With the Shoah still a live memory, the task of celebrating German Jews’ rich history is delicate, but those behind 321-2021 are determined to show the positive side

BY LIAM HOARE

2021 MARKS 1,700 years of recorded Jewish life in Germany, an occasion that will be marked with twelve months of celebrations and commemorations throughout the country.

The first document verifying the presence of a Jewish community in Germany dates from 321, when the Roman emperor Constantine issued a decree allowing the town curia in Cologne to admit Jewish members.

Two years ago, the vice-president of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Abraham Lehrer, and the ex-governor of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia Jürgen Rüttgers decided this anniversary should be marked. Both now sit on the board of “321-2021: 1700 Years of Jewish Life in Germany”, the organisation overseeing the year’s events.

321-2021’s ambition, the organisation’s CEO Andrei Kovacs told the JC, is to contribute to a shift within Germany in terms of how Jewish life and history is understood 75 years on from the liberation of Auschwitz. “In Germany, you have a strong culture of remembrance” among Jews and non-Jews like, Kovacs said, and there is a lot of discussion about the Holocaust: in politics, in the media, within the culture and so on. In this anniversary year, however, 321-2021 wants Germans to think about the grand sweep of German Jewish history.

Mr Kovacs would also like to use the occasion to reflect on the multitudes of the contemporary German Jewish community — whether that means its Russian-born majority or Israelis living in Berlin — and the future of Jews in Germany at a time of rising antisemitism.

Germans often think of Jews now as a minority that needs to be protected. In 2021, Mr Kovacs would like to use the year to talk about Jews as a “normal part of society,” he said, establishing a different kind of relationship between Germans and German Jews.

The drive behind many of these projects and events to be held throughout Germany, organised by Jewish and non-Jewish groups from museums to universities, Jewish communities to Catholic and Protestant churches.

The year’s events have the financial support of the Federal President, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, and the interior and culture ministries.

German president Frank-Walter Steinmeier is the organisation’s patron. The drive behind many of these projects — including a national Sukkot party in October — is to bring Judaism to Germans in a country where Jewishness continues to be associated with the dead as opposed to the living, the past as opposed to the future.

“We want to contribute to finding a common language” in which Germans can talk about Judaism and Jewish life “in the hope that, in the future, Jewish life in Germany will be something normal and not mysterious”, Mr Kovacs told the JC.

Dialogue is also the theme of 2021’s European Days of Jewish Culture, which will take place on or around 5 September.

This year’s events will be held under the auspices of the project Networks Overcoming Antisemitism and will look to foster “positive narratives around Jewish culture in Europe”.

On 26 September, Germans will elect a new Chancellor

2021, then, will be a big year for the German Jewish community — as it will for the Romanian one. After 15 years in office and a decades-long engagement with Jewish life in the country, Aurel Vainer has stepped aside as president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania (FEDROM).

Mr Vainer has been replaced by Silviu Vexler, his former deputy. Mr Vexler’s election was opposed by 18 leading figures in the Romanian Jewish community who signed an open letter in November questioning his suitability for the role and in particular his party-political interests, which the letter’s signers believe threatens FEDROM’s neutrality in the eyes of the state and the population at large.

In 2021, Mr Vexler will be tasked with leading the Romanian Jewish community through a period of change as its focus continues to shift away from its smaller, more rural and ageing communities towards establishing four larger communities in major population centres like Bucharest, where FEDROM is developing JCCs in partnership with the JDC.

FEDROM’s prestige project with which it is involved continues to be the proposed National Museum of Romanian Jewry and the Holocaust in Romania, an architectural competition for which remains ongoing and should come to resolution in 2021.

In terms of internal Jewish communal politics, 2021 will also be a testing one for the Austrian Jewish community (JRK), as internal disputes continue to test internal unity.

The community’s two largest factions have accused each other in recent months of systematic discrimination on the one hand and ethnic and political separatism on the other and the row shows no signs of abating heading into the New Year.

At the national political level, the most important event in central and eastern Europe will take place on Sep-