebrew abbreviation for Brit Halu^im Datiim; “Union of Religious Pioneers”). Organization of → Mizra^i for its agricultural trainees, later → Kibbuzim.

- **Bar Kochba (Kokhba)**
  - (Hebrew; name of Jewish hero). Zionist sports club in Germany, Austria and C.S.R.

- **Bekennende Kirche**
  - Organization of pastors established early in 1934 and supported by several evangelical churches in Germany to oppose Hitler’s attempt to nazify the Protestant Church. It maintained its struggle against Nazism in one form or another throughout the Nazi period. Assisted “non-Aryan” Christian refugees in cooperation with Society of Friends and Christian mission societies, a.o. through “Büro Probst Grüber” in Berlin.

- **Benei Akiva**
  - (Hebrew; “Sons of Akiba”). Youth organization of → Mizra^i.

- **Betar**

- **Blau-Weiss**
  - Socialist-oriented Zionist youth organization in Germany, Austria, and C.S.R., founded in 1912.

- **Bloomsbury House**
  - Location in London of agencies aiding refugees in Great Britain, ind. Jewish Refugees Committee established by → Central British Fund. Originally located at Woburn House, London.

- **Blue Card**
  - Founded in 1940 by German Jewish immigrants in New York as a mutual aid society to assist needy refugees. Patterned on Jewish aid organization Blaue Karte established in Germany in the 1930s.

- **B'hai B'rith**
  - (Hebrew; “Sons of the Covenant”). Largest Jewish service organization with branches in 43 countries; founded in 1843 in New York to promote mutual aid, social service and philanthropy. First lodge in Europe was founded 1882 in Germany.

- **Brith HaOlim**
  - See Brabaz.

- **Brith haOlim Datiim**
  - See Brabaz.

- **Brith ha'olim**

- **Brith Shalom**
  - (Hebrew; Peace Organization”). Political-intellectual movement founded 1925 in Jerusalem to foster amicable Jewish-Arab relations and establish a bi-national state in Palestine. Attacked by most Zionist parties and esp. the → Revisionists, it virtually ceased to exist in the mid-1930s. It was succeeded by the 1bud (“Unity”) founded 1942, which since 1950s concentrated on a search for mutual understanding and compromise between Israel and the Arab states and the protection of the rights of Israel’s Arab minority.

- **Bund Deutsch-Jüdischer Jugend (B.D.J.J.)**
  - German-Jewish youth organization following the ideological orientation of the → Central-Verein. Founded in 1930s, it developed out of the Deutsch-Jüdische Jugendgemeinschaft and was part of the Ring, Bund Deutsch-Jüdischer Jugend. The B.D.J.J. initiated the plan for the → Gross-Breesen agricultural training center.

- **Bund Jüdischer Akademiker (B.J.A.)**
  - Orthodox German-Jewish student organization, founded in 1906.

- **Capitalist’s Certificate**
  - See A-I Certificate.

- **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**
  - Established 1910 in New York by the Scottish-American industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie to preserve peace through research on the causes and prevention of war, and through promoting international law and political education.

- **Central Conference of American Rabbis (C.C.A.R.)**
  - See A-I Certificate.

- **Central Council of Jews from Germany**
  - Council of Jews from Germany, Austria and C.S.R., founded in 1912.

- **Central European Jewish youth organization following the ideological orientation of the → Central-Verein. Founded in 1930s, it developed out of the Deutsch-Jüdische Jugendgemeinschaft and was part of the Ring, Bund Deutsch-Jüdischer Jugend. The B.D.J.J. initiated the plan for the → Gross-Breesen agricultural training center.

- **Central-Jewish Student Union**
  - See A-I Certificate.

- **Chaluz (Haluj)**
  - (Hebrew; “Sons of Akiba”). Youth organization of → Mizra^i.

- **Claims Conference**
  - Abbreviation for Congregação Israelita Paulista, major immigrant reform congregation in São Paulo, Brazil.

- **Claims Conference**
  - Short for Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany. Umbrella organization established in 1951 by 23national and international organizations for relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazism, for rebuilding Jewish communal life, and to obtain restitution of property confiscated by Nazis.

- **Cologne File**
  - Information from Bundesverwaltungsamt Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, department for → Wiedergutmachung.

- **Confessionalist Church**
  - See Bekennende Kirche.

- **Congregation Beth Hillel**
  - German-Jewish immigrant congregation founded in Washington Heights, New York City by Rabbi *Max Koppel in 1939.

- **Congregation Habonim**
  - German-Jewish immigrant congregation founded in New York City by Rabbi *Hugo Hahn and others in 1939.

- **Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.)**
  - Civil rights organization founded 1942 in Chicago to promote improved race relations, and to end racial discrimination in the U.S. through non-violent direct action.

- **Council for a Democratic Germany (C.D.G.)**
  - Established by → Paul Tillich and Reinhold Niebuhr in 1944, and sponsored by → American Association for a Democratic Germany as a step towards a comprehensive unified exile movement. Concerned itself with detailed planning in all fields for a future undivided Germany. Attacked as communist-controlled by American and German-Jewish émigré public opinion, the C.D.G. collapsed in 1945 under the impact of Allied post-war policy towards Germany.

- **Council of Australians in Great Britain**
  - Founded September 1938 on non-political basis to further social, cultural, and economic interests of Australian refugees. The Council established Australian Centres in London and several provincial cities. The London Austrian Centre published the weekly Zeitung, and sponsored the cabaret “Das Laterndl.” One of the co-founders of the → Free Austrian Movement.

- **Council of Jews from Germany**
  - Established 1945 by → American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, → Association of Jewish Refugees, → Irgun Oly) Merkas Europa and other refugee organizations to deal with → Wiedergutmachung and other matters of common interest to German Jewish refugees and émigrés. It initiated the establishment of → U.R.O. in 1947, and founded the → Leo Baeck Institute in 1934. As a member of the → Claims Conference, the Council distributed funds for social and cultural needs of the world-wide German-Jewish émigré community. In 1970s sponsored world-wide immigration history project as proposed by American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, New York.

- **Czech Refugee Trust Fund**
  - Originated by the British Committee for Refugees from C.S.R., founded September 1938 to administer funds raised for refugees from Sudeten territories. After German invasion of rump C.S.R. in March 1939, the committee was expanded to aid other Czechs and Slovaks. The Czech Trust Fund was created in January 1939 to administer funds provided by the British government (part of a “gift”) to Czech government-in exile to compensate for Munich Agreement, and those of the original committee.
Delegation of Argentinian Jewish Organizations (D.A.I.A.)
(Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas). Founded in 1933 in Buenos Aires (present name since 1935) as official representative and umbrella organization of Argentinian Jews, and to fight antisemitism in general, and the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany in particular. Zionist-oriented.

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
Established in 1935 as a political alliance of German left-wing and scholarly organizations, and maintaining contact with foreign scientific institutions.

Deutsche Liga für Menschenrechte
Established in 1941 in Germany at first as Bund Neues Vaterland (name changed 1920), to sponsor pacifism and fight for human rights and against Reaktion. Although non-political, its members came mostly from S.P.D., U.S.P. and D.D.P. After 1933 its work was continued in Prague and Paris.

Deutsche Volksfront
Conceived in 1935 as a political alliance of German left-wing and democratic middle class circles in exile. At a conference of interested representatives in Paris on 2 February 1936 it established a committee to draw up a joint program. During 1937 the committee experienced increasing difficulties due to the ambiguous tactics of the K.P.D. and the Comintern. The refusal of the non-communist members of the committee to accept the political control of the K.P.D. led to the collapse of the effort to establish a Volksfront.

Deutscher Bühnenverein
Founded 1846 in Germany to represent interests of theater directors (→ Intendanten). Dissolved 1935–1936, and functions transferred to "Fachschaft Bühne" of the Reichstheaterkammer (→ Reichskulturkammer). Reestablished in West Germany after 1945 as broad representation for theater personnel, it gained much influence in the legal representation of its members. Intendanten retained separate representation.

Dozent
In German-speaking countries, faculty rank between → Assistant and → a.o. Professor (roughly equivalent to lecturer or assistant professor). Also used in nonspecific way to designate teaching positions in institutions other than universities, such as in adult education or professional training schools.

Dramaturg
Dramatic producer in Germany, Austria and C.S.R. responsible for artistic standards; usually a permanent position at a theater.

Egg
(Hebrew: "Bundle"). Public transport cooperative and bus company established 1933 in Palestine.

Einjähriges
In Germany, at the end of "Obersekunda" (6th) year in a → Gymnasium type school (aged ca. 17 years), a student was entitled to perform compulsory military service in one year only and become a reserve officer candidate. In Austria, this (→ Einjährig-Freiwilliger) could only be done after passing the → Matura, aged ca. 18.

Einjährig-Freiwilliger
One-year volunteer. When conscripted for the army, graduates of → Gymnasium-type schools (see → Abitur, → Matura) in Germany and Austria had to serve only one year instead of the usual two or three years, and became candidates for an officer's commission.

Eiserne Front
Anti-fascist alliance established 1931 by S.P.D., trade unions, → Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold and workers' sports clubs. Directed especially against the Harzburg Front, which the Nazis and other anti-democratic parties and organizations had formed a few months earlier. Eiserne Front was dissolved by the Nazis in May 1933.

Emergency Committee
Short for Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars founded 1933 in New York to place refugee scholars in academic institutions. Disbanded in 1945.

Emergency Rescue Committee
Established in 1940 by prominent American liberals to coordinate the rescue of political and intellectual refugees displaced by the defeat of France. In 1942 it merged with the International Relief Association (whose American branch was founded in 1933 to assist Nazi victims financially and promote their resettlement) to form the → International Rescue and Relief Committee.

Empiridirekt (Empiridirekt)
Abbreviation for Emigrationsdirektion, united committee for Jewish emigration, founded in Berlin in 1921 (see H.I.C.E.M.).

Encyclopaedia Judaica
The 16-volume authoritative Jewish encyclopedia, printed in English and published in Jerusalem 1972. A German encyclopedia of the same name remained incomplete and was ceased publication in 1933.

Era (Era)
(Hebrew: name of biblical figure). Youth organization of → Agudat Yisrael, founded in 1918 as an independent orthodox youth movement seeking to educate its members in loyalty to the Torah.

Fellow
1. Elected member of a scholarly society. 2. Recipient of a foundation or university stipend. 3. Paid scholarly position, usually at university or scientific institution.

F.D.B.
Abbreviation for Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur. Name given in February 1944 by French Committee of National Liberation to military units fighting the German occupiers in France; units belonged to various organizations of the French Resistance, incl. Armée secrète, and → Franc-tireurs et Partisans français. From March 1944 they were directed from Headquarters in London.

Francs-tireurs et Partisans français
Troops of the "National Front" in the French Resistance movement during World War II. Largely communist, its tactics against the German occupation army consisted mainly of sabotage and assassinations.

Free Austrian Movement (F.A.M.)
Established December 1941 in London by 11 Austrian organizations in Great Britain including → Council of Austrians, the political organizations of monarchists, communists and some dissident socialists. A popular front association dominated by communists, F.A.M. worked for Austrian self-determination, for recognition of Austrian independence by the Allies, for mobilization of Austrians in Britain to form their own military unit, and when that failed, for Austrians to join the British Army and contribute to civil defense and war production. Its cultural activities focused on the concept of an independent national Austria.

Freie Austriender Weltbewegung (F.A.W.
International coordinating agency of → Freie Österreichische Bewegungen, founded March 1944 under sponsorship of British section of the Free Austrian Movement.

Freie Deutsche Bewegung (F.D.B.)
Founded in London Summer 1943 after the dissolution of the Comintern and the creation of the → Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland" in Moscow. The F.D.B. essentially represented an effort by the K.P.D. to establish political cooperation with liberal, conservative and non-partisan circles as well as with individual members of socialist parties in exile. The F.D.B. failed for reasons similar to those of the → Deutsche Volksfront in the late 1930s, especially because of the K.P.D.'s endorsement of Moscow's decision at the Tehran Conference to partition Germany, and the ascension of East German territory to Poland. By June 1944 most of the non-communist members resigned; the F.D.B. was dissolved in late 1945. Anticipated communist-controlled multi-party coalitions in Eastern Europe after 1945.

Freie Österreichische Bewegungen
Generally communist-controlled popular front style organizations of Austrian émigrés in Latin America, Sweden, Palestine and elsewhere. Patterned after British → Free Austrian Movement, and organized in → Free Austrian World Movement (except for the conserva
tive and, in part, monarchist wing based in Toronto, later New York).

Freier Deutscher Kulturbund (F.D.K.B.)
Founded 1938 in London and later in other countries to build "bridges between German culture suppressed in our homeland and the spiritual life in England." Largely under communist influence, the F.D.K.B. had several provincial branches. A host of outstanding German and Austrian artists, writers and actors were associated with F.D.K.B. and its events, performances and other cultural events.

Freiwilliger
Volunteer (military).

General Zionists
In 1910s and 1920s designation for delegates to Zionist congresses who belonged to none of the established Zionist parties. In 1929 a World Union of General Zionists was established with a program of settling the Land of Israel through private enterprise, rejecting class and sectional interests. There followed frequent splits over personalities and economic priorities both in Palestine/Israel and in the diaspora. In 1961 one faction co-founded the Liberal Party in Israel.

Genossenschaft deutscher Bühnenangehöriger (G.D.B.A.)
Founded 1846 in Germany, at the end of "Obersekunda" (6th) year in a Gymnasium type school (aged ca. 17 years), a student was entitled to perform compulsory military service in one year only and become a reserve officer candidate. In Austria, this (→ Einjährig-Freiwilliger) could only be done after passing the → Matura, aged ca. 18.

Eisernes Kreuz (Eisenkreuz)
(Hebrew: name of biblical figure). Youth organization of Agudat Yisrael, founded in 1918 as an independent orthodox youth movement seeking to educate its members in loyalty to the Torah.
der Genossenschaft deutscher Bühnenangehöriger (G. d. B. A.), then refounded in Germany in 1947. East German organization split off in 1948. The West German organization is affiliated with the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund with headquarters in Hamburg. The East German organization was founded in 1966 as Verband der Theateraustendenden der D.D.R.

German Jewish Representative Committee

Member of Advisory Council on European Jewish Affairs of — World Jewish Congress during World War II, located in New York.

Gestapo

Abbreviation for Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police). Established in 1933 by Hermann Göring to replace the pre-Nazi political police in Prussia. Soon taken over by Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo competed with the — S.S. and was united with the — S.D. in 1939.

Gross-Breesen

Estate in Silesia near Breslau (Wrocław, Pol.) providing agricultural training (Hachscharah) for German Jews emigrating to countries other than Palestine from 1936 to 1939.

Gymnasium

Academic secondary school (5 years in Germany, 8 in Austria) leading to — Abitur or — Matura. Its "humanistic" form offered Latin and Greek, while various other types (→ Realschule, → Oberrealschule) stressed modern languages or natural sciences.

Haaretz

(Hebrew; "The Land"). Israeli daily newspaper.

Haavarah

(Hebrew; "Transfer"). Design for transfer of German Jewish capital from Nazi Germany to Palestine. In 1933 Haavarah Ltd. was established in Tel Aviv as a company charged with this transfer through the sale of German industrial products by an agreement between the → Jewish Agency and the Nazi government. See Palreut.

Halakhot

Qualification for academic employment as lecturer, based on Habilitationsschrift (post-doctoral dissertation), usually according legal right to teach (→ venia legendi), beginning with the rank of → Privatdozent.

HaBonim

(Hebrew; "Builders"). Largest pioneering youth organization of the Labor Zionist movement, founded 1958 with headquarters in Israel after amalgamation of various youth movements around the world. It is associated with the → Mapai party.

Hachscharah

(Hebrew; "Preparation"). Agricultural or crafts training in preparation for emigration to Palestine.

Hadasah

(Hebrew; "Myrtle"). Zionist women's organization in U.S., founded 1912 in New York.

Haganah


 Hagibor

(Hebrew; "The Hero"). Jewish sports club, Prague.

Hakshurah

See Hachsharah.

HaKibbutz haArzi

(Hebrew; "The National Kibbuz"). Union of → kibbutzim, founded 1929 in Palestine, closely connected with → HaShomer haZair.

HaKibbutz haMevudach

(Hebrew; "The United Kibbuz"). Union of → kibbutzim, founded 1927 in Palestine, closely connected with → Mapai.

Hakoah

(Hebrew; "The Strength"). Jewish sports club, Vienna.

Halakhah (HaHakham)

(Hebrew; "The Way"). Legal practices and observations of Judaism in personal, social, national, and international relationships. Based on written and oral traditions.

Halutz

See Chaluz.

HaPoel haMizrachi (Hashomer Hatzair)

(Hebrew; "The Watchman"). Organization of watchmen in Palestine 1909–20, established to protect settlements.

HaShomer haZair (HaNagbara)

(Hebrew; "The Young Watchman"). Zionist-socialist pioneering youth movement with collectivist ideology, founded 1916 in Palestine.

Haskalah

Popular Jewish religious movement, originating in Southeast Poland-Lithuania in late 18th century, characterized by mysticism, mass enthusiasm, charismatic leadership and strong group cohesion.

Heder (Cheder)

(Hebrew; "Room"). Traditional Jewish religious school, originating in Eastern Europe.

Hiltalhu (Hechaluz)

(Hebrew; "The Pioneer"). International Jewish world organization preparing young immigrants for Palestine, including in agricultural or skilled trades, with a collectivist ideology. First established in Russia in the 1880s, in U.S. in 1905, in Germany in 1918.

H.I.A.S.

Abbreviation for Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, formed 1909 in New York through the merger of Hebrew Sheltering House Association (1884) and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (1902), to aid Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe with legal entry, financial aid, employment, citizenship instruction and location of relatives. In 1927 H.I.A.S. was co-founder of → H.I.C.E.M. In 1945 H.I.A.S. merged with → United Service for New Americans and → J.D.C. migration department to form United H.I.A.S. Services.

H.I.C.E.M.

1927–1945, formed jointly by → H.I.A.S., → I.C.A. and → Emigdientrekt to deal with the economic depression, particularly in Eastern Europe; later concentrated on financing and assisting emigration from Nazi Germany. 1927–40 its headquarters were in Paris, 1940–45 in New York.

Hildesheimer Rabbinerseminar

Orthodox rabbinical seminar founded 1873 in Berlin by Eliezer Hildesheimer.

Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden

(Since 1935: Hilfsverein der Juden in Deutschland). Founded 1901 in Berlin to provide social, educational and political assistance to Jews in Eastern Europe. 1933–39 focused on aiding emigration of German Jews.

Histadrut

(Hebrew; "Association"). Abbreviation of HaHistadrut HaKetali Shel haOvedim (Halvriyyim) beEre; Yisrael (General Federation of Jewish Labor), founded 1920 in Palestine. Largest labor and trade union organization in Palestine/Israel.

Hitachdut Oleg Czech

Association of immigrants from C.S.R. in Palestine/Israel, founded in the 1930s.

Hitachdut Oleg Germania (H.O.G.)

Association of immigrants from Germany in Palestine/Israel, founded in 1932.

H.U.C. – J.I.R.

Hebrew Union College, the oldest Reform rabbinical seminary in the U.S., founded 1875 in Cincinnati, Ohio, merged in 1950 with the Jewish Institute of Religion, founded 1922 in New York (with branches in Los Angeles and Jerusalem added later).

I.C.A. or J.C.A.

Abbreviation for Jewish Colonization Association. Founded by Baron Maurice de Hirsch in London in 1891 as a joint-stock company to aid impoverished Jews and to assist in the emigration of persecuted Jews in Eastern Europe. Its headquarters were in Paris until 1949, then in London. See also H.I.C.E.M.

I.F.Z.

Abbreviation for Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München (Institute for Contemporary History, Munich, Bavaria, Federal Republic of Germany). Independent research institute incorporated and financed largely by the German federal and state governments in the form of a public foundation. Designed initially as "German Institute for the History of the National Socialist Era" (1950), the Institute's current research program covers German and, to some extent, European and international political and social history from 1918 to the early 1950s. Publications include more than 100 monographs and editions on contemporary history and, since 1952, a quarterly journal, Vierteljahresshefte für Zeitgeschichte.

Igulat

(Hebrew; "Circle"). Association of Zionist students in Austria.

Ibhad

See Brith Shalom.

Ibad aqwad vekhkkibuzim

(Hebrew; "Union of Cooperatives and Collectives"). A federation of collective settlements in Israel, founded in 1951.

Immigrants Mutual Aid Society (I.M.A.S.)

German-Jewish immigrant organization founded 1938 in Boston to
Lehi
Armed underground organization in Palestine founded by Avraham Stern (hence Stern Gang) after it broke away from → Irgun Zevi Leumi in 1940 in order to fight against the British Mandate government; disbanded in 1948, four months after Israel's independence.

Leo Baeck Institute (L.B.I.)
Founded 1956 by → Council of Jews from Germany in Jerusalem, London and New York to collect material and sponsor research on the history of Jewish communities in German-speaking countries. Named in honor of Rabbi Leo Baeck (1873–1956), spokesman for German Jewry during the Nazi period.

Leopoldina
Short for Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina. Oldest scientific-medical society, founded 1652 in Schweinfurt, Lower Franconia (Bavaria). Received charter from Emperor Leopold I in 1687. Since 1878 located in Halle, Prussian Saxony.

L.(H.)W.J.
Abbreviation for Lehranstalt (Hochschule) für die Wissenschaft des Judentums. Founded in 1872 in Berlin as an independent university-level center for Jewish studies. It quickly developed into a seminar for training rabbinic and religious school teachers. 1883–1918 the government refused to acknowledge the L.(H.)W.J. as a graduate center of Jewish studies, and demoted it from Hochschule (university) to Lehreanstalt (seminary); the Nazis did the same in 1934 and finally closed it in 1942.

Likud
(Hebrew; “Gathering”). Coalition of right wing and center parties in Israel, established in 1965.

Mauss
(Hebrew; “Evening”). Israeli daily paper.

Maccabi World Union
(From Hebrew Maccabi [Maccabaeus], post-biblical hero). International Jewish sports organization, established in the early 20th century by Zionist sports clubs.

Magen David Adom
(Hebrew; “Red Star of David”). Israeli equivalent of the Red Cross.

Makkabi
Zionist sports club in Germany and Austria.

Makkabi Hazair (haZair)
Zionist sports and youth organization. Merged with Jüdischer Pfadfinderbund in 1930s.

Mapai
Hebrew acronym for Misleget Poalei Erez Yisrael, Israel's majority Labor Party, founded in 1930.

Mapam
Hebrew acronym for Misleget Poalim Meupedet, Israel's left-wing labor party, founded in 1948.

Matura
Austrian, Czech and Swiss version of → Abitur.

Max Krakover Memorial Fund
Established 1956 by → American Jewish K.C. Fraternity to provide financial aid to its members and their families.

Mishnah
(Hebrew; "Repetition"). Collection of oral religious laws, rules and discourses of the post-biblical period, codified ca. 200 A.D.

Mittlere Reife
Completion of six years of secondary education in German and Austrian → Gymnasium, or → Realschule.

Mizrachi (Misrachi; Mizrahi)
Orthodox Jewish Zionist movement founded 1902 in Vilna, Russia (Wilno, Vilnius); united with HaPoel haMizrachi in 1956 to form National Religious Party in Israel.

Moshav (Moschaw)
(Hebrew; “Settlement”). Cooperative agricultural settlement in Palestine/Israel based on combination of private and collective ownership.

Nationalkomitee “Freies Deutschland” (N.K.F.D.)
Founded German communist émigrés incl. Wilhelm Pieck and Walter Ulbricht, and by German deserters and P.O.W.s in the U.S.S.R. in 1943, following the collapse of the German 6th Army in Stalingrad. Its aims included the overthrow of the Nazi regime and an early peace. The N.K.F.D. later endorsed the policies of the U.S.S.R. concerning post-war Germany. When the Red Army moved into Germany, members of the Komitee were given leading positions in the Soviet Zone of Occupation and in the subsequent German Democratic Republic. The Komitee was dissolved in 1945.

N.D.W.
Abbreviation for Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland, established 1933 in Zurich to find positions abroad for German scholars fleeing Nazi persecution. Moved to London in 1935, and then cooperated closely with the Academic Assistance Council (see S.P.S.L.).

New School for Social Research
Founded 1919 in New York, the New School's Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science was established in 1933 as a "University in Exile." It absorbed about 170 Central European scholars, or assisted in placing them in American colleges and universities following a period of teaching at the New School.

New World Club
German Jewish immigrant organization founded 1924 in New York as German Jewish Club; adopted new name after merger with German Jewish Center in 1933. Publishes → Aufbau.

New York Association for New Americans (N.Y.A.N.A.)
Founded in 1949 to assume the responsibilities for the resettlement of new immigrants in New York City previously discharged by → United Service for New Americans and → H.I.A.S.

New York Founding for Nursing Homes
Fund established in 1966 by German Jewish immigrants to finance and build a nursing home in New York.

Notabitur
During World War I → Abitur given one or two years before the usual completion of secondary education (about age 17); students were then drafted into army.

Oberrealschule
Form of German secondary school oriented towards the natural sciences and modern languages.

Österreichischer Bühnenverein
Founded 1894 under the name Verein deutscher Bühnenmitglieder Österreichs to represent interests of Austrian theater personnel. Adopted above name in 1899, later changing it to Deutsch-österreichischer Bühnenverein. This organization dissolved in 1934, followed by Ring der Österreichischen Bühnenkünstler, which was disbanded in 1938, then reformed in 1947. Affiliated with Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund as Sektion Bühnengehörige in Gewerkschaft Kunst, Medien und freie Berufe.

O. Professor
Abbreviation for ordentlicher Professor. Full professor in German-language universities, usually holding a chair.

O.R.T.
Abbreviation for Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, originally Obervorchoeso Rasprostraneniya Truda sredi Yevreyev (Society for the Distribution of Labor among Jews). Founded 1880 in St. Petersburg (Leningrad) to promote and develop vocational training in skilled trades and agriculture among Jews in Russia. After World War I, O.R.T. functioned throughout Europe and later in many countries overseas.

O.S.E. or O.Z.E.
Abbreviation for Obchestvo Sdravuchraneniya Evreyev (Society for the Protection of Health for Jews), established 1912 in Russia, 1919 in other countries and continents with headquarters in Paris, to promote child care, health and hygiene among Jews.

Pallastina-Amt
Central Zionist advisory office for emigrants to Palestine from Germany, located in Berlin.

Palmaj (Palmach)
(Hebrew acronym for Peliugot Mahaz: "Assault Companies"). Permanently mobilized strike force of → Haganah, established in 1941 to fight Axis forces, later instrumental in the fight for independence.

Palten
Abbreviation for Palästina Treuhandstelle zur Beratung deutscher Juden, a bank consortium established 1933 in Berlin to transfer Jewish capital to Palestine on the basis of → Haavarah.

PEN Club (P.E.N.)
Acronym for Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, Novelists. International writers' association, established 1921 in London to promote literature, free exchange of ideas, and to fight racial, class, and ethnic intolerance. The German branch (Deutsches P.E.N.-Zentrum) was expelled in 1937 (there was an émigré branch in London since 1934), reestablished in 1949 and split into East and West German branches in 1951.

Polei Agudat Yisrael
Founded 1922 in Lodz, Poland, as an orthodox religious party. Established 1912 in Russia, 1919 in other countries and continents with headquarters in Paris, to promote child care, health and hygiene among Jews.

Pallastina-Amt
Central Zionist advisory office for emigrants to Palestine from Germany, located in Berlin.

Palmaj (Palmach)
(Hebrew acronym for Peliugot Mahaz: "Assault Companies"). Permanently mobilized strike force of → Haganah, established in 1941 to fight Axis forces, later instrumental in the fight for independence.

Palten
Abbreviation for Palästina Treuhandstelle zur Beratung deutscher Juden, a bank consortium established 1933 in Berlin to transfer Jewish capital to Palestine on the basis of → Haavarah.

PEN Club (P.E.N.)
Acronym for Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, Novelists. International writers' association, established 1921 in London to promote literature, free exchange of ideas, and to fight racial, class, and ethnic intolerance. The German branch (Deutsches P.E.N.-Zentrum) was expelled in 1937 (there was an émigré branch in London since 1934), reestablished in 1949 and split into East and West German branches in 1951.

Polei Agudat Yisrael
Founded 1922 in Lodz, Poland, as an orthodox religious party. Established 1912 in Russia, 1919 in other countries and continents with headquarters in Paris, to promote child care, health and hygiene among Jews.
Praktikant
A person doing his (or her) "Praktikum," i.e. the practical part of study at medical schools, technical universities, teachers' seminaries, etc.

Prestataire
Member of a labor battalion for foreigners serving in the French Army, 1939-40.

Preussischer Landesverband jüdischer Gemeinden
Founded in 1922 on the initiative of the Berlin Jewish community as a unified representative body for all Jewish communities in Prussia. It comprised 655 communities, excluding those of the orthodox, and received financial support from the Prussian government.

Professor
Traditionally a lecturer at German and Austrian universities, not of faculty status and without fixed salary. Received part of student fees as stipend. The position underwent several changes between 1918 and 1945 including becoming a full faculty position in Nazi Germany (1941-45). In the Federal Republic of Germany, the teaching position is based upon proof of scholarly work in the form of the Habilitation.

Rasse
Abbreviation for Rural and Suburban Settlement Co, in Palestine/Israel, founded by the Jewish Agency to build houses for immigrants.

Reader
Teaching rank at British colleges and universities covering a variety of teaching positions, ranging from part-time lecturer to full faculty rank.

Realgymnasium
Academic secondary school leading to Abitur or Matura. Its curriculum includes Latin, but stresses modern languages. See Gymnasium.

Realschule
In Germany, a non-academic secondary school leading to Mittlere Reife. Its curriculum stresses science as well as modern languages. In Austria, an academic secondary school leading to Abitur and Matura.

Referendar
In Germany, position entailing three years of practical training (e.g. at a court or lawyer's office - Rechtsreferendar, or at a secondary school - Studienreferendar) after minimum of three years' university study and completion of the first State Exam. See Assessor.

Regisseur
Stage director; usually a permanent position at a theater or opera house.

Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold
Founded 1924 as a fighting organization of the German left. Nominally non-partisan, its ca. 3 million members came almost exclusively from the B.B.K.V. It comprised 655 communities, excluding those of the orthodox, and received financial support from the Prussian government.

Reichskulturkammer
The German institution founded by the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda 1933-45, which supervised and censored all cultural fields. It was divided into 7 Kammern (chambers), including Reichskammer der bildenden Künste, Reichsfilmkammer, Reichsshautkammer, Reichschriftumskammer and Reichstheaterkammer. All persons creative in these fields had to belong to one of these Kammern.

Reichsverwesen
Short for Reichsverwesen, the joint administration of the Nazi Party and state, and was combined with the Gestapo in 1939. Played a leading role in the extermination (“Final Solution”) of Jews.

Selbsthilfe
Short for Selbsthilfe Community Services, originally Selbsthilfe of Emigres from Central Europe. Social aid organization, founded 1936 in New York by Jewish Agency to build houses for immigrants to Europe and the U.S. Selbsthilfe became a professional social service agency in 1950.

Shehitah (Schechita)
(Hebrew). Ritual slaughter.

Shohet (Schochet)
(Hebrew). Certified ritual (kosher) butcher.

Sopade
Acronym for the Executive of the S.P.D. in exile, with headquarters in Prague 1933-37 and in Paris 1941-45.

Yad Vashem
A person doing his (or her) "Praktikum," i.e. the practical part of study at medical schools, technical universities, teachers' seminaries, etc.

Glossary 1305
1306 Glossary

S.S.
Abbreviation for Schutzstaffeln (Protection Squads), black-uniformed paramilitary Nazi organization; founded to protect Hitler and the Nazi elite. Under Heinrich Himmler, from 1929, the S.S. developed into a military and police elite formation with various tasks including internal security, administering the concentration camps (Death Head Units), establishing an independent economic empire, fighting the war (Waffen-S.S.), and policing occupied Europe. Responsible for major acts of terror and atrocities, including deportation of Jews and genocide in Eastern Europe, Lidice, Odraou-sur-Glane, Malmedy massacre. See also S.D.

Stern Gang
See Leh.

Tahal
(Hebrew acronym for Tikhun HaMayim LeYisrael). A governmental corporation for planning water resources in Israel, established in 1952.

Talmud
(Hebrew; "Learning"). Written codification of disputations among Jewish scholars on religious law (2nd – 5th century A.D.). Codified about 500 A.D.

Technion
Israel's engineering university founded 1912 and located in Haifa.

Temtzi HaAm
(Hebrew; "Popular Movement"). Political party in Palestine 1944–48; formerly member of Revisionist Party.

Ulpan
Intensive Hebrew training given in Israel or abroad, especially to new or potential immigrants to Israel.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations (U.A.H.C.)
Association of about 750 Reform and Liberal congregations in the U.S. and Canada with headquarters in New York. Founded in 1873 originally to coordinate support to establish a rabbinical seminary. Central representation of the Reform movement in U.S.

United Help
Fund for the financing of social institutions founded by German-Jewish immigrants; established 1935 in New York by — American Federation of Jews from Central Europe.

United Service for New Americans (U.S.N.A.)
Jewish aid organization for immigrants, formed 1946 in New York through merger of National Refugee Service and National Service to Foreign Born of the National Council of Jewish Women.

U.R.O.

Vaad Leumi
(Hebrew; "National Council"). Elected executive council of Asefat haNivbarim.

Venia Legendi
Legal right to teach at German-language universities. See Habilitation.

Verband der Jüdischen Jugendvereine Deutschlands (V.J.J.D.)
Founded in 1909 as a supra-political youth organization of 25 local youth clubs. In 1919 it broke its links to the — Central-Ver- ein and declared itself neutral in the struggle between Central-Ver- ein and the Zionist Organization. It concentrated on educational activities. Its inability to deal with the growing economic and political crises of the early 1930s led to its rapid decline, but it experienced a revival during the early years of the Third Reich.

Verenigung künstlerischer Bühnenvorstände (V.k.B.)
Founded 1911 in Berlin by professionals active in artistic and intellectual pursuits related to theater, like — Regisseure, — Dramatur- gen, conductors, designers; ballet masters, critics, and academic scholars specializing in the theater. Later also took on social service functions. 1933 taken over by Nazis; 1936 dissolved.

Werkleute
German-Jewish youth group, one of the factions into which — Kameraden split in 1932. It believed in revolutionary socialism but refused to join the Communist Party due to its Jewish national con- scientiousness and the K.P.D.'s attacks on the Social Democrats as its chief enemies rather than on capitalism, anti-Semitism, and fascism.

After 1933 its members prepared for — aliya through — HaChac- scharah. In 1934 Werkleute founded Kibbutz Hazorea in Palestine and a few years later joined — HaShomer haZair.

Wiedergutmachung
Legislation to institute restitution and indemnification for material damage done to victims of Nazism, initiated in 1947 by the Western occupying powers in Germany and continued by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's and subsequent governments through the Bundes- entschädigungsgesetze of 1953 and 1956, the Bundesrückentschä- tungsgesetze of 1957, and other comprehensive laws.

Wiener Library
Established 1934 in Amsterdam by its president David Cohen and its director * Alfred Wiener as Jewish Central Information Office to inform Jewish organizations and leaders of Nazi activities. In 1939 headquarters and substantial holdings transferred to London by Wiener. The Amsterdam branch and most of its personnel became victims of the Nazis in 1940. The Library supplied materials for the war crime trials at Nuremberg. The Library provided access to newspapers, periodicals, and books, and published articles offering extensive information on Nazism, fascism (includ- ing neo-Nazi and Fascist movements), on Jewish affairs, and on the Holocaust. 1979 holdings microfilmed on West German and U.S. government grants. The films were deposited with the Institute for Contemporary History, London, the — IFF, Munich, other German archives, the New York Public Library and the — Leo Baeck Institute, New York. Originals were transferred to Tel Aviv University.

Wirtschaftshilfe
Short for Jüdische Wirtschaftshilfe, a welfare program undertaken by the Jewish community in Germany after the exclusion in 1935 of needy Jews from the general German Winter Welfare Aid.

W.I.Z.O.
Abbreviation for Women's International Zionist Organization, founded 1920 in London as a member of — W.Z.O. with a program of professional and vocational training for women, especially in agriculture, civic education of women, and care and education of children and youth. After World War II its headquarters moved from London to Tel Aviv.

Woburn House
See Bloomsbury House.

World Jewish Congress
International association of representative Jewish organizations and communities, founded 1936 in Geneva to defend the interests and rights of Jews and Jewish communities, and act on their behalf be- fore governments and international bodies.

World Union for Progressive Judaism (W.U.P.J.)

Wurzweiler Foundation
Fund to aid social, educational and cultural institutions, established 1950 in New York by the German Jewish banker *Gustav Wurzweiler.

W.Z.O.
Acronym for World Zionist Organization. Founded as Zionist Or- ganization at first Zionist Congress at Basel in 1897 as the structural framework of the organized worldwide Zionist movement. The League of Nations mandate designated the Zionist Organization as the — Jewish Agency. After 1939 — though both were headed by Chaim Weizmann as president — they became different bodies when non-Zionist members were added to the Jewish Agency. After the establishment of the state of Israel, the W.Z.O. and the Jewish Agency were again largely identical until 1971, when they were officially separated, though still sharing some institutions and person- nel.

Yediot Ahronot
(Hebrew; "Latest News"). Daily newspaper in Palestine/Israel.

Yeshivah (plural Yeshivot)
Yewish religious school.

Youth Aliyah
Organization established in 1932 as part of the Zionist movement to assist Jewish children to emigrate to Palestine/Israel, and to educate and care for them.

Zahal

Zentralausschuss
Short for Zentralausschuss für Hilfe und Aufbau. Founded in early 1930s as an all-embracing welfare organization for Jews in Germany.
Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland
Established 1917 in Berlin by various state and provincial Jewish welfare agencies, the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle became the foremost welfare organization recognized by the German government. After 1933 it became the operating agency of the Reichsvertretung for welfare activities. Reestablished in Frankfurt/M in 1951.

Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland (Z.V.f.D.)
Principal Zionist organization in Germany, founded in 1897.

Z.O.A.
Abbreviation for Zionist Organization of America, founded 1897 in Chicago, the principal Zionist organization in the U.S.

Zohar
(Hebrew: "Splendor"). The key work in the literature of the Kabbalah and Jewish mysticism, with earliest contributions originating in Spain in the 13th century.

R.F.J.I.