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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

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Series E: General Alphabetical Files. 1960-1992

Box 85, Folder 12, National Affairs Department program kit, 1984.



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

# National Affairs

PROGRAM AIDS

IRVING M. LEVINE  
Director, National Affairs Department

## ELECTION '84

### SIX PROGRAM AIDS

"Election '84" is a major AJC program aimed at curbing intergroup tensions during the 1984 election campaign.

Advocates of group interests are playing a more prominent role in 1984 than in any previous election. As a result, competition among candidates for the Black vote, the Jewish vote, the women's vote, the Hispanic vote and the ethnic vote, etc. is fierce. Both factors may signify a change in the American political process, one which many people fear can exacerbate intergroup relations tensions, increase bigotry and fragment the society.

This need not be true. There are many issues of common concern on which diverse groups can work together in coalition while at the same time advocating their own issues.

Such coalitional work can help advance each participant's agenda, further the common good and strengthen the pluralistic nature of American democracy.

Election '84 has six action programs designed to increase understanding of the "new politics," to encourage coalitional work and to anticipate and/or deal with intergroup hostility or bigotry if it arises.

### Action Programs

1. The agency will seek coalitions with other groups to form local Fair Campaign Practices Committees similar to the Committee on Decent Unbiased Campaign Practices (CONDUCT) established in 1982 in New York City. (Chapters)
2. Its Election Analysis Center will gather the latest information on national and local group voting patterns and opinion trends, and it will analyze this data and publish and disseminate it so as to combat distortions and negative stereotypes that may emerge.



(National will develop and disseminate information based on chapter input where possible. Chapters can conduct similar analysis on local issues.)

3. It will study, evaluate clarify controversial issues related to the impact of Political Action Committees (PACS) -- especially those organized to advance the interests of ethnic, racial, religious and women's groups. (National)
4. We will publish an American Jewish Committee Consensus Agenda highlighting Jewish domestic concerns to underscore that Jewish interests are not to be narrowly conceived as only in the foreign affairs area. AJC's national office and chapters will submit this agenda for comment to national and local candidates. (National and Chapter)
5. The agency will organize forums on a non-partisan basis for candidates running for important offices in order to clarify issues and to maximize participation in the political process. (National and Chapter)
6. The agency will publish literature, conduct conferences of experts, and work with the media to promote the concept that efforts to advance group interests are not only a legitimate but an essential element in the American political process, and that when these groups advocate creative ideas and form coalitions based on consensus they are advancing the common interest. (National and Chapter)

The enclosed program aids are for your use in implementing action programs of "Election '84" in your community. Please review them together as some of the procedural points are relevant to all programs. If you wish further information, contact Marilyn Braveman or Gary Rubin. Please use the Response Form, enclosed, to report on your activities.

ELECTION '84 RESPONSE FORM

To: Marilyn Braveman

From: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you considering or have you started a CONDUCT? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

2. If yes, what is its status?



AMERICAN JEWISH  
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3. Are you planning candidate forums? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

4. If yes, how many are planned and with whom? Which have been held?

5. Are you planning to develop a multi-ethnic consensus agenda?  
Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

6. If yes, when and with which groups?

7. Are you considering multi-ethnic candidate forums? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

8. If so, when and with which groups?

9. Are you planning a conference on group interest in the American political process? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

10. If so, what is its status?

11. Have you had meetings with candidates or campaign committees?  
Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

12. If so, please describe person(s) and position(s) of campaign officials attending briefing; AJC members who conducted session; date and site of session:

13. Describe response(s) to issues and AJC position(s):

A. Affirmative Action

B. Economic and Social Programs

C. Immigration

D. Women's Issues

E. Education

F. Other Issues



cc: Adam Simms LCSD

#84-620-14

NATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION '84

Program Aid #I -- Fair Campaign Practices Committees

The New York Chapter's Program, CONDUCT, established during the 1982 campaign, is one successful model. Several chapters, including Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and New Jersey have either begun or are considering something similar.

In the past, Fair Campaign Practices Committees consisted of important religious, business and civic leaders, etc. who joined together to create a climate in which religious, ethnic and racial bigotry would not be tolerated in the course of a campaign. It was hoped that the sheer weight of their prestige would guarantee success. For the most part, they were reasonably effective. Today's realities, however, require a more inclusive group of participants. To be credible, a conscious effort must be made to include all religious, ethnic and racial groups in your community as well as women, labor, neighborhood, industry and civic groups, etc. The full spectrum of political views must be represented.

Following are organizing and strategy suggestions:

A. Organize

- a) Select a prominent and well-respected citizen to convene a preliminary meeting.
- b) Draw up an invitation list, including "notables" who are Democrats, Republicans, men, women, ethnic and minority community leaders, etc. Do not include present office holders or office seekers.
- c) AJC can convene the group, be seen as a prominent member, or even act as Secretariat, but it should be made clear that this is an independent committee.
- d) Draw up a draft statement of purpose for the initial meeting. Present it to those attending and be prepared for a barrage of (hopefully) good natured criticism, a lot of editing and strong agreement on purpose but not specifics. This is a natural process in coalition building.
- e) Share the invitation list (including those who were invited but could not attend) with the group, develop criteria for expansion and solicit additional names.
- f) Appoint a temporary chairperson and small committees to revise the statement of purpose and consolidate an enlarged invitation list. This should be completed as quickly as possible, and distributed to those interested in forming a group.

- g) After agreement, at least in principle, is attained, design a temporary letterhead. Include as many names as possible and note that this committee is "in formation."
- h) Hold a second meeting with the expanded invitation list, get final agreement and consider your group organized. Make sure to follow-up and include those who are interested and could not attend. It is important to err on the side of inclusion, not exclusion.
- i) Decisions about money and responsibilities must be made, of course. At the outset, it would be helpful if an individual(s) or organization(s) hosts a meal session. Ideally, the group should incorporate as a non-profit voluntary association and seek funding to hire a staff and find office space. Until then, the responsibility should be spread among groups and individuals with one or possibly two assuming overall charge.

#### B. Announce your Organization

- a) Plan a press conference. Contact local press radio and TV stations, ethnic media, university media, etc. by telephone to tell them about your group and invite them to a press conference. Follow this up immediately with a written invitation, including a press release, statement of purpose, list of participants and method of operating. If one of your participants has a public relations department, they can be asked to take on this task.
- b) Write to every candidate, political party, campaign committee, etc. announcing your group. Inform your state and local Board of Elections as well. Include Statement of Purpose.
- c) All participating organizations should be asked to give as much publicity as possible to the group either by mailings, announcements in house journals, etc.
- d) Inform other groups, including PTA's, Kiwanis and Rotary clubs, ethnic clubs, synagogues, churches, etc. Offer to speak at their meetings and ask them to do mailings.

#### C. Procedures

- (1) The very existence of a multi-ethnic, religious, racial, etc. group should be a signal that an ethnic slur against one group is offensive to all groups and will not be tolerated. A small committee empowered to respond quickly should be established. If a statement denigrating any ethnic group is made by, or on behalf of a candidate, the candidate should be contacted, the report checked for accuracy and the candidate asked to retract if appropriate. Hopefully, there will be no need for further action. If however, the candidate refuses to act, your group may, as a final resort, be forced to issue a public statement that the entire community deplores such actions.



- (2) If a complaint is received, immediately convene a meeting with as many representatives as can attend. Discuss its validity and come to a decision. Communicate your findings to the entire group. You will probably have agreed ahead of time that no action will be taken if there is strenuous objection from any member or that no statement will be issued in anyone's name without prior approval. When setting up such procedures, try to make sure that they will not deter quick action. For example, you might agree to send members a letter, enclosing a reply card, noting that you will assume approval unless you hear otherwise. If you go this route, make sure there is a backup contact person who can act for an affiliated member who might be temporarily unavailable for some reason.
- (3) Communicate your views to the offending party quickly.
- (4) If a reply is received from someone accused of violating fair campaign practices, send copies to the whole committee and/or hold a meeting discussing it to decide if further action is required.
- (5) Don't be discouraged if you don't receive complaints at first. Monitor your local press, radio and TV. If you see or hear objectionable statements, verify them and contact the candidate independently. Remind the press that you exist and ask them to contact you in the future as such stories develop.
- (6) Congratulate candidates who are particularly responsible, who don't make conflicting statements to different groups and who exhibit positive concern and action about the level of intergroup relations in the progress of his/her campaign.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION '84

Program Aid #II -- A Series of AJC Candidate Forums

Candidates for local, state and national office are invited to address AJC members. These can be a series of meetings, inviting one candidate at a time or a panel with a few candidates as appropriate. In order to avoid even the appearance of endorsing a candidate, you should invite candidates of all major parties. All need not accept for you to proceed, but they all must be invited.

1) Decide upon a format

There can be a series of meetings to which one candidate at a time is invited to make an individual appearance. The meeting would consist of a presentation followed by a question and answer period. Alternately, AJC participants could direct questions to the candidate. The briefing papers in program E, following, may be helpful in preparing them.

You may wish to invite candidates from difference parties to appear together. This can be a debate or a "Meet the Press" panel at which an AJC moderator asks questions.

2. Include minutes of the meeting (s), noting the position the candidate has taken and plans for follow-up in your thank you letter.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION '84

Program Aid #III -- Developing a Multi-ethnic Consensus Agenda

The purpose of this program is to identify those issues on which the various groups in your community have substantial agreement and to develop them into a consensus agenda. The agenda can be used in conjunction with multi-ethnic candidate forums, for joint advocacy or as a basis for working coalitions during the election and in the future.

1. Draw up an American Jewish Committee consensus agenda, based on our established positions. You can use the background papers on affirmative action, economic and social issues, education, immigration and women as a basis.
2. Identify involved groups in your community that you believe hold positions which are similar in principle.
3. Set up individual meetings to explore with them our views on group politics. Share our agenda with them and see if they are interested in working together on "Election '84."
4. If so, ask them to draw up and send their agenda to you. Or, this may be done while you are meeting.
5. Compile a draft agenda from all the lists you receive. It should make clear distinctions among:
  - a. Issues on which there is clear consensus.
  - b. Issues on which there is substantial agreement.
  - c. Issues on which there is some disagreement.
  - d. Issues on which there is clear disagreement.
6. Distribute the agenda to all groups for their tentative approval, asking them to send changes to you.
7. Develop a final agenda.
8. Hold a meeting of groups who are prepared to work together to get final approval and decide on next steps. This could include, but need not be limited to, AJC's "Election '84" recommendations.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION '84

Program Aid #IV -- Multi-ethnic Candidate Forums

Too frequently, when candidates address groups, they say what they think each group wants to hear. This can mean differing answers to similar questions and a general lack of clarity about the candidate's position. As a result, candidates do not have a real stake in following through on their promises.

At multi-ethnic candidate forums, individual candidates, or panels of candidates, address joint meetings of the various advocacy groups in a community to raise and answer specific questions on issues of mutual interest in order to elicit responses from candidates that are as clear and unequivocal as possible. Please remember to invite candidates of all major parties.

1. Identify groups who will sponsor forums, using guidelines described in other sections of the Program Aids.
2. Send letters of invitation to candidates in the names of as many involved organizations as possible.
3. One format is for the candidate or candidates to address the audience and take questions and answers. Another, to prepare questions or a list of issues to be addressed and submit them to the candidate ahead of time. In either case, when asking questions from the floor, participants should clearly identify the group they represent. It may be advisable for each group to designate a spokesperson who will make it quite clear that he or she is speaking on behalf of the group.
4. Finish with a summary of the issues and answers with the candidates' views clearly stated.
5. Put this summary in writing, and distribute it to candidates, the membership of the sponsoring groups and other community groups.
6. You may wish to issue a press release describing the event, stressing the coalitional aspects and informing the press about candidates' views as expressed to the diverse groups.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION '84

Program Aid #V

Model for a One Day Conference and Workshop  
on  
Group Interest in the American Political Process

by Marilyn Braveman  
AJC's Director of Education

1. OBJECTIVE

This conference is part of AJC's Election '84 and addresses the concept that advancing group interests is essential to the American political scene and that groups further the common interest when they advocate creative ideas and form coalitions based on consensus. It explores the history and philosophy of group advocacy, addresses the techniques of building coalitions and lays the groundwork for future action.

The goal of this consultation is:

- a) to increase awareness and understanding by participants of the positive aspects of group advocacy and how they can be enhanced by working together, and,
- b) to develop the skills of building an effective coalition through a participatory workshop.

The conference will consist of:

- a) an analysis of the concept and history of group advocacy,
- b) a presentation of the issues each group considers important,
- c) a discussion of the theory of coalitions, and
- d) a practical participatory workshop on coalition building with plans for the future.

## 2. TARGET AUDIENCES

Relevant groups in your community including Jewish, ethnic, Black, Hispanic, religious, civic and women's groups, etc., who are engaged in election activities and who believe in coalitional work.

## 3. PROGRAM

A model program which can be adapted for your particular needs includes:

- 9:00 to 9:30            Registration
- 9:30 to 9:45            Welcome by the conference organizer, including a description of what will happen during the day.
- 9:45 to 10:05          Opening
- An overview of the history of interest group advocacy in the American political process, including an analysis of the potential impact of the new groups including Blacks, Hispanics, white ethnics and women, etc.
- This speaker should be thoroughly versed in the subject matter and will be an historian, a writer, journalist or political analyst. Unless he or she is an experienced public speaker make sure that you, or someone you trust, has heard the speaker in order to improve the chances of getting a lively, to the point presentation.*
- 10:05 to 10:20          Audience response and questions
- 10:20 to 10:30          Break
- 10:30 to 11:40          Presentation of issues
- A panel consisting of a representative from each group who will identify his or her group's issues (ten minutes each).
- Careful notes should be taken by a session recorder who will be prepared to draw up a preliminary consensus agenda.*
- 11:40 to 12:15          Workshop - Developing an agenda of consensus issues.
- The object of this session is to distill the areas of agreement, at least in principle, and disagreement that have been defined by the groups.
- The session should end with a summary of consensus issues, to be reported on by the session recorder.
- The chair should be a person of stature in the community, perhaps an academic, civil leader, and "elder salesman," a foundation director, etc. This is a very important session*

*because it leads directly into the practical part of the day -- working in coalition to be effective during the election.*

12:15 to 12:30

Break

12:30 to 1:30

Lunch

1:30 to 1:45

Presentation

The theory of effective coalition building.

*This speaker should be an AJC'er, skilled in coalition theory and practice, who will be sufficiently flexible to relate his/her remarks to the morning session. He or she may or may not be the same person who leads the following participatory workshop.*

1:45 to 2:00

Audience response

2:00 to 4:30

Coalition building workshop

The workshop, to be led by an AJC expert, will explore how to manage issues creatively, how to develop proper rhetoric, symbols and persons, etc., and how to bring the agreed upon issues to the marketplace and to sustain momentum. It will also inventory coalition building skills and demonstrate how to obtain them and put them to work quickly.

*Depending on the size of the meeting, it may be necessary to break into small groups for concurrent workshops.*

4:30 to 4:45

Break

4:45 to 5:15

Plans for the future

The chairperson of the conference should sum up the meeting, review the key recommendations and set out an agenda for action by participants. This will make the purpose and significance of the meeting clearer and lay the groundwork for future coalitional activity.

5:15 to 5:45

Reception

At the end of the day opportunity should be given for informal discussion about the consultation, issues and activities that are being planned.

*Note: The times listed in the tentative program are suggested only and can be changed to meet your needs.*

NATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION '84

Program Aid VI -- Meetings with Candidates and Campaign Committees

Last month you received a packet of materials the National Affairs Commission used during briefing sessions for officials of the Democratic and Republican parties, the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The object of those briefings was to indicate to key federal officials that the American Jewish community gives high priority to major domestic issues as well as to Israel and Soviet Jewry.

The purpose of this memo is to offer some suggestions about how you can adapt these same materials for Chapter programs in order to project AJC's perspectives into forthcoming national and local election campaigns.

**Materials**

Enclosed with this memo are copies of briefing papers prepared by the National Affairs Department on the following issues:

- \* affirmative action
- \* economic and social programs
- \* education
- \* immigration
- \* women

These papers are designed to be reproduced locally for distribution to party and campaign officials when you meet to brief them about AJC's positions.

**Target Audiences**

There are three key audiences that should be targeted in your efforts to arrange briefings:

- \* chairpersons of your state and county/city Democratic and Republican party organizations.
- \* chairpersons and chief campaign operatives of each of the major presidential candidates.



- \* candidates and/or the chairpersons and chief campaign operatives of local Congressional candidates in the forthcoming primary and general elections.

### Lay Leadership Roles

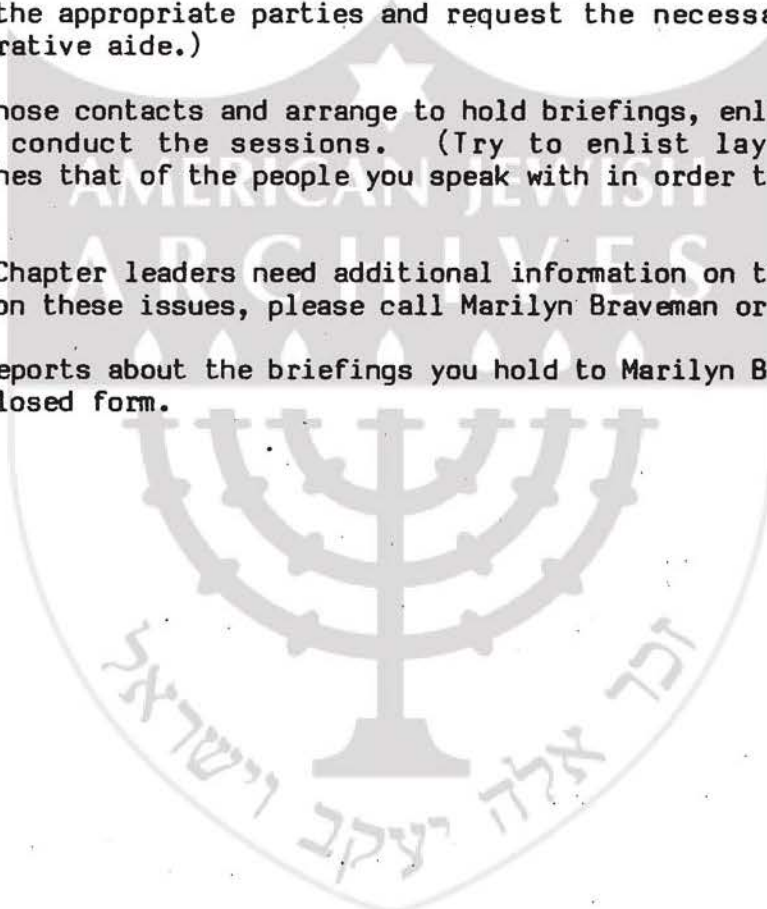
As you can see, this program offers excellent opportunities to utilize and involve the resources of Chapter board members who are active leaders in local, state and national Democratic and Republican party affairs.

For starters, they can help you identify and contact party and campaign officials. (If you are unable to get such leaders from your lay leadership, then consult a telephone directory, or call the offices of elected officials affiliated with the appropriate parties and request the necessary information from an administrative aide.)

Once you make those contacts and arrange to hold briefings, enlist your Chapter lay leaders to conduct the sessions. (Try to enlist lay leaders whose affiliation matches that of the people you speak with in order to maximize AJC's credibility.)

If you or your Chapter leaders need additional information on the background of AJC's positions on these issues, please call Marilyn Braveman or Gary Rubin.

Please forward reports about the briefings you hold to Marilyn Braveman and Adam Simms on the enclosed form.



## A 1984 Campaign Briefing Paper

on

### AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ISSUES

#### Our Interest

Affirmative action programs based on America's legal requirement of non-discrimination are designed to eradicate the vestiges of past discriminatory policies which affected many of America's minority groups, including Jews. One simplistic response is the use of quotas that would set a numerical requirement for group hiring. Through history, Jews have been the victims of such practices which place group membership over individual value in hiring and admission to schools.

#### Highlights of our Position and Programs

AJC favors affirmative action and unequivocally rejects the imposition of quotas to accomplish it. However, we do endorse special recruitment and training programs, review of tests to be sure they are free of bias, continuing review and validation of job requirements, granting of special consideration to applicants from among those discriminated against or disadvantaged, and the use of reasonable and realistic goals and time-tables to measure the effectiveness of affirmative action programs. Goals are distinguished from quotas in that they are flexible, allow good faith efforts to attain them, and are not permanent. AJC entered an amicus brief opposing a quota system for admissions in the Bakke case and subsequently conducted research documenting programs that

bring more minorities into medical school without violating the Constitution. We hailed the recent settlement in the General Motors case which will provide improved training and career development programs for Blacks, Hispanics and women in the context of goals, not quotas.



A 1984 Campaign Briefing Paper

on

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Our Interest

Jewish unemployment in this country is a growing problem despite an improved economy. An estimated 13-15 percent of the total Jewish populations is economically disadvantaged or vulnerable. Those most vulnerable are workers over the age of 40, female-headed, single-parent families, and the growing number of Jewish elderly, especially the over-80 population. Although age itself does not necessarily denote a dependent population, such factors as low income, disability, unemployment and underemployment, and lack of access to services frequently interact to make the elderly among the most vulnerable populations.

Highlights of our Positions and Programs

AJC has supported and worked to strengthen the Federal role in providing adequate financial assistance to meet the basic human needs of all Americans so that groups need not compete with one another for the essentials of life. We have long been aware that inadequate conceptualization and inflexible government regulations can inhibit efficient delivery of needed services. In a pluralistic society, communal values and standards differ. Family, neighborhood, schools, religious and ethnic institutions and voluntary associations should, where possible, work in partnership with government on human needs.

A 1984 Campaign Briefing Paper

on

EDUCATION ISSUES

Our Interest

History has shown us that Jews are safest and function best in a pluralistic, democratic society with a sound economy. Schools are the single most important vehicles to teach young people to relate to and work with others whose religious, racial, ethnic and economic backgrounds are different from their own. To advance the economy, we need more young people who can think critically and can communicate in English, in foreign language and in the language of the new technology.

Highlights of our Position and Programs

We have always worked for adequate and equitable financing of the nation's schools. We agree with many of the recommendations of current reports which emphasize recommitment to basics, including a thorough knowledge of English, math and science. This should be the goal for all young people. But it is unattainable without a thorough grounding in humanistic values and an understanding and appreciation of the cultural, learning and language differences of America's increasingly diverse school population. It is appropriate for the Federal government to assist schools by conducting research, and supporting teacher and student programs, etc.

## A 1984 Campaign Briefing Paper

on

### IMMIGRATION ISSUES

#### Our Interest

Immigration has been a priority interest of the AJC since its foundation in 1906. We have maintained an active concern with this issue for several reasons: to protect Jewish flows which are often coerced to leave countries; to forge strong ties to other ethnic or religious communities that see this as a priority issue; to preserve communal tradition of welcome toward the newcomer; and to generate the continued pluralistic character of American life.

#### Highlights of Our Position and Program

America should maintain a generous immigration policy, including a continued commitment to refugees and family unification. We support methods to cut down on undocumented immigrants provided it is done fairly. We want INS to have resources to control borders. We oppose INS "sweeps" in factories to identify undocumented workers and entered an amicus brief in the Delgado case expressing this view. We work with other communities in the U.S. to make sure our positions are known and to advocate our views.

A 1984 Campaign Briefing Paper.

on

WOMENS' ISSUES

Our Interest

Jewish women represent over half of the Jewish population. Our concerns about non-discrimination, diversity, economic independence and dignity are the same for them as they are for Jewish men.

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Highlights of our Position and Programs

We have litigated and presented testimony on behalf of Social Security and pension reform, the ERA and reproductive freedom and are working to eliminate social club discrimination. AJC has formed women's networks, composed of religious, ethnic, racial, civic, business, labor and communications groups, etc. in several cities to work together on these issues as well as on public policies to support the growing number of single parent families, the homeless, etc. We work on issues related to women "on the way up," including pay equity, and also with the feminization of poverty and dependence including job training and care for children and the elderly.

## BRIEFING QUESTIONS FOR DEMOCRATS

### AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

1. What are your views about quotas and how will you respond to predictable efforts during the 1984 campaign to gain support for them?
2. What affirmative action measures do you support?

### IMMIGRATION

1. What is your attitude towards refugees and legal immigrants?
2. How will you support INS and other relevant agencies to monitor undocumented workers in a fair and constitutional way?

### ECONOMIC & SOCIAL PROGRAMS

1. What do you think are the appropriate roles for the Federal government and the voluntary sector in providing human services?
2. Many Americans including small business owners, human service providers and professional and middle managers are unemployed because of the recession or economic dislocation despite an improved economy. What are your programs to take care of the growing numbers of economic victims, especially those over age 50 who are too young to retire?
3. In addition to supporting the traditional family, how will your family policy reflect the changing demographic realities of the female headed single parent family and the two-generation elderly family?

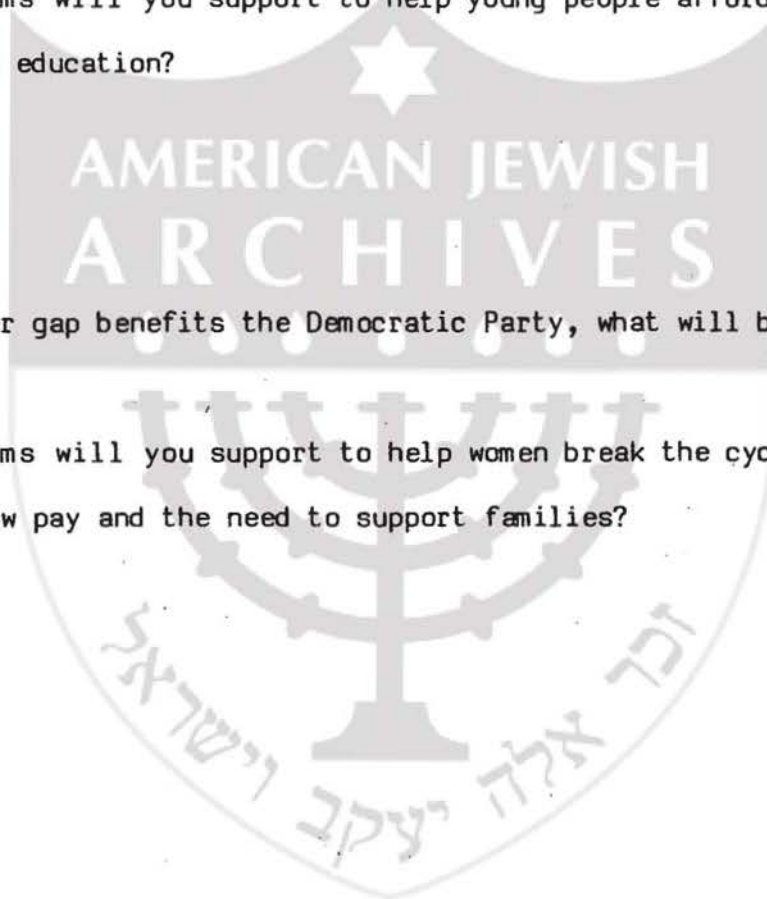


## EDUCATION

1. In the past, Federal regulations have been restrictive, non-responsive to local needs and frequently counter-productive. Now that the administration has changed the nature of federal funding, what do you believe should be the role of the Federal government to assure that Federal funds are used to advance programs dealing with diversity as well as those for attaining technical skills?
2. What programs will you support to help young people afford the rising cost of a college education?

## WOMEN

1. If the gender gap benefits the Democratic Party, what will be your new major initiatives?
2. What programs will you support to help women break the cycle of dependency caused by low pay and the need to support families?



## BRIEFING QUESTIONS FOR REPUBLICANS

### AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

We applaud your continued opposition to quotas. What affirmative action measures would you support to overcome the results of past de facto or de jure discrimination?

### IMMIGRATION

1. What is your attitude towards refugees and legal immigrants?
2. How will you support INS and other relevant agencies to monitor undocumented workers in a fair and constitutional way?

### ECONOMIC & SOCIAL PROGRAMS

1. What do you think are the appropriate roles for the Federal government and the voluntary sector in providing human services?
2. Many Americans including small business owners, human service providers and professional and middle managers are unemployed because of the recession or economic dislocation despite an improved economy. What are your programs to take care of the growing numbers of economic victims, especially those over age 50 who are too young to retire?
3. In addition to supporting the traditional family, how will your family policy reflect the changing demographic realities of the female headed single parent family and the two-generation elderly family?

## EDUCATION

1. We agree that, in the past, regulations for federally funded programs have been restrictive, non-responsive to local needs and frequently counter-productive. Now that the administration has changed the nature of federal funding, what do you believe should be the role of the Federal government to assure that Federal funds are used to advance programs dealing with diversity as well as those for attaining writing, language, math, and science skills?
2. What programs will you support to help young people afford the rising cost of a college education.

## WOMEN

1. We are pleased that the administration supports measures to enforce child support. What other programs will you support to help women break the cycle of a dependency caused by low pay and the need to support families?
2. How do you plan to respond to the Republican women in state legislatures who have criticized the administration for lack of responsiveness to women's issues?

M. Tanenbaum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING  
Monday, March 12, 1984  
1:00 - 5:00 P.M.

Theodore Ellenoff, Presiding

AJC delegation SB 2  
- rejected boycott law  
- Bash West - USSR  
- Soviet Jewry  
- Pasha-Smitu  
- African diplomatic relations  
- EEC - M.E.  
- Chomsky - Iraq  
- UNESCO - Grog Schemer

A G E N D A

Report of Officers' Trip to France

Howard I. Friedman

Review of the Departmental Program  
Priorities for 1984-1985

International Relations

Gordon Zacks  
Marc Tanenbaum

National Affairs

Sholom Comay  
Irving Levine

Jewish Communal Affairs

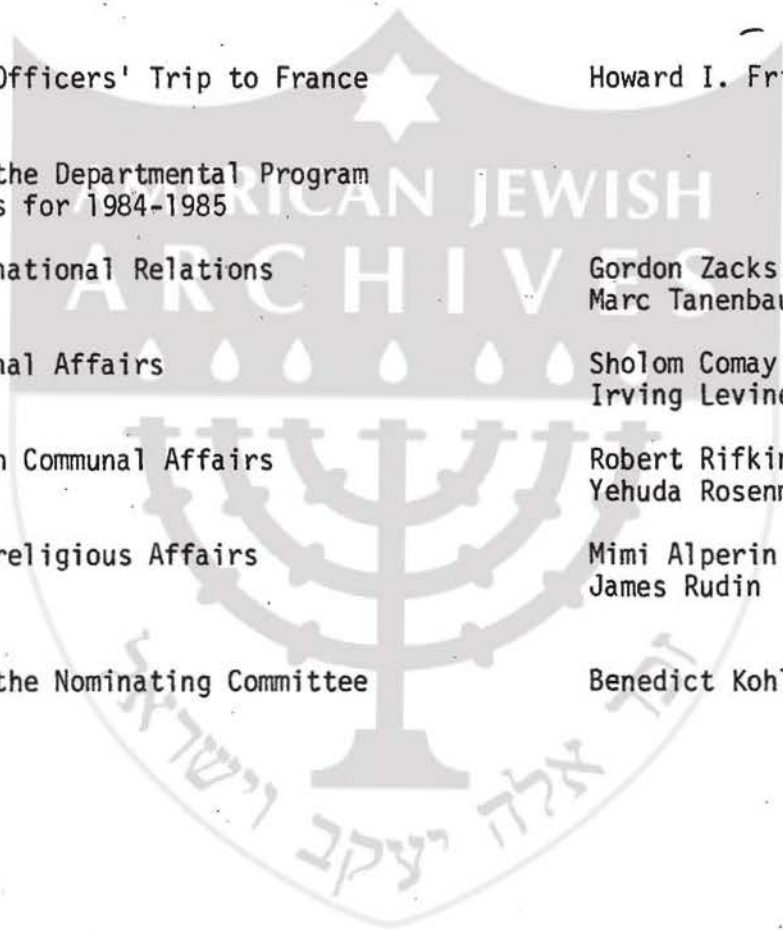
Robert Rifkind  
Yehuda Rosenman

Interreligious Affairs

Mimi Alperin  
James Rudin

Report of the Nominating Committee

Benedict Kohl





The National PAC

"If you believe, as we do, that Israel is a great strategic asset to the United States and its most reliable ally in that part of the world, please read this letter."

Senator Robert Packwood  
(R-Oregon)

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan  
(D-New York)

Dear Friend,

\*Mobil Oil has a PAC.

\*Bechtel has a PAC.

\*Fluor has a PAC.

\*Boeing and Amoco and Grumman all have PACs.

Yet those of us who believe deeply in this country's long-term stake in Israel's survival have not had a nationwide PAC until now.

I strongly believe that this country's strategic interests in the Middle East are best served by maintaining our traditional commitment to the security of Israel. And I am confident you share this belief.

But not everyone agrees with us.

The profits of many large multinational corporations are closely tied to Petrodollar interests. And, corporate PAC dollars are helping fund a long-range effort to discredit Israel in the eyes of Congress.

Until NatPAC was founded we had no national political organization to fight back.

We need to place our confidence in an organization of experts. We need to place it in an organization which is on the front lines in the political battle for the survival of the only democratic nation in the Middle East.

That organization is The National PAC.

The UJA, the ADL, the American Jewish Committee and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), are legally barred from forming a PAC. Therefore, not one of these fine organizations can make contributions to Congressional or Presidential candidates.

The National PAC can and does.

(next page, please)

That is why The National PAC was founded. And that is why I am asking you to join.

NatPAC is staffed by professionals with years of political experience in Washington, D.C. and throughout the country. NatPAC makes contributions to Congressional candidates who believe, as we do, that Israel is both a strategic asset to the United States and, especially in times of crisis, our only reliable ally in the Middle East.

By giving to NatPAC, you will join an organization of 20,000 members which has vowed to combat the flood of campaign money directed against candidates who support a strong American-Israel friendship.

By joining NatPAC, you will demonstrate support for those candidates for Congress who know that American strategic strength in the Middle East is greatly enhanced by Israel.

By acting now, you will help NatPAC grow in number from its present 20,000 members to 100,000 members.

I have written to you in the belief that you care, and care deeply, about the mutually beneficial ties between America and Israel--in the belief that you are unwilling to abandon the field to Mobil, Bechtel and Fluor.

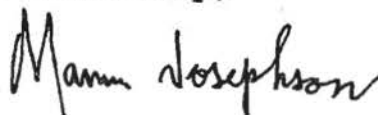
NatPAC is the kind of practical, effective, influential political action organization that we need if we are to fight back.

Whatever you can afford--\$50, \$100, \$500, up to the legal maximum of \$5,000--will be contributed to candidates who share our views.

Help us take on the Petrodollar interests. Give as much as you can today. Your support can make a difference across this country--and halfway across the world.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



MARVIN JOSEPHSON  
Chairman

MJ:en

P.S. I ask you to read carefully the enclosed NatPAC brochure and the list of distinguished Americans who have joined as founding members. Please add your name to the list of Americans willing to stand up and be counted.

# 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 RELEASE AFTER 11:00 a.m.,  
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1984

NEW YORK, March 29 ..... American Jewish Committee officials today urged candidates for political office to understand that Jewish voters, while critically concerned with the security of Israel, were involved with many other issues as well.

Speaking at a news conference this morning at American Jewish Committee headquarters in New York, Howard I. Friedman, AJC President, added:

"Analyses of recent election figures should convince all those involved in the political process that Jewish voters do not make up a single-issue bloc, and that they resent candidates who appeal to them solely on the matter of Israel and the U.S.-Israel relationship."

Mr. Friedman, citing figures prepared for the news conference in a memorandum titled "The Jewish Vote -- What It Is and What It Is Not," by Milton Himmelfarb, AJC's Director of Information and Research Services, pointed out that Jewish voters over the years had given their votes to candidates for national office -- for President and for members of Congress -- who appeared to them to make the most effective public officials in responding to national and international issues.

Picking up on this theme, Theodore Ellenoff, chairman of AJC's policy-making Board of Governors who has been directing a six-point program aimed at curbing inter-group tensions during the 1984 election campaign, listed these among issues that concerned Jewish voters:

- \* An economically sound and militarily secure nation;
- \* A country whose international stance inspires respect and confidence among freedom-loving nations the world over;
- \* An America dedicated to realistic economic policies and the care of those who cannot take care of themselves;

-more-

Howard I. Friedman, President; Theodore Ellenoff, Chairman, Board of Governors; Alfred H. Moses, Chairman, National Executive Council; Robert S. Jacobs, Chairman, Board of Trustees; William S. Trosten, Acting Director

Washington Office, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • Europe hq.: 4 Rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris, France • Israel hq.: 9 Ethiopia St., Jerusalem 95149, Israel  
South America hq. (temporary office): 165 E. 56 St., New York, N.Y. 10022 • Mexico-Central America hq.: Av. Ejercito Nacional 533, Mexico 5, D.F.

- \* An ongoing concern for human rights in our own country and around the world;
- \* A continued commitment to American pluralism, with minorities and women sharing the gains and freedoms of all other Americans.

"Clearly there are many other concerns that help American Jews make up their mind when they enter the election booths," he added. "The candidate who seems insensitive to Israel's right to exist will rightfully warrant rejection by Jewish voters. But candidates should never act as if that were the entire story."

Hyman Bookbinder, AJC's Washington Representative, explained that his office translated the many concerns of American Jewish voters into its day-to-day agenda. He joined with Mr. Himmelfarb in detailing some recent history among American Jewish voters, including these points:

- \* Jews show relatively higher ratio of voters to population than the country at large. In part this is because the average age of Jews is higher and the average number of years of formal education is higher than the averages of other Americans.
- \* Jews do not vote for a candidate because he is Jewish. In the 1982 New York gubernatorial election, Jews gave two-thirds of their votes to Mario Cuomo, an Italian-American liberal Democrat, and one-third to Lewis Lehrman, a Jewish conservative Republican.
- \* Contradicting the claim that Jews make up a "single-issue" voting bloc, 7 of every 10 Jewish voters in the March 1984 primaries in Illinois said their main reason for preferring candidates had to do with domestic or environmental issues.
- \* On the importance of Israel to Jewish voters, though, American Jewish Committee surveys of Jewish opinion indicate that three-quarters of American Jews say that Jews should not vote for candidates unfriendly to Israel.
- \* Jewish reservations about Jesse Jackson do not mean that Jewish voters are anti-black. In the last gubernatorial election in California, Jews gave Thomas Bradley, the black Democrat, a bigger majority than any other group except blacks. And more Jews than other whites voted for black Democrats in the recent mayoralty elections in Chicago and Philadelphia.

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.

NOTE: For a copy of "The Jewish Vote -- What it is and What It Is Not," please write to Morton Yarmon, American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York, NY 10022.

84-960-135  
A, EJP, PEL, ETH, COL, NPE, NPL, Z  
RTV-N, JN, JL, R, E, ED-L, TS, TS-C



5.

**HOW IS NATPAC DIFFERENT FROM AIPAC, UJA, ADL AND THE AJC?**

These outstanding organizations do not have PACs and cannot make contributions to Congressional and Presidential candidates. NatPAC can and does.

6.

**WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF BELONGING TO A PAC?**

There are several:

**First**, even a small contributor can have a major impact on hundreds of Congressional races by belonging to a PAC.

**Second**, a PAC is the only organization that can legally contribute to such campaigns.

**Third**, an individual may only contribute \$1,000 maximum to any candidate in any election. PACs can give five times that amount — \$5,000.

7.

**WHY NATPAC?**

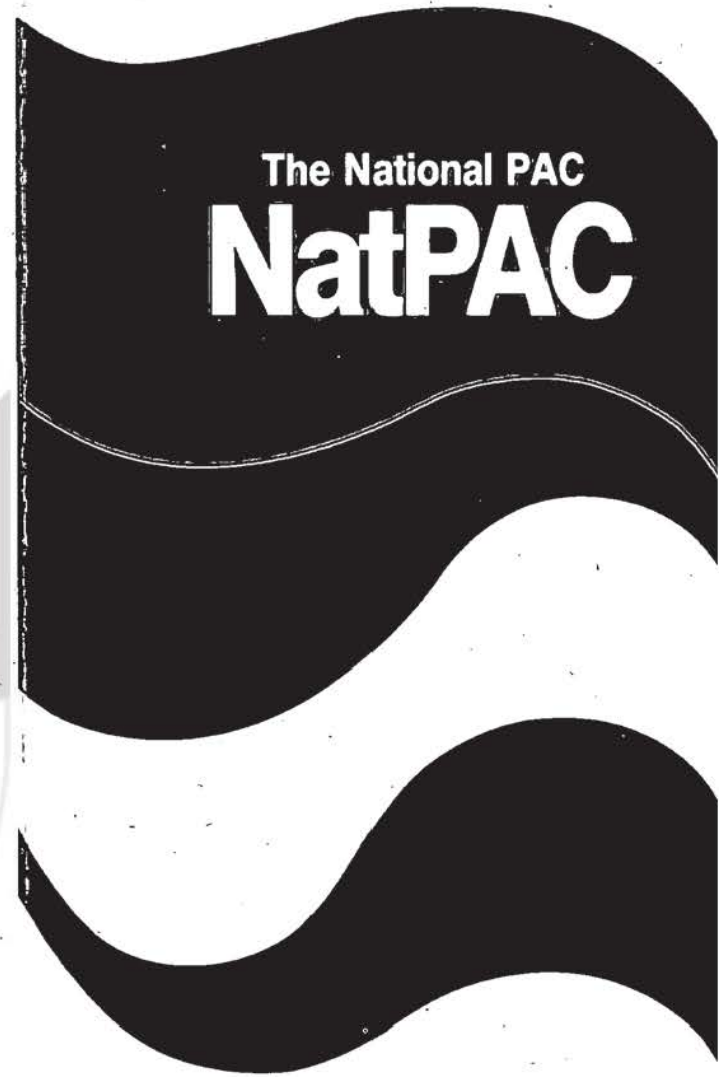
Mobil Oil has a PAC.  
Bechtel has a PAC.  
Fluor has a PAC.  
Boeing and Amoco and Grumman all have PACs.

But, those of us who believe deeply in this country's long-term stake in Israel's survival have not had a nationwide PAC — until **The National PAC.**

**To communicate with NatPAC, contact:**

**Richard H. Altman**  
Executive Director  
308 East Capitol Street, S.E., Suite 4  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
(202) 547-0045

**Ira N. Forman**  
New York Director  
1414 Avenue of the Americas, 18th Floor  
New York, New York 10019  
(212) 752-2940



The National PAC  
**NatPAC**

**NatPAC exists to help candidates, from both parties, who believe that Israel is a major strategic asset of the United States, and its only reliable ally in the Middle East.**

# Some Questions About NatPAC

## 1.

### WHAT'S AT STAKE IN 1984?

The battle is for the survival of the key strategic asset of the United States in the Middle East — the State of Israel. The results of the 435 House races and the 33 Senate contests in 1984 will help decide the future of the U.S. — Israel relationship.

## 2.

### JUST HOW DANGEROUS ARE THE THREATS FROM THE ARAB LOBBY AND THE PETRODOLLAR PACS?

For every \$1 spent by NatPAC in 1982, the corporate PACs spent \$55. And the threats against friends of Israel are even more ominous in 1984. The Arab lobby has spun off a new corporation — MEPARC — Middle East Policy and Research Corporation. Its aim is to raise millions of dollars to "educate" corporate PACs as to where their campaign donations should be sent.

Consider what David Saad, Executive Director of the National Association of Arab Americans, said recently about MEPARC:

"All business with assets and cash flow at risk in the Middle East ought to have a way of protecting their business."

## 3.

### IS NATPAC EFFECTIVE IN FIGHTING BACK AGAINST THE PETRODOLLAR THREATS?

Just read what key Washington leaders and the national press say about the effectiveness of The National PAC.

**Senator Robert Packwood (Republican-Oregon) . . .**

"The National PAC is of critical importance for those who believe that a strong Israel serves America's strategic interests. NatPAC has become a major force on the American political scene."

**Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (Democrat-New York) . . .**

"The National PAC spoke out clearly in the past election. It is the kind of practical, professional and effective organization that makes an impact in Washington, D.C."

*The New York Times* . . .

. . . says that The National PAC was the #1 contributor of all unaffiliated PACs in the country in the last elections. It also said, "The National PAC (is) unusual among the non-connected committees contributing to House, Senate and Presidential campaigns. Most gave a far smaller proportion of their receipts to candidates."

*The Wall Street Journal* . . .

. . . labeled NatPAC "a new mega-PAC . . . which raised over \$1 million in the first year of operation and which has a policy of giving \$5,000 apiece to friends . . . in Congress."

## 4.

### WHO BELONGS TO NATPAC?

People just like you.

20,000 concerned individuals who believe we must stand up to the flood of campaign money directed against candidates who support a strong U.S. — Israel friendship.

Individuals who decide to pool their funds to make more of an impact on campaigns for the Congress and the Presidency.

People who are proud to join with NatPAC's distinguished list of Charter Members.

#### NATPAC CHARTER MEMBERS:

Marvin Josephson <i>Chairman</i>	Anita Hirsh Stanley Hirsh Bob Hope	Bruce M. Ramer Simon H. Rifkind Henry C. Rogers
Morris Abram Woody Allen	J. Lawrence Hughes Bernard Jacobs	Jack Rollins Leonard Rose
John C. Archibald Bob Asher	Charles H. Jaffe Jack Josephson	Ernest Rubenstein William Sarnoff
Mary Jane Asher Ted Ashley	Stan Kamen Mark N. Kaplan	Rabbi Alexander Schindler Gerald Schoenfeld
Charles Bailon George Barrie	Sanford Kaplan Rabbi Wolfe Kelman	Alvin H. Schulman Marvin Sears
Jeffrey S. Berg Ivan Boesky	Robert Keeshan George Klein	Marlin E. Segal Richard Sennett
Bernie Brillstein Robert Charloff	Michael Korda CarolBeth Korn	Monty Shapiro Sidney K. Sheldon
Tina Chen Richard Clayton	CarolBeth Korn Lester Korn	Herbert J. Siegel Fred Silverman
Marshall S. Cogan Sidney E. Cohn	Hal Landers Sherry Lansing	Melvin Simon Donald C. Simpson
Dr. Jerome S. Coles Warren J. Cowan	William Lendman Dr. David Lieber	Marvin Sloves Joseph B. Smith
Leonard Davis Cipa Dichler	Martin Lipton Susan Loren	Richard A. Smith Richard E. Snyder
Misha Dichler Borrie Diller	William J. Maher Ralph S. Mann	Aaron Spelling Carl Spielvogel
Bertram Fields Father Edward Flannery	Ted Mann Reuben Mattus	Dennis C. Stanfill Ben Stein
Joseph Flom Michael Forman	Father Edward Flannery Rose Mattus	John Trubin John V. Tunney
David Geffen Marshall M. Gelfand	Joy Ungereleider-Mayerson Zubin Mehta	Irwin Winkler James Wolfensohn
David Gerber Phillip Gersh	Sue Mengers Rabbi Judah Nadich	Rabbi Walter S. Wurzbarger Leo Ziffren
Peter Gilbert Arnold B. Glimcher	James N. Nederlander Martin Peretz	Jay Zises Eugenia Zukerman
Sheldon Gold Alan C. Hassenfeld	Itzhak Periman Alan D. Pesky	Pinchas Zukerman
Arthur G. Hiller	Sheldon Gold Alan C. Hassenfeld	Arnold M. Picker David Picker