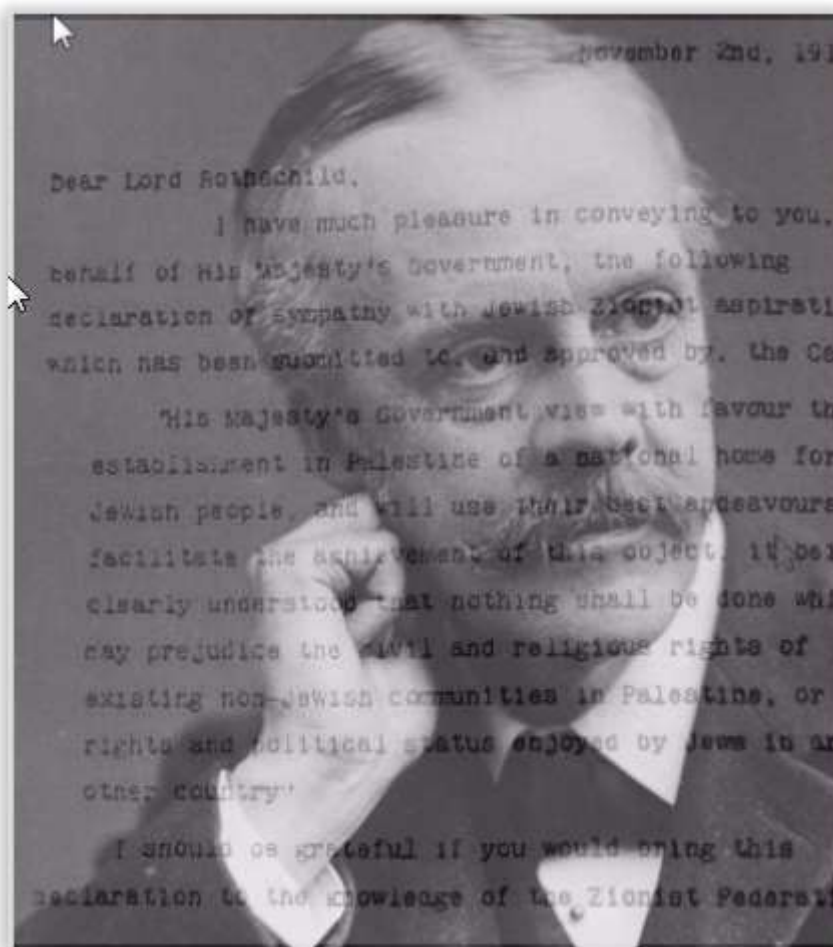




GLASNIK

B'nai B'rith „Gavro Schwartz“ Hrvatska

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The Balfour Declaration, November 2nd 1917

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Uz osmi broj BB glasnika

Godina 2017. je višestruka godišnjica nekoliko značajnih događaja u židovskoj povijesti. Pred 500 godina, 1517, turski sultan Selim 1. zauzeo je Jeruzalem. Taj je grad bio pod vladavinom turaka 400 godina do 1917. kada su britanske trupe pod vodstvom generala Allenbyja ušle u Jeruzalem. Godinu 1917. pamtimo i po Balfourovoj deklaraciji. Lord Arthur Balfour tadašnji ministar vanjskih poslova u britanskoj vladi u privatnom pismu barunu Rotshildu saopćava "blagonaklonost vlade njegovog veličanstva" za formiranje židovske domovine u Palestini. Taj stav vlade izražen je u jednoj rečenici od svega 67 riječi no imao je ogromne posljedice.

Trideset godina kasnije, 29. studenog 1947. Ujedinjeni narodi donese rezoluciju o osnivanju židovske i arapske države u tadašnjoj Palestini koja je bila pod mandatom Velike Britanije. Posljedica te rezolucije je i osnivanje Države Izrael 1948. godine. Rat koji je odmah nakon toga počeo napadom arapskih država podijelio je Jeruzalem na dva dijela.

Pred 50 godina, u toku šestodnevnog rata, izraelska vojska ušla je u dio Jeruzalema koji je do tada bio pod jordanskom vlašću. Stari grad Jeruzalem i Zapadni zid postali su Židovima opet dostupni.

Editorial to the eights issue

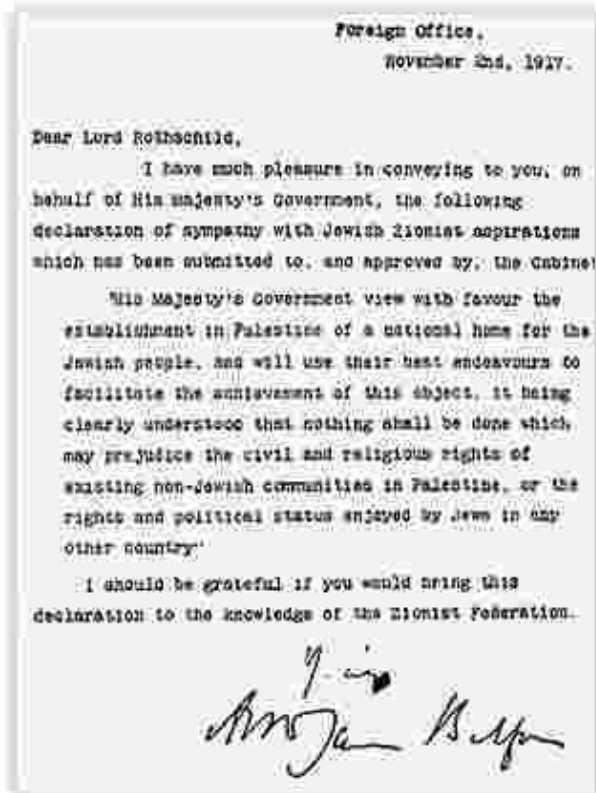
This 2017 year is the anniversary of several events important in Jewish history. 500 years ago Turkish sultan Selim 1. conquered Jerusalem. The town was under Turkish rule for 400 years until British troupes under general Allenby entered the city in December 1917. It was also the year when the Balfour Declaration was published. Lord Arthur Balfour in a private letter to Baron Rotschild conveys "*His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of the national home for the Jewish people...*". The whole "view" was expressed in one sentence of only 67 words but it had huge consequences.

Thirty years later, on November 29 1947 United Nations General Assembly has issued the declaration for forming the Jewish state and Arab state in the Palestine which was under British mandate. As a consequence, the Jewish State of Israel was established in 1948. The war broke out immediately after that as Arab countries attacked Israel and Jerusalem was left as a divided city.

Fifty years ago, in the Six day war Israel Defense forces entered the part of Jerusalem which was under Jordan control. Jews could again visit the old city of Jerusalem and the Western wall.

Balfourova deklaracija

Pred sto godina, dana drugog studenog 1917. ministar vanjskih poslova vlade Njegovog veličanstva (vlade Velike Britanije) lord Arthur Balfour napisao je privatno pismo predstavniku cionista u Velikoj Britaniji barunu Rotschildu. U kratkom pismu ministar prenosi stav vlade o svojoj naklonosti o stvaranju židovske domovine u Palestini. Taj stav nazvan je i poznat pod imenom "Balfourova deklaracija" iako sam Arthur Balfour nije bio jedini tvorac ovog stava.



Taj stav britanske vlade izražen je u svega jednoj rečenici od 67 riječi. No taj tekst imao je ogromne posljedice na budućnost Palestine i buduće židovske države Izrael. On je donesen u vrijeme, kada su britanske trupe potiskivale Turke iz Palestine i kada je nakon 500 godina prestala turska vladavina na tom području. Britanija je dobila mandat za upravljanje velikom dijelom toga područja. U narednih 20 godina trajale su pripreme, pregovori ali i sukobi oko podjele Palestine na židovsku i arapsku državu.

Do Balfourove deklaracije došlo nakon dva decenija intenzivnog lobiranja cionističkih vođa kod mnogih svjetski sila. Odlučujuću ulogu imao je Chaim Weizmann, znanstvenik i cionistički aktivist, sljedbenik prerano preminulog Theodora Herzla. Dvadeset godina kasnije Weizmann je postao prvi predsjednik Izraela.

Povodom sto godina od Balfourove deklaracije, udruga BB "Gavro Schwartz" organizirala je predavanje koje je održao veliki poznavalac povijesti Izraela dr. Boris Havel.

Uz predavanje otvorena je i izložba o povijesti Izraela koju je na 24 panela priredio Simon Wiesental centar iz Los Angelesa. Predavanje i izložba naišli su na vrlo dobar odjek kod publike, dok je Hrvatska televizija o tome prikazala komentar u multinacionalnoj emisiji "Prizma".

Balfour Declaration



Lord Arthur Balfour

It is exactly 100 years from the day (November 2nd) when Lord Arthur Balfour minister of foreign affairs in His Majesty's Government wrote a letter to Baron Rotschild the representative of British Zionist Federation. In the letter Balfour informs Rotschild that *"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of the national home for the Jewish people..."*. This short view of British government expressed in only one sentence of 67 words, later called "Balfour Declaration" had immense consequences for further events in establishing the Jewish state. The declaration was published at the time when British troops were already in Palestine and Turks who ruled that region for 500 years had to withdraw.

The declaration came after two decades of intense lobbying of Zionist leader among whom Chaim Weizman, the scientist, Jewish activist and the follower

of Theodor Herzl had greatest role. Twenty years later Weizman became the first president of the State of Israel.

Both the exhibition and the lecture were well accepted by the audience. Croatian national television gave a short overview of this event in a program for national minorities in Croatia.



The lecture and the exhibition

To memorate this event BB lodge "Gavro Schwartz", Zagreb, Croatia, organized an exhibition on Jewish history presented on 24 panels prepared by Simon Wiesental Centre from Los Angeles. Also a lecture on Balfour Declaration was given by the eminent historian dr Boris Havel, who is an expert on Israel's history.

Distinguished Jews who died in 5777

It's always difficult to whittle down the list of influential Jews who died in a given year, but this year the task seemed to be especially tough. The number of Jews who left historic marks on their fields — and, more broadly, on Jewish culture — was remarkable.

As 5777 draws to a close, here are some members of the tribe — representing areas as diverse as pop culture to politics — we've mourned since last Rosh Hashanah.

Carrie Fisher, 60 Most know Carrie Fisher because of her iconic role as Princess Leia in the original "Star Wars"



films, but her tumultuous career extended beyond that. The actress, who struggled with addictions to cocaine and prescription medications, also wrote four novels and three memoirs along with acting in dozens of other films. Fisher landed the "Star Wars" role as a relative unknown despite being the daughter of Jewish singer Eddie Fisher and movie star Debbie Reynolds. After she died of a heart attack in December, her only child pointed out that Fisher's real cause of death was her substance abuse issues.



Leonard Cohen, 82

The grandson of a rabbi who grew up in an Orthodox home in Montreal became one of the most beloved folk artists of the 20th and 21st centuries. Leonard Cohen launched his musical career late, releasing his first album at 33 after writing multiple books of poetry. But he would go on to release 13 more records and often incorporate Jewish themes into his meticulously crafted songs. His song “Hallelujah” became one of the most covered and revered songs in pop music history. Just weeks before his death in November, Cohen released his final album, which included a track featuring a chorus saying “I’m ready, my Lord.”

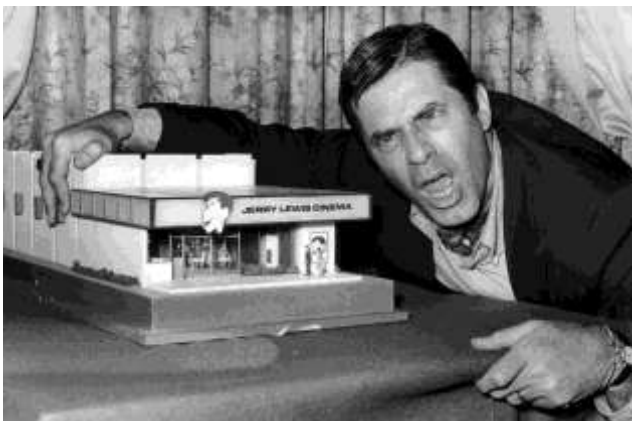
Simone Veil, 89



Fewer than 70 people have been awarded France’s Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor — Simone Veil, a Holocaust survivor who became a pillar of French politics, was one of them. After making it out of Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen, Veil became a lawyer and served as France’s minister of health and later as president of the European Parliament. She also was one of the few female members of the prestigious French Academie Francaise and spearheaded the legalization of abortion in France in the 1970s. Veil died in

June, less than a month from her 90th birthday.

Jerry Lewis, 91



Don’t let the funnyman’s stage name fool you: Jerry Lewis was born Joseph Levitch to parents who performed on the Borscht Belt hotel circuit. Lewis, who died of cardiac disease in August, rose to prominence as part of a duo with Dean Martin, with whom he made over a dozen wacky comedy films from 1949 to 1956. He would go on to star in dozens of other films, including “The Nutty Professor” (yes, the original one, well before Eddie Murphy’s 1996 remake) and Martin Scorsese’s “The King of Comedy.”

Zsa Zsa Gabor, 99



Though this legendary Hollywood socialite and sex symbol was buried in a Catholic cemetery, she had Jewish roots. Born to Hungarian Jewish parents in Budapest, Sari Gabor (her real name) was married nine times and appeared in films such “Moulin Rouge” and “Lovely to Look At.” Her love life was a tumultuous public affair, and she has been called the first celebrity to be famous for being famous. Zsa Zsa Gabor died in February, less than two months from her 100th birthday.

Don Rickles, 90



The well-known comic nicknamed “Mr. Warmth,” who loved to hurl insults at his audience members, was also a serious actor trained at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. He appeared in countless TV shows, performed standup into his 80s and acted alongside legends such as Clark Gable and Clint Eastwood on the silver screen. Younger audiences know him as the voice of Mr. Potato Head in the “Toy Story” series. He passed away in April from kidney failure.

Comedian Don Rickles at Book Soup, May 31, 2007.



Vera Rubin, 88

Vera Rubin in her office at the Carnegie Institution of Washington ages).

Without this groundbreaking scientist, we still might not understand what 27 percent of the universe is made up of: dark matter. Rubin, an astronomer from Philadelphia, discovered that galaxies don’t rotate the way previous scientific models led us to believe, which led to the proof of the invisible, undetectable stuff that makes up nearly a third of our world. Rubin, who passed away in December, once said that science was separate from religion: “I’m Jewish, and so religion to me is a kind of moral code and a kind of history,” she said. “I try to do my science in a moral way, and I believe that ideally, science should be looked upon as something that helps us understand our role in the universe.”

Otto Warmbier, 22

After being held in North Korea for more than 17 months for allegedly tearing down a propaganda poster during a student tour, Otto Warmbier was released, comatose, in June. He did not survive the injuries — Warmbier died a week after being returned to the United States. JTA reported that he was an active member at the University of Virginia Hillel, but North Korea’s narrative said that Warmbier stole the poster for an American church. So his Jewish identity was kept under wraps so as not to embarrass North Korea during negotiations for the release of the student — “if that’s what their story is, there’s no point fighting it if your objective is to get him out,” the family spokesperson explained — who had been sentenced to 15 years of hard labor.

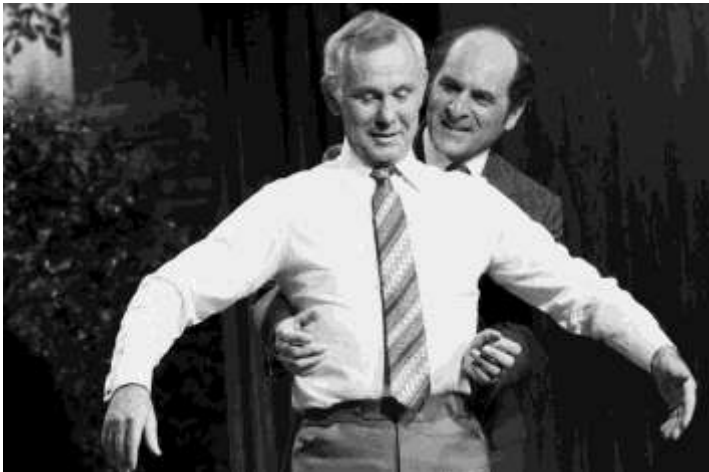


Otto Warmbier arriving at a court for his trial in Pyongyang



Ruth Gruber, 105

Among the impressive accomplishments on Ruth Gruber's resume: a pioneering reporting stint in the Soviet Arctic, a trip ordered by President Franklin Roosevelt to comfort post-Holocaust Jewish refugees, and reportage of the Nuremberg trials and Operation Moses. The writer, who will go down as one of the 20th century's most important journalists, Jewish or not, began her career at the New York Herald Tribune in 1947. She lived to 105.



Henry Heimlich, 96

Henry Heimlich demonstrating his famous eponymous maneuver on Johnny Carson, April 4, 1979.

Yes, *that* Heimlich — the person who invented the famous Heimlich maneuver that has saved countless numbers of choking people since its inception in 1974. Dr. Henry J. Heimlich was a thoracic surgeon born to Jewish parents in Wilmington, Delaware. Besides the famous life-saving method, he also invented the chest drainage flutter valve, known as the Heimlich valve.

He died last December from complications following a heart attack.

Sara Ehrman, 98



Sara Ehrman in 2016 (Screenshot from The New York Times)

This longtime Democratic Party activist, adviser on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and friend of the Clintons described herself as “first a Jew, second a Democrat and above all a feminist.” Sara Ehrman may be most famous for advising Hillary Clinton not to move to Arkansas to marry Bill, though she worked on George

McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign and later advised President Clinton on Israel-Arab peacemaking. She also helped organize Bill Clinton's first trip as president to Israel, served as

AIPAC's political director and later worked with J Street. She died in June, more than 50 years after her entree into politics.

Značajni Židovi preminuli u 5777. godini

Uvijek je teško sastaviti popis utjecajnih Židova preminulih protekle godine, no za prošlu godinu čini se da je to naročito teško. Broj Židova koji je ostavio značajan povijesni trag u svom području ili općenito u židovskoj kulturi, bio je impresivan.

Kako je završila 5777 godina možemo navesti neke ličnosti, koje predstavljaju različita područja, -od pop kulture do politike-, osobe koje smo oplakivali od posljednjeg Rosh Hashanah.

Carrie Fisher

Najviše je poznata po svojoj uočljivoj ulozi princeze Leie u izvornim filmovima "Ratovi zvijezda", no njena burna karijera nadmašila je i to. Glumica, koja se borila s ovisnošću o kokainu i lijekovima, također je napisala četiri romana i tri memoara ujedno glumeći u desetak drugih filmova. Započela je uloge u "Ratovima zvijezda" razmjerno nepoznata iako je bila kći židovskog pjevača Eddia Fishera i filmske zvijezde Debbie Reynolds. Kada je u prosincu umrla od srčanog udara, njeno jedino dijete je naglasilo da je pravi uzrok njene smrti bio zloupotreba raznih lijekova.

Leonard Cohen star 82 godine

Unuk rabina koji je odrastao u ortodokсноj kući u Montrealu postao je jedan od najviše voljenih umjetnika folk smjera 20. i 21. stoljeće. Kasno je započeo svoju glazbenu karijeru, izdao je svoj prvi album u 33. godini nakon što je napisao mnogo knjiga pjesama. No nastavio je tako, što je objavio još 13 ploča nerijetko uključujući židovske teme. Njegova pjesma "Aleluja" (Hallelujah) postala je jedna od najčešće objavljenih i poštovanih pjesama povijesti pop glazbe. Koji tjedan pred svoju smrt Cohen je objavio svoj zadnji album, u kojem zbor pjeva "Spreman sam, moj Bože".

Simone Veil stara 89 godine

Manje od 70 osoba odlikovano je francuskim Velikim križem legije časti. Simone Veil, koja je preživjela Holokaust i postala stup francuske politike, jedna je od njih. Nakon što je preživjela Auschwitz i Bergen-Belsen postala je odvjetnicom, kasnije je bila francuski ministar zdravstva a iza toga predsjednica Europskog parlamenta. Bila je jedna od rijetkih žena koje su postale članice prestižne "Academie Francaise". Borila se za legalizaciju pobačaja 70-ih godina u Francuskoj. Umrla je lipnju, nešto manje od mjesec dana do svog 90. rođendana.

Jerry Lewis, star 91 godinu

Neka vas ne zavara komičarovo ime: Jerry Lewis rođen je kao Joseph Levitch a roditelji su mu nastupali Borsch Belt cirkusu. Lewis, koji je umro od srčane bolesti u kolovozu, postigao je zapažen uspjeh u duetu s Deanom Martinom s kojim je napravio desetke otkačenih filmskih komedija između 1949. i 1956. Nastupao je i u mnogim drugim filmovima uključujući "Profesoricu" (da, i to original, mnogo prije kopije koju je Eddie Murphy napravio 1996.) i "Kralja komedije" Martina Scorsesa.

Zsa Zsa Gabor, stara 99 godina

Iako je ova legenda Holywooda u društvenom smislu i kao simbol privlačne žene, pokopana na katoličkom groblju, ona je imala židovske korijene. Roditelji su joj bili mađarski Židovi iz Budimpešte a Sari Gabor (kako joj je bilo pravo ime) udavala se devet puta i pojavljivala u filmovima kao "Mouline Rouge" i "Lijepo za pogledati". Njen ljubavni život bio je buran javni događaj i zvali su je prvom ličnošću koje slavna jer bila slavna. Zsa Zsa Gabor umrla je u veljači oko dva mjeseca pred svoj 100. rođendan

Don Rickles, star 90 godina

Dobro poznati komičar s nadimkom "Gospodin toplina" koji je volio dobacivati uvrede svojoj publici, bio je istovremeno i ozbiljan glumac obrazovan na Američkoj akademiji dramskih umjetnosti. Pojavljivao se u bezbroj TV prikaza, nastupao sam pred publikom u svojim 80-im i glumio s legendama kao Clark Gable i Clint Eastwood. Mlađi gledatelji znaju ga iz serije "Priča o igračkama" (Toy Story) kao gospodina "Krumpirova glava". Umro je u travnju od otkazivanja bubrega.

Vera Rubin, stara 88 godina

Bez revolucionarnih otkrića ove znanstvenice danas ne bi razumjeli od kakve tamne materije se sastoji 27 posto našeg svemira. Vera Rubin, astronomka iz Filadelfije otkrila je da se galaksije ne okreću prema modelu po kojem se to ranije smatralo. To je dovelo do dokaza o postojanje nevidljive i neopažljive tvari koja čini gotovo trećinu našeg svijeta. Vera Rubin, koja je umrla u prosincu, rekla je kako je znanost odvojena od religije. "Ja sam Židovka i religija je za mene način moralnog ponašanja i povijesti" rekla je. "Nastojim znanstveno istraživati na moralan način i vjerujem da u idealnom slučaju na znanost treba gledati kao na nešto što nam pomaže da razumijemo našu ulogu u svemiru".

Darko Fischer

Izraelsko hrvatska suradnja

Izraelski ministar obrane Avigdor Lieberman susreo se sa svojim hrvatskim kolegom Damikom Krstičevićem 27. rujna 2017. u Zagrebu.

Njih dvojica razgovarali su o međunarodnoj sigurnosti i suradnji u obrani ali i o želji Hrvatske da kupi nove borbene zrakoplove. Ministar Krstičević izjavio je da je zadovoljan s izraelskom ponudom i da će pomno razmotriti sve opcije prije donošenja konačne odluke.

Hrvatski dopredsjednik vlade i ministar obrane Damir Krstičević i ministar obrane Izraela Avigdor Liberman posjetili su 27. rujna 2017. poslovnu konferenciju izraelskih i hrvatskih poduzeća. Konferenciju je organizirala Hrvatska gospodarska komora.

Na konferenciji su prikazane hrvatska i izraelska obrambena industrija. Potpisan je dogovor o suradnji između Hrvatske gospodarske komore i Udruženja izraelskih proizvođača. Potpisnici su bili predsjednik Hrvatske gospodarske komore Luka Burilović i direktor izraelskog izvoznog institute Gadi Arieli po ovlaštenju predsjednika udruženja proizvođača Izraela. Dopredsjednik i ministar obrane Damir Krstičević naglasio je da je "poslovna suradnja Hrvatske i Izraela rezultat prijateljskih odnosa dviju država. Drago mi je da Hrvatska ima priliku učiti od vodećih strčnjaka u obrani i sigurnosti i s njima dijeliti svoja iskustva. Vjerujem da će ova konferencija dovesti do poslovnih odnosa i uspješne suradnje izraelskih i hrvatskih poduzeća".

Ministar je podsjetio da je hrvatska obrambena industrija izrasla u teškim uvjetima rata kada je Hrvatskoj nametnut embargo. "Hrvatska obrambena industrija postala je čimbenik općeg ekonomskog rasta i razvoja pa su hrvatska poduzeća dostigla stroge kriterije i rezultate koje traži međunarodno tržište" rekao je ministar naglasivši da su hrvatski vojnici opremljeni domaćim oružjem i opremom a da je zaustavljeno smanjenje proračuna za obranu. Ministar očekuje povećanje obrambenog proračuna u narednim godinama jer hrvatska vlada je prepoznala važnost obrambenog sustava kao osnovu napretka svake države. Podsjetio je dobre bilateralne odnose i akciju hrvatskih vatrogasnih zrakoplova u Izraelu. Izraelski ministar Avigdor Liberman zahvalio se hrvatskom ministru na suradnji u prošlosti koji bi se po njegovom mišljenju trebala nastaviti i uključiti druga područja.

"Razmatrali smo bilateralnu suradnju i moram reći da možemo još mnogo toga učiniti. Suradnja u sigurnosti je bez sumnje najbolji motiv za ovo. Hrvatska vojna industrija ima izvrsnu reputaciju; naše su zemlje male po prostoru a suradnja može pomoći u prodor na nova tržišta i proširiti poslove na postojećim. Nadam se da će hrvatska i izraelska poduzeća nastaviti suradnju" rekao je ministar Liberman. Naglasio je da očekuje produktivni ishod ove konferencije koja je sakupila poznate privatne proizvođače vojne opreme. Luka

Barilović, predsjednik Hrvatske gospodarske komore, naglasio je kako je hrvatska vojna industrija svjetska marka koju Komora podupire na međunarodnim sajmovima oružja i opreme. Osvrćući se na suradnju Ministarstva obrane i hrvatskih poduzeća izradio je uvjerenje da će hrvatska vojna industrija zadržati vodeće mjesto u privrednom razvoju i rastu. "Država Izrael investirala je 40 miliona EUR u Hrvatsku od 1993 i ja vjerujem da postoji prostor za poboljšanje i nastavak suradnje. Potencijalna područja su IT sektor, tehnologija, medicina, obrazovanje i poljoprivreda" rekao je predsjednik komore. Potpisnik s izraelske strane (po odobrenju predsjednika Udruženja proizvođača Izraela) generalni direktor izraelskog Instituta za izvoz Gadi Ariely suglasio se da se suradnja Republike Hrvatske i Države Izrael treba proširiti na druga područja, kao medicina, stomatologija, poljoprivreda te je naglasio da Hrvatska ima mnogo korisna iskustva u turizmu koja mogu koristiti Izraelu.

Direktor poduzeća Šestan Busch d.o.o. rekao je da je konferencija bila značajan događaj za hrvatsku obrambenu industriju. "Izrael vidi Hrvatsku kao vodeću zemlju jugoistočne Europe. Šestan Busch d.o.o. trenutno razvija vojnu kacigu s izraelskim poduzećem i danas ćemo razgovarati o plasmanu tog proizvoda u Izraelu". Direktor DOK-ING-a je naglasio da hrvatski proizvodi dosežu visoke kriterije kvalitete koje traži Izrael te da DOK-ING-ov stroj za razminiranje predstavlja i humanitarnu orijentaciju ovog poduzeća. Zvika Zuckerman, direktor RAFAEL-a, vodećeg proizvođača u području C4I I ISR, koji proizvodi presretače velike preciznosti, izrazio je nadu u nastavak suradnje prvenstveno u proizvodnji navigacionih i obrambenih zračnih sustava. Direktor Izraelske aero industrije, koja proizvodi strateške obrambene sustave za izraelsko Ministarstvo obrane, Israel Sharon naglasio je da je već surađivao s hrvatskim poduzećima. "Suradnja se može uspostaviti u području robotike. Također, Hrvatska ima potencijala u IT sektoru i kontroli granice", rekao je Sharon. Konferencija je prikazala razvoj dviju obrambenih industrija, njihov značaj za sigurnost i društvo, za oružane snage i ostale obrambene i sigurnosne institucije, općenito za privredu i akademsku zajednicu u obje zemlje te za njihovo strateško partnerstvo iz aspekta međunarodne sigurnosti.



Israeli Croatian cooperation

Israeli Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman met his Croatian counterpart Damir Krstičević on September 27 in Zagreb.

The two discussed international security and defense cooperation, as well as Croatia's desire to purchase new fighter aircraft. The Israeli's are offering a line of overhauled American F-16's - complete with mission system enhancements and structural upgrades. Minister Krstičević said he was pleased with the Israeli offer and vowed to weigh all options before making a final decision.

"I'm glad to see that we have received offers from the very best in the world. Our team of experts will evaluate them all in great detail and make the best decision for Croatia."

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The Croatian Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Damir Krstičević and the Defence Minister of Israel Avigdor Lieberman on 27 September 2017 attended the business conference for the Croatian and Israeli companies, organised by the Croatian Chamber of Economy.

The conference presented the Croatian and Israeli defence industries, and the Agreement on Co-operation between the Croatian Chamber of Economy and Association of Producers of the State of Israel was signed by the President of the Croatian Chamber of Economy Luka Burilović and the Director of the Israeli Export Institute Gadi Arieli, authorised by the President of the Manufacturers Association of Israel. The Croatian Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Damir Krstičević emphasised: „The business co-operation between Croatia and Israel is a result of the friendly relations between the two countries; I am glad that Croatia has the opportunity to learn from a leader in defence and security and also to share its own experiences and expertise. I believe that this conference will lead to new business deals and successful co-operation of the Israeli and Croatian firms“.

The Minister reminded that the Croatian defence industry grew in adverse circumstances of the war imposed on Croatia and the arms embargo. "The Croatian defence industry has become a factor of its overall economic growth and development, and the Croatian firms have achieved strong business results and successes in demanding international markets“, said the Minister, who also underlined the Croatian soldiers being fully equipped with the domestic weapons and equipment and that the halted decrease of the defence budget. The Minister said that he expected the defence budget to increase in the coming years as the Croatian Government recognised the importance of the defence system as the basis of progress of any country and also reminded of the good bilateral record so far and the last year's engagement of the Croatian fire fighter aircraft in Israel. The Israeli Minister Avigdor Lieberman extended the appreciation to the Croatian Ministry of defence for the past co-operation, which in his view should continue to develop and to include new sectors.

"We discussed the bilateral co-operation and I must say that there is still more to do than we have done. The co-operation in security is undoubtedly the best motive to do so. The Croatian military industry has an

excellent reputation; our countries are both small in size and our co-operation can help to enter new markets and expand business in the existing ones. I hope the Israeli and Croatian firms will continue to co-work“, said Minister Lieberman, who also emphasised he expected to see the productive outcome of the Conference, which gathered renowned private manufacturers of military equipment. The President of the Croatian Chamber of Economy Luka Burilović underlined that the Croatian defence industry was a world-class brand, supported by the Chamber at international weapon and equipment fairs. The President of the Chamber commended the co-operation of the Ministry of Defence and the Croatian firms and expressed hope that the Croatian defence industry would keep its place among the leaders of the country's economic growth and development. "The State of Israel has invested 40 mil EUR into Croatia since 1993, and I believe that there is room to improve the co-operation and to continue it. The potential domains are the IT sector, technology, medicine, education and agriculture“, said the President of the Chamber. The signatory for the Israeli side (authorised by the President of the Manufacturers Association of Israel) Director General of the Israeli Export Institute Gadi Ariely, agreed that the co-operation between the Republic of Croatia and the State of Israel had to expand to other domains too, such as medicine, dentistry, agriculture and stated that Croatia had a lot of useful experience in tourism for Israel.

The Director of Šestan Busch d.o.o. said the conference was an important event for the Croatian defence industry. "Israel views Croatia as a leading country in the southeast Europe. Šestan Busch d.o.o. is presently developing an army helmet with an Israeli firm and will today discuss the placement of our products in Israel“. The Director of DOK-ING-a stressed that the Croatian military industry products met Israel's high-level quality criteria and underlined the DOK-ING mine clearing machines, representing the firm's the humanitarian aspect. Zvika Zuckerman, the Director of RAFAEL, a leading manufacturer in the domains of C4I and ISR, producing high-precision interceptors, expressed hope in continued co-operation, primarily in the production of navigation and air defence systems. The Director of Israel Aerospace Industries, producing strategic defence systems for the Israeli Ministry of Defence, Israel Sharon emphasised he had already co-worked with Croatian companies. "The co-operation can be established in the domain of robotics. Also, Croatia has the potential in the IT sector and in border control“, said Sharon. The conference presented the development of the two defence industries, their significance for security and society, the armed forces and other defence and security-related institutions and the overall economy and academic community for each country and for their strategic partnership from the aspect of international security.

Mr. sc. Narcisa Potežica

Na Motovun Film Festivalu izraelski film "Sveti zrak"

Motovun Film Festival je filmski festival koji se tradicionalno održava svakog ljeta krajem srpnja u Motovunu, srednjovjekovnom gradiću u Istri, koji je zbog specifičnog položaju na vrhu brda s pogledom na dolinu Mirne i okolne brežuljke poznata turistička atrakcija. Filmski festival u Motovunu osnovala je i osmislila skupina filmskih profesionalaca, redatelja, producenata i studenata filma, kao odgovor na tadašnju apsolutnu dominaciju hollywoodskog filma u kinima. Prva projekcija novog festivala dogodila se 10. kolovoza 1999. – bio je to nijemi film Akija Kaurismakija *Juha*, uz klavirsku pratnju uživo – u starom, za festival obnovljenom kinu koje je godinama bilo zatvoreno. Tristo šezdeset dana u godini Motovun je oaza mira, no za vrijeme festivalskih dana u njemu vrije kao u košnici. Uz nekoliko stotina stalnih stanovnika, u

grad dolaze deseci tisuća posjetitelja. Tako je *Motovun film festivala* postao jedan od najomiljenijih i najpopularnijih festivala u Hrvatskoj i regiji. Čarolija i posebnost festivalskih projekcije uz održavanje programa na otvorenom, na ulicama i trgovima staroga grada naznačajnije što je ovaj Festival posvećen filmovima nastalim u malim i nezavisnim produkcijama diljem svijeta, a Motovunski festival ne obilježavaju crveni tepih i glamour. Naprotiv, projekcije filmova su pod otvorenim nebom u trajanju od pet dana kada uske ulice grada žive 24 sata svih dana festivala, ali nema protokola ni VIP salona. U početku festival je bio nenatjecateljskog karaktera, ali s godinama broj nagrada je rastao, iako nagrade i nagrađivanje nikada u potpunosti nisu obuzele ovaj festival. Premda je u inicijalnoj ideji zamišljen kao mali festival, uslijed nagle popularnosti počeo je ubrzano rasti. Od 7000 ljudi, koliko je festival posjetilo prve godine, do 40 000 koliko ih je dolazilo na vrhuncu popularnosti.

Svoj program *Motovun Film Festival* temelji na filmskim pričama koje dolaze sa svih strana svijeta, dobrim dijelom iz neovisnih produkcija i manje poznatih kinematografija. Misija motovunskog festivala je da podržava različitost – što više različitih filmova, iz različitih zemalja, različitih estetika - to bolje. Naime od samih svojih početaka, Motovun Film Festival u svom je podtekstu bio mjesto koje brani pravo na individualnost, slobodoumnost, neukalupljenost i tolerantnost u različitosti pa je Motovun Film Festival izuzetno ponosan na svoj neformalni karakter. Gosti ovog Festivala tako su i ove godine bili neki od najvažnijih autora današnjice, mnogi mladi ali perspektivni umjetnici te uz strane i deseci filmskih autora iz Hrvatske i regije. Premda je riječ o malom festivalu koji traje samo pet dana u programu se prikazuje oko 100 filmskih naslova, pa prikazivanje filmova privlači publiku svojim jedinstvenim konceptom kombinacije kvalitetnog filmskog programa uz brojne prateće projekcije, priredbe i događanja od razgovora s autorima do glazbenih večeri.

Ove godine u Glavnom programu među 11 filmova prikazan je u Motovunu u Kinu Bauer 29. srpnja u 18,00 sati izraelski film "*Sveti zrak*" (*Hawa Moqaddas – Holy Air*, Izrael, 2017., u trajanju od 81 min). Taj film je bio također prikazan 5. kolovoza u 21,15 sati - trećeg dana održavanja Motovun film festivalu u Novigradu u novom ljetnom kinu NUOVO CINEMA CITTANOVA - prvi puta na morskoj obali. Tako je film "*Sveti zrak*" poslije španjolskog i irskog filma ovaj put bio posebno zapažen i zanimljiv za brojnu publiku kojoj je to bila jedinstvena prilika da vidi nešto od ovogodišnjih festivalskih filmova. Izraelski film prikazan je također i u Buzetu i Raši u okviru programa Motovun Film Festival kada projekt "putujuće kino" uspješno putuje ususret novim gledateljima.



Režiser izraelskog filma "*Sveti zrak*" je Shady Srour koji potpisuje i scenarij. Shady Srour je rođen 1995. godine, filmski je, kazališni i televizijski glumac, te scenarist, redatelj i producent, a predaje i na Otvorenom sveučilištu. Magistrirao je na umjetničkoj akademiji. Glumio je glavnu ulogu u kratkometražnom filmu "*Ave Maria*", koji je prikazan na festivalima u Cannesu i Sydneyu, a nominiran za Oscara. Shady Srour poznat je izvan granica Izraela po filmovima " *Sense of Need*" (2005. godine), "*Ana Arabija*" (2013.) i "*Sveti zrak*" (2017.) koji je njegov dugometražni redateljski prvenac. Montažu ovog filma izvršio je Naaman Bishara, direktor fotografije: Daniel Miller, a glumci su Shady Sroura u glavnoj ulozi, a uz

njega su: Laetitia Eido, Shmulik Calderon, Tarik Copti, Dalia Okal i Byan Anteer. Producenti su Ilan Moskovitch i Shady Srour, a produkcijske kuće : Tree M Productions i Cinema Virgin. Film "*Sveti zrak*" do sada je prikazan na nekoliko festivala gdje je dobio i nagrade - na Tribeca Film Festivalu, Sydney Film Festivalu i Travelling Film Festivalu.

Redatelj i scenarist filma Shady Srour tumači ulogu glavnog junaka Adama, Arapina kršćanina koji sebi i svojoj ženi Lamiji pokušava osigurati egzistenciju u Nazaretu. I koliko god ludo zaljubljen u svoju ženu Lamiju on nije uspješni biznismen, a novac mu treba više nego ikad jer je Lamia trudna, a otac mu je teško bolestan. Naime on se paralelno brine za oca i suprugu, pomaže bolesnom ocu koji se priprema za

kemoterapiju i operaciju, a zajedno sa ženom planira budućnost djetetu i boje se što ga čeka u svijetu u kojem vrebaju mnogi problemi. Adam se odluči na pomalo paradoksalan životni potez, pa smišlja genijalan plan i baca se u riskantni poslovni poduhvat: punit će boce koje su ostale u radionici njegovog oca - svetim zrakom i prodavati ih turistima. Sve se događa u Nazaretu, gradu na sjeveru Izraela, kojeg Novi zavjet spominje kao prebivalište Isusa Krista tijekom njegova djetinjstva, a danas je taj grad jedno od važnih i najposjećenijih kršćanskih svetišta. Ali Adam da bi plasirao svoj "novi proizvod" i suvenir na tržište, mora pronaći saveznike u predstavnicima triju religija koje upravljaju Nazaretom: židovskim birokratima, muslimanskim gangsterima i dužnosnicima katoličke crkve. U politički nestabilnom svijetu u kojem je vjera roba kao i svaka druga, pitamo se može li *sveti zrak* biti spasenje ili je ipak samo iluzija? Tako u naletu inspiracije koja rezultira ovom naizgled suludom idejom, naš kreativni protagonist daje otkaz na poslu koji ga već dugo vremena ne ispunjava i odlučuje hodočasnicima i brojnim turistima prodavati ni više ni manje nego zrak sa svete planine Had Kardum na koju se penje – pa vidimo prekrasnu panoramu doline u kojoj je grad Nazaret.

U najavi film je komedija iako je to više satira, prijelaz iz komedije u dramu. Naime iako prema sadržaju film zvuči obećavajuće, u praksi je malo podbacio, na što upozorava i službena filmska kritika. Scene su duge, što opet ukazuje da je režiser i scenarist do sada bio samo autor dokumentaraca. U filmu je lijepo prikazan religijski znamenit grad Nazaret, poznato hodočasničko mjesto u modernom ruhu. Ujedno je to prikaz današnjeg Nazareta koji, između ostalog, podrazumijeva koegzistenciju kršćana, Židova i Arapa, a uz humoristički prikaz, čak s dozom sarkazma i ironije vidimo da se samo dogovorom i uz adekvatnu proviziju crkvi i ministarstvu turizma - otvaraju sve mogućnosti, pa tako u ovom opisanom i prikazanom slučaju glavni lik Adam itekako na kraju uspijeva. Gledatelja će potresti sudbina Adamova oca koji umire od neizlječive bolesti, u filmu je odnos oca i sina prikazan s puno suosjećanja, uz potresne detalje kao na primjer u sceni kada se po želji bolesnog oca koji drži u ruci sliku ultrazvuka budućeg unuka fotografira čitava obitelj sluteći njegov brzi kraj ali tu je i radost rođenja njegove djevojčice. Na kraju sve završava tako - da kao što se u mnogim hodočasničkim mjestima prodaje vjernicima i turistima sveta vodica - ovdje u Nazaretu prodaje se prema Adamovoj ideji - sveti zrak. Na taj način autor filma pokazuje komadić Izraela, našli smo se na ulicama Nazareta, vidjeli vrevu i gužvu ovog čuvenog svjetski poznatog hodočasničkog mjesta, susrećemo kolone grupa hodočasnika i turista svih nacija i vjeroispovijesti koje predvode poduzetni svećenik. Tako je ova izmišljena priča sličica suvremenog Izraela, pa na trenutak upoznajemo izraelsku svakodnevicu ali i podsjeća na univerzalne situacije u svijetu kojima vlada i pobjeđuje snalažljivost, upornost, dobri ugovori i samo biznis iznad svega. Zato se nadamo da ćemo još imati priliku vidjeti neki novi još uspješniji film mladog izraelskog autora - redatelja, producenta i glumca Shady Sroura.

Mr. sc. Narcisa Potezica

Israel's film "Holy air" on Motovun Film Festival

Motovun Film Festival is a film festival which is traditionally held every summer at the end of July in Motovun, medieval town in Istria, which, due to a specific position on the top of the hill overlooking the Mirna Valley and the surrounding hills, is famous tourist attraction. Film festival in Motovun is founded and created by a group of film professionals, directors, producers and students of film, as a response to the then absolute domination of Hollywood's movie in cinemas. The first presentation on the Festival was on August 10 1999. – It was a silent film by Aki Kaurismakija Juha, with piano accompaniment – live in an old cinema hall, earlier closed for many years and then renovated for the festival. Three hundred sixty days in the year Motovun is an oasis of peace, but during festival days it boiling like in the hive. Thousands of visitors are coming to the little town of only several hundred permanent residents. So the Motovun film festival has become one of the most beloved and popular festivals in Croatia and the region. The magic and the particularity of Festival is its open air performances, on the streets and squares of the old town. Most important, however, the Festival is dedicated to films made in small and independent productions around the world, and the Motovun festival is not marked by the red carpet glamour. On the contrary, film projections are in the open sky for five days when the narrow streets of the city live for 24 hours all days of the festival, but there are no protocols or VIP salons. Initially, the festival was of a non-competitive character, but with years the number of awards has risen, although rewards and rewards have never fully complied with this festival. Although the initial idea was to conceive a small festival, it has started to accelerate rapidly due to

the sudden popularity. From 7,000 people visiting festival in the first year, it grew up to 40,000 at the peak of its popularity.

The Motovun Film Festival is based on film stories coming from all over the world, mostly from independent productions and less-known cinema productions. The Motovun festival mission is to support diversity - as many different films from different countries, different aesthetics - the better. From its very beginnings, the Motovun Film Festival in its subtext was a place that defends the right to individuality, freedom, disobedience and tolerance to diversity, so Motovun Film Festival is extremely proud of its informal character. The guests of this festival were also some of the most important authors of today, many young but prospective artists, as well as dozens of film authors from Croatia and the region. Although it is a small festival that lasts for only five days, the program is featuring about 100 movie titles, so the it attracts the audience with its unique concept of a combination of quality film program, along with accompanying events including discussions with authors and music evenings.



This year, in the Mainstream Program of 11 films, the Israeli film "Holy Air" (Hawa Moqaddas - Holy Air, Israel, 2017, 81 minutes) was shown at Motovun in Bauer cinema on July 29 at 18.00. This film was also shown on August 5 at 21.15 pm - the third day of the Motovun Film Festival in Novigrad in the new summer cinema "NUOVO CINEMA CITTANOVA" the first time to present a film in a town on the coast. So the movie "Holy Air" , after the Spanish and Irish films, this time was especially noteworthy and interesting for a number of audiences, for whom it was a unique opportunity to see some of this year's festival films. The Israeli film was also shown in Buzet and Raša within the framework of the Motovun Film

Festival program, when the "Traveling Cinema" project traveled successfully to new viewers.

The director of the Israeli film "Holy Air" is Shady Srour who also signs the script. Shady Srour was born in 1995, is a film, theater and television actor, and a screenwriter, director and producer, and teaches at the Open University. He graduated at the Academy of Art. He played the lead role in the short film "Ave Maria", which was also presented at the Canadian and Sydney festival and nominated for the Oscar. Shady Srour is known outside the borders of Israel for films "Sense of Need" (2005), "Ana Arabia" (2013) and "Holy air" (2017), which is his first feature film. This film was edited by Naaman Bishara, director of photography was Daniel Miller, and actors were Shady Sroura in the main role, with Laetitia Eido, Shmulik Calderon, Tarik Copti, Dalia Okal and Byan Anteer. Producers are Ilan Moskovitch and Shady Srour, and production houses: Tree M Productions and Cinema Virgin. The film "Holy air" has so far been shown at several festivals where it also received awards - at the Tribeca Film Festival, Sydney Film Festival and Traveling Film Festival.

Director and screenwriter Shady Srour interprets the role of the main hero Adam, the Arab Christian who tries to secure his existence in Nazareth for himself and his wife Lamiya. And no matter how crazy he loves his wife Lamia, he is not a successful businessman, and he needs money more than ever because Lamia is pregnant and his father is severely ill. Namely he cares for his father and for wife, he helps a sick father who awaits chemotherapy and surgery, and together with his wife plans the future for the child but he is worried for his child future in the world with many problems. Adam decides on a somewhat paradoxical lifestyle move, so he designs a brilliant plan and goes into a risky business venture: he will replenish the bottles that remained in his father's workshop – fill them with holy air and sell them to tourists. Everything happens in Nazareth, a town in the north of Israel, which is mentioned in the New Testament as the residence of Jesus Christ during his childhood, and today this city is one of the most important and most visited Christian

sanctuaries. But Adam to market his "new product" and souvenir on the market must find allies in the representatives of the three religions that govern Nazareth: Jewish bureaucrats, Muslim gangsters, and Catholic church officials. In a politically unstable world in which the faith is a commodity like any other, we wonder whether the holy air can be a salvation or is it only an illusion? So in the bustling inspiration that results in this seemingly embarrassing idea, our creative protagonist quits the job where he was not happy for a long time and decides to sell nothing but air from the holy mountain Had Kardum to pilgrims and tourists who climb the mountain and see the beautiful panorama of the Nasaret valley.

In its announcement the film is a comedy although it is more satire, a transition from comedy to drama. Although the content seems to be promising, in practice it has been slightly underestimated, as was also stressed by the official film critics. The scenes are long, which again indicates that the director and screenwriter so far was only the author of documentaries. The film beautifully depicts the religiously famous city of Nazareth, a famous pilgrimage site in its modern form. It is also a picture of today's Nazareth which, among other things, implies the coexistence of Christians, Jews and Arabs. With a humorous description, and with a dose of sarcasm and irony the film shows how only with an agreement but also giving adequate commission to the church and the ministry of tourism the main character Adam succeeds at the end. Spectators will be moved by the destiny of Adam's father dying his incurable illness, in the film the relationship between father and son is shown with a lot of compassion, with shattering details such as the scene where a sick father holding a ultrasound picture of his unborn grandson. He is making a photo of his entire family while expecting his soon death but he is also happy because his daughter will soon have a baby. At the end, as in many pilgrimage sites tourist buy holy water, in Natareth Adam sells holy air to tourists and believers. In this way, the author of the film shows a piece of Israel, we find ourselves in the streets of Nazareth, see the throng and the rush in this world famous pilgrimage site. We encounter a group of pilgrims and tourists of all nations and religions led by an enterprising priest. So this fictional story is a thumbnail of contemporary Israel, for a moment we see Israeli's everyday life. At the same time it reminds us on universal world situations ruled by resourcefulness, persistence, good contracts and just business above all. So we hope we will still have the chance to see some new and more successful films by young Israeli author - director, producer and actor Shady Srou.

Oto Konstein

Nikad nije kasno

1. Da se Bar Mitzva može slaviti i sa sto godinama "zakašnjenja" dokazao je pokojni Jisrael Kristal u dobi od 113 godina!!! Umro je ove godine sa 114 godina.
2. Bar Mitzva se može slaviti i sa zakašnjenjem od 80 godina što je dokazao izraelac Šalom Štanberg- S 13 godina nalazio se u varšavskom getu zajedno s tisućama poljskih Židova. Njegovi roditelji i petero braće nisu preživjeli Drugi svjetski rat. Proslava je održana u sinagogi u Haifi.
3. Da se Bar Mitzva može proslaviti i u Auschwitzu dokazao je naš Branko Lustig i to u prisutnosti supruge Mirjane i kćeri Sare i oko 10000 mladih posjetitelja (ne samo Židova) u tako zvanom Maršu života- Branko je zakasnio s proslavom "svega" 66 godina! Vrijedno je spomenuti čestitku koju mu je uputio slavni režiser Steven Spielberg kojemu je Branko bio producent za film "Schindlerova lista" i za koji su obojica primili "Oscara".
Spomena je vrijedan prsten što ga Schindleru na kraju filma daruju preživjeli logoraši. Spielberg je u njega urezano "Love you, Steven" i poklonio Branku. Taj prsten sada Branko nosi na lančiću oko vrata.

Oto Konstein

It's never late

1. Late Yisrael Kristal showed how Bar Mitzva can be performed with 100 years delay. He was 113!!! He died this year aged 114.

2. Bar Mitzva can be celebrated with a delay of 80 years. This was shown by Shalom Stanberg from Israel. When he was 13, he was in Warshaw geto with thousands other Polish Jews. His parents and five brothers didn't survive the WW II. He had his Bar Mitzva in Haifa synagogue.
3. How Bar Mitzva could be performed in Auschwitz was shown by a Croatian Jew Branko Lustig. His event was made in presence of his wife Mirjana and daughter Sara as well as 10000 young visitors (not only Jews) who took part in the "March of living"

Branko was "late" only 66 years

It is worthwhile mentioning the greeting addressed to Branko by famous movie director Steven Spielberg. Branko was a producer in his movie "Schindler's list" for which both were honored with "Oscar".

It is also remarkable to mention the ring which was given to Schindler at the end of the movie by the survivors. Spielberg put the inscription into the ring "Love you, Steven" gave it to Branko. Branko now wears this ring on a chain around his neck.

IN MEMORIAM

U Zagrebu je 13. 9. 2017. u 90. godinu preminuo **Slavko Goldstein**. Bio je poznati javni radnik, židovski aktivist, novinar, nakladnik i pisac. Ostavio je ogroman i neizbrisiv trag u hrvatskom društvu, nakladništvu, politici i književnoj publicistici. Sve ovo govori o njegovoj svestranosti.



Rođen je u židovskoj obitelji 1928. igrom slučaja u Sarajevu, ali je djetinjstvo do svoje 13. godine proveo u Karlovcu. Otac Ivo bio je uvaženi karlovački knjižar i Slavko je od malih nogu postao privržen knjizi. Njegovo sretno djetinjstvo naglo se prekida u travnju 1941. kada se u Hrvatskoj uspostavlja nacistička NDH i počinje progon Židova. Uskoro ostaje bez oca, koji je uhapšen i pogubljen u Jadovnu. Majku Leu ustaše odvođe u zagrebački zatvor i o Slavku i njegovom

mlađem bratu Danijelu pobrinuli su se susjedi i djed iz Tuzle. Majka se uspijeva vratiti u Karlovac i sa Slavkom odlazi u Kraljevicu, u talijansku zonu, područje spasa za Židove. Kasnije im se pridružuje i Slavkov brat Danijel koji je bio kod djeda u Tuzli. Majka uspostavlja vezu s partizanskom pokretom i time osigurava odlazak u partizanske jedinice. 1942. Slavko postaje partizan kada s grupom iz Kraljevice u kojoj je bilo sedam Židova, odlazi u Gorski kotar. U toku tri godine partizanskog ratovanja, Slavko pokazuje hrabrost i biva odlikovan i postaje član Komunističke partije. Po oslobođenju, 1945. obitelj Goldstein se vraća u Karlovac a 1947. sele se u Zagreb. Razočaran zbivanjima i prilikama iza rata Slavko prestaje biti član Komunističke partije, napušta tadašnju Jugoslaviju i odlazi u Izrael, no vraća se u Zagreb 1951. Tada počinje njegov novinarski rad, jedan je od osnivača i urednika tada popularnog tjednika "Vjesnik u srijedu", no kasnije prelazi u "mirniji posao" na radio stanici Zagreb. Neko vrijeme radi kao pisac filmskih scenarija. Kako ga je uvijek privlačila knjiga, ubrzo se počinje baviti izdavaštvom. Objavljuje knjige koje nisu po volji tadašnjoj komunističkoj vlasti. Aktivan je u židovskim krugovima, bio je predsjednik Židovske općine Zagreb i vjerske zajednice Bet Israel. Bio je i član B'nai B'ritha. Koncem 80-ih bavi se politikom i jedan je od osnivača prve stranke u tadašnjoj komunističkoj Hrvatskoj. Posljednjih desetak godina svog života i sam piše knjige koje nemaju samo publicističko literarnu važnost već i povijesni značaj.

Slavko Goldstein bio je prije svega hrabar čovjek, po vlastitim riječima to je stekao u partizanima. Bio je samostalan, nije pripadao nikome i nije bio obavezan dijeliti ničija mišljenja. Njegova hrabrost proistjecala je iz njegovih optimističkih očekivanja. Bio je hrabar kada je s 13 godina ostao sam bez oca i majke. Bio je hrabar kada je otišao u partizane. Bio je hrabar kada je napustio Komunističku partiju. Bio je hrabar kada je

izdao knjigu "Moskovske godine" Veljka Mičunovića. Bio je hrabar kada je osnovao HSLŠ. Bio je hrabar kada je 1993. u Zagreb pozvao beogradske intelektualce. Bio je hrabar kada je napisao knjigu 1941. godina koja se vraća! Bio je hrabar kada se odupirao nacionalizmima, jer on je bio Europejac, Jugoslaven, Hrvat i Židov.

Bio je uspješan. Bio je uspješan kao novinarski urednik . Bio je uspješan kao filmski scenarist. Bio je uspješan kao izdavač. Bio je uspješan kao pisac. Najuspješniji bio je u svojoj ljudskosti.

Slavko Goldstein, 89 died in Zagreb on September 13 2017. He was a prominent public and Jewish activist, journalist, publisher and writer. He left an indelible trace in Croatian society, in publishing, politics, and non-fiction literature. He was a versatile intellectual.



Born in a Jewish family in 1928 in Sarajevo, he spent his childhood in Karlovac (50 km from Zagreb) until 1941. His father was a prominent bookseller. From his early years Slavko was interested in books. Beginning of war in at that time Kingdom of Yugoslavia interrupted his happy childhood when in Croatia a Nazi government, NDH came to power and Jews came under persecutions. He was left without his father who was soon arrested and then killed in one of Nazi scaffolds called Jadovno. His

mother Lea was also arrested and both neighbours and the grandfather took care of Slavko and his younger brother Daniel. His mother succeeded to return from jail and escaped with Slavko to Italian occupation zone where Jews were safe. Later, together with a group of other Jews and non-Jews they join Communist partisans and stayed with them till the end of WW II. Slavko was a brave fighter, was honored for his courage and became a member of Communist party. The family returned to Karlovac in 1945. Disappointed in situation in post-war Yugoslavia, Slavko abandoned his Communist party membership and left for Israel. He returned to Zagreb in 1951. He started to work as a journalist and was one of founders of a popular weekly paper "Newsweek on Wednesday". Later he switched to less exposed job to radio station Zagreb. He was also engaged as screenplay writer but his greatest affiliations were books. He started to work as a publisher. Most of books he published at that time were unfavorable for the Communist regime. At the same time he was active in Jewish circles, he was the president of the Jewish Community of Zagreb and later as president of Bet Israel religious community. He was also the B'nai B'rith member. In late 80's he became involved in politics and was one of the founders of the first non-Communist parties at the end of Communist rule. Last decades of his life he was writing non-fiction book which had not only literary, but also had historical importance.

Slavko Goldstein was, first of all, a brave man and, as he himself told, he got it when he was with partisans. He was independent, belonged to no group and was not bound to follow anybody's views. His courage arose from his optimistic expectations. He was brave when only 13 he was left alone without his father and mother. He was brave when he joined partisans. He was brave when he abandoned Communist party. He was brave when he published "Years in Moscow" by Veljko Michunovich. He was brave when he founded the first non-Communist party the HSLŠ. He was brave when he invited Belgrade intellectuals for a discussion in Zagreb. He was brave opposing nationalism because he was an European, a Yugoslav, a Croat and a Jew.

He was successful. He was successful as a newspaper editor. He was successful as a movie screenplay writer. He was successful as a writer. But mostly he was successful because of his humanism.

ZIHRONO LIVRAHA