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NEWS

DATE: June 27, 1984

FROM: William Ryan

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT ATTACKING JUDAISM CONDEMNED BY BISHOPS' AIDE

WASHINGTON--An official of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops denounced the statement by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan calling Judaism a "gutter religion."

"Catholic Americans believe with all Americans that such language simply has no place in the public forum," said Father Donald Heintschel, NCCB Associate General Secretary. "It must be condemned for the hate-filled evil it is."

"To attack Judaism, as Mr. Farrakhan has done, is to go beyond the bounds of political rhetoric, however widely construed," Father Heintschel said. "We Catholics, then, will join with those of other faith communities whether Christian, Jewish or Muslim, who would, out of respect for our dearest values, resist and denounce such pernicious characterizations of other religions."

Following is the full text of Father Heintschel's statement:

"Our country is a nation which rightly prizes the religious and ethnic plurality of the people who make it up. Indeed, the respect due to the religious beliefs of all citizens is essential to the nature of the American

/more

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experiment in religious pluralism. Catholic teaching likewise supports and seeks to foster religious freedom and interreligious respect.

"It is this basic value of interreligious harmony that Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam has so deeply violated in calling Judaism, the first of the three great monotheistic religions of the world, a 'gutter religion'. Catholic Americans believe with all Americans that such language simply has no place in the public forum. It must be condemned for the hate-filled evil it is.

"The Christian Church is linked by a spiritual bond to the Jewish people. It is part of our essential teaching, as the Second Vatican Council proclaimed, to respect the Jewish faith. To attack Judaism, as Mr. Farrakhan has done, is to go beyond the bounds of political rhetoric, however widely construed. We Catholics, then, will join with those of other faith communities, whether Christian, Jewish or Muslim, who would, out of respect for our dearest values, resist and denounce such pernicious characterizations of other religions."

X,ISR



JEWISH LEADERS ACCEPT JACKSON'S APOLOGY

Continued from Page 3
lieutenants were organizing a delegate revolt against Mondale, Jackson said:

"I will be proud to support the nominee of this convention for the presidency of the United States."

He said that, despite conflicts with his rival candidates, "My respect for Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart is great."

"I have watched them struggle with the crosswinds and cross fires of being visible public servants, and I believe that they will both continue to try to serve us faithfully."

As Jackson spoke, supporters of Mondale and Sen. Gary Hart lowered their placards so the scene before the podium was a sea of undulating green-and-white "Jesse Jackson" signs.

Jackson's long-awaited address included a lengthy passage that was an apparent apology for his attacks last week against women and unnamed "Jewish leaders" and for his controversial remarks earlier in the campaign about "Hymies."

Jackson apologized for "my less moments" and added that "in word, deed or attitude, through some error of temper, taste or tone, I have caused anyone discomfort, created pain or revived someone's fears, that was not my trust, self."

"If there were occasions when my grape turned into a raisin and my joybell lost its resonance, please forgive, he said.

"Be patient, God is not finished with me yet."



Jesse Jackson strikes a triumphant pose following his stirring speech at the Democratic Convention last night.

Even before Jackson had left the Moscone Convention Center podium, he was receiving praise from prominent Jewish Democrats.

"This is as fine a public apology as I've heard from anyone," said San Francisco mayor Dianne Feinstein.

Howard Squadron, a member of the platform committee and the former president of the American Jewish Congress, called the speech "an effort to reconcile and bind up some of the wounds created by his campaign."

"I hope he continues down that road," Squadron said, adding that Jewish leaders are still a "bit skeptical."

"The Jackson speech did so much to unite this party," said Queens Borough President Donald Manes, "that if we wind up in victory you'd have to say that the appointment of Gerry Ferraro and this speech energized the campaign."

"It was brilliant political dynamite," Manes said.

Howard Samuels, former New York OTB chairman and a long-time figure in Jewish affairs, said Jackson's speech shows he "is proving himself to be a leader."

"It's an acknowledgment of errors on his side," he said, "and I can assure you there were errors on the other side, too. It shows a strong desire to rebuild the coalition."

"The Republicans thought we would leave town weakened and racially torn," said Bronx Democratic leader Stanley Friedman.

"Obviously 50 to 60 million people that have seen this convention now see that the Democratic Party is united — white and black, Jew and Christian — against the President."

"I accept his apology and, like everyone else, I will be watching his actions," Friedman said. "But I'm a believer."

And Maynard Jackson, former mayor of Atlanta and a close supporter of Jackson, said, "It was a great speech."

"It was the best he has ever given. I think that Jesse has a long political future ahead of him." "Not everyone was so upbeat. Barbara Pife, a Manhattan Reform Democratic leader and a strong Mondale supporter, said:

"I think it's an attempt to stay within the party and do a little healing. Will it make a difference back home in New York? Not a great deal."

"A lot of sensitivity has been opened on both sides," she said. "The people who were most offended will have trouble listening now."

Jackson was especially sensitive to his strained relations with Jewish leaders — whom last week he charged with trying to make him a "pariah."

Last night Jackson noted that in 1964 Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Earl Ray — two Jews and a black — were slain fighting together in Mississippi.

"Twenty years later our communities, black and Jewish, are in anguish, anger and pain," he said. "Feelings have been hurt on both sides."

There is a crisis in communications. Confusion is in the air.

"We are bound by shared blood and shared sacrifices."

"We are much too intelligent; much too bound by our Judeo-Christian heritage; much too victimized by racism, sexism, militarism and anti-Semitism; much too threatened as historical scapegoats to go on divided one from another."

But Jackson also said that Arab Americans must be part of his "Rainbow Coalition."

"They, too, know the pain and hurt of racial and religious rejection," he said.

Even after suffering a crushing defeat to Mondale on three platform planks, Jackson's words were moderate:

"The victory for the Rainbow Coalition in the platform debates today was not whether we won or lost the vote, but that we raised the right issues," he said.

"We could not afford to avoid raising the right issues," he added. "Our self-respect and our moral integrity were at stake. Our heads are perhaps bloody, but unbowed. Our back is straight and our vision is clear."

During the last 10 minutes of his 50-minute speech the civil rights leader tossed away his text and turned the huge convention center into a Baptist revival meeting.

"We must leave the racial battleground and come to economic higher ground," he declared.

"America, our time has come!"

"Weeping was endured for the night, but then joy comes in the morning. Our time has come. No weight can hold our body down. Our time has come! Our time has come!"

"We've come from disgrace to amazing grace," he said, clasping his hands as though in prayer. "Our time has come!"

"Give me your tired. Give me your poor, your huddled masses who yearn to breathe free," he said, clutching the air with his hands.

"And come November, there will be a change — because our time has come!"

Bert poses new woes for Fritz

Continued from Page 5

from Los Angeles, added, "I have heard tremendous concern expressed about Lance's financial transactions with Arab officials and businessmen. Jewish leaders are concerned as I am. My preference is that Lance be moved out of the campaign."

Lance's Arab connections were the subject of intense private discussion at a huge breakfast meeting yesterday of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, the Jewish lobbying organization.

Lance himself refused to comment on the continuing controversy and has rejected all requests for interviews and TV appearances.

Since word of Mondale's intention to bring Lance back into national politics surfaced last Saturday, several key Mondale supporters have said pri-



CONVENTION

vately it was a potentially disastrous political move.

Mondale aides Michael Bertram and Tom Donilon called it a mistake, according to Mondale sources, and Donilon, upon hearing at one point that Mondale planned to name Lance chairman of the Democratic National Committee, exclaimed:

"What? We can't get this through the DNC. The place would go crazy."

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FRITZ APOLOGIZES TO GERRY FOR CAMPAIGN BADMOUTHING

By DEBORAH ORIN
SAN FRANCISCO — Walter Mondale has personally apologized to Queens Rep. Geraldine Ferraro because some of his top staffers have been badmouthing her performance as a prospective vice president. The Post has learned.



REP. FERRARO Upset over remarks.

Word of the apology was spread by the Mondale camp, apparently to placate women activists and infuriated New Yorkers.

"Mondale and Ferraro discussed the fact that she was concerned about comments she had seen in the press attached to her name," Ferraro spokeswoman Marsha Ackerman told The Post.

"Some stories said she had made political blunders, or that she was too eager or not eager enough to be vice president. He indicated to her that he was sorry about that."

Ferraro aides noted that the Queens congresswoman has been careful not to say anything negative about any other woman being considered for veep.

"Her feeling is, 'Hey, don't say negative things about me — just say positive things

Rep. Ferraro wasn't up to snuff.

Mondale, who released the letter, said "The Times had given 'an erroneous impression' and did her 'a great disservice.'"

He insisted he was "extremely impressed" with Rep. Ferraro and said her constituents should be proud of her.

The Times said it was standing by its story — which appeared several days after The Post's report that something had clearly gone awry at the Mondale-Ferraro meeting.

Rep. Ferraro was interviewed by Mondale the day after the National Organization for Women vowed to stage a floor fight to get a woman on the ticket.

Many women activists believe she was unfairly made the brunt of Mondale's irritation over that move.

Some of the negative comments on Rep. Ferraro are widely believed to have come directly from Mondale campaign chairman Jim Johnson.

Rep. Ferraro is very popular with women activists and congressional leaders. House

Continued on Page 16



Rev. Jesse Jackson gets some final adjustments made on his microphone before appearing on NBC's Today Show yesterday.



Jackson blasts Jews, N.O.W., press

GREENVILLE, S.C. — Jesse Jackson has launched a bitter new attack on Jewish leaders, "white women" and the "arrogant Aryan press."

In a review of his presidential candidacy tinged with anger and sarcasm, Jackson told the Los Angeles Times that racism was the basis for much of the criticism directed at him.

The civil rights leader, who is expected to address the Democratic National Convention next week, also attacked Sen. Gary Hart and defended his "ego."

Jackson did not directly criticize Walter Mondale. But he said there were two reasons he had been interviewed by Mondale as a possible Vice President. One is that Mondale may not have a genuine interest in a black running mate, he said.

"Based on vote-getting . . . if I'm not being considered . . . no black is being seriously considered."

The other [reason], of course," Jackson said, "is that the threats to Mondale by a significant number of Jewish leaders are very evident."

Jackson told the newspaper he was referring to "the struggle by Jewish leaders to make me a pariah and isolate our support . . . attempt to separate me from the masses."

He charged that Jewish leaders are laboring under a "very arrogant and contemptuous assumption" that you can "stick another head on the body I have organized."

"You know," he said, "mimicking his critics, 'Any black face will do and get the same response from the masses . . . so if Jackson won't concede on certain things, then we'll get a replacement.'"

Jackson also charged that the "white press" of the nation is often guilty of "Aryan arrogance."

Jackson said the media exhibits "the capacity to dismiss and disregard

Continued on Page 15

MISS LINDA CHANGED HISTORY AT 11

TOPEKA, Kan. — She integrated the public schools of America, gave her name to the most important Supreme Court decision of the 20th century and helped slay a dragon named Jim Crow.

Not a bad record for an 11-year-old girl.

"All of my life," says Linda Brown Smith, "I've been trying to figure out what I could possibly do for an encore."

Miss Linda, now 41, says it all began when



On the campaign trail with DOUG FEIDEN

her parents told her she couldn't go to the same school with Mona and Marilyn and Guinevere, her playmates at the time, because they were white and she was black.

"It wasn't fair," she recalls. "No one could skip rope like Mona could.

And nobody could run like Marilyn or play hopscotch like Guinevere. "How dare they try to separate us!"

Thus was born perhaps the most famous court case of modern times.

Linda's father, an African Methodist Epis-

pal minister, brought in a young, eloquent NAACP attorney named Thurgood Marshall to challenge school segregation.

"Thurgood was so sweet and gentle and understanding," says Linda Brown Smith. "Again and again he would tell me that if I didn't get to skip rope with Mona in the elementary school playground, he could promise me that my children

would."

The history books tell us that in 1954 — in a landmark case known as "Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka" — the Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools.

The highest court in the land effectively reversed its 1896 decision in Plessy vs. Ferguson, in which it upheld segregation in railroad cars as long as "separate but equal" facilities were provided.

"I proved that separate can never be equal," says Miss Linda. And, a bit ruefully, she adds:

"I was only 11 years old, but it was the climax of my life."

In the 30 years since, she has been married and divorced. She has raised two children alone. She's taught nursery school kids, worked for Goodyear Tire and been active in her local

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THE WEATHER			
Partly cloudy and warmer today, highs of 80 to 85, but in the 70s near the ocean.			
Partly cloudy tonight with a chance of a shower, lows of 70 to 75 near the coast, and 65 to 70 inland. Partly cloudy, warmer and more humid tomorrow, highs of 85 to 90.			
Winds: South at around 10 mph today.			
Outlook: Partly sunny Thursday through Saturday. Highs will average in the upper 80s; lows in the 60s and 70s.			
Travelers' Forecasts			
City	Temp.	Humidity	Wind
Albany	Sunny	82/66	12/16
Boston	Sunny	84/68	12/16
Chicago	PC/Cloudy	83/68	12/16
Honolulu	Sunny	88/72	12/16
Houston	Cloudy	82/73	12/16
Los Angeles	Fair	80/70	12/16
Phoenix	PC/Cloudy	100/75	12/16
San Antonio	Sunny	96/75	12/16
San Francisco	Sunny	67/53	12/16
Washington	PC/Cloudy	82/73	12/16

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TODAY IN HISTORY

In 1940, the Battle of Britain began as Nazi forces attacked by air.

3/9/87

Jackson

talks up primary

c/c Bookie
Provizor
Tannahill

By Priscilla Painton
Staff Writer

The Rev. Jesse Jackson has yet to say whether he is running for president in 1988, but Sunday he told two separate black audiences to vote a year from now on "Super Tuesday" — the day from which he could most benefit as a Democratic nominee.

On March 8, 1988, 12 Southern states will pick a third of the delegates to the Democratic Convention in Atlanta, and political observers have speculated that, with many contenders in the race, Jackson could turn his strong black support in the South into one plurality triumph after another.

On Sunday, speaking first to the congregants of Salem Baptist Church and then to the virtually all-black film crew of director Spike Lee, the civil rights leader made sure his listeners knew the importance of Super Tuesday.

"A year from this day — 23 years from the day we marched in Selma — those who are locked out have the opportunity to change the course of national politics," he told the hundreds who gathered at the church of the Rev. Jasper Williams in southwest Atlanta.

In a later interview, Jackson said: "If I run, [voters] have the opportunity to elect one who marched in Selma in 1965 and who can march for them again in 1987."

Jackson has not indicated exactly when he plans to announce his decision on whether to enter the race.

In his morning sermon, Jackson urged his audience not to be distracted by racial flare-ups across the country, but to focus on the "political and economic empowerment" that a large turnout on Super Tuesday could bring. Sounding the theme of Democratic populism that has inspired his 3-year-old National Rainbow Coalition, Jackson said that Americans must "keep their eyes on the prize" and concentrate on the economic problems they share — not the racial tensions that divide

See JACKSON, Page 2-E

Jackson

From Page 1-E

them. Those problems, he argued, already have solutions in the law.

"When you look at Forsyth County or Howard Beach, these incidents of race are ugly and sick and immoral, but they are illegal," he said. "Closing a plant on a worker is not illegal, closing a farm on someone with a family and no place to go, that's not illegal. But that's economic violence."

At the church, there were no chants of "Run, Jesse, Run," as there were when Jackson was considering his previous presidential bid in 1983. But as he reached the climax of his hourlong message — with its revved-up crescendos, its dizzying descents, its phrases turned upside down and its alliterations — the congregation was shouting "amens." And most did not leave the church without making a contribution to the Rainbow Coalition, at the behest of Williams.

Jackson devoted much of his sermon to attacking President Reagan for his role in the Iran-contra affair, using an Old Testament story about King David to describe what he said was the president's arrogance and moral weakness.

But he left the audience there and at Lee's production studio on Whitehall Street with a message of hope: "We have the opportunity to win the South that disenfranchised us, its sons and daughters," he told

the young black film crew. "We have the chance to set the course of our nation ... to set forth our new agenda, to go from standing outside the Lincoln Memorial dreaming to standing inside the Oval Office implementing that dream."

Lee, who wrote and directed the movie "She's Gotta Have It," is in Atlanta for the next eight weeks making a new movie called "School Daze." Jackson was invited to speak at a short "inspiration" ceremony for the crew.

Jesse goes out like a lamb

7-19-84

N.Y. News 44

By MIKE ROYKO

San Francisco—See? There was no reason to worry about Jesse Jackson after all.

The Democrat worry warts who feared that he would somehow throw the joint up for grabs can now relax and resume their long journey toward defeat.

He didn't walk out or insult anybody or do anything else rash.

Instead, he made a vintage Jackson speech—too long, too loud and too wordy—that had delegates bawling, hugging, kissing, dancing, swinging, swaying and everything short of breakdancing in the aisles.

Jackson's performance wasn't a surprise to those of us who have watched him in Chicago for years.

We know that while he can be a pain in the neck, there are three things he isn't: (1) dumb, (2) radical or (3) self-destructive.

And he would have been all three if he had done anything but play Mr. Nice Guy, filled with love for his fellow Democrats, his alleged rainbow crowd, the downtrodden of the world, and just about

everybody else in the universe except Ronald Reagan. Throw in the it-takes-a-big-man-to-admit-his-mistakes factor, and Jackson's speech achieved exactly what he set out to do the day he announced that he was running for President.

His goal was to be up on that stage as one of the stars of the convention, accepted, admired, part of the mainstream of Democratic politics—with his very own power base.

Despite some stumbles, he did it. And even those of us who occasionally tweak him for silliness have to give him credit.

Remember, it wasn't too long ago that Jackson was facing a potentially terrible, frightening fate—being ignored.

That was when Harold Washington was elected mayor of Chicago. Suddenly, Jackson had lost his power base, which was Chicago's black community.

They might still like him, but he was no longer the No. 1 black hero in that city. Mayor Washington was.

He had problems outside of Chicago, too. The problems were named Goode, Bradley,

Coleman Young, Andy Young and the other black politicians who were winning elections in America's biggest cities.

They were becoming the new black power group in this country.

No, things didn't look good for Jackson. He was looking at the nightmarish prospect of having nobody pay attention to him.

I can't think of anything worse for Jackson. It would be like Robert Redford suddenly becoming fat and bald.

So he did what he had to do to save himself from creeping oblivion. He horned in on the Democratic primaries.

His Rainbow Coalition wasn't there, but untapped black voters were, and he got them.

And the payoff came this week when he was bathed in his beloved TV lights, and the convention, the networks and those TV viewers who didn't opt for a movie on another channel were all his for an hour.

Like any natural-born politician, he has his eye on the main chance. And his performance at the convention was it.

Carl T. Rowan

Jews and Blacks

W.P. 21

SAN FRANCISCO—The speech was vintage Jesse Jackson, rousing and with rhyming couplets, but the story is about blacks and Jews and whether the Democratic Party is big enough for both groups.

The likely Democratic nominee, Walter Mondale, shows no inclination to talk about it publicly, but he surely knows that he cannot defeat Ronald Reagan if he cannot restore the old Humpty-Dumpty coalition of which blacks and Jews are vital parts.

Blacks have numbers—great blocs of voters whose loyalty is essential to any Democratic victory in electorally powerful states—such as California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio—or to reclaiming the once-solid South from the Republicans' embrace.



Drawings by Mark Alan Stamaty

Jews have far smaller numbers of votes, but strategically placed votes in states where they exercise great political and media influence.

Jackson has come to symbolize the Mondale dilemma of having to choose one group over the other when he absolutely must have both.

I listened to Jackson saying, prior to Tuesday night's speech, that "the black-and-Jewish tension at this point is a source of real conflict, real anxiety . . . we cannot burden Vice President Mondale with the position of choosing one or the other. We must both be reconciled."

It is a social tragedy for us to have to write, and political leaders to have to talk, about this schism. When I grew up in McMinnville, Tenn., Jews "foreigners" and Catholics were way down on the social ladder, and blacks didn't even count. Then, as now, there was bickering between groups at the bottom of that ladder.

During the hard days of the Great Depression, when we'd wile away time in the cafe, someone would complain that Jewish merchants were making a lot of money off blacks. Someone would reply, "Man, all those weeks when I was out of work, nobody but Jews would sell to me on credit."

When I grew old enough to learn about the NAACP, I also learned that Jews were the great allies of blacks in the quest for social and political justice—giving them the added burden of being labeled "nigger lovers."

So I find a special sadness, and see incredible levels of stu-

pidity, in the recent rhetoric that has poisoned an old social and political alliance that is still needed by not only the Democratic Party but the nation.

Statements by Jackson have led Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, to say those words "render the self-portrait of an anti-Semite." Henry Siegman, head of the American Jewish Congress, warned Democratic leaders that "if they did not act promptly to finally repudiate Jesse Jackson, it is a disaster they will have well deserved."

Jackson has complained that "arrogant and contemptuous" Jewish leaders were "trying to make me a pariah" and separate him from the masses he has organized.

This sort of rhetoric is lunacy. Americans can applaud Jackson for taking a higher ground Tuesday night when he said:

"We are much too intelligent, much too bound by our Judeo-Christian heritage; much too victimized by racism, sexism, militarism and anti-Semitism; much too threatened as historical scapegoats to go on divided from one another.

"We must turn from finger-pointing to clasped hands. We must share our burdens with each other once again. We must turn to each other and not on each other. But 20 years later even these old wine skins must make room for new wine. We must make room for Arab Americans. They too know the hurt and pain of racial and religious rejection. They must not be made pariahs. We must make room for the Hispanics, the American Indians, the Asian Americans . . . We must expand our family to include new members."

Jews and blacks must accept some political and social realities:

1. Jackson is a political force in America, and will be through the years of several more conventions. Efforts to destroy him only make him stronger.

2. Jackson's views on Palestinians and Arabs are shared by most blacks and millions of other Americans—people who are neither hostile toward Israel nor anti-Semitic. Verbal assaults on Jackson lessened rather than increased support for Israel.

3. Jews will naturally diverge from blacks on many economic and social issues—such as affirmative action and quotas. Friends ought to be able to disagree, even on important issues, without assumption of enmity.

It is time for all involved to find the high ground Jackson finally reached Tuesday—and stay there.

NEWS

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

aje

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56 St., New York, N.Y. 10022, (212) 751-4000

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is the pioneer human-relations agency in the United States. It protects the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people.

MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 27....The President of the American Jewish Committee today welcomed Rev. Jesse Jackson's acknowledgement that his comments were "insensitive and wrong," and added the hope that the incident would not cause any rift between Jews and American blacks.

"Whatever differences there have been between Jesse Jackson and the Jewish community should never have been interpreted as a conflict between the black community and the Jewish community," said Howard I. Friedman.

His full statement follows:

"We welcome Jesse Jackson's acknowledgement that his comments were insensitive and wrong. We were encouraged by his statement that he hopes the incident will not cause any rift between American Blacks and Jews. This is exactly what we have said all along. Whatever differences there have been between Jesse Jackson and the Jewish community should never have been interpreted as a conflict between the black community and the Jewish community. Despite the differences on some issues, the black and Jewish communities have never severed their close cooperation and mutual respect.

"While we welcome this particular acknowledgement by Rev. Jackson, we call upon him now to re-examine other statements he has made in the past about Jews, about Israel, about the Holocaust, about so called Jewish power, about Arafat and the PLO -- and express the hope that he will have second thoughts about those, showing understanding that those statements too have caused anguish not only in the Jewish community but the general community.

"There must be no permanent fall-out from this experience that could damage black-Jewish relations. We are prepared to do our part."

Founded in 1906, the American Jewish Committee is this country's pioneer human relations organization. It combats bigotry, protects the civil and religious rights of Jews at home and abroad and seeks improved human relations for all people everywhere.

84-960-78
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CSAE 1707

Black Muslims Jackson Criticizes Remarks Made By Farrakhan as 'Reprehensible'

6-29-79

By FAY S. JOYCE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 28 — The Rev. Jesse Jackson today disavowed as "reprehensible" the words of Louis Farrakhan, a Black Muslim supporter who had described the creation of Israel as an "outlaw act" and called the nations that helped found and now support Israel "criminals in the sight of Almighty God."

In a statement issued through his campaign office here, the black Democratic Presidential contender said: "I find such statements or comments to be reprehensible and morally indefensible."

"I am a Judeo-Christian and the roots of my faith run deep in the Judeo-Christian tradition. Such statements and thoughts have no place in my own thinking or in this campaign."

"I will not permit Minister Farrakhan's words, wittingly or unwittingly, to divide the Democratic Party," he said, asserting that the Muslim leader "is not a part of our campaign."

The statement by Mr. Jackson today did not deal directly with that part of the Farrakhan radio broadcast Sunday that described Judaism as a "gutter religion." Nor did it indicate whether

Mr. Jackson was repudiating Mr. Farrakhan in general.

At the time his campaign office issued the statement, Mr. Jackson was in Latin America and could not be reached directly for comment. His campaign manager, Arnold Pinkney, said he had read the statement to Mr. Jackson over the telephone and the candidate had approved it. An earlier statement issued by Walter E. Fauntroy, a Jackson adviser, cited the candidate as attacking the "gutter religion" remark. But the Jackson campaign eliminated that criticism from its official statement, asserting that Mr.

Continued on Page A12, Column 3



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Black Muslims
Text of Statement by Jackson

6-29-84

Special to The New York Times

12

WASHINGTON, June 28 — Following is the text of a statement by the Rev. Jesse Jackson concerning remarks by Louis Farrakhan, issued here today by the Jackson campaign headquarters:

My staff in Washington has now briefed me on Minister Farrakhan's comments in his most recent speech. I refer specifically to his comments describing the creation of Israel as an "outlaw act" and his assertion that nations that help found and now support Israel are "criminals in the sight of Almighty God."

I find such statements or comments to be reprehensible and morally indefensible. I disavow such comments and thoughts. I am a Judeo-Christian and the roots of my faith run deep in the Judeo-Christian tradition. This philosophy embraces Judaism, Christianity and Islam as monotheistic religions all founded in Jerusalem. Such comments are inflammatory in the context of the Middle East and are damaging to the prospects for peace there. Such statements and thoughts have no place in my own thinking or in this campaign, and I call upon all of my supporters to join me in speaking out in support of my stand.

Although most of the press has chosen not to note it, Minister Farrakhan has not participated in my campaign in recent months because I discouraged his participation. He is not a part of our campaign. That was a conscious policy which I intend to continue because our campaign is

structured and disciplined and cannot have others perceived as spokespersons for the rainbow coalition.

I will not permit Minister Farrakhan's words, wittingly or unwittingly, to divide the Democratic Party. Neither anti-Semitism nor anti-black statements have any place in our party. Having expressed my views on this matter as clearly as I can, I would observe that those who continue to attempt to use those statements to make an issue in the Democratic party are not working for the good of the party.

Finally, the problems these issues have raised are more troubling than any immediate political consequences that may ensue. They go to the very fabric of our national civility. I believe that we must begin a process designed to heal the wounds that injudicious words, relentless accusations and widespread publicity have opened within the Christian, Islamic and Jewish communities. To that end, I have asked my friends and associates to begin exploratory ecumenical meetings that would lead to serious discussions between these constituencies and others of good will who are committed to the elimination of misunderstanding from our national life.

NEWS

FROM THE

COMMITTEE



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56 St., New York, N.Y. 10022, (212) 751-4000

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is the pioneer human-relations agency in the United States. It protects the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people.

MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, July 12...The American Jewish Committee today warmly praised the many ethnic and religious leaders who condemned the anti-Semitic statements recently made by Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan, saying that these denunciations proved that "public expressions of hatred are unacceptable in the United States."

Reporting that AJC had collected and analyzed a wide range of statements issued by non-Jewish groups strongly critical of Minister Farrakhan's remarks, Irving M. Levine, AJC Director of National Affairs, said that the Jewish community "welcomes these expressions of solidarity with us as important affirmations of the ideal of a pluralistic and tolerant American society."

Added Rabbi A. James Rudin, AJC Director of Interreligious Affairs: "The Christian community's condemnation of Minister Farrakhan's anti-Jewish demagoguery was both immediate and broadbased, representing a wide theological and political spectrum. Especially heartening was the strong reaction, not only from national Christian bodies, but from regional and local church councils, as well as from individual Christian leaders, both Black and white."

The organizations and individuals condemning Minister Farrakhan's "blatantly anti-Semitic remarks," said Rabbi Rudin and Mr. Levine, included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., U.S. Catholic Conference, League of United Latin American Citizens, National Association of Evangelicals, the leader of the American Muslim Mission, Japanese American Citizens League, leaders of the Southern Baptist Convention, United Methodist Church, National Polish-American Jewish-American Task Force, Organization of Chinese Americans, Catholic

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Howard I. Friedman, President; Theodore Ellenoff, Chair, Board of Governors; Alfred H. Moses, Chair, National Executive Council; Robert S. Jacobs, Chair, Board of Trustees;
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CSAE 1707

Archdiocese of Boston, Greater Dallas Community of Churches, the Bishop of the Western Region of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, New York Order of the Sons of Italy in America, Massachusetts Council of Churches, Interreligious Council of Southern California, Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles, and Atlanta Black-Jewish Coalition.

Among the statements made by these groups and their leaders, continued the AJC officials, were these:

"The N.A.A.C.P. deplores the inflammatory statements...made by...Louis Farrakhan that labeled Judaism a 'gutter religion' and cast Israel as a criminal nation...We therefore call on Minister Farrakhan to cease all efforts that threaten to undermine respect for other groups and races...We in the N.A.A.C.P. fully subscribe to the tenets of the Judeo-Christian heritage and...cannot and will not be a party to casting aspersions on Judaism." (Benjamin L. Hooks, Executive Director, N.A.A.C.P.)

"Our country is a nation which rightly prizes the religious and ethnic plurality of the people who make it up...Catholic teaching likewise supports and seeks to foster religious freedom and interreligious respect. It is this basic value of interreligious harmony that Louis Farrakhan...has so deeply violated in calling Judaism, the first of the three monotheistic religions of the world, a 'gutter religion.' Such language...simply has no place in the public forum. It must be condemned for the hate-filled evil that it is." (Rev. Donald Heintschel, Associate General Secretary, U.S. Catholic Conference.)

"LULAC and the Hispanic community strongly and unequivocally denounce Louis Farrakhan's statements regarding the Jewish community, Judaism, and...Israel...Like every other oppressed minority in America throughout the 20th century, [we] have found the Jewish community...to be in the forefront of the struggle for equal rights and freedom for all oppressed people...We urge religious leaders of all races and ethnic backgrounds, and all political candidates...to strongly and clearly object to the statements of Louis Farrakhan. To do less is an insult to the values of America..." (League of United Latin American Citizens.)

"There is no place in this nation for the public articulation of the kind of bigotry apparent in Mr. Farrakhan's statement about the Jewish faith. This unwarranted slur on an ancient and important religion is a threat to freedom of

...more

religion in this country. Another of the basic tenets of our nation, freedom of speech, carries with it responsibility in using that freedom. Such statements as this are totally irresponsible, whether made by Mr. Farrakhan or the Ku Klux Klan." (Dr. Claire Randall, General Secretary, National Council of the Churches of Christ.)

"What [Mr. Farrakhan] teaches is not at all what we believe in. We believe that Jews, Christians and Muslims share an affinity, we believe in one and the same God, we represent one humanity...[Mr. Farrakhan] represents the same kind of thing that Hitler taught." (W. Deen Muhammad, leader of the African Muslim Mission.)

"The recent comments by Louis Farrakhan denigrating...Judaism and...Israel are repugnant and morally reprehensible by any standard of human decency...The Jewish community has played a vital role in advancing the cause of human relations and in striving to eliminate ethnic prejudice...[We] join the Jewish community and other ethnic communities in renouncing Mr. Farrakhan's comments, which offend our social conscience as decent Americans. Such acts and their implications only fuel the flames of bias and bigotry and scorch the fabric of American social justice." (Commission for Social Justice of the New York Order of the Sons of Italy in America.)

"Mr. Farrakhan's words are an outrage...While others have already repudiated Farrakhan's statements, evangelicals have a special responsibility.../because/ to attack Jews is to attack evangelicals...Why is that? It is because we share religious roots...As the Apostle Paul explains, Christianity is a branch grafted into the olive tree of Israel...Our Western culture cannot hold together without the Judeo-Christian heritage on which it was built...[and] Jews and Christians must stand together to preserve our freedoms and our democratic society." (Robert P. Dugan, Jr., Director, Office of Public Affairs, National Association of Evangelicals.)

"Farrakhan's remarks are an affront to all the major religions of the world and we must condemn them...All religions owe much to Judaism. Farrakhan should know that includes his own religion." (Rev. H.H. Brookins, Bishop, Western Region, African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Chairman of the National Clergy Committee for Jackson.)

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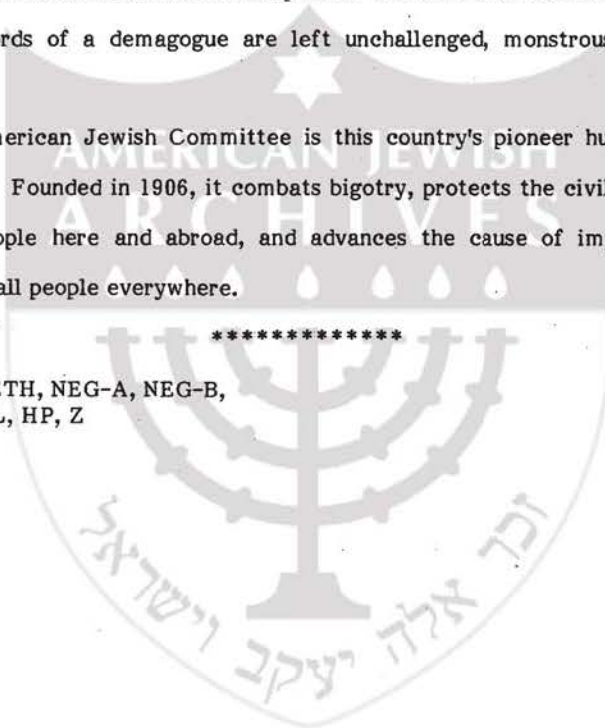
"The Organization of Chinese Americans decries...racist rhetoric which pits one ethnic group against another and is detrimental to the overall well-being of minorities in this country...The statements of...Louis Farrakhan [are] deplorable and have no place in the American political process."

Commenting on the denunciations, Rabbi Rudin expressed his belief that "the Christian community's sharp repudiation of Louis Farrakhan's attacks on Judaism and the state of Israel represents the views of tens of millions of Americans throughout the country," while Mr. Levine said:

"Wherever bigotry or extremism appear in our society, it is important to denounce them as abhorrent and unacceptable. We knew from our own history that when the words of a demagogue are left unchallenged, monstrous tragedy can result."

The American Jewish Committee is this country's pioneer human relations organization. Founded in 1906, it combats bigotry, protects the civil and religious rights of people here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people everywhere.

A, CP, EJP, ETH, NEG-A, NEG-B,
NPL, PP, REL, HP, Z
#84-960-285
(31)



Tape Contradicts Disavowal Of 'Gutter Religion' Attack

Black Muslims

6.29.64

By E. R. SHIPP

12

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, June 28 — Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Black Muslim group called the Nation of Islam, has denied referring to Judaism as a "gutter religion," but a tape recording made available today by The Chicago Sun-Times contained that phrase in a sermon broadcast by Mr. Farrakhan last Sunday.

Attempts to reach Mr. Farrakhan for comment today were unavailing. His secretary said both he and his national spokesman, Abdul Akbar Muhammad, were out of town until next Monday. She said she did not know where they would be reached. Mr. Farrakhan later appeared in New York City for a television interview, but he could not be immediately reached for comment.

In an interview with The Chicago Tribune on Wednesday, Mr. Farrakhan denied having made the offending remark, although he acknowledged that he had referred to the creation of the state of Israel as "an outlaw act." Mr. Farrakhan then reportedly said, "I'm willing to pay \$10,000 out of my pocket and offer my life if any person can prove that Louis Farrakhan made that kind of statement."

In the speech Sunday, as recorded by a reporter for The Sun-Times, Mr. Farrakhan gave his version of biblical history and, in a recurring theme, accused Jews of rewriting the Bible to depict themselves as God's chosen people. In reality, he said, black Americans are the chosen of God.

Toward the end of that portion of his speech that was recorded, Mr. Farrakhan said: "Now that nation called Israel never has had any peace in 40 years and she will never have any peace because there can be no peace structured on injustice, thievery, lying and deceit and using the name of God to shield your gutter religion under His holy and righteous name."

Mr. Farrakhan addresses his followers nearly every Sunday afternoon in a spirited and wide-ranging sermon at the sect's national headquarters on Chicago's South Side. He is frequently interrupted by applause.

Last Sunday most journalists were barred from the proceedings, but a few black journalists, including the managing editor of The Chicago Defender, a black newspaper, were invited to at-

tend. Several black journalists later met privately with Mr. Farrakhan.

The Sun-Times reporter, Don Hayner, was not allowed to attend, but he recorded the address as it was broadcast live over radio station WBEE. It was that tape that was made available today.

Mr. Farrakhan, 51 years old, said that his duty, as taught by Elijah Muhammad, a founder of the Black Muslim sect, was to "expose the wickedness and lay it bare" so that "the people of this earth will never again be deceived by those who come in the name of God, cloaking themselves in the robes of God, but are in fact members of the synagogue of Satan."

Attack Against Reporter

Mr. Farrakhan became the center of controversy earlier this year when in a speech he described Hitler as great. In that same broadcast, he made what has been interpreted as a threat on the life of a Washington Post reporter who disclosed that Jesse Jackson, the Democratic Presidential candidate, had referred to Jews as "Hymies."

Mr. Farrakhan is popular on the speaker's circuit among blacks, ranging from church groups to local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

While no one is quite sure of his following, he is believed to draw a large listening audience for his radio addresses, which are broadcast over black-oriented radio stations in several major cities.

In this city, the first hour of the Muslims' Sunday proceedings have been broadcast live over WBEE. This includes 10 to 20 minutes of preliminary remarks by Muslim functionaries, then Mr. Farrakhan's sermons. He sells tapes of his sermons for about \$2.

On Saturday mornings, a half-hour taped address by Mr. Farrakhan is also broadcast over WBEE. The Muslims deliver a tape to the station and retrieve it afterward. The station does not make its own tape.

Charles R. Sherrell, the general manager of WBEE, said that the station taped the Sunday broadcasts, but did not make the tapes available to other news organizations. "The client has requested that anyone who wants a tape call them," Mr. Sherrell said.

THE PORNOGRAPHY OF LOUIS FARRAKHAN

by Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum

The recent assertions by Louis Farrakhan, controversial leader of the Nation of Islam and aide-de-camp to Jesse Jackson, that "Hitler was a great man...wickedly great" is nothing other than a piece of pornography - dangerous pornography at that.

An authority on the subject, Dr. Geoffrey Goren, has written that it is possible to engage in pornography other than sex. Pornography, according to Dr. Goren, is the description of tabooed activities with the purpose of inciting hallucinations or delusions for private enjoyment. Such hallucinations are always represented in forms that are grotesque, distorted, exaggerated, ugly and sadistic.

Since the defeat of Nazism at the end of World War II, anti-Semitic hatred of the Jewish people became a universal taboo. Except for the lunatic fringe, few people wanted to be associated with anti-Semitism which conjured up the sick and demonic mind of Adolph Hitler and death itself.

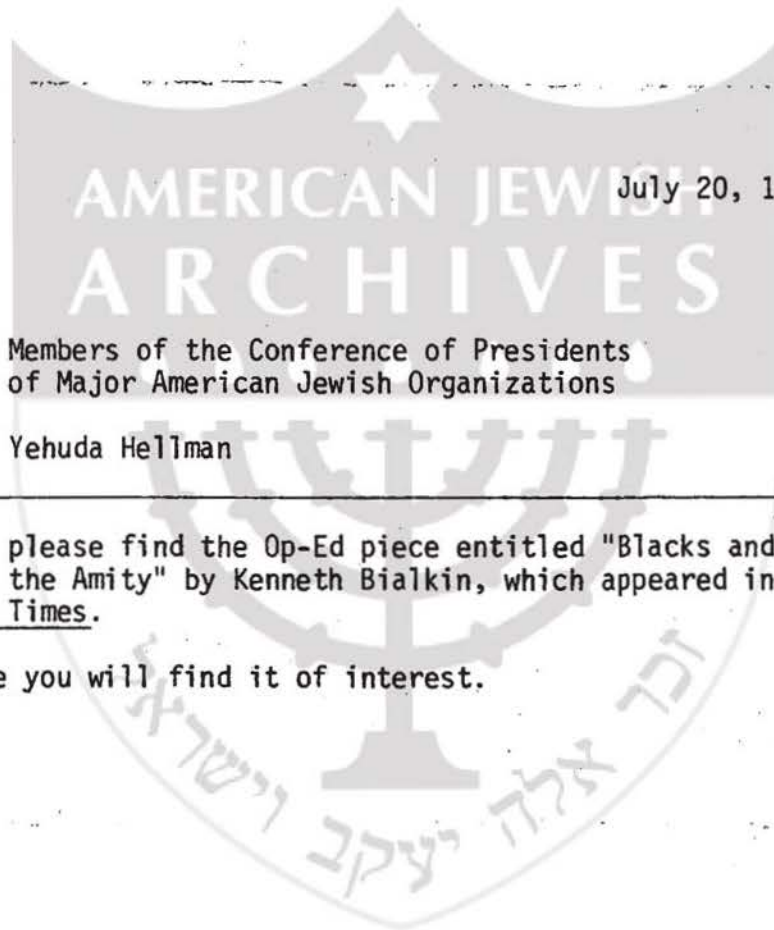
Like Farrakhan and Jesse Jackson, Arab speakers at the UN deny they are anti-Semitic; that is, they are reluctant to lift the death-tainted taboo. But that repression results inevitably in a proliferation of fantasies which is made to stand in for anti-Semitism. In their violent attacks on Zionism and Israel, they create grotesque fantasies about Judaism and the Jewish people, filled with distortions, exaggerations, and sadism.

Such fantasies function as a substitute form of gratification which corrupts the imagination, and the real danger is that a depraved imagination almost invariably leads to depraved behavior. And that is why the Farrakhan-Jackson-

1 The Rev. Jesse Jackson's address before the Democratic National
2 Convention last week was responded to by most Jewish leaders both
3 positively and skeptically. And with good reason. [¶] In asking forgiveness
4 from those whom he hurt by his anti-Semitic slurs during the campaign,
5 ~~the~~ Rev. Jackson presented himself as a "baal teshuvah." That image
6 of a penitent is humanly moving, and spiritually uplifting, ~~because it~~
7 suggests the possibility of change, and therefore of hope. The skepticism arises
8 out of Jewish experience with Jesse's past ~~fatherly~~ [¶] on Monday, he slanders
9 Jews as "Hymsies;" on Tuesday, he denies he ever said it; and on Wednesday,
10 under heavy media pressure, he acknowledges that ^{he} uttered the slander, and then
11 he publicly repents before network cameras. A week or ten days later, he unleashes
12 ~~the~~ ^{another} cycle of ^{intemperate} slander - ^{easy} repentance all over again. Christian theology has a
13 term for that ^{surface} verbalism - "cheap grace." [¶] The Jewish tradition of "teshuvah"
14 is made of sterner stuff and rules out hypocrisy. As defined by Harmonides, a
15 genuine penitent must first feel an overwhelming sense of shame for his/her
16 sinful act (few Jews believe that Jesse does). Then the sin must be acknowledged;
17 a resolution to turn away from sinful acts must be affirmed; and then actual
18 change in behavior must take place. [¶] Jesse Jackson has now several times gone
19 through the verbal rituals. Whether his repentance to turn away from anti-Semitism
is now real will be judged not by his flamboyant words, but by his concrete deeds.
[¶] In the meantime, the Talmud's admonition is very much in order - "Give
him respect, but be very suspect." (kab-dehu, v'chash-dehu.)

Conference of Presidents Of Major American Jewish Organizations

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July 20, 1984

TO: Members of the Conference of Presidents
of Major American Jewish Organizations

FROM: Yehuda Hellman

Enclosed please find the Op-Ed piece entitled "Blacks and Jews -
Remember the Amity" by Kenneth Bialkin, which appeared in today's
New York Times.

I believe you will find it of interest.

Enc.

Blacks and Jews — Remember the Amity

By Kenneth Bialkin

There are differences of opinion between many blacks and Jews but these do not now amount to a crisis and should not be permitted to be made into a conflict that obscures the good feelings that the two communities have traditionally had for each other. To mark the end of the Democratic National Convention — and perhaps to help keep the rhetoric from escalating during what remains of the political year — it may be useful to try to sort out the issues:

1. The Rev. Jesse Jackson: Mr. Jackson is rhetorically gifted. He has touched deep chords in the black community, and it is dangerous for black leaders and Democratic politicians to criticize him. His repudiation of Louis Farrakhan's latest bigoted obscenities and his moving call at the convention for intergroup harmony and reconciliation is of course welcome. More difficult is the question of whether his denials of anti-Semitism should be credited at face value in the light of a long record of dismaying statements and events. There remains also the problem of his stated views and policies, which are typically pro-third world, anti-Israel and highly critical of policies generally regarded as centrist in America. If he were not regarded as critical to a large black voter turnout, undoubtedly there would be greater focus on and criticism of his conduct and his policies. To some, apparently, his views make no difference.

2. Black-Jewish issues: Understandably, most Jews feel threatened by Mr. Jackson. But they do not oppose the black community, nor have they weakened or reduced their support for black concerns: They have voted for black candidates in greater proportion than other nonblack groups, and support and finance social and economic issues of importance to blacks to at least the same degree as the most enlightened elements of our society. True, many Jews regret and resent that some black leaders are outspoken opponents of Israel and supporters of third-world nationalism, but we also know that most blacks and particularly black legislators and elected officials support Israel, although perhaps not as strongly as the public generally. In this sense, many of the most virulent black spokesmen do not reflect their communities' views.

Blacks may be unhappy with Jews,

Kenneth Bialkin is national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

but it is not clear just how far such an attitude goes. Several reasons are assigned. Some blacks are, of course, influenced by Mr. Jackson and are disappointed that he has drawn such criticism and lack of support from Jews. But a greater unhappiness derives from a perception that Jews do not sufficiently support the kind of affirmative action most black leaders want introduced more quickly into the mainstream of economic life.

They feel let down after generations of outspoken Jewish activism against racial and religious discrimination. Such a feeling ignores the fact that the Jewish community is not of one mind on these issues and that many Jewish organizations, while fully supportive of black aspirations and of affirmative action programs, oppose any racial, religious or sexual quotas or preferences except in certain remedial situations.

Polls have shown that most blacks feel the same way. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has vigorously advocated affirmative action programs for educational and employment opportunities, to foster training and provide community support for all less advantaged people. The national debate on these issues continues. Let it continue without rancor or exaggerated prejudice.

Unfortunately, there are some Jews who are prejudiced against blacks and some blacks who are prejudiced against Jews, but they do not and should not reflect or direct their communities. The most extreme statements usually come from these sources.

3. Is there then a crisis? Feelings in some quarters are running high. The National Journal, in an analysis of various opinion surveys, reported in May that opinions critical of Jews and Israel are more prevalent among blacks than among non-Jewish whites, and are unfortunately on the increase among blacks, particularly younger, more politically conscious blacks. Black sympathies reportedly average about 2-1 pro-Israel, as compared to about 5-1 for whites. In addition, polls show that in recent elections, in California, Chicago and Philadelphia, Jews voted for black candidates in far greater proportion than whites generally. So the issues that divide us do not justify the extreme positions that have been reported.

We are not at the apocalypse, but we must face these issues openly, honestly and with a spirit of dialogue and cooperation. What is led is greater recognition that the forces that bind us together are greater than that which divides us.

EDITORIAL:

Jackson's "Hour Upon The Stage"

As this is being written before Jesse Jackson brings his not inconsiderable skills as a fire-brand orator to the Convention podium, we can not comment on the substance of his speech, but we can anticipate its drama and excitement. Perhaps he will strike some conciliatory notes as a sop to those calling for the obligatory unity theme, but we must not be deceived. Jackson has that "lean and hungry look" which makes the man dangerous.

Jackson has all along played the strange game of stepping on toes — or worse — and then offering apologies. The etiquette may be correct but something is inherently amiss when the faux pas are repeated again and again. So frequently have the indiscretions and the subsequent retractions come that we might wonder if by "Rainbow Coalition" the party's standard bearer is not referring to the constantly changing shades of opinion he expresses.

In fact, though, we must admit that Jackson strikes us as too politically nimble to attribute this backing and filling to sheer Klutziness. The Talmud tells us that a person reveals his true nature "be-kise be-kosoveka-aso" — when he is dealing with finances, when he is "in his cups" and when he is speaking in the unguarded moment of anger. We have seen the real Jackson on all three occasions — accepting money and support from dubious sources, hymie-ing and hawing when he was drunk with power and possibly unaware that "the walls have ears" and "the birds of heaven carry a report," and lashing out in anger at Jewish leaders to blame them for his abortive attempt to capture at least the vice-presidential nomination.

Gov. Cuomo, in his keynote address on the first evening of the Convention, attacked President Reagan by trying to separate "the salesman from the product." After reviewing the array of documented anti-Semitic outbursts and insults that has been compiled over the years, we fear that in the case of Jackson, the two are indeed one.

Talk about affirmative action! If Jackson were not the first black entry in the presidential sweepstakes, he would long ago have been consigned to political limbo. Instead, he has been tolerated, even coddled and pampered. His lukewarm and insincere protestations accepted, he is dusted off and trotted out again — this time to deliver a major address to the Convention delegates.

But why? For his masterful oratory? From Balaam to Hitler, history is replete with such men who have misused their powers of persuasion to lead their people astray and brought tragedy and destruction in their wake. And why not Hart but Jackson, who ran a poor third in the primaries — if we are to select solely on the basis of equity. We need no political savvy to see the machinations that set Jackson on center stage.

We would have hoped that justice and probity would have led the party leadership to dispose of an apparent self-seeking upstart. Certainly Jewish leadership has been sluggish and reluctant to react to the Jackson threat. Enough wringing of hands and establishment appeals to return to the black-Jewish mutuality of con-

cern of bygone years. The Torah says "me-vo-ra-heka ba-ruch umora-reha a-rur" — those who bless you will be blessed and those who curse you will be answered in kind. Were Jackson of the breed of Bayard Rustin, we would gladly embrace him. But nowhere are we advised to take into our fold a man who whips us with scorpions and then permits a spokesman to read a half-hearted, forced denial or apology while he plays the dupe to a dictator in hopes of making political hay.

In the spirit of the approaching Olympics, now that Jackson has had his moment of glory — and in the process probably set back for years the prospects of another black candidate — we invoke his greater namesake and urge him to depart from the political arena and — now we can say it too — Run, Jesse, run.

11 Hour Operation Saves 9 Year Old

The life of a nine-year-old Netanya resident was miraculously saved, thanks to emergency, marathon, surgical procedures conducted at Laniado Hospital in Israel.

The near-fatal tragedy began when Yafit Sheps got her school bag stuck in the door of her school bus, while she was exiting one afternoon. The driver, unaware of the problem, resumed driving while Yafit frantically held on to her bag. Only after dragging her for several moments did the driver realize where the screams were coming from.

In less than 10 minutes, she was already being treated by Laniado's emergency team and was found to have suffered a crushed pelvis, several broken bones, internal hemorrhaging and a massive loss of blood.

Laniado's surgical tandem, led by Drs. Schmidt, Waters and Hefetz, began the critical operation that was to last 11 hours, but would also save Yafit's precious life.

A call for rare O Rh negative blood was responded to immediately, with several Laniado Hospital employees being the first volunteers.

After the harrowing experience and a long night of waiting, Yafit's family finally heard the dramatic news that her condition had stabilized and she could be expected to eventually make a full recovery.

Yafit was then transferred to a custom-made orthopedic bed, which was planned and built by the hospital staff during the operation.

The landmark operation was hailed, nationwide, as an astonishing effort and received a deluge of attention in all the leading

Israeli newspapers and other media.

"Had Laniado not been close by," remarked an exhausted Dr. Waters, "there is very little chance that this girl would be alive today."

Recent reports point to the exceptional progress she is making and to the hope that Yafit will be back in school before too long.

Laniado Hospital is the only hospital serving the 200,000 residents of Netanya and is supported through contributions made to the American Friends of Kiryat Sanz Laniado Hospital, 18 West 45th Street, in New York City.

Schools Received Banners

Dear Editor,

Your newspaper contained an article with an error. The Moriah School of Englewood did not win first prize for its presentation at this year's Israel Day Parade. The Parade Committee did not award a first place prize to any one school. Three of the many

schools that marched received banners for outstanding presentations. The three schools were: Yeshiva of Flatbush of Brooklyn, Yavneh Academy of Paramus, New Jersey and the Moriah School of Englewood, New Jersey.

Just to set the record straight.

Stanley Bekritsky

Tevel
Tevel is the name applied to every commodity that requires one or more tithes to be removed from it. Prior to the separation of the tithes the food is called tevel, a contraction of tav lo, not good, meaning it is

not yet fit for consumption (Rav. Berachos 7:1; R' Manoach. Hil. Chameetz 6:7). Alternatively, the word may be derived from the word tavlah, board or table, suggesting that this food is as inedible as a board (Aruch).

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Sotheby's Auction A Huge Success by Pearl Preschel

Despite or perhaps because of all the negative publicity preceding the auctioning off of Jewish manuscripts and rare books at Sotheby's, the sale was a tremendous success. Days before the auction was to take place, the "New York Times" carried articles by the New York authorities to prevent the sale on the grounds that the books may have been Nazi loot and that their present possessors were not their legal owners.

Only hours before the sale was scheduled to be held, did New York's Department of Consumer Affairs grant the required permit, declaring that Sotheby's had provided

confidential information convincing it that the items were legally owned. The Attorney General, who had not been given the information because he would not guarantee its confidentiality, brought a lawsuit against Sotheby's, which according to reports, he will continue even now after the sale has been held.

Over five hundred people packed the auction hall on the second floor of Sotheby's gallery at York Avenue and 72nd Street in Manhattan. Scholars, collectors, librarians, dealers, bibliophiles, and people who were just curious attended the sale. There were Hasidim from Williamsburg and Boro Park, bearded scholars and rabbis from Israel, clean-cut businessmen from Europe — buyers from all over the world. Those who attended included Jack Lunzer from London, Mr. and Mrs. Judah Elberg from Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Furman from Chile, Chaim Rabinowitch, formerly of Vienna, now residing in London and Rabbi Solomon Pappenheim and Chezel Toporovitch from Israel.

Among New Yorkers were Mr. and Mrs. Shlomo Biegeleisen, Mr. Alexander Bistrizky, Professor Jack Dienstag and Dr. Menachem Schmelzer.

The bidding was extremely exciting; items



Title page of Passover Haggadah written and illuminated by Aaron Schreiber (Pressburg, 1730).

sold for twice, triple and sometimes even four times the estimated values. Often after an item was sold, vigorous clapping burst forth from the audience.

The incunabulum which fetched the highest price was the first edition of the "Moreh Nevuchim," printed in Rome in 1469-1472. Although several pages were missing, it sold for \$120,000. Other incunabula sold included the first edition of "Kol Bo," printed in Italy about the year 1485 and "Arba Turim" by Yaakov ben Asher of Toledo printed in

Soncino in 1490. They went for \$77,500 and \$77,000 respectively.

Nachmanides' commentary on the Torah printed in Naples in 1490, sold for \$65,000; Meirimonides' "Mishne Torah" (Soncino 1490) — for \$60,000.

Two eighteenth century illuminated Haggadah brought the highest prices for manuscripts. A Haggadah, written and illuminated by Aaron Schreiber (Herlingen) in Pressburg in 1730, fetched \$160,000! Aaron was a well-known artist. He worked not only for private clients, but was also a scribe for the Royal

Library of Vienna. Some of his works, including quite a number of Haggadah, have survived.

The other Haggadah sold for \$140,000. It was written and illuminated in Moravia in 1728 by the manuscript-artist Nathan ben Shimon of Meseritch. Both Haggadah contain Judeo-German translations.

A thirteenth century Franco-German manuscript of Rashi's commentary on the Pentateuch and a commentary on the Haftorot, Esther and the beginning of Shir HaShirim, sold for \$110,000. Rashi's commentary includes additions and glosses of Rabbi Joseph Kara.

As usual, a very detailed and beautifully illustrated catalogue was prepared by Sotheby's. It was edited by Mr. George Snyder, who was assisted by researchers Rabbi Eliezer Katzman and Mr. Alfred Eidlisz.

The two most valuable manuscripts were purchased prior to the sale by Dr. Menachem Schmelzer of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. A three-volume fifteenth century illuminated Prague Tanach, which is rumored to have been sold for half a million dollars, and a fourteenth century Catalan micrographically decorated Mahzor. It is said that \$200,000 was paid for the latter.

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NEWS

FROM THE

COMMITTEE



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56 St., New York, N.Y. 10022, (212) 751-4000

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is the pioneer human-relations agency in the United States. It protects the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people.

MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations

FOR-IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York, July 11 The following statement was issued today by Howard I. Friedman, President of the American Jewish Committee:

"It is most unfortunate that Rev. Jesse Jackson has once again injected ugly racism and anti-Jewish canards in his frantic zeal for unchallenged dominance in the political campaign. Speaking on behalf of the American Jewish Committee, I have sought always to reduce tensions caused by Mr. Jackson's abrasive behavior. Two weeks ago, I publicly commended him for his statement critical of Minister Farrakhan's anti-Semitic diatribe. But Mr. Jackson's interview this week with the Los Angeles Times, and his subsequent comments, require unambiguous reaction by all who cherish racial and religious harmony. His latest comments can only inflame intergroup tensions and thus belie his goal of a 'rainbow coalition' for social progress.

"Jews are particularly outraged by his crude efforts to scapegoat them for his failure to be considered for the vice-presidential spot on the Democratic ticket. That American Jews should find a presidential aspirant invoking the ugly practice of blaming them for a situation they neither created nor controlled is painfully reminiscent of some of the worst chapters in Jewish history. We cannot remain silent when thus abused, and we expect that we will be joined by others who understand the dangers of anti-Jewish scapegoating.

"The American Jewish Committee feels especially challenged by the unfounded charges. Only yesterday we issued guidelines for the present campaign aimed at preventing racial, ethnic, and religious polarization. Mr. Jackson accuses Jewish officials of doing precisely the opposite. The guidelines are directed at the political parties, the candidates, the media, and the general public in the hope that they might contribute to the avoidance of intolerance and the promotion of intergroup coalitions on behalf of common goals."

84-960-284

A, EJP, Z,

Howard I. Friedman, President; Theodore Ellenoff, Chair, Board of Governors; Alfred H. Moses, Chair, National Executive Council; Robert S. Jacobs, Chair, Board of Trustees.
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The real villain's Jackson himself

By ROY M. COHN

JESSE Jackson has become a master politician. He has outfoxed Walter Mondale, the liberal establishment and the leaders of several significant Jewish organizations.

Jackson found himself in an untenable position due to the daily anti-Semitic and anti-American diatribes of his supporter, Louis Farrakhan.

So he rose to the occasion, and disavowed Farrakhan's extreme statements. In so doing, he has won plaudits to the point that many believe he has cleansed himself. All that proves is that Jackson is smarter than they are.

The fact is, we have been politically defrauded once again by Jackson. Remember? It was not Farrakhan who shocked the nation with blatantly anti-Semitic statements in the first instance.

It was, of course, Jackson who was the originator of the recent assault against those of Jewish faith.

It was Jackson — not Farrakhan — who spoke to a reporter about his problems with "Hymies" from "Hymietown."

It was Jackson who conceded that, of course, he was describing Jews.

It was Jackson who blamed his sibling's failure to be accepted in a college on the "Jew" who interviewed him.

It was only after Jackson publicly aired his anti-Semitism that Farrakhan entered the picture with a reported threat to kill the reporter who spilled the beans on Jackson.

Now, to get the pressure off himself, Jackson disavows certain of Farrakhan's statements.

But it wasn't Farrakhan who fired the first salvo at those of Jewish faith. It was Jackson.

It is not Farrakhan who is in a position to help shape the Democratic platform — it is Jackson.

It is not Farrakhan

who will be considered for a post in the Mondale campaign and administration — it is Jackson.

Jackson has just proclaimed openly his demand for input on the selection of our Secretary of State.

Imagine, a bigot like Jackson officially advising on our role in the Mideast.

Mondale and company obviously don't have the principles or courage to boot Jackson out of any role in the Democratic campaign, despite his affront to millions of Americans of Jewish faith.

They are afraid of losing black votes if they attack Jackson directly.

They therefore take the cowardly course of seizing upon Jackson's late and possibly insincere repudiation of some of Farrakhan's statements as an excuse to keep those Jesse Jackson black votes in line, and to fool American Jews into be-

lieving the villain is gone.

It is to be noted that Jackson has not repudiated the support of Farrakhan or his followers.

A valid parallel would seem to be a politician repudiating certain statements of the Imperial Wizard, but continuing to accept the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

But the original villain — Jesse Jackson — is apparently here to stay, having made peace with Mondale liberals by brushing off the remarks of a longtime supporter who wasn't running for anything in the first place.

And it looks like Jackson has pulled it off again.

In an alleged campaign involving matters of conscience, where is Mondale's in constantly conferring and consulting with an avowed anti-Semite like Jackson?

How much less of a hypocrite is Mondale than Gary Hart when Hart suddenly switched his stand and embraced Jerusalem as the Israeli

capital deserving of recognition by the U.S. while addressing a group of influential American Jews?

How much worse is a lethally dedicated anti-Semite like Jesse Jackson than a James Watt who was forced to resign because of one tasteless ethnic joke?

There are still four months to go until election day. All sorts of things might happen to affect the results.

But Americans of Jewish faith who have been a part of this nation since it was born, whose sons and daughters have fought and died for America and its unflinchingly loyal ally Israel, deserve better than a cheap political crumb while those they have looked to as leaders of conscience sell their souls for votes.

Attorney Cohn is a registered Democrat, but a supporter of President Reagan. He was last year's recipient of the State of Israel Bonds and B'nai B'rith Award.

July 9, '84



Post Photos by Mary McLoughlin

This bronze miniature of the Statue of Liberty is exact down to the star headpiece on the famous landmark that stands in the harbor.

before, very few people have had it," said Goldstein.

The bronze model is being produced at the J. Meisner art foundry in Plainview, L.I. Goldstein and Bendewald commissioned a moldmaker recommended by the prestigious Louvre Museum in Paris to make the mold for their reproductions.

Finishing touches include grinding the star piece and reproducing the same seafoam-patina of our Liberty on the harbor.

Each statue in the numbered and limited edition of 4000 is signed by the mayor of Colmar, weighs about 20 pounds, measures 19 3/4-in. high and can be bought for \$2500.

Part of the proceeds go to the Ellis Island Foundation and the city of Colmar, France.

Goldstein and Bendewald presented Mayor Koch with a statue from the first batch yesterday.

Statues can be purchased by writing to the Statue of Liberty Commemorative Corp., 137 E. 25th St., New York, N.Y., 10010 or by calling 6360.

M.T.

2-22-84

N.Y. News

20

Jews persecute me: Jesse

Washington (UPI)—Jesse Jackson charged yesterday that his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination "is being hounded by certain members of the Jewish community" and appealed for reconciliation with Jewish leaders.

Jackson denied published reports that he had, in a private conversation with unidentified reporters, referred to Jews as "Hymies" and New York City as "Hymietown." He said such language would be "inconsistent with my long record on human rights."

He mentioned a series of actions that he said show that his campaign is being "persecuted." He referred to extreme elements associated with the militant Jewish Defense League and a group called Jews Against Jackson that ran an advertisement in The New York Times last November.

Jackson said he plans to meet with Jewish leaders in New York next month and is "making contact" with the Syrian government to ask it to "alleviate that crisis" of the Jewish minority there.





The American Baptist minister and Cuban Marxist President at Havana airport as prisoners await freedom flights

Nation

TIME/JULY 9, 1984

Stirring Up New Storms

Jackson's peregrinations and Farrakhan's pronouncements arouse fierce rows

CAMPAIGN



Relatives of the liberated prisoners waited long past midnight in a jammed terminal at Dulles International Airport, near Washington. Black supporters of the Rev. Jesse Jackson broke into spirited song, creating a revivalist mood. Mobs of reporters and photographers jostled for position. Finally, klieg lights flashed on and in their glare stood Jackson, resplendent in his safari suit and surrounded by a group of released American and Cuban prisoners. A grateful woman rushed tearfully toward the black minister and threw her arms around his chest. Jackson flashed his familiar grin.

Once again the unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination had turned a tour abroad into an ego trip and a personal publicity bonanza, while displaying little regard for the unfortunate consequences of attacking his own government in unfriendly countries. Barging off into four foreign capitals, the black minister assailed the U.S. role in the region. He negotiated for

the release of prisoners. He even invited a head of state, Fidel Castro, to visit the U.S. As happened before his trip to Syria last January, when he won the release of captured American Navy Flyer Lieut. Robert Goodman, critics accused Jackson of violating the Logan Act of 1799, which makes it a crime for any private citizen to try to influence a foreign government on issues involving a controversy with the U.S. Now, on his whirlwind six-day tour of Panama City, San Salvador, Havana and Managua, the self-assured Jackson had gratuitously injected himself into the flammable arena of Central American politics.

There seemed to be no comparable case of a political figure's embarking on foreign relations during a campaign. As New York Times Columnist James Reston noted, "The Communists would do almost anything to cooperate with Mr. Jackson in order to embarrass Mr. Reagan." Charging that Jackson was "interfering with the constitutional rights of the President and Congress to conduct foreign policy," Reston also suggested he might be in "violation of the Logan Act."

In the midst of his foreign venture, Jackson was hit by yet another storm over Black Separatist Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam movement, whom Jackson had repeatedly refused to disavow as a political supporter. In an openly anti-Semitic tirade, Farrakhan called Judaism a "dirty religion" (some listeners heard the phrase as "gutter religion"), accused Israel of "injustice, thievery, lying and deceit," and charged that the U.S. was engaged in a "criminal conspiracy" in its support of Israel.

Noting that Jackson had claimed to be waging a moral crusade, Jewish leaders turned the morality issue against him. If Jackson did not disavow Farrakhan, they argued, then Walter Mondale should reject Jackson as unfit for any role in the party's political campaign. Caught in the controversy, Mondale faced the delicate task of trying to maintain Jewish support without alienating Jackson and his millions of black supporters.

The agile Jackson, flirting with the double danger of diplomatic and political disaster throughout the hectic week, ended it with some claims to success. He

mountable. It proves that some day the Games can be free of politics and be held for competition's own sake.

*Scott Sallstrom
Fort Sill, Okla.*

Dickensian Tale

Why do you condemn Olin King for using a plastic rod at his boys' school [NATION, June 11]? When properly used, the pipe has the power to deliver a child's soul from hell (*Proverbs 23: 13, 14*). Let us condemn the mothers and fathers in this modern American society who show that they hate their children by withholding discipline from them (*Proverbs 13: 24*) and treat their offspring like bastards (*Hebrews 12: 7, 8*).

*Gary N. Harrison
Statesboro, Ga.*

School Superintendent King justified the severe beating of the youngsters, ages five to 17, by quoting Scripture, *Proverbs*

22: 15: "Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." I would answer him: "The devil quotes Scripture to suit his purpose."

*Ned Gross
Sarasota, Fla.*

Call It the Blues

Does Psychologist Lesley Hazleton [BEHAVIOR, June 18] actually send bills to those depressed patients of hers after she smugly tells them, "Suffering once accepted loses its edge"? I am quite sure that human beings were not put on this earth to suffer the painful and paralyzing effects of depression.

*Virginia Westmoreland
St. Louis*

Psychologist Hazleton's protracted "dolor" may have qualified her as an expert on the blues, but about depression she does not know beans. Being

bruised by the blues may give one insight into the human condition, but being crushed by depression definitely does not.

*Jennifer Hamilton Calvert
Oak Ridge, Tenn.*

Remembering Another War

I was too young to fight on D-day; yet I fought in another war some 20 years later, half a globe away from Normandy [WORLD, June 18]. We had no D-day, but we had *Tet*. I have told my daughter I have no desire to return to Viet Nam. I wonder if history and world leaders will award us similar accolades on our 40th?

*Larry Lanier
New Canaan, Conn.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be addressed to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020, and should include the writer's full name, address and home telephone. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.

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AMERICA BORDERS ON THE MAGNIFICENT

Canada

calmed the Farrakhan issue by disavowing the renegade minister's hateful words and returned to Washington with 48 men freed from Castro's prisons: 22 Americans jailed for alleged criminal offenses, mostly related to drugs, and 26 anti-Castro Cubans who were granted entry into the U.S. (see following story).

The outcome, however, hardly justified Jackson's risky odyssey. His blue, white and yellow chartered jet, carrying 63 reporters and cameramen and 27 Secret Service agents, flew into Panama City on Saturday, June 23. Jackson toured the Panama Canal and charged that its construction and the U.S. administration of the Canal Zone had brought "shame, hurt, pain, denial, disgrace and economic exploitation" to Panamanians. The U.S. role in Panama, said he, embodied "the worst dimension of American segregation and South African apartheid."

On Sunday, Jackson went from criticizing U.S. policy to meddling in it. He met for four hours in his Panama Hilton hotel suite with Rubén Zamora and three other representatives of rebel groups that are fighting the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador. Jackson urged the rebel leaders to begin cease-fire talks with the newly elected Salvadoran President, José Napoleón Duarte. But one of the rebel delegates, José Mario López, told reporters: "We can't be the only ones to lay down arms to start negotiations." Jackson agreed that any cease-fire must be "mutual so that negotiations can go on in an orderly process free of intimidation or gunfire."

Claiming he was on "a moral offensive," Jackson and his entourage flew on Monday into San Salvador, where Duarte welcomed the American graciously at his presidential palace. Jackson conveyed the rebel leaders' stated conditions for talks to Duarte, who found nothing substantively new in them. Insisted Duarte: "I will never negotiate with arms across the table." Though he conceded Jackson's trip may have improved the climate for possible future meetings, the impasse remained. The rebel leaders fear that their fighters will be seized by government troops if they lay down their arms; Duarte will not talk to them if they do not.

As Jackson was moving on to Havana later on Monday, reporters back home were catching up with Farrakhan's latest pronouncements. Though reporters were barred from his Sunday-afternoon harangue to followers at his Chicago headquarters, the speech was carried by a local radio station and a few journalists taped it. Some reports said Farrakhan had called Judaism a "gutter religion." Farrakhan vehemently denied this, offering a reward of "\$100,000 and my life to

anyone" who could prove he said "gutter." He insisted he had termed it a "dirty religion," as though the distinction were significant. People listening to the tapes disagreed on which derogatory term he used. In the wake of Farrakhan's outburst, fresh anger was erupting at Jackson's refusal to distance himself from his intemperate ally. However, Jackson, as he headed for Cuba, was un-

eight hours on Tuesday in Castro's Palace of the Revolution. "There was a lot of common understanding," Jackson reported. "He's in the Third World, and I have a Third World experience growing up in America... a lot of experience in suffering and exploitation. We identify with a lot of the same people in Africa and Central America." The two talked about religion. "I felt he ought to be more pronounced in his support of the church." Jackson also told Castro that he "would be a key factor for peace or war in this hemisphere."

Assembled at the palace for a 7 p.m. press conference, reporters waited impatiently for news of what they were told would be a "bombshell." Their wait was interrupted by a lavish reception, where Soviet wine, roasted piglets and hot and cold lobster were served. It was after midnight when the press conference finally began, and there was no bombshell. Instead, Jackson read off a list of the points on which Castro had agreed, few of which were really new. The Cuban leader, Jackson said, was willing to exchange ambassadors with the U.S. and to start talks soon on whether he would take back any of the Cuban criminals who had come to the U.S. in the boat exodus from Mariel in 1980. Most notably, he would release 22 Americans held on criminal charges. There was no mention of any Cuban political prisoners being freed.

Early Tuesday morning, CBS Morning News asked Jackson for his reaction to Farrakhan's anti-Semitic remarks. Jackson replied: "I have no reaction. In America people have freedom of speech. They can say what they want to about what they want to." Pressed, he complained, "I don't understand what he said. I don't understand the context of it. I feel no obligation to respond to it." Jackson told other reporters that he would respond only when he learned the contents and context of Farrakhan's speech.

Mondale, aware of the rising emotions in which he could be engulfed, blasted Farrakhan's remarks as "venomous, bigoted and obscene" and said: "It is crucial that all of us, including the Rev. Jackson, repudiate Farrakhan." Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, called Farrakhan "a vulgar bigot." But Siegman claimed that "the real issue is whether Walter Mondale will finally screw up enough courage to publicly break with Jesse Jackson unless Jackson repudiates, clearly and unequivocally, the political support of his racist and anti-Semitic friend."

Jackson plunged on. In an emotional visit to a Cuban jail with the soon-to-be-freed American prisoners, he was tearful-



With Zamora in Panama: nothing really new



With Duarte in San Salvador: still an impasse



With Borge in Managua: ideologically at home

aware of the new row that was gathering momentum.

Castro, in olive-drab fatigues and puffing on a cigar, greeted Jackson with a warm handshake, but not the traditional *abrazo*, at Havana's José Martí Airport. "He said he wanted to embrace me," Jackson explained later. "But it was a kind of historic moment, and both of us wanted to deal with substance and not get sidetracked by symbolism."

The Cuban Marxist and the American Baptist minister talked for more than



Farrakhan: an anti-Semitic tirade

ly embraced by some of the men. Aware of the criminal records of some, Jackson declared, "We do not come casting judgment about why you are here. You are Americans and you are ours, and we're going to take you home."

But Jackson did deliver a bombshell of sorts as his plane was preparing to leave Havana Wednesday afternoon for a quick flight to Managua. Jackson told reporters that Castro had agreed to free 26 Cuban political prisoners from a list of about 50 that Jackson had brought with him. Castro also told Jackson that he could pick up all 48 of the released men the next day and take them to Washington. As the plane took off, a stewardess noted a fitting coincidence. Said she: "There's a rainbow on the left side of the plane."

Jackson's success seemed to prompt him to make his gibes at U.S. policy even more pointed when he arrived in Managua. He found himself ideologically at home among the Sandinistas, claiming his solidarity with "the mothers of the heroes and martyrs who have died for the revolution." Jackson met Tomás Borge and Sergio Ramírez Mercado of the ruling junta and spoke harshly of what he saw as U.S. policy: "Now, even after the revolution has triumphed, you have to defend your sovereignty and integrity against those who would invade your borders, mine your harbors or ports, destabilize your economy and assassinate your citizens."

As Jackson got ready to return to Havana on Thursday, he knew he had scored what many would consider a smashing personal success. But the Farrakhan matter was now threatening to dominate the news. "Jackson's silence stuns the heart and diminishes his

noble cause," wrote Timothy Hagan, co-chairman of Mondale's campaign in Ohio, in the *Washington Post*. "Jackson may have lost his moral compass . . . A campaign for the presidency that apparently cannot distinguish between good and evil cannot command the respect it seeks." Wrote Columnist Jimmy Breslin: "All Jackson has to do is to condemn Farrakhan and walk away from him. And that will be the last time anybody will bother to report on what Farrakhan has to say. Yet Jackson says nothing." Breslin wondered whether Jackson was physically afraid of the "threatening, Jew-baiting" Farrakhan.

In Managua, Jackson finally sensed the dangers. He telephoned Washington, D.C., Congressional Delegate Walter Fauntroy and the two crafted his anti-Farrakhan statement. Said Jackson to reporters: "Farrakhan has not campaigned on my behalf in more than four months. We agreed to that. His statements are independent of me." In a statement, Jackson promised, "I will not permit Minister Farrakhan's words, wittingly or unwittingly, to divide the Democratic Party." He called Farrakhan's comments "reprehensible and morally indefensible."

There was a sigh of relief among Democrats. "There is a God," said the party's national director, Michael Steed. Mondale Campaign Chairman James Johnson noted, "I don't think a single statement will eliminate all the anxiety about Reverend Jackson. But it's a major step in the right direction." Mondale praised Jackson, declaring, "I commend the Rev. Jackson for making it clear that Mr. Farrakhan has no part in his campaign."

Jewish leaders were also pleased, although somewhat more guarded on whether Jackson had laid the Farrakhan matter to rest. Said Hyman Bookbinder, Washington director of the American Jewish Committee: "This is a very, very happy development. I hope this can close [the issue] out." Still, Jackson's pro-Arab views on Middle East issues continue to



Bookbinder: Hoping the matter is closed

bother many Jewish leaders. Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, noted that "Jesse Jackson's problem with Jews is bigger than Mr. Farrakhan." Indeed, on Saturday when Jackson addressed Operation PUSH, the Chicago-based civil rights organization he founded, Minister Akbar Muhammed, Farrakhan's chief lieutenant, was onstage, and dozens of members of the Nation of Islam were in the audience.

Jackson's return visit to Havana on Thursday to gather the prisoners was even more festive than his first stop there. As crowds chanted, "Jesse! Jesse!", Jackson chatted amiably at the airport with Castro. The Cuban gave Jackson a cigar, which the minister, who does not smoke, tried to puff from the wrong end. Castro said that he was releasing the prisoners "as a gesture to Jackson and to the American people."

But back in Washington, even after returning the prisoners, Jackson received a much cooler welcome than in the capitals he had just visited. Audacious as ever, he asked to be allowed to brief the President on his trip. Instead, Jackson was shunted off to a debriefing by Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost. State Department Spokesman John Hughes issued a polite but justified scolding: "The tradition has been not to criticize the United States from foreign platforms—particularly from countries hostile to the United States." Secretary of State George Shultz pronounced his own verdict on what he called Jackson's "disruptive" diplomacy. Castro, said Shultz, had used Jackson to score "a propaganda victory." —By Ed Magnuson. Reported by Jack E. White with Jackson



"A Mr. Jackson here to free Sakharov!"

Dem rivals timid on Jackson grants

WHAT is most interesting about the Arab League contributions to organizations linked to J. Jackson is how the issue has been quietly allowed to expire by his adversaries in the Democratic Party. Particularly, Walter Mondale.

Whatever one thinks of the morality or ethics of the matter, here indeed is a tremendous political success. Jackson's organization, PUSH for Excellence, and an affiliate, the PUSH Foundation, each received separate checks for \$100,000 from the Arab League, an organization including Libya and the PLO, Syria and Iraq, South Yemen and Saudi Arabia — an organization

whose only unifying principle seems to be relentless hostility to the "Zionist entity" in the Middle East.

When one reflects how another Jesse — Helms of North Carolina — would have been treated by the Democratic National Committee had two unexplained checks for \$100,000 from the Republic of South Africa turned up in the accounts of his affiliated organizations, Jackson's free pass is all the more puzzling.

How to explain it? Well, Rabbi David Saperstein of the Union of Hebrew Congregations has one explanation: "I think it would be a disaster if this turned into a black-Jew confront-

ation. . . I believe Jesse Jackson has been trying to reach out to the Jewish community in the last several months and I would hate to see this reverse that process."

If the rabbi believes that, I have a large bridge he might be interested in buying.

The American Jewish Community in the United States had best wake up, and inspect closely what is becoming of the party of Truman and JFK to which it routinely gives political allegiance and disproportionate support. Despite all his South-

ern Baptist rhetoric, Jesse Jackson is a Third-World candidate who aspires to the role of American leader of the "non-aligned" nations of the world, who list their enemies usually in this order: Zionism, racism, imperialism, i.e. Israel, South Africa and the United States. When the Third World speaks of "liberation" it is not talking about Poland; it is talking about Palestine.

The Arab League did not settle upon the Chicago-based PUSH Foundation as conduit for economic relief to starving Africans because this was

the shortest possible route to the South Sahara Desert. The league, along with Libya, was directly solicited by Jackson's attorney; it passed the dough for one of two reasons: It thought it had a friend in Jesse Jackson; or it thought it would make a friend in Jesse Jackson.

Some time back, during Vietnam, the Democratic Party began to abandon the idea that the defining world struggle was between East and West, communism and freedom. The idea began taking root that the true struggle was South vs North, armed

revolution vs armed reaction — and the United States had gotten itself on the wrong side.

Everywhere, the shift is now visible.

Walter Mondale does not condemn Jesse Jackson for opposing America's military objectives in Grenada and Central America, because Mondale agrees with him that communism is not the enemy. Walter Mondale does not condemn Jesse Jackson for embracing Assad and Arafat, for taking money from the Arab League, because in November Mondale needs the black and Third-World votes Jackson can deliver —

as much as Mondale needs the Jewish votes.

Mondale represents the present point on the ideological spectrum along which the Democratic Party is moving. Jackson represents the future. He is the logical culmination of a trend that became visible with George McGovern's nomination in 1972: Come Home America — cease interfering with the Forces of Progress One day, fairly soon, Rabbi Saperstein and his friends are going to realize that there is a logical contradiction between their devotion to the State of Israel and their allegiance to the Democratic Party.

It's hard to run against optimism

By BEN WATTENBERG

IT hasn't been a good time for French words.

"Detente," recall, was sent down memory lane in the mid-1970s by Gerald Ford. And now "malaise" is officially gone.

In the 1950s the late Hadley Cantril developed a polling technique called the "self-anchoring" or "striving scale" which measured our nation's frame of mind. People were asked to assess their view of the state of the nation — past, present, and future — on a scale of zero to 10.

In the early optimistic years, the traditional American pattern was clear: the present was always seen as better than the past, and the future always better than the present. In short, Americans said things were improving.

But the 1970s were tough, replete with war,

recession, scandal, inflation, an energy crisis and a sexual revolution. In November 1979, a CBS-NY Times poll showed that optimism had been turned on its head. Americans said the present was worse than the past and the future would be worse than the present. Malaise was in the saddle.

That was an enormous political fact. In a democracy, when people think things are getting worse, the first thing they seem to want is to get rid of their top elected official — Jimmy Carter paid the price.

Well, things have been turning around. By mid-1981, people once again were thinking the future would be brighter than the present, although

they still thought the present was not as bright as the past — a mixture of optimism, nostalgia and discontent.

That mixed pattern remained in place until late last year. But a New York Times poll of November 1983 showed that traditional optimism had returned.

Americans now are saying today is better than yesterday and tomorrow will be better than today. Just like in the old days.

Ronald Reagan knows what's going on and is playing optimism like a big base fiddle: heroic Marines, bold minority entrepreneurs. After all, as he likes to remind us — and as we like to be reminded — we're Americans! It's a powerful theme any time and

doubles in a campaign year.

But all this doesn't necessarily sound the death knell for Democrats in the 1984 election. They played it wrong on the rebuttal to Reagan's State of the Union speech. Nag, nag, nag they seemed to say. This isn't working right, that isn't working right and Reagan will blow up the world.

But it won't work on an optimistic electorate.

Democrats must develop their own vision of the politics of optimism to take the people. You know, Democrats used to be the "can-do" party, the party of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, Johnson and Humphrey. Then, in the gloom years, many Democrats turned sour, telling Americans about all the things we couldn't do. It was an era of

limits, they said, we're not the world's policemen. And Democrats lost elections.

Now they have to think positively again. "Take 'em to the mountain-top" is the old speech writer's refrain. That doesn't mean laying off of Reagan. It means showing that Democrats can chart a new course, absorb some of the changes of recent years and say, "We can do it better."

To be credible, Democrats must understand that most Americans don't believe things are in terrible shape; they believe the present is better than the past, and that the future will be still better. If Democrats come to believe that in their soul, they can be perceived again as a "can-do" party — and they will have a shot at winning in 1984.

Mondale risk on 'fairness' issue

By ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

ROCHESTER, N.H. — WALTER F. Mondale, majestically rolling toward the Democratic presidential nomination, last week stopped at a low-income senior citizens home here and took a risky left turn on the path to the White House.

Mondale's hour-long appearance at Well-sweep Acres was more than a routine stop. His animated dialogue with the elderly men and women, vigorously denouncing Reagan administration unfairness to the downtrodden, was no passing interlude. Rather, it represents his plan for defeating President Reagan by mobilizing "the victims of Reaganomics."

This is Mondale's "fairness" tactic, and it is a gamble. Whereas a presidential candidate usually veers toward the center as he nears the nomination, Mondale in conservative New Hampshire was posing American life in terms of "haves" against "have-nots" as no Democratic nominee since Harry Truman in 1948.

So much has changed in America in the intervening 36 years that uncommitted Democratic politicians, who praise Mondale's mechanical dexterity in virtually clinching the nomination, wonder whether the "fairness" tactic represents a first but potentially fatal mistake. Like the Carter campaign four years ago, the Mondale campaign is based on presumed fear and loathing of Ronald Reagan.

It was Reagan — not Sen. John Glenn or the other fearless Democratic also-rans — who was talked about publicly and privately on the Mondale trail. Can Mondale beat Reagan if the President does not suffer economic and international setbacks? "Yes," one insider told us, "because of the enemies Reagan has made."

In the vanguard of those enemies are senior citizens. Mondale and Well-sweep Acres residents (whose rent is sub-

sided by the federal government) established immediate empathy when the candidate solicited and received complaints about gouging doctors and heartless Medicare administrators. "I don't think the crowd in the White House knows what that means," said Mondale. "No way" shouted the old people when he asked whether they thought "this President and this administration are doing their best to help you."

New Hampshire supporters who met with Mondale shortly thereafter described him as deeply moved. "He thinks something is happening out there," one aide told us. As shown by Mondale at later campaign stops, that "something" is public revulsion over Medicare cut-backs.

Thus, Mondale immediately tied the plight of the old people to "huge tax relief" for the "very wealthy." The strategy does produce voters. When a Well-sweep Acres resident was asked why she was wearing a Mondale button, she replied: "Because he'll take care of us."

Critics of the "fairness" tactic worry about blue-collar Democrats who lack the social conscience of some liberals. Some workers told us economic conditions had improved markedly the last two years.

Therein lies the gamble in Frits Mondale's fairness tactic. Using the same political forces that have brought him within a breath of the nomination, he plans to contest the general election less on a vision of the future than a dispute over the past. Ronald Reagan might win that one.

Toward a realistic arms policy

By ANDREW STEIN
Manhattan Borough President

YURI Andropov's rejection of President Reagan's proposal to renew the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms control dialogue and the Soviet Union's development and deployment of new missile systems indicate the Soviet Union is intent on escalating, through word and deed, the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union's policy, plainly and simply, is wrong.

But the U.S. need not, indeed should not, pattern its nuclear arms policy after that of the Soviet Union.

There is no greater problem, no greater goal, no greater responsibility than for each of us to seek a way to eliminate completely the threat of nuclear war.

As a first step, a bilateral, mutually verifiable nuclear arms freeze is vital to the survival of all mankind. But additional steps are urgently required.

Our nuclear arms policy must be directed toward the deterrence of nuclear war through the control and stabilization of nuclear arms.

The perception that no side can survive a nuclear war — that is, when each side is convinced of the "certainty of mutual destruction."

It is an idea that had worked successfully for nearly 40 years until the Reagan administration began talking about the potential for a "limited" and "winnable" nuclear war.

Instead of simply following the misguided Soviet policy, the U.S. should reestablish the doctrine of deterrence. To do so, the U.S. can, on its own, do the following:

First, replace missiles such as the MX and the Pershing with credible retaliatory weapons.

The MX and Pershing, whatever their actual purpose, create the impression of being suitable only for first-strike or preemptive launchings. Hence, they have been referred to as "use them or lose them" weapons.

This is because the

manner in which they are stored makes them vulnerable to a first strike and they are targeted on Soviet weapons and command centers.

Rather than deploy these vulnerable, destabilizing weapons, the U.S. can and should depend on survivable retaliatory deterrent systems (nuclear submarines, Strategic Air Command bombers and new mobile land-based systems such as the "midgetman") to keep the Soviet Union from seriously contemplating the use of its nuclear missiles.

Second, we should resist the temptation to move to a "launch on warning" posture.

The current nuclear arms competition has resulted in the suggestion that we move toward a "launch on warning" posture.

Such a move greatly increases the likelihood of an accidental nuclear war because the reaction of each side to nuclear confrontation is tied to

the appearance of a signal on its radar screen — a "situation which is inevitably susceptible to a technological mistake."

Third, the U.S. and its allies should restrict the proliferation of nuclear technology.

The U.S. and its European allies have participated in the proliferation of nuclear technology. The danger of nuclear war is greatly increased as more and more countries develop nuclear military capabilities and such development is relatively easy once either military or non-military nuclear technology exists within a country.

Fourth, we should reduce the level of cold war rhetoric and senseless diplomatic "posturing."

Our recent practice of offering non-negotiable proposals must be replaced with earnest nuclear disarmament discussions in both the strategic arms limitation talks and the intermediate-range (European theater) nuclear arms negotiations.

In addition to these unilateral actions, the

U.S. together with the Soviet Union should attempt to reach agreements which:

- Establish a bilateral mutually verifiable nuclear freeze.
 - Reaffirm the ban on the research and testing of antiballistic missile defense systems on land and in space.
 - Ban research and testing of any space-based military systems.
 - Impose a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons.
 - Establish a "crisis" room, staffed around the clock by high-level personnel from both countries, ready to engage in face-to-face discussion if nuclear war becomes imminent, and improve other means for direct communication in the event of war-provoking emergencies, including better communications between the fields and national command centers.
- We must do all we can to ensure that our worlds and deeds serve to diminish, not aggravate, the threat of nuclear confrontation. Our survival depends on it.

JACKSON HITS BACK: I'M NOT ANTI-SEMITIC

By DEBORAH ORIN MANCHESTER, N.H. — Jesse Jackson responded last night to the growing controversy over his alleged anti-Jewish slurs by repeatedly insisting: "I am not anti-Semitic."

As the eight Democratic presidential hopefuls held a crucial debate here, moderator Barbara Walters asked Jackson about reports he used the phrase "Hymie" to describe Jews and referred to New York as "Hymietown."

"I have no recollection of that," Jackson said. He added:

"I am not one inclined to call people by their names. It would be insulting. I intend to insult nobody."

But he did not flatly deny using the terms, although he said his accusers have never made the charge "face-to-face."

The Washington Post reported this week that



JESSE JACKSON
"No recollection."

Jackson had used the terms last month while talking to Milton Coleman, a black political correspondent who has covered Jackson for years.

Asked by Miss Walters if he had also said he was "sick and tired" of hearing about the Nazi Holocaust, Jackson insisted his remarks had been taken out of context.

"That's unfortunate," he

said. "We ought to put this matter in context."

Jackson reiterated his support "for Israel's right to exist" as well as "the Palestinians' right to exist," and charged that continued black-Jewish confrontations would cause "irreparable damage" to both groups.

After the 90-minute televised debate there was general agreement among observers that Jackson seemed uncomfortable, Sen. John Glenn looked relaxed and responded well and Sen. Gary Hart appeared a bit dull.

It was the sixth debate of the young campaign and the final joint appearance by the candidates before Tuesday's primary.

In contrast to previous debates, there was little criticism of frontrunner Walter Mondale.

But the former Vice President was visibly uncomfortable when Miss Walters asked him what he would do in another hostage crisis, such as that in Iran during the final months of the Carter Administration.

Mondale responded that the 44-day crisis included "some of the worst days of my life," but added:

"Every one of those hostages is home with their families tonight because we didn't do something wild and crazy that might have killed them."

Hart took issue with that, saying "my recollection was that we tried to rescue [them] militarily — it didn't work."

Glenn defended himself against the perception he is nothing more than a former astronaut, saying he was "proud to have the Right Stuff."

"I come from a period when Martin Luther King had the Right Stuff, John F. Kennedy had the Right Stuff," Glenn said.

● Transcript of Walters-Jackson dialogue: P43

F-o-u-r tough tiny tots and 2 very proud parents



THINGS ARE looking up for this Connecticut couple (above) as their four surviving quintuplets are winning their fight for life.

"They show comforting signs of baby fat," said their father, Dr. Cameron Kirchner.

His wife Diane gave birth to three boys and two girls in a New Haven hospital last December.

He is seen here holding (left to right) Aiden, Leah and Christopher. Dad is behind her cradling Jessie.

The babies were delivered by Caesarean section 13 weeks prematurely. One of the boys died a few days afterward in his mother's arms at the Yale-New Haven Hospital.

"We're so thankful that anything they do like crying and grimacing is an affirmation of their life," said the babies' proud dad.

The Kirchners say they hope to take the infants home next month — when they were originally expected.

Food, phone costs spur hike in prices

By MARC KALECH CONSUMER prices, led by a spurt in food costs and a record jump in phone bills, rose 0.6 per cent last month, the government said today.

But analysts said much of the biggest monthly increase in inflation since last April was temporary and a return to the previous high levels was not expected.

They said the jump in food prices — 2.4 per cent, the biggest in a decade — was brought on by the frigid-December weather, the summer drought and a chicken-killing virus.

Today's national Consumer Price Index recorded the steepest-ever rise in phone bills, largely the result of the government-ordered breakup of AT&T.

Phone bills rose an average of 5.2 per cent last month, according to the Labor Dept.

In the metropolitan area, increased food and phone bills combined with higher transit fares to force local prices up a full percentage point, according to Samuel Ehrenhalt, regional commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With the increase, the annual CPI for the metropolitan and northeastern New Jersey region showed inflation running at 5.2 per cent.

Ehrenhalt called the transit fare boost "a major factor" in the local inflation levels. Last month it cost consumers \$29.73 to get what they could have bought for \$10 in 1987.

Local grocery prices jumped 3 per cent last month, with meat, poultry, fish and seafood leading the list with steep 4.9 increase.

The hikes reflected prices for beef, chicken, seafood, eggs caused same weather that affected national index, Ehr said.

These hikes could prove "temporary," he said. Ehrenhalt said the rise in local prices also due to a sharp rise in fuel costs — the biggest in nearly three years. But he pointed out "we are still below what they were last year."

The local CPI for Wage Earners' Clerical Workers is widely used in bargaining cost-of-living increases in cost and government programs, was per cent in January. Nationally, the core index to the CPI is per cent last month.

Garage man hurt in fiery blast

By JOSEPH COTTER

A MECHANIC was set ablaze over more than half his body today when his acetylene torch ignited a drum of fuel additive and blew him across a Queens garage.

Joseph Demko, 57, was taken from the garage in Astoria to New York Hospital's burn center in Manhattan. Police escorted the ambulance across the Triborough Bridge, where one lane had been closed to speed its progress.

An Emergency Medical Service spokeswoman said Demko had second- and third-degree

burns over 50 to 60 per cent of his body.

The explosion happened at 8:30 a.m. as he worked on a truck engine at a garage at 36-16 19th Av. owned by the Petro Fuel Oil Co., police and fire officials said.

A worker at a nearby supermarket said she heard a "small boom" but "I thought it was thunder."

The force of the blast sent Demko across the garage and tumbled on the sprinkler system, officials said.

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THE WEATHER		
Partly cloudy tonight with a 40 percent chance of showers toward morning, lows in the mid 30s. Variably cloudy, breezy and cool tomorrow with a chance of showers, highs in the mid 40s.		
Winds: Westerly tonight at 5 to 10 mph.		
Outlook: Sunny and quite cool Sunday. Mostly fair Monday. Mostly cloudy Tuesday. Highs will average in the upper 30s; lows in the upper 20s.		
National Forecasts		
City	Fri.	Hi/Low
Albany	Cloudy	50/58
Boston	Rain	49/40
Chicago	Cloudy	40/34
Honolulu	PCldy	84/70
Houston	Cloudy	73/58
Los Angeles	PCldy	70/48
Phoenix	Sunny	74/42
San Antonio	Sunny	71/36
WashDC	Sunny	61/40

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Win-4 no. for Thu.: 7189
— NEW JERSEY —
Daily no. for Thu.: 996
Straight payoff: \$318
No Box payoff
Pairs payoff: \$3150
Pick-4 no. for Thu.: 1153
Straight payoff: \$2335
Box payoff: \$156
Pick-6 Lotto nos. for Thu.:
11, 19, 22, 24, 27, 31
— CONNECTICUT —
Daily no. for Thu.: 699
Play-4 no. for Thu.: 6148
Weekly nos. for Thu.:
Y. 585, Blue

LUCKY DREAM WINGO

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Beauty queen falls for sadistic killer: The quest for the Prince of Terror

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TODAY IN HISTORY

In 1868, the House of Representatives impeached Andrew Johnson — the only time that's ever been done to a President.

Treading Hard on Jackson . . .

Reporters, as every political candidate quickly learns, love a fight. Offer us a choice between a sharply worded putdown of an opponent and a position paper on a tax proposal, and most of us will go for the attack. It's more interesting, it's easier to write, and it guarantees a lively follow-up story when we get the maligned politician to respond.

This predisposition of ours usually has nothing to do with whether we like or dislike a candidate. It's that we are fascinated with controversy.

Jesse Jackson says he knows the tendency but thinks there is something more serious, and a good deal uglier, in the recent reports that put him at the center of a rift-between blacks and Jews.

He cites the news stories of a large contribution from the Arab League to the PUSH Foundation (separate from the Jackson-run Operation PUSH); of squabbles between Jackson and some American Jewish groups over Mideast policy; of a reporter's accusation that Jackson, in private conversation, referred to Jews as "Hymie" and New York City as "Hymietown."

"Obviously the same reporter who thought he heard these things also had seen the attempts [by some Jewish groups] to disrupt my campaign, knew about the threats against me; knew about the pickets at my house; knew about the [New York Times] ads against me; knew about Jews against Jesse; knew about the Ruin, Jesse, Ruin campaign. But apparently that's not offensive. There were no big stories about that, no editorials demanding that that be stopped, or even commending me for staying above it."

Jackson's point seems well taken that more than the media's love of a fight is involved here. The direct, often ugly, actions against him are at least as interesting as his alleged use of "Hymie." He sees it as "disregard for the pain that black people feel but full credit for the pain that other people feel": a double standard.

"If a Jewish person was running for president and

there was a group of blacks engaged in this type of activity, every one of us would be called on to address ourselves to that."

Clearly some of the black-Jewish controversy is an ordinary part of campaign reporting. But some of it seems unique to the coverage of Jesse Jackson and comes off as an attempt not just to cover him but to discredit him. And since even his supporters concede that he is not about to be nominated for the presidency, the question is why?

Jackson has no satisfactory answer, and neither do I. But it does strike me that the rather gratuitous pitting of Jackson (and by extension, blacks) against Jesse has serious, even dangerous, implications.

It is clear that the relations between these erstwhile civil-rights allies are not what they once were, and that policy differences over the Middle East are a major source of the deterioration. But it strikes me as equally clear that, given the fact that Jews were never projected as a major element of the Jackson constituency, the exacerbation of ill feelings between the two groups is overdone.

Sadly, a good deal of it is coming from the press which, not content to report the sharp differences of opinion that in fact exist, seems to go out of its way to create ill will.

"Almost every place we go," says Jackson, "[there is] the imposition of this issue in the middle of my campaign. If we are discussing Asia—there are 2 billion Asians—the question is, What about the Middle East? If we are talking about terrorism in South Africa, the question is, What about the PLO?"

There are controversies aplenty in the campaign, some of them raised by Jackson, some by the other Democratic candidates. But only in Jackson's case has he been transformed, in the media, to matters of personal identity and race.

Is it hypersensitive and unreasonable to ask: Why?

Mark Shields

. . . Or Not Hard Enough?

This is a hypothetical. Imagine, if you would, that a newspaper of the stature and circulation of *The Washington Post* had reported in a front-page story that Edwin Meese III, the attorney general-designate, referred in private conversation with reporters to American Jews as "Hymies" and to New York City as "Hymietown." How many senators, Democrats and Republicans, would have been seriously injured in the stampede to the Senate press gallery, where Meese's withdrawal/resignation would have been unanimously demanded? How many gentlemen and gentlewomen of the cloth would have called publicly for the sacking of Meese? How many columnists would have exhausted our annual ration of indignation denouncing Meese's shameful behavior? The answer, you can be sure, would have been a number larger than the combined vote totals of the first five finishers in the Iowa presidential caucuses.

Of course, no such charge was made against Meese. But this precise charge was made last week, in just such a front-page *Post* story by reporter Rick Atkinson, against Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson. Jackson's response to the charge was: "I'm not familiar with that." He added: "That is not accurate."

Because the failure of so many recent presidencies can be traced to the personality and character defects of the men who have been president, American voters have learned to pay as much attention to the individual peculiarities of presidential candidates as to their ideological pronouncements. Candidate Jimmy Carter was cross-examined for days in 1976 over any camouflaged racism in his stated support of preserving the "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods.

Generally, American politicians and the press have I can't say harsh or public figures who have suggested, by their private or public remarks, an indifference or insensitivity to Americans of other religious, racial or ethnic groups. Failure to understand that religious and ethnic and racial pluralism is a central premise and principle of the American experience has resulted in the forced retirement of more than one prominent figure from national life.

For uttering ethnic or racial references far less offensive than those allegedly made by candidate Jackson, other politicians have been hounded by camera crews and microphones and harangued by their political opponents. Who could forget Spiro (Could I have the envelope, please?) Agnew and his calling one reporter on his campaign plane a "fat Jap"? That was supposed to constitute conclusive evidence of Agnew's moral cretinism. For referring to his Ohio colleague Howard Metzenbaum as "the senator from B'nai B'rith" several years ago during a Senate debate, South Carolina's Ernest "Fritz" Hollings has had to defend himself against charges of anti-Semitism ever since. So Hollings' silence on the alleged Jackson statement is more understandable than is that of Democratic candidates Walter Mondale, George McGovern, Gary Hart, John Glenn, Bobbie Ashaw and Alan Cranston. Would they have been so silent if the same *Post* story had been published about Ed Meese?

Jackson was, in fact, quizzed about the "Hymie" reference on Sunday, according to *The New York Times*. Here is the answer he gave: "It's not my standard operating procedure to refer to Jewish people like that." Then he added: "It's a lingo; I don't engage in it. I don't even realize it, frankly. I really don't." This sounds an awful lot like that old defense that goes: I have never in my life held a gun; besides it wasn't loaded and went off by accident. Jackson, easily the most eloquent of the 1984 candidates, cannot avail himself of the excuse of lack of verbal agility.

But more important than what Jackson does or doesn't say by way of explanation is the deafening silence on the part of most of the press and political world. These same folks rightly called Richard Nixon's taped transcripts "shabby" and "disgraceful" and said worse of Earl Butz. Why the apparent double standard for a presidential candidate who happens to be black? Why the lack of curiosity and cross-examination? Do we expect less of a black presidential candidate than of Spiro Agnew or Earl Butz?

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

FROM: LOTTE ZAJAC

DATE: 2/24/84

TO: M.T.

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REMARKS: _____

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REMARKS:

M.T.

Media Watch

Who really pulled the plug on 'Black Focus' talk show?

Radio & TV

By ABIOLA SINCLAIR

Black Focus, a talk show centered around topical items and issues of interest to the Black Community, was cut off Channel 31 recently. The show, produced by Black American publisher Carl Offord, moved to Channel 31 from cable Channel 'C' in order to reach a wider audience. The show featured three female panelists and each show they would take turns playing devil's advocate to issues like: "Should the Black Woman accept polygamy?" "Are Black People Lazy?" or "Are the Arabs Our Friends?"

The show that got them off the air was "Are the Jews Our Friends?" This followed the "Are the Arabs Our Friends" show. Seemingly audience complaints came in and the Anti-Defamation League took offense. There was a confrontation.

The Black American has been Koch-baiting for the better part of his entire administration and at one point called him a faggot on the front page!

Naturally, the Black American has a sneaky suspicion that ol' "Get Even" Koch was the guy who pulled the plug.

However, WNYC-TV says that Hizzoner had nothing to do with it. According to Lloyd Trufelman, a station spokesman, he and Mary



JESSE JACKSON

Nicholas, the new station manager, were the ones who turned thumbs down on the show after viewing the controversial segment. It wasn't a good show, he said, and besides they were telling the public to pick up the Black American — a commercial, which is against WNYC rules. Meanwhile, Koch's staff said that a letter had been received from BA, but that the Mayor was out of the country and had not seen the complaint.

If Channel 31 objected to this particular show

they may have insisted it not be aired again, as I understand it's a repeat. But to take the whole show off the air seems rather high handed.

Best-selling Mayor

Speaking of our beloved Mayor — Koch's book, "Mayor," has the media in a mild uproar. While the networks aren't giving it much play the print media is having such a field day that Jesse Jackson has almost been pushed into the background.

The Mayor's attack on respected Black officials has stunned the Black community causing many to wonder if the Mayor isn't cracking up! But hold on — is he, in fact, 'far gone' — or does he play the satirical ruse by some device? Indeed, "Though this be madness, yet there's method in it." David Dinkins came the closest to asking the big question — "Why now?" Koch claims he wants the book read, not just put on the shelf. But why alienate half the city's population now? It's been suggested that Koch feels the city's White population is so anti-Black that they will applaud his attacks or at least find them amusing. In an

interview, Koch maintained that he's been around the city talking to people and he knows what New Yorkers really want. But this is New York, not Little Rock!, despite Koch's attempts to polarize residents. Whites also are being had. They're being told in order to live decently they have to pay sky high rents. Many of them are now sneaking into Harlem, not at the behest of some crafty developers, but on their own in order to have a roof over their heads!

Jesse's battle

Then there's the strange case of Jesse Jackson's disappearance from the New York Times. Until the Syrian release of Goodman, the Times had been giving Jackson a fair deal. Then a Washington Post reporter said Jackson had called New York Hymie Town. In an interview on CBS Night Watch late Sunday night, Jackson denied he said this and demanded that the accuser come forward. He then candidly said that although the term is derogatory, the way segments of the Jewish community are treating him is also derogatory.

Since the start of his campaign, he has been picketed, threatened, his family threatened, and false charges heaped upon him. Asked if he would like an apology from the Jewish community similar to the one the Washington Post is requesting from him for the alleged remark, Jackson said he would rather this counterproductive atmosphere be replaced with some constructive dialogue. Jackson cleared up the mystery of why the press has been cool of late. A 20-page letter from the Zionists had been circulated to all the heads of networks and newspapers charging Jackson with anti-Semitism and urging the media to ignore him!

This plot bore bitter fruit on Sunday, on WPIX, Channel 11, when a reporter asked TV commentator David Schoenbrun if he thought Jackson would get any votes in the Iowa delegate primary on Monday the 20th. Schoenbrun said one could never tell, he (Jackson) might, "despite his extremism and anti-Semitism." When I called the station, I was told the lines were lit up with complaints.

ZOA Public Affairs

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, ZOA HOUSE, 4 EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 (212)481-1500

February 9, 1984

MEMO

TO: ZOA LEADERS

FROM: *HA* HERSCHEL AUERBACH, NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN

RE: ARTICLE RESPONSE OF ZOA TO NEW YORK TIMES LETTER OF EDGAR BRONFMAN

We have enclosed for your information copies of Mr. Edgar Bronfman's letter to The New York Times regarding Arab League Donations to PUSH and the response of Alleck A. Resnick, President of the Zionist Organization of America.

We trust that you will find the exchange of interest and relevant to the issue currently being given media coverage throughout the country. We have included a report from the JTA to provide you with additional background on the story.

HA/sa

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1984

The New York Times

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Undue 'Fuss' Over Arab League Gifts

To the Editor:

I am somewhat dismayed over the fuss and furor being raised by two donations by the Arab League — one to Operation Push and the other to Push for Excellence. The problem seems to be that because the Rev. Jesse Jackson was intimately associated with both, this would make him — and by convoluted extension, the black community — pro-Arab and thus anti-Israel.

When Mayor Koch adds his characteristic bombast to what should be a non-issue, I am afraid he makes it an issue. I have some concern with Mr. Jackson's personal views on the Palestinian issue, but I believe that strident bellowing about gifts to legitimate organizations confuse and

distort rather than ameliorate. Only Jewish rhetoric can make this mole hill into a mountain.

The future of the Palestinian people in the Middle East is confused, difficult and emotional. It will have to be settled, one hopes sooner rather than later. It has, however, nothing to do with either Operation Push, or Push for Excellence, or from whom these organizations take money.

For the record, I and the corporation I happen to represent have both given funds to both organizations.

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN
New York, Feb. 3, 1984

The writer, president of the World Jewish Congress, is chairman and chief executive officer of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.

(over)

Zionist Organization of America

JACOB and LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500

Office of the President

February 9, 1984

Editor
New York Times
229 W. 43 St.
New York, N.Y. 10036


Dear Editor:

Edgar Bronfman's regrettable apologia for Jessie Jackson (letters, Feb. 8th), displays what appears to be a conflict between his roles as Chairman of Seagram & Sons and President of the World Jewish Congress. While we acknowledge his right to make whatever personal or corporate contributions he wishes, Mr. Bronfman seems not to comprehend the difference between a gift from an American citizen or corporation and that of a foreign political entity.

The fact is that the Arab League is registered as a foreign agent in this country; it often works against the political interests of the United States, and historically, it has called for the elimination of Israel from the Middle East. Responsible Americans of all faiths have properly called the League's \$200,000 contribution to PUSH into question. How, they ask, would such a sizable contribution to an American organization meet the League's stated objectives for the funds to "help the underprivileged in Africa." Conversely, Bronfman's reaction to this issue is not only out of step with most of the organized Jewish community, but is an affront to many Americans who perceive such "gifts" by foreign politically motivated groups as being highly suspect.

Mr. Bronfman's unfortunate reference to "Jewish rhetoric" notwithstanding, what is at issue here is America's sense of integrity and morality. Rev. Jackson has denied knowledge of the Arab League transaction, but he has not disassociated himself from the process. Jackson and Bronfman apparently fail to understand that questionable policies on the part of American leadership and especially that of a presidential candidate are clear and legitimate concerns of all Americans.

Cordially yours,


Alleck A. Resnick
President

AAR/ska



JACKSON RAPPED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ARAB LEAGUE TO TWO GROUPS WITH WHICH HE IS AFFILIATED

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (JTA) -- Representatives of leading American Jewish organizations indicated today that the disclosure that two organizations the Rev. Jesse Jackson is affiliated with had received contributions totalling \$200,000 from the Arab League may further alienate Jewish voters from Jackson's Democratic Presidential campaign.

"A man is known by the company he keeps," said Julius Berman, the chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. "And a candidate is known by those who are numbered among his major supporters."

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, said, "I believe that many American Jews, already worried about Jesse Jackson's links with the Arab world, will now feel increased concern over his Presidential candidacy."

Alleck Resnick, president of the Zionist Organization of America, described as "double speak" Jackson's reported statement regarding the "double standard" which he claimed existed in evaluating contributions to his group from the Arab League and contributions from American Jews to a political candidate.

Questions concerning contributions to PUSH, the umbrella organization containing five civil rights groups, were raised on Sunday. Yesterday, an attorney representing PUSH, an acronym for People United to Serve Humanity, confirmed that the Arab League had contributed \$100,000 each to PUSH for Excellence, Inc., an educational arm of PUSH, and the PUSH Foundation, a fund-raising group for PUSH affiliates.

Cites 'Humanitarian Contribution'

The contributions to the two organizations were made in 1981-1982 when Jackson was head of Push for Excellence, Inc. Clovis Maksoud, the permanent observer for the Arab League at the United Nations, said yesterday that the two checks for \$100,000 each were sent as a "humanitarian contribution."

The PUSH Foundation, with which Jackson has no formal connection, is a non-profit tax exempt organization which makes grants to worthy causes, including PUSH for Excellence. Jackson contended that it is legal for a charity to accept foreign contributions. The Internal Revenue Service supports that position. Maksoud said the Arab League had checked with the Justice Department to make certain that such a contribution did not violate U.S. law.

Criticizes Media Reports

Jackson's attorney, John Bustamante of Cleveland, who represents PUSH organizations, told a news conference yesterday that the contributions were solicited as part of a broad fund-raising effort from "all ambassadors" listed in the "diplomatic blue book."

Jackson has maintained he had no knowledge of the contributions to the PUSH Foundation or PUSH for Excellence. He was quoted as saying he would again accept a similar donation "if it's legal and there's no bind and there's no understanding or obligation and it's given for stated purposes."

Bustamante criticized media reports about the contribution, saying they were part of "an ongoing

attempt to influence the public to view gifts from Arab sources as somehow more different and more questionable from other sources." Jackson took a leave of absence from his position as head of PUSH for Excellence while he seeks the Democratic Presidential nomination.

In 1979, Jackson accepted a donation for PUSH from the Libyan government for \$10,000. Yesterday, Bustamante acknowledged that the PUSH Foundation had also received an anonymous donation of \$350,000 which he said originated through a wire transfer to the Foundation. Bustamante said he did not know the date of the anonymous donation.

Jackson has come under fire from Jewish groups in the past, most notably for his public embrace of PLO chief Yasir Arafat during a trip by Jackson to the Middle East several years ago, and for a series of statements attributed to him critical of Zionism and a statement that he was sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust.

Satellite vanishes into air

Special Desk

OVERLAP

The five shuttle astronauts began their second day in space today trying to figure out what happened to the communications satellite they launched yesterday — and which promptly disappeared. NASA officials said last night the \$30 million Western Union satellite, sent from Challenger, could not be contacted by radio and was considered lost in space.

The fate of the missing spacecraft — and a second satellite due to be launched today — was unclear as the astronauts rested up for their Buck Rogers-like adventures next week. The mission, 10th in the series, got off to a perfect start in weather that could not have been better shortly after 8 a.m. yesterday. This is really a great ride," said commander Vance Brand as Challenger climbed to orbit, trailing fire and smoke above 100,000 spectators on crowded Florida roads and beaches below.

But about 13 hours later word came of the loss of contact with the Westar 6 satellite.

The astronauts had sent the satellite spinning out of Challenger's cargo bay while the shuttle was over the equator, 190 miles above the Pacific Ocean.

Forty-five minutes later an attached \$7 million rocket motor was to send it toward its duty station, 22,300 miles high.

NASA had initially reported that the "burn" was normal, but later officials said that appeared to be untrue.

The U.S. was to receive \$10 million for the launch — and another \$10 million for ejecting an Indonesian satellite today.

The astronauts' adventures really begin Tuesday when crewmembers Bruce McCandless and Robert Stewart strap themselves into chair-like backpacks and venture into space without a safety line, the first humans to do so.

Hussein in U.S. clinic

CLEVELAND — King Hussein of Jordan last night joined the list of world leaders from all over the globe who come to Cleveland for medical checkups.

About 20 Iraqi students demonstrated several blocks from the world-famous Cleveland Clinic as Hussein, 48, and his American-born wife, Queen Noor, stepped from a limousine and went inside.

POLICE HQ GETTING \$1.8M FACELIFT

By DAVID NG
POLICE Headquarters — plagued by nagging construction problems since it opened 12 years ago — is now being forced to undergo a \$1.8 million facelift.

Repair workers have begun patching parts of the red brick facade with new mortar while rebuilding entire sections in other areas.

The project, which is being paid for

by the city, is expected to be completed by autumn.

City officials insist the fortress-like structure, built at a cost of \$58 million, is safe — but they want to make sure it remains so.

"The city is being extremely cautious to absolutely guarantee the safety of the building today and 30 years from today," said Stuart Fischer, spokesman for the city Dept. of General Services.

Police Headquarters is only one of several city-owned buildings that have been targeted for facade work, Fischer said.

The renovations were ordered under Local Law 10 which was passed by the City Council after a Barnard College coed walking along a Morningside Heights street was killed by a falling chunk of masonry in 1979.

"The law requires all buildings over

a certain height be looked at to make sure the facade, brick, wood and ornamentation is safe," Fischer said.

The headquarters building, near Park Row in lower Manhattan, has been plagued by minor construction problems since it opened in 1972.

Repair crews regularly work on the pothole-marred plaza outside and leaking roofs have caused ceiling tiles to collapse inside.

'TAXI' STAR, PAL NABBED IN RESTAURANT BRAWL



"Taxi" star Tony Danza, no stranger to the ring, shows a cabbie his boxing form in this photo taken in 1979 outside of Madison Square Garden.

TONY DANZA, the boxer-turned-actor of *Taxi* fame, was arrested last night following a dinner-hour brawl that left a fashionable Central Park West hotel restaurant in shambles.

Danza, 33, and at least one friend were sitting at a table talking very loudly following an afternoon of drinking, employees of the Mayflower Hotel's Conservatory restaurant said.

By RICHARD ESPOSITO

When a hotel security guard sat at a nearby table and told them over a cup of coffee to curb their voices and their language, a shoving match ensued.

It quickly degenerated into a brawl "that stretched 15 to 25 feet across the restaurant," sending patrons scurrying, an employee said.

Before diving into the fray that knocked over tables and scattered cups, silver, plates and linen across the restaurant floor, hotel employees said they shouted for Danza and his friends to stop.

"They're my friends," Danza reportedly replied. "I've gotta protect my friends."

By the time arresting officers Frank Coletti and John Getz of the W. 82d St. station arrived with their handcuffs, Danza had suffered a cut above one eye and the hotel security guard also had suffered injuries serious enough to be treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

Danza's companion, Albert Sinecori, 30, also was treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

Sinecori and the actor were charged with second-degree assault.

Danza, during his non-

spectacular ring career, was described by one boxing writer as "a pretty good fighter for an actor . . . (and) a very good puncher, even for a fighter."

Last night's incident was not the first time that Danza has gotten into a fight involving his friends.

Last spring, following a bout in which a fighter managed by Danza got beaten, Danza throttled a local boxing promoter.

According to published accounts, the promoter was himself an ex-boxer and he promptly bopped Danza back.

The Brooklyn-born actor, who played a pugilistic cabbie in the now-cancelled *Taxi* series, said later, "I really feel bad about the incident."

During his boxing career Danza fought 10 bouts, won seven of them in fast decisions, and lost three.

Since "Taxi," a series about a group of New York hackies, was canceled by ABC — and then, after a reprieve, by NBC — Danza has had limited acting work.

On the series he played Tony Banta.

Koch: 'To hell with critics who call me racist'

By DAVID SEIFMAN and DEBORAH ORIN

IN A savage blast at critics who accuse him of being anti-black, Mayor Koch said yesterday that anyone making false charges of racism "belongs in hell."

Koch also stepped up his attack on presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, whose anti-poverty groups twice accepted contributions from the Arab League.

Koch said Jackson could not disassociate himself from the league's virulent anti-Israeli position or dismiss the contributions as "perfectly legal."

fleas, you get up with fleas," the mayor declared.

Koch's stinging remark on racism came during an interview on Barry Gray's WMCA radio show.

The mayor, repeating a favorite story, explained how he infuriated some black and white leaders when he first took office by eliminating patronage from the mostly-minority summer jobs program for teenagers.

n't fill those jobs, they're mad at me," Koch said.

"They're working very hard" at "getting a perception around that Mayor Koch is anti-black," suggested Gray.

"I know that's what they're doing," the mayor responded, adding that racists come from all ethnic and racial groups, not only "white Southern rednecks."

And then, in an apparent reference to enemies who have labeled him a

"When you use false charges of racism against someone else you belong in hell."

Koch refused to let Jackson off the hook for

allowing Operation PUSH and PUSH-EXCEL to take more than \$100,000 from the Arab League, a confederation of 21 Arab states.

Patty's '75 nightmare

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Ten years ago today publishing heiress Patricia Hearst was dragged to national notoriety by Symbionese Liberation Army kidnapers.

The bizarre drama ended Sept. 18, 1975, when Miss Hearst was arrested and charged with helping her kidnapers rob banks.

Convicted and jailed, she was later pardoned by President Carter.

Jackson to attackers — Cool it!

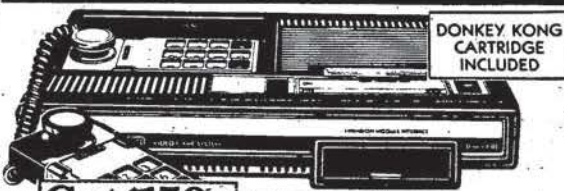
ON THE campaign trail at Harvard yesterday, Jesse Jackson charged that those attacking the Arab League donations were opening up "a dangerous can of worms."

"I think about the Jewish political action committee money that other candidates have received," Jackson said, "and how they have gone to Israel, though Christian, and wearing yarmulkes and the like, which is their right to do."

But he suggested that critics should not "vulgarize one or the other" and rather "try to get peace between themselves."

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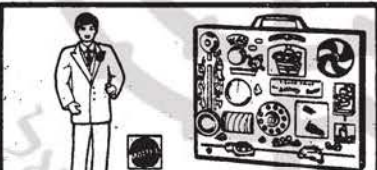
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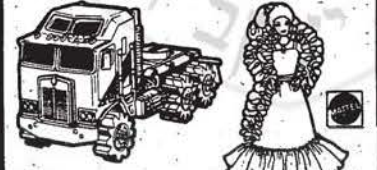


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JACKSON SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH JEWISH CRITICS

By DEBORAH ORIN
BOSTON — Jesse Jackson said yesterday that he would like to talk with Jews who are upset about the Arab League's \$200,000 grant to anti-poverty groups that he heads.

"I wish the Jews who are nervous would talk with me, rather than talk about and then write mean things about me," the candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination told a newspaper editorial session.

"We need to get a dialogue to work out the basis for mutual re-

spect," Jackson said.

Later, at a TV taping, he added: "We now need to move toward an Arab Jewish dialogue."

Jackson's remarks came after several days of questions about the grants made to his Operation PUSH and PUSH-EXCEL.

No suggestions of illegality have been raised about the gifts, which the Arab League — a registered foreign lobby — says were OK'd by the U.S. Justice Dept.

But some Jewish leaders say the grants reinforce their uneasiness

about Jackson's Mideast views.

Jackson has repeatedly called for "Palestinian justice" and criticized Israeli policy, while supporting the Jewish state's right to exist.

Julius Berman, the head of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, one who has expressed concern about the gifts, said yesterday that his door is wide open if Jackson wants to talk.

"We don't formally invite candidates to come to speak," Berman said, "but we haven't said no to anyone who has asked us."

Revelation of the grants first appeared in newspaper accounts last weekend.

Jackson insists he did not know about the grants in advance.

He contends that the focus on the grants amounts to a "double standard" and that trips to Israel subsidized by the Israeli government and Jewish groups are never subjected to the same criticism.

Ex-jailer convicted in mom's hammer-killing

A FORMER Nassau County jailer was convicted yesterday of bludgeoning his 77-year-old mother to death with a hammer and keeping her body in the house for 10 days before neighbors called police.

Edward Smith, 52, showed no emotion when the jury announced a manslaughter verdict.

He testified he was a chronic alcoholic who had blackouts and didn't remember what happened to his mother, Margaret Smith, whose body was found April 19 on the dining room floor of their \$100,000 Manhasset house.

Smith faces up to 25 years in prison when he is sentenced March 7.

— Robert Weddle

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Blacks and Jews Aren't Always Feuding

We are not in agreement over support for Jesse Jackson's candidacy for president, but we do agree that the substance and prominence of Rick Atkinson's article ["Peace With American Jews Eludes Jackson," front page, Feb. 13] distort the current state of black-Jewish relations and leave the reader with the misleading and even dangerous impression that the "fallen" state of that relationship would have challenged the bid of any black presidential candidate.

To suggest there are no differences between blacks and Jews would be naive. In fact, we are part of a group of blacks and Jews in Washington who have been meeting regularly for the past two years in order to discuss those differences. But while divisions are surely present—over the methods used to pursue affirmative action and the means to achieve a solution to the Middle East conflict, to name but two—they are certainly not characterized by the poisonous descriptions that often appear in the press and the media.

More important, along with the differences there is also agreement on a host of issues that concern us. Blacks and Jews have consistently supported many of the same programs, policies and political candidates. They have done so in large numbers and are likely to continue to do so.

In recent mayoral elections in Chicago and Philadelphia, Jews voted for the black candidate in proportions three times greater than the remaining white voters. In

the House of Representatives, the Congressional Black Caucus has demonstrated strong support for the State of Israel's security and survival and has championed with others the cause of Soviet Jewry. The voting records of black and Jewish congressmen evidence a greater unity on social and economic issues than can be found between any other two discernible ethnic groups. These are simple facts, not personal opinions or anecdotal evidence.

The candidacy of Jesse Jackson will be judged on its merits. It has stirred the interest and aroused the emotions of millions of Americans, and it has produced intense discussion and impassioned debate among all segments of America. While Jackson's visit to Syria and statements on the Middle East have certainly generated much of that debate, it is unfortunate that The Post has seen fit to focus its coverage as though this were simply a matter between blacks and Jews or for blacks and Jews alone. This negative and distorted picture can only serve to inflame prejudices rather than build greater understanding and mutual respect.

—*Rabbi Andrew Baker
and Walter E. Fauntroy*

Rabbi Baker is the Washington area director of The American Jewish Committee. Walter Fauntroy is the District of Columbia's delegate to the House of Representatives.



The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1984

Mr. Jackson's Choice of Words

THERE ARE certain words—we don't have to spell them out—that are impermissible in political discourse. They are ugly words, not because of what they originally meant but because they are used to refer derogatorily to people of a particular ethnic, racial or religious group. A politician or public figure who is caught using them, in public or private, can claim that he does so innocently; but such claims will be met with skepticism—ask James Watt. After all, a politician's claims for leadership are based in part on his superior sensitivity to the way our culturally diverse society works.

Which brings us to the case of Jesse Jackson. "In private conversations with reporters," writes Post staff writer Rick Atkinson, Mr. Jackson "has re-

ferred to Jews as 'Hymie' and to New York as 'Hymietown.'" Mr. Jackson's response—"I'm not familiar with that. That's not accurate"—strains credulity. So does any claim that such words are not derogatory. Mr. Jackson owes the Americans whose votes he seeks an explanation and an apology.

We put to the side the vexing questions about relations between blacks and Jews generally, and controversies regarding the funding of organizations associated with Mr. Jackson. The offense here is not against any one group in American life, but against all. It is not typical, we think, of the way any large number of Americans usually talk, and certainly not of the way they want political leaders to talk. It is degrading and disgusting. What does Mr. Jackson have to say?



(over)

Hearts turn up trumps for kids

By ROBERT WEDDLE
THIRTY youngsters whose lives were saved by heart surgery last year celebrated Valentine's Day a little early yesterday at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center Children's Hospital — and nobody had better reason to celebrate.

Love filled the conference room where the kids renewed friendships with each other and with doctors John Luber and Norman Gootman.

They laughed at Debby the Clown and were mesmerized by a puppet show — the first for many of them. Each child left with a



Post Photo by Don Holroyd

Heart patient Paul Knapic enjoys a special Valentine's Day lollipop at party.

photograph of himself — taken, printed and placed in a heart-shaped frame during the party. And each walked out

with candy, cookies, cakes and balloons — and with hearts made whole by the miracles of modern surgery.

JACKSON BLASTS LEBANON POLICY

JESSE Jackson swept through Manhattan last night, blasting President Reagan's Lebanon policy as one of "military adventurism."

In a series of campaign speeches, the Democratic presidential candidate also denied "embracing" the policies of PLO leader Yasser Arafat and rapped women and minorities for not registering to vote.

He reserved the most biting campaign rhetoric for his own Democratic party, saying it has "structured injustice" by leaving no room for the views of the majority of its members.

At the Roosevelt Hotel, following a speech sponsored by The Fund For New Priorities, a civic group, Rev. Jackson was asked whether his opinion of Yasser Arafat and

By RICHARD ESPOSITO

his policies had changed since he last embraced the PLO leader.

"That was five years ago," Jackson responded. "To embrace Mr. Arafat in the picture was not to embrace his policies."

Jackson also repeated his negative reaction to Reagan's planned pull back of the Marines to warships off Lebanon. Changing from a reliance on ground troops to a reliance on air and warship fire power, he said, is still a policy of "military adventurism. It's wild, and it's danger-

Jesse Jackson calls Reagan's Lebanon policy "military adventurism" last night in a speech here.



ous." In a later speech at John Jay College for Criminal Justice, before a crowd mostly made up of students, Jackson repeated many of the same concerns he had stated

earlier, including his belief that human rights are the key to peace at home and abroad.

To these he added a plea that blacks, minorities, women and eligible students register to vote.

FRITZ CAMP HITS HART'S 'OLD PLOY'

By DEBORAH ORIN

WASHINGTON — Walter Mondale's staff yesterday shrugged off Sen. Gary Hart's suggestion that the Democratic frontrunner is a moral coward, calling the charges just "old politics."

Mondale's press secretary, Maxine Isaacs, told The Post:

"Gary Hart is trying hard to put energy into a sagging campaign. The oldest idea in politics is, when you're behind, to attack the frontrunner."

She added: "This is old politics."

Hart made headlines yesterday when he charged that Mondale has followed the polls instead of leading the nation on crucial "moral issues" from Vietnam to Lebanon. Hart also contrasted Mondale's "caution" with what he described as the "moral courage" of other

Democrats in the presidential race — including George McGovern on the Vietnam War and Jesse Jackson in his trip to Syria.

Hart's attack on Mondale, the toughest so far in the race for the Democratic nomination, came with Mondale way ahead in the polls but slipping as the Feb. 20 Iowa caucuses approach.

Despite the Mondale staff's low-key public response, Democratic insiders said the Mondale team was livid over the attack, which got widespread attention in the media.

Among those who helped Hart craft his speech was Jimmy Carter's pollster, Pat Caddell, who often was at odds with Mondale in the Carter administration.

Mondale himself was in New Hampshire yesterday campaigning with actor Paul Newman.

But his spokesman, Miss Isaacs, disputed the suggestion that Mondale was "one of the very last" Democrats to oppose the Vietnam War — a position he made public in October, 1969, after the election of Richard Nixon.

Mondale "admits he was not one of the first but he certainly wasn't one of the last," she said. She added: "His greatest regret in public life is that he didn't act sooner."

She also suggested that Hart's profiles of "moral courage" had some political aspects and remarked: "He attacked those in front of him [in the presidential race] and praised those behind him."

The only candidate who won Hart's praise and also leads Hart in the polls is Jackson.

City floats idea of bringing back inter-borough ferries

By GEORGE ARZT

CITY officials are talking privately about restoring ferry service between Manhattan and Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Westchester County.

Transportation officials said the discussions were triggered by proposals to revive ferry service between Manhattan and New Jersey to relieve bridge and tunnel traffic.

"If the time and economies are there, it might be an attractive alternative," said Larry Yermack, whose title is first deputy transportation commissioner. Yermack and other officials stressed that the discussions have not

reached the planning stage.

Before any moves are made, city officials want to see the Port Authority's report — due next year — on the cost and feasibility of running a New Jersey-Manhattan ferry.

"As a nostalgia buff, I'd love to see it happen, but who's going to subsidize it?" said another transportation official. He noted that many of the routes would have to be served by high-speed hydrofoils that carry up to 400 people at 60 knots but cost as much as \$12 million each.

Possible routes mentioned include: ● Fulton Landing, at the foot of the Brooklyn

Bridge, to Wall Street or the South Street Seaport.

● Hunters Point in Queens to midtown.

● The Riverdale shore on the Hudson River to lower Manhattan.

● The old 68th Street ferry slip in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, to lower Manhattan.

● The Rockaways to lower Manhattan.

● Coney Island to Fort Tilden in the Rockaways.

● Hunt's Point to Rikers Island — to relieve traffic congestion in Astoria from people visiting prisoners at the city jails.

● Yonkers to midtown or lower Manhattan.

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Jackson, Syrian President to Confer

By Rick Atkinson (1)
Washington Post Staff Writer

DAMASCUS, Syria, Dec. 30—Jesse L. Jackson swooped into Damascus tonight on a self-proclaimed humanitarian mission and was assured that President Hafez Assad will receive him Saturday.

The news that the presidential candidate will see Assad galvanized Jackson's entourage with the hope that the controversial trip will produce a major political victory for the Democratic presidential nomination candidate, usable on the U.S. campaign trail. The Syrian leader is not known to have met with any foreign dignitary or official since he disappeared from public view last month after suffering heart trouble.

The stated purpose of Jackson's visit is to obtain the release of Navy Lt. Robert O. Goodman, an airman who was shot down over the Syrian-controlled part of Lebanon four weeks

ago. The U.S. Embassy told Jackson the government had advised it that he will meet with Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Saturday, but there was no word on whether he would be permitted to see Goodman.

Jackson, however, has made it clear that his "mission of faith" to free Goodman is also being used to whittle a foreign policy distinct from that of others vying for the White House in 1984.

He has contrasted his "bold moves" to those of the Reagan administration, now trying to free itself from the predicaments caused by the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon. Jackson has also sought subtly to portray his fellow Democratic contenders as unimaginative when it comes to carving a Middle East policy distinguishable from the White House version.

In an interview aboard an airliner shortly
See JACKSON, A14, Col. 1

Jackson Scheduled to Meet With Syrian President Assad

JACKSON, From A1

before arriving in Damascus, Jackson also hinted that he plans to stop in Paris next week on his return to the United States to protest the proposed U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

"The next step would be a withdrawal from the United Nations itself. This steady move to isolationism is misguided," he said. "The amount of money we give to UNESCO [about \$50 million a year] is minuscule compared to the amount of money we waste on military overruns and tax loopholes."

Jackson's "ecumenical body of ministers and humanitarian leaders," a bit ragged from jet lag and heavily outnumbered by Secret Service agents and the media, was greeted at the airport by Syrian Foreign Ministry officials and U.S. Ambassador Robert P. Paganelli. The ambassador wore a blue ribbon on his lapel in the tribute to Goodman made fashionable by Jackson.

The entourage then went from the airport on a 20-mile stretch of deserted highway to downtown Damascus in a bizarre motorcade in which most of the 30 or so cars attempted to outrace each other to the hotel, sometimes four abreast.

Jackson appeared eager for an opportunity to chat with Assad on a much wider range of issues than simply Goodman's well-being and freedom. "As much as we're his guests, we'll discuss whatever he wants to discuss. We're prepared to discuss a range of subjects. . . . We know the American point of view. We don't know very much about the Arab point of view."

Jackson has stressed the importance of ties between American and Third World leaders. "The American president ought to know every Middle Eastern head of state," he said. "Personal relations have a way of translating into political actions which have a way of translating into peace."

"We're having to make the adjustment from being superior over the world to being equivalent to the world," Jackson said, citing Third World national liberation movements which he likened in

spirit to the American Revolution. "We are generally misreading this rhythm and running counter to it."

To forestall any backlash from supporters of Israel, Jackson emphasized that "to be able to really help Israel, we must reduce the hostility of her neighbors. . . . If the walls of tension were pulled down, Israel could be the economic capital of the Middle East. It would be the oasis."

As this voyage has progressed, Jackson's rhetorical expectations of what he might accomplish have climbed increasingly higher.

Shortly before arriving tonight he said in an interview, "Our national honor is at stake, and our national interest is at stake, and world peace is at stake." He has, nonetheless, also stressed that his endeavors will be "lawful," an apparent reference to the Logan Act, which bars private citizens from engaging in diplomatic functions.

When asked about suggestions that he is carrying the torch so resolutely for Goodman because the airman is black, Jackson replied, "I think it's unfortunate that there's an attempt by some people to see the racial dimension instead of the military and political implications."

It remains unclear what the Syrians hope to gain from all this. At least for his first few hours, Jackson was accorded royal treatment in Damascus, including a large swath of the Damascus Sheraton Hotel set aside for his retinue.

It is also uncertain how Jackson is paying for his share of the trip. Some of the ministers accompanying him are footing their bills, but Jackson said he is financially responsible for seven in the party, including two of his sons and several staff members. On Thursday he said no campaign funds were being used and that he might have to take out a loan to cover the expenses.

Pressed on the issue again today, he estimated that his costs will come to roughly \$15,000 which will be covered either from his personal account or from church fund-raising.

"We are so impressed with the soundness of the investment," he smiled, "that it's not a matter of great concern."

He Shouldn't Have Done It . . .

From Jackson W.P. 16

IT IS GOOD NEWS that Syria released Lt. Robert O. Goodman Jr., the Navy pilot captured in a bombing raid over Syrian positions in Lebanon a month ago today. His detention grieved his family and friends, and added extra anxiety and tension to the Middle East. We are glad he is home.

Jesse Jackson's role is another story. Leading a parade of praisers, President Reagan said, "You can't quarrel with success." We disagree. It is necessary to distinguish between one lucky result of the Jackson mission—Lt. Goodman's release—and the fact of the mission itself. It was mischievous, even irresponsible, for Mr. Jackson to go.

It is not that Mr. Jackson took his presidential campaign to Damascus. Plenty of politicians, including incumbents, have put their campaigns on the international road. His fault was that he risked complicating the plight of Lt. Goodman and the predicament of American policy alike. The theory and common practice of democracy condone the politicization of the foreign policy process. Common sense and a respect for the prerogatives of the chief executive ought to keep would-be presidents from trying to grab a seat at the controls.

Fearful of giving the Syrians a bargaining chip in a necessarily much wider negotiation over Lebanon, the administration had been handling the matter of Lt. Goodman in regular diplomatic channels. That gave the shrewd Mr. Jackson his opening. When he saw that

Mr. Reagan's special envoy, Donald Rumsfeld, had not explicitly taken up the release of the flier while visiting Damascus last month, he made his move. He made it, we might add, with a distasteful flourish, indicating that the administration had ignored Lt. Goodman because he is black. (It is interesting, by the way, that so many commentators and politicians who criticized Jimmy Carter for having made a big public deal of his concern over the hostages, thus giving the Iranians much political leverage over him and prolonging the hostages' ordeal, have been going after Mr. Reagan for his prudent refusal to do the same thing.)

The Syrian leadership is a coldblooded lot, which never saw Lt. Goodman as anything but a card to be played in its own way. As it happened—they might just as easily have raised the bidding—the Syrians decided to play the card now, calculating that it would stimulate the movement in the United States to get out of Lebanon. But whether the Syrian calculation is correct is not the point here.

Whatever his reasons, Mr. Jackson intruded into a sensitive foreign negotiation whose ins and outs could not possibly have been fully known to him. He was not content to stay on the sidelines and criticize, which is fair and necessary for a political candidate as for any citizen. He used his special position to put himself into the huddle and call a second set of signals. Notwithstanding the immediate result, it was the wrong thing to do.

. . . But It Could Help Anyway

NOTWITHSTANDING Jesse Jackson's risky (to others) political ploy, the results are sure to contribute to the changing political framework in which Ronald Reagan must now conduct American policy in Lebanon. For over the holidays, a considerable body of sentiment—inside the administration and outside, partisan and dispassionate, military and civilian, Republican and Democratic, liberal and conservative—formed around the proposition that the United States should pull out the Marines promptly and follow the Europeans in leaving Lebanon to its own just, or unjust, deserts.

Our own view is that Mr. Reagan should not pull out, not yet anyway. But first we want to note that too few of those now urging Mr. Reagan to leave Lebanon are prepared to remember that they favored his going in back in September 1982. They also applauded or accepted some of his steps along the way now seen as causing trouble—the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of last May and the direct military support given the Lebanese army at Suq al Gharb last September.

Some of Mr. Reagan's new critics preface their latest appeals with the observation that circumstances have changed. So they have. The fact remains that the United States is where it is in Leba-

non: not simply because the president did something stupid or warlike. He had broad, if queasy, company and he should not be taking the rap alone now.

How to get out is the question—because what the country is talking about now is not whether but when and how. The conventional answer seems to be: either up the ante substantially, or fold. And in the circumstances, that means fold. But is there not still some hope of a third way, a sharper turn to diplomacy, meaning an approach in which the key players—Syria, Israel, the United States—do what they all have to do to help Lebanon start settling down? Is it not worth seeing whether the glow cast last month by the American-Israeli accord on strategic cooperation and this week by Syria's release of Lt. Goodman is more than atmospheric? Mr. Reagan seemed open to the possibility in his remarks yesterday.

Not alone, we had reservations when the Marines went ashore in September 1982 but contained them in the hope that political progress might come in Lebanon and on the Palestinian question too. At least until the frail possibilities opened up by the most recent stirrings on both fronts have been exhausted, it makes sense to us to do what is necessary to make the Marine presence safer in Beirut but to keep the Marines there.

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Release Boosts Jackson Candidacy, Could Set Mondale Back

Jesse Jackson

By Milton Coleman and Martin Schram
Washington Post Staff Writers

Jesse L. Jackson's diplomatic coup in Damascus yesterday boosted his presidential campaign with the sort of nationwide media attention and increased respect usually reserved for winners of the year's first primary or caucus—and could cause problems for Democratic front-runner Walter F. Mondale.

Jackson, outmaneuvering his seven rivals and a doubting White House, won respect for undertaking a bold initiative that paid off. The release of Lt. Robert O. Goodman Jr. gave Jackson, a civil rights leader with no experience in government, something to cite as proof that he could handle a delicate diplomatic issue in a volatile area of U.S. foreign policy, the Third World.

And, some observers said, it increased his stature among black voters and gave him an entree to support from white liberals concerned about foreign policy.

But even as Jackson headed toward a triumphant homecoming today, some critics and political observers remained uncertain as to whether Jackson's diplomatic coup would help remove doubts about the viability of his candidacy.

Democratic strategists agreed that any political gains Jackson obtains could come at the expense of Mondale, who has been counting on substantial support from black voters to lock up the nomination early with key victories in the South.

But the political impact of Jackson's triumph could fade in the two months, before the first of the early southern contests. And Jackson's fledgling campaign organization is well behind most others in gearing up to do battle in the virtual maze of often simultaneous caucuses and primaries that will select delegates to the party's nominating convention.

While Jackson's successful mission brought cause for increased black pride and in the view of many underscored the legitimacy of a black presidential candidacy, it still left Jackson a long shot even among some blacks.

"Jesse can get every political prisoner released in the world and he can't be nominated," said Joe Reed, chairman of the all-black Alabama Democratic Conference, which has endorsed Mondale for president and Jackson for vice president. "Going to the Middle East didn't make Jesse electable. He's not any more electable than he was last week."

Reed said Jackson still lacks, among other things, an adequate organization and the image of someone who can defeat Reagan.

"Jesse won't get nominated for the same reason some of the other candidates won't get nominated," Reed said, "plus, he's black."

Harrison Hickman, a pollster for Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), another presidential hopeful, saw some benefit for Jackson.

"This reserves Jackson's seat at the table and gives him a big stack of chips to play with," he said. "He's stepped up and done something that no other candidate has done—he's done something real. It's the best possible thing that a candidate could do."

Jackson, a Baptist minister who called his efforts to gain Goodman's release a "moral appeal," used his success to underscore his criticism of the leadership of both parties.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"It's impossible to engage in a moral act that does not have political consequences, or a political act that does not have moral consequences," he said in an interview with the CBS Morning News.

"We cannot have leadership that lays back and does less than its best in the face of crisis. A leadership can follow opinion polls and allow things to get worse. A leadership can be bold enough to mold opinion."

"In my judgment, to have a breakthrough in some of these crises in this world, the kind of leadership that Eisenhower represented when he went to Korea, Kennedy to Geneva, Nixon to China, Carter to Camp David—we need that kind of leadership to make the difference."

Jackson began his efforts to win Goodman's release shortly after the 27-year-old bombardier-navigator was taken captive

Dec. 4, but they did not gain momentum until Christmas Eve.

At that time there were reports from Syrian officials that Donald H. Rumsfeld, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, had not discussed Goodman's fate during high-level meetings in Syria shortly after Goodman's capture. The Syrian government responded affirmatively to Jackson's request to visit Damascus and discuss Goodman's plight.

Jackson, sidestepping suggestions that he was getting involved primarily because Goodman was black, seized the opportunity to make an issue of Goodman's captivity and what he called the administration's lack of concern for it.

With minimal indications from Syria that he could get to see Goodman and Syrian President Hafez Assad and pledging not to violate American laws forbidding negotiations by private individuals, Jackson flew off to Damascus.

The immediate political impact of Jackson's triumph in Syria was to bring him nationwide network television exposure that was even greater than Jimmy Carter received in winning the Iowa caucus and New Hampshire primary in 1976. For several days, and with several more to come, Jackson has basked in free television coverage that no candidate could afford to buy.

The political dividends of Jackson's diplomatic and media success were viewed

cautiously and noncommittally by top advisers to the presidential candidate who stands to lose the most from any Jackson gains—Mondale.

"The question is how people will judge what Jesse Jackson has accomplished—will it affect their decision on who they want as their next president," said Mondale's acting campaign chairman, James Johnson. "And there is no way of knowing now what effect it will have."

Sen. Alan Cranston's (D-Calif.) campaign manager, Sergio Bendixen, said: "Anything that strengthens Jackson's campaign weakens Mondale's. And anything that weakens Mondale helps those of us in the second tier."

Jewish organizations joined in the praise for Jackson's successful efforts to win Goodman's release. But these groups were reluctant to view it as a symbol of a change in Syrian policy or as an event that would muzzle Jewish criticism of Jackson, whose meetings with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and acceptance of a \$10,000 Libyan donation to Operation PUSH has drawn the ire of many American Jews.

Georgia Democratic Party Chairman Bert Lance saw a bipartisan fallout from Jackson's success. "Now I guess the president has joined the exclusive club of the seven other Democrats in trying to figure out how to deal with Jesse Jackson . . . He's very good at what he does."

Jackson Urging Urban Aid And a Brief Income Surtax

By GERALD M. BOYD
Special to The New York Times

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21 — The Rev. Jesse Jackson declared himself "the urban candidate" today and proposed a series of legislative steps to reverse urban deterioration.

Many of the programs, including restoration of \$10 billion cut from Federal social programs, could be financed by the imposition of a temporary surtax on annual incomes of \$25,000 or more, Mr. Jackson said at a breakfast speech here.

The candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination said the surtax would range from 1 to 10 percent and would be assessed for one or two years as an emergency measure.

He said the surtax and a 20 percent reduction in military spending, one of his key campaign planks, together would generate about \$110 billion that would be used to reduce the Federal deficit, to pay for new job and development programs and to restore social programs that have been cut in the Reagan Administration.

'Urban Crisis Never Solved'

"All of this must be done because the urban crisis, now at least three decades old, has never been solved," Mr. Jackson said in what his aides billed as a major urban policy speech.

Mr. Jackson also used the speech to address concern expressed in recent days by some black leaders backing Walter F. Mondale for the nomination that Mr. Jackson's candidacy was drawing attention away from the need to mobilize blacks to defeat President Reagan.

Mr. Jackson argued that his candidacy was expanding the base of the Democratic minorities to the point that "the old minorities in the coalition are the new majorities."

"If we do not win the nomination, our coalition is still a force to be reckoned with," he said. "We are becoming the balance of power in this race."

Mr. Jackson was winding up two days of campaigning this Easter weekend for some of the 77 delegates at stake in Indiana's primary May 8. Mr. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart, who is also seeking the nomination, made no campaign appearances today.

In announcing the urban policy proposals, Mr. Jackson broadened his criticism of the Reagan Administration, criticism that has recently focused on foreign policy, including the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

Mr. Jackson told a crowd of about a

hundred people at the breakfast affair, "Just as the roots of my opponents are in rural America and in government bureaucracy, I am the urban candidate."

"The Reagan Administration not only has no urban policy," he said, "its cuts in the Federal budget have devastated social and economic opportunities for millions of people in our cities."

Mr. Jackson called for continuation of the Urban Development Action Grant program, which combines Federal and private money for construction in inner city sections, and said the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, designed to promote full employment and sponsored by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, should be carried out.

In other areas, he called for more money than the Reagan Administration is proposing for the Youth Employment Demonstration Act program, aimed at providing training jobs for disadvantaged youths, and urged approval of the Community Renewal Employment program proposed last year but not enacted. It would help create youth jobs through community improvement projects and public school repairs.

Support for Workers Urged

Mr. Jackson also said new legislation was needed to limit plant closings and to provide support for the employed, such as child care, housing and nutrition programs.

In addition, he called for the re-creation of the Jobs Corps, the development of a public works program to improve the nation's infrastructure and a revived civilian conservation corps.

The \$110 billion that would come from cuts in military spending and the income surtax, Mr. Jackson said, would be redistributed, with \$40 million going for jobs and infrastructure, \$10 billion to restore social spending cuts and the rest to reduce the Federal deficit, he said.

"Unless we end the deficit there can be no urban policy," he said at a press conference later.

Mr. Jackson said the surtax could generate about \$50 billion. It would be imposed on the taxes of those with incomes \$25,000 or above, with those at the minimum range assessed 1 percent and those at the upper range 10 percent.

Robert Brown, the chief Jackson



United Press International

The Rev. Jesse Jackson at a fund-raising rally yesterday in Indianapolis.

campaign aide on economic issues, said the 10 percent surcharge would apply to annual incomes of \$90,000 or more. Frank Watkins, Mr. Jackson's campaign spokesman, said the surtax proposal had been included in Mr. Jackson's position papers but had not been previously detailed publicly by the candidate.

Cutting Troops in Half

Mr. Jackson's call to cut military spending has been a main tenet of his campaign. He has proposed saving about \$60 billion annually by reducing the number of American troops in Europe and Japan and by eliminating what he considers unnecessary weapons systems.

"We should not be in 1984 paying \$150 billion to defend Japan and Europe in peacetime," he said.

Aides said Mr. Jackson favored cutting the number of troops in Japan and Europe in half over five years at a rate of about 10 percent each year.

Mr. Jackson used the backdrop of the sluggish economy in this Middle Western city to argue that Reagan Administration policies had been particularly harmful to people in this region in the last four years.

"In most of our older industrial cities the last years have seen major net losses in population, which have decreased the tax base and increased the dependent population," he said. "Thus, the induced recession of the Reagan Administration has had a disastrous impact on the health of our cities."

Mr. Jackson spoke from a text but left out sections that appeared to be aimed at several Mayors in large cities, including some black Mayors, who are supporting Mr. Mondale.

The text said public officials should choose wisely, not basing their choice on "friendship, but on whether a candidate truly represents a constituency which directly benefits from the promotion of a strong urban agenda."

January 10, 1984

Irving Levine

Milton Ellerin

Jesse Jackson

While I am not convinced that Jesse Jackson's tour de force in securing the release of Lt. Robert Goodman will have lasting political benefit, I thought it might be worthwhile to take a look at Jackson's record as it relates to our parochial concerns (since formally declaring his candidacy).

It is worth remembering that soon after Jackson's formal announcement of his candidacy, he went to Los Angeles to address the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, against the advice of his advisors. According to newspaper reports, Jackson brought cheers from the group, when after making the obligatory statement that America has an "interest" in a secure Israel, he said that it also had an interest in the creation of a Palestinian state. Further, that America's interest in "a homeland" and a state for Palestine was as much in the economic, geopolitical, and moral interest of the United States as in the continued existence of a secure Israel.

If Jackson was sincere in his professed desire to come to terms with the Jewish community, his pronouncements on the Middle East belie that intent. Time and time again he has made it abundantly clear that his Mideast policy advocates that:

1. The United States recommit itself to a Mideast peace by rejecting the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights;
2. He would push for the right of Palestinians for independent statehood on the West Bank and The Gaza Strip;
3. He would insist on Israel's right to secure borders and
4. He would insist on a dialogue with the PLO.

I am not encouraged by M.T. Mehdi's charges that Jackson has demanded that "the Arab war against Israel must be stopped" and expressed the hope that Israel become the capital of democracy and commerce in the Middle East. Apart from the fact that Mehdi, a self-appointed influence broker in Middle East affairs, unsuccessfully led a delegation to Syria in the hope of obtaining the release of Lt. Goodman, I can find no such statements in the public record

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attributed to Jackson. Jackson has said: "If the walls of tension were pulled down, Israel could be the economic capital of the Middle East."

Based on a recent interview, Washington Post columnist Philip Geyelin reported that Jackson is "convinced the American failure to insist on concessions from the Israelis - on Jewish settlements on the West Bank, on Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights, on the use of American weapons (provided for defensive purposes) for an invasion of Lebanon - has made our boys (in Lebanon) the logical objects of hostility...We have lost our neutrality and our legitimacy and become a fighting force."

It seems to me that this sentiment is not too far afield from the now-frequently proclaimed charge by American anti-Semites that Israel is to blame for the death of American Marines in Lebanon.

Jackson has asserted on several occasions after the recent Shamir and Gerayel visits to Washington, that Gerayel left "empty-handed" and "disappointed" and that Shamir left with "his arms full" without having made any concessions towards peace.

Pat Buchanan, in a January 5th New York Post column, makes oblique reference to the fact that Jackson will demand that the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people be given favorable mention in the Democratic platform, and that the United States begin a dialogue with the Arab confrontation states as well as Israel.

The New York Times reports, in its January 6th edition, that Jackson has insisted that it is wrong to have a Mideast policy that "excites" one country (Israel) and "incites" 21 countries (Arabs). The same report expresses a Jackson belief that has crept up in other newspaper reports that he believes that the best way for the United States to help Israel is to establish ties with Arab nations and thus reduce the number of countries hostile to Israel.

Based on Jackson's comments upon his return from Syria, I think it is a fair statement that Jackson has sought to portray Assad as a "moral man" and as a "humanitarian." Either Jackson is oblivious to Assad's slaughter of some 20 to 25,000 dissident Syrians, the authoritarian nature of his regime, violations of human rights, and current Syrian persecution of Jews, or Jackson himself is immorally attempting to portray Assad as a "tough but reasonable man."

Finally, I am disturbed about the relationship between Jackson and Louis Farrakhan, an anti-Semite, who I believe is a close advisor.

An ardent disciple of the late Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammed, Farrakhan currently heads the nation of Islam, a rump branch of the Black Muslim Movement. Wallace Muhammed, who succeeded his father, has, according to Farrakhan, made too many overtures to whites. He has called for the liberation of blacks throughout the world and for violent retribution against whites (the white man is our mortal enemy). Of more immediate concern is the fact that Farrakhan has in the past lashed out at Jews in general and the AJC in particular. He has charged that the American Jewish Committee controls the media and that "in 1959 the Jewish people were in control of every major black organization..." He has

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publicly asserted that American politicians are pawns of "Zionists and Jews... against the just cause of the Arabs today."

Whatever the relationship between the two, it is a fact that Farrakhan accompanied Jackson on his recent trip to Syria, and he was on the platform with Jackson at a January 8th rally in Detroit.

You may wish to keep the foregoing in mind as you continue to assess the Jackson candidacy.

ME:mr

cc

✓ B. Trosten
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Reading File



Blacks and Jews — Remember the Amity

By Kenneth Bialkin

July 20/89

There are differences of opinion between many blacks and Jews but these do not now amount to a crisis and should not be permitted to be made into a conflict that obscures the good feelings that the two communities have traditionally had for each other. To mark the end of the Democratic National Convention — and perhaps to help keep the rhetoric from escalating during what remains of the political year — it may be useful to try to sort out the issues:

1. The Rev. Jesse Jackson: Mr. Jackson is rhetorically gifted. He has touched deep chords in the black community, and it is dangerous for black leaders and Democratic politicians to criticize him. His repudiation of Louis Farrakhan's latest bigoted obscenities and his moving call at the convention for intergroup harmony and reconciliation is of course welcome. More difficult is the question of whether his denials of anti-Semitism should be credited at face value in the light of a long record of dismaying statements and events. There remains also the problem of his stated views and policies, which are typically pro-third world, anti-Israel and highly critical of policies generally regarded as centrist in America. If he were not regarded as critical to a large black voter turnout, undoubtedly there would be greater focus on and criticism of his conduct and his policies. To some, apparently, his views make no difference.

2. Black-Jewish issues: Understandably, most Jews feel threatened by Mr. Jackson. But they do not oppose the black community, nor have they weakened or reduced their support for black concerns: They have voted for black candidates in greater proportion than other nonblack groups, and support and finance social and economic issues of importance to blacks to at least the same degree as the most enlightened elements of our society. True, many Jews regret and resent that some black leaders are outspoken opponents of Israel and supporters of third-world nationalism, but we also know that most blacks and particularly black legislators and elected officials support Israel, although perhaps not as strongly as the public generally. In this sense, many of the most virulent black spokesmen do not reflect their communities' views.

Blacks may be unhappy with Jews,

Kenneth Bialkin is national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

but it is not clear just how far such an attitude goes. Several reasons are assigned. Some blacks are, of course, influenced by Mr. Jackson and are disappointed that he has drawn such criticism and lack of support from Jews. But a greater unhappiness derives from a perception that Jews do not sufficiently support the kind of affirmative action most black leaders want introduced more quickly into the mainstream of economic life.

They feel let down after generations of outspoken Jewish activism against racial and religious discrimination. Such a feeling ignores the fact that the Jewish community is not of one mind on these issues and that many Jewish organizations, while fully supportive of black aspirations and of affirmative action programs, oppose any racial, religious or sexual quotas or preferences except in certain remedial situations.

Polls have shown that most blacks feel the same way. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has vigorously advocated affirmative action programs for educational and employment opportunities, to foster training and provide community support for all less advantaged people. The national debate on these issues continues. Let it continue without rancor or exaggerated prejudice.

Unfortunately, there are some Jews who are prejudiced against blacks and some blacks who are prejudiced against Jews, but they do not and should not reflect or direct their communities. The most extreme statements usually come from these sources.

3. Is there then a crisis? Feelings in some quarters are running high. The National Journal, in an analysis of various opinion surveys, reported in May that opinions critical of Jews and Israel are more prevalent among blacks than among non-Jewish whites, and are unfortunately on the increase among blacks, particularly younger, more politically conscious blacks. Black sympathies reportedly average about 2-1 pro-Israel, as compared to about 5-1 for whites. In addition, polls show that in recent elections, in California, Chicago and Philadelphia, Jews voted for black candidates in far greater proportion than whites generally. So the issues that divide us do not justify the extreme positions that have been reported.

We are not at the apocalypse, but we must face these issues openly, honestly and with a spirit of dialogue and cooperation. What is needed is greater recognition that the forces that bind us together are greater than those that would tear us apart.

JESSE'S DELEGATES BOO CORETTA KING

By DEBORAH ORIN
SAN FRANCISCO — Coretta Scott King, the widow of Martin Luther King Jr. and a supporter of Walter Mondale, was booed yesterday by black delegates backing Jesse Jackson.

The boos were touched off when Mrs. King appealed to more than 500 black delegates for an apology to Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, who was jeered the night before in a stunning development on the convention floor.

There were tears in her eyes and her voiced choked with emotion as Mrs. King declared, "My heart is heavy. For 20 years I have been involved in the civil rights struggle and I think my record speaks for itself."

"To those of you who have wronged Andy Young, you need to say I'm sorry."

Scattered boos and hisses erupted as Mrs. King left the podium.

Afterward, Jackson emotionally admonished the delegates who booed black leaders.

"It's an embarrassment for me and my leadership for you to boss and hiss any black



leader," said Jackson, who appeared close to tears.

"I walk with Andy and the leadership of Mrs. King. Her husband assassinated, children raised by a widow. She deserves the right to be heard."

Both Young and Jackson began as aides to King in the civil rights movement, but they have turned up on different sides in the sharply divided black community during the presidential campaign.

Although Mrs. King campaigned for Mondale and made radio ads for him, she startled reporters yesterday by urging delegates to vote "their consciences."

Wasn't she a Mondale backer?

"I am, but I do not have a vote," she said, adding: "I think it is a convention issue and I am not a delegate."

The emotional scene had clear political overtones, but it also marked the deep concern among black leaders over the moment Tuesday night when black delegates angrily booed Young, a Mondale backer.

Jackson yesterday pleaded with the black delegates to show their unity by casting their first ballots for him.

"If we come together tonight on the first ballot, it would be the only way we could break through Democratic politics and never again be taken for granted," he told the cheering crowd.

He also said he hoped the group known as the black leadership family would soon come together for "a little family meeting."

Minutes before, Mondale addressed the same jammed ballroom as his backers and Jackson's got into a shouting

match, matching decibel levels with chants of "Frits, Frits" and "Jesse, Jesse."

Mondale's delegates gave him loud cheers, but there were some boos and shouts of "What about second primaries?" — the issue on which Young got booed when he opposed Jackson's call for an end to runoff primaries.

Mondale's reception, with would-be Veep Geraldine Ferraro by his side, didn't compare to the cheers and surge of emotion that greeted Jackson.

Jackson got roars of appreciation when he told the crowd: "Y'all are mad because you came out here and the women got vice president, the South got Bert Lance, New York got the keynote speaker (Gov. Cuomo) and (Charles) Manatt got the Democratic National Committee — and you ain't got nothing."

The solution, he quickly added, was to "come together tonight" behind his own candidacy and "make each other feel good about ourselves."



The Rev. Jesse Jackson gets an enthusiastic support from black delegates at caucus meeting.

To kiss . . . or not to kiss?

IT'S THEIR OWN BUSS-INNESS, SAY NEW YORKERS

By CHARLES CARILLO
WALTER Mondale should ignore the advice of experts and kiss Geraldine Ferraro if that's what he wants to do, New Yorkers said yesterday.

Mayor Koch leads the list of folks who believe Mondale wouldn't be kissing votes goodbye, and that just because a man smooches with his running mate doesn't mean she's his mate in other ways.

"The craziest thing would be for [Mondale] to do something that isn't normal to change his style," Koch said.

"[Say] he hasn't seen her for a week and he sees her at the airport to kiss her on the cheek.

"Anyone who thinks that is sexism or denigrates the professional relationship is nuts."

New Yorkers taking the air near City Hall yesterday also felt Mondale and Ferraro should follow their hearts, not their advisers' charts.

"Look at European politicians!" said clerk Keith Konop of Brooklyn Heights. "They all kiss each other. Why

shouldn't the Americans?"

"No one in New York would care if they kissed," said secretary Carol Kohn. "This advice is probably for the sake of Middle America."

"If they kissed, I wouldn't get the impression they were fooling around," said word processor Vanessa Suber of Irvington, N.J.

"But all these starched-up people have a different view of things."

"I go up and kiss females I know, and there's no type of relationship going on," said accountant Danny Jessamy of Crown Heights, Brooklyn.

"They shouldn't come to that kind of conclusion about Mondale and Ferraro."

Others felt that the sight of Mondale and Ferraro kissing probably wouldn't make anyone forget the love scenes from "Last Tango in Paris."

"It's not as if they're single," said paralegal David Spiro of Park Slope in Brooklyn. "They're both married, so that



Mayor Koch shows how it's done as he plants kiss on cheek of state Sen. Olga Mendez on convention floor yesterday.

makes kissing easier for people to accept."

"They seem so conservative that I don't see anything wrong with them kissing," said clerk Pat Hardgrove of Hoboken.

"The public wouldn't think anything was up."

— Lawyer C. J. Freid-

mutter of Brooklyn Heights said it's a shame such rules for political behavior must be set up.

"But in my experience as a professional woman, I've learned you need rules to avoid

scenarios of impropri-

ety," she said.

Nonsense, says janitor Sixto Ferrera of Flushing, Queens.

"A little public demonstration between the two highest elected officials of the land is all right," he said with a wink.

"It'll give a lot of other people some good!

RUNNING MATES SHOULD AVOID A TOUCHY SUBJECT

WALTER Mondale has been well-advised by experts who told him never to kiss his running mate Geraldine Ferraro.

Women know it is possible to be friendly with a man and have no sex.

But men tend to believe that if there is a warm and close friendship between a man and a woman, something

more has to be going on behind closed doors.

It's not fair at all, but that's the way it is.

That's why Ferraro and Mondale should not kiss each other on the cheek and should avoid shaking hands.

This is a time for them to be cautious about any physical contact. They are breaking stereotypes, and there is no point in their walking into a sexual stereotype.

We make assumptions about people who hold hands. In the Middle East, when two men are seen holding hands, it is assumed they are good friends.

Here, it is assumed they are homosexuals. In other cultures, a man who holds hands with a woman is as-



sumed to be her good friend.

Here, it is automatically assumed they are lovers.

The reason people shake hands dates back to medieval times, to show that you have an open palm and no weapon.

So for the time being, Rep. Ferraro needs to fulfill her hunger for touch by shaking everyone's hand — except Mondale's.

And Mondale must fulfill his hunger for touch by shaking everyone's hand — except hers.

The only time they can shake hands is when their spouses are standing right beside them, thus forbidding anyone from drawing the wrong conclusion.

FROM...

Hyman Bookbinder

3/25/85

To: D. Gordis
M. Torenbaum
I. Levine
M. Yarnon

This column will interest you. It followed a conversation between Tom and me. Tom, who had earlier written a glowing piece about the Israeli rescue of the Palachas, called to report on the TV interview he had had the night before with Jackson - where he felt that Jackson was not positive enough about the mission. When I mentioned the conditions that Jackson had placed on any help he'd give, Braden exploded -- angry, & invective, at Jesse's withholding that important fact in the TV interview. This column was the result. I never imagined he'd been so angered that he'd call Jesse an antisemite. That's very strong stuff from Braden, not always a friend of ours.

Bookie
Washington Representative, American Jewish Committee
2027 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Wash. DC -- AC(202) 265-2000

P.S.
Enclosed also a letter of mine from the Wash. Times.

Is Jackson an anti-Semite?

I threw him what is known in the reporters' trade as a puff ball and I did it on purpose. I wanted him to get it out of the park.

You see, I never really thought that the Rev. Jesse Jackson was an anti-Semite. I thought his affinity with Louis Farrakhan was politics. I thought the remark about "Hymietown" was nothing more than rough-spoken ethnicity. I thought some of his criticisms of Israeli foreign policy were right on target.

Besides, I admire the man. I think black Americans, particularly young black Americans, need a leader who will tell them to work hard so that they can "be somebody."

So here's what I said: "Rev. Jackson, you had some troubles with the American Jewish community during the presidential campaign and you have often been critical of Israel. Do you find it appropriate to say something in praise of Israel's rescue of starving black Jews in Ethiopia?"

Here was Mr. Jackson's chance to put down all those charges which have kept him from being an American leader rather than merely a leader of American blacks. Here was his chance to make the phrase "rainbow coalition" something more than oratory.

What did he do with the chance? Well, here's how he answered the question:

"It was a military mission even though it had humanitarian goals. The mayor of Jerusalem wrote me a telegram and appealed to me to see what I could do to keep the humanitarian mission alive. By that time it had become a matter of such controversy and such calamity that the Ethiopian government was denying its kinship and so was Sudan. Perhaps if the approach had been humanitarian negotiations, I could have responded."

So there it was, no home run but an embarrassing infield dribble; over to first and out.

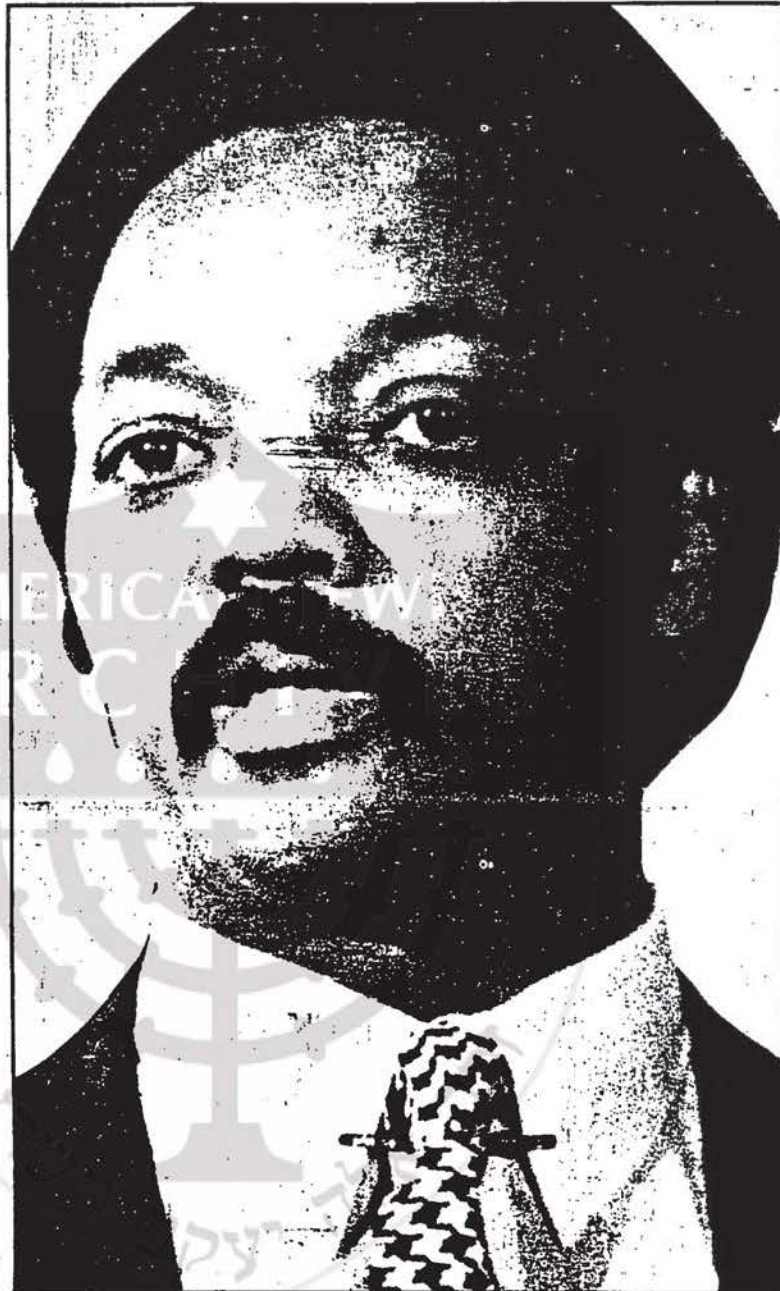
I'm sorry But I don't see how any man who has made a career of talking about how we should all help the poor and the downtrodden can avoid giving praise to those who actually rescue the poor and the downtrodden.

Unless he has a deep prejudice. I think Mr. Jackson has such a prejudice. What did he mean by "military mission?" That Israel's air force took part in the effort to rescue the starving? What possible difference does that make? From the humanitarian standpoint, what better use for military planes?

And why impugn the motives of those who are engaged in a humanitarian act unless, out of prejudice,

Tom Braden is a nationally syndicated columnist.

Wash. Times 3/21/85



Is there a place for Jews in Jesse Jackson's "rainbow coalition"?

you don't want to recognize the humanitarianism?

In answer to my question, Mr. Jackson didn't quite level about the extent of his impugning. When Jerusalem's mayor asked for his support, Mr. Jackson laid down conditions. One of them was that the Israeli government would make a pledge: none of the thousands of starving Ethiopians to be taken to Israel would ever be permitted to join the Israeli armed forces.

Did he mean to imply that Israel was rescuing the starving for the sole purpose of building up the army? Prejudice knows no barriers — not even the barrier of the ridiculous.

Maybe Mr. Jackson will grow and

will change. Maybe it will occur to him someday that it is impossible to want to see America as a rainbow coalition and at the same time impugn the motives of millions of Americans who want to help their co-religionists in foreign lands.

Maybe it will occur to him that in order to "be somebody" you have to rise above thinking of yourself as black or white or Protestant or Catholic or Jew and give credit to any man who tries to improve the condition of his fellow man.

But until he does grow and change, I think we have to say that in addition to being a graceful figure, a powerful speaker, and a political leader, Jesse Jackson is an anti-Semite.

to phase out grants, which have build expensive housing, among UDAG, proposing instead of elim direct loans from mass transit sub: the Small Business

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