



THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE  
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

*Preserving American Jewish History*

MS-603: Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum Collection, 1945-1992.

Series F: General Chronological Files. 1960-1992

Box 98, Folder 1, General correspondence, memos & working papers, January-June 1980.

# NEWS COMMITTEE

FROM THE

**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, Jan. 2..... Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, National Interreligious Affairs Director of the American Jewish Committee, will serve as a member of the National Cambodia Crisis Committee, a citizens group of prominent Americans who will seek to mobilize all sectors of American society in support of relief operations to save the Cambodian people,

The Crisis Committee, operating under the auspices of the American Council for Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, with headquarters in Washington, will hold its initial meeting at the White House on January 14.

Organizers of the meeting are the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame University; Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO; Philip Caldwell, President of the Ford Motor Company, and Jean C. Young, Chairperson of the U.S. Commission of the International Year of the Child.

Rabbi Tanenbaum was the first official Jewish representative to tour major refugee camps in Southeast Asia. He recently testified before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where he appeared as a member of the Citizens Committee on Indochinese Refugees of the International Rescue Committee headed by Dr. Leo Cherne.

In his testimony, comparing the plight of the Cambodians to that of the Jews and others who were murdered by the Nazis, he declared:

-more-

"It is inconceivable to me that 40 years after the Nazi holocaust the international community can respond so blandly to the destruction of three million human beings in Cambodia, and then consider casually -- as if it were a daily weather report -- the horrendous fact that if food is not gotten through in the next few months, some 200,000 people will die, and by extrapolation an estimated two more million people may well perish before our eyes within the period of the next six months or so."

"The cruel irony is that there is the capacity to provide that food now," he continued. "It is on the borders of the country, and the whole issue of whether human beings will be kept alive or will die depends on politics and ideology -- that is, the callous presumption that business is as usual."

Rabbi Tanenbaum urged the Congressional Subcommittee "to take an initiative now, not two months from now, to bring about an emergency conference through the United Nations of the major nations of the world -- including the U.S., the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and China -- for the purpose of putting before them this issue of life and death survival.

"I am persuaded if we can create that kind of forum on which the eyes and ears and concern of the world are focused above all -- on those nations who are standing in the way -- that some battering through of that resistance could take place now."

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.

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A,EJP,REL,FOR

KARL FLÜGEL  
Auxiliarbischof

Postfach 142  
8400 Regensburg 11, den 8. Januar 80

An die Teilnehmer des achten Treffens des  
Internationalen Verbindungskomitees zwischen der  
römisch-katholischen Kirche und dem Judentum

---

Exzellenz,  
'sehr geehrte Herren, hochwürdigste und liebe Mitbrüder,

in der sicherlich nicht unbegründeten Annahme, daß Sie an den Predigten und Ansprachen, die Se. Heiligkeit Papst Johannes Paul II. anlässlich seines Pastoralbesuches in Deutschland gehalten hat und ebenso am Wortlaut der Grußadressen, die an ihn gerichtet worden sind, Interesse haben, gestatte ich mir, Ihnen die offizielle Ausgabe zu überreichen. Es geschieht dies in der Freude, die nicht nur mir die Begegnung des Heiligen Vaters mit den Vertretern der Juden in Deutschland bereitet hat (s.dazu Seite 99 - 105).

Es sei mir gestattet, Ihnen zum Beginn des bürgerlichen Jahres 1981, das vom 5741. Jahr der biblischen Zeitrechnung umschlossen wird, meine Segenswünsche mit den Worten, die Papst Johannes Paul II. in einem einzigartigen Hymnus zum Schluß seiner Ansprache an die Juden in Deutschland gerichtet hat, zu tun:

Möchten bald alle Völker in Jerusalem versöhnt und in Abraham gesegnet sein!

ER, der Unaussprechliche, von dem uns seine Schöpfung spricht;

ER, der seine Menschheit nicht zum Guten zwingt und sie dennoch führt;

ER, der uns für alle zu seinem Volk erwählt;

ER führe uns auf seinen Wegen in die Zukunft! -

SEIN NAME sei gepriesen!

Mit verehrungsvollem Gruß bin ich

Ihr ergebener

+ *Karl Flügel*  
Auxiliarbischof

Die Beilage folgt gesondert!

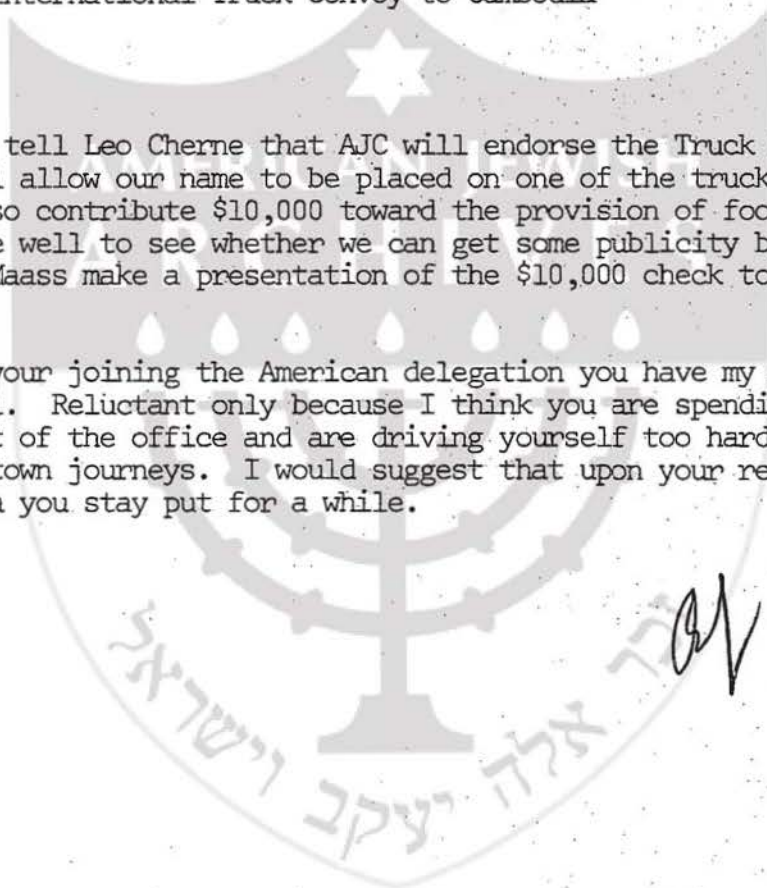
**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** -January 22, 1980  
**to** Marc Tanenbaum  
**from** Bert Gold  
**subject** International Truck Convoy to Cambodia

You can tell Leo Cherne that AJC will endorse the Truck Convoy and will allow our name to be placed on one of the trucks. We will also contribute \$10,000 toward the provision of food. It might be well to see whether we can get some publicity by having Richie Maass make a presentation of the \$10,000 check to Leo Cherne.

As for your joining the American delegation you have my reluctant approval. Reluctant only because I think you are spending too much time out of the office and are driving yourself too hard on your out of town journeys. I would suggest that upon your return from Cambodia you stay put for a while.

BHG/aw



*Handwritten initials or signature.*

# NEWS

FROM THE

# COMMITTEE

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

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MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 8....Msgr. George G. Higgins, senior advisor of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; Sen. John C. Danforth of Missouri; and Dr. Ashraf Ghorbal, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, will be the principal speakers at a day-long meeting of the American Jewish Committee's National Interreligious Affairs Commission, to be held at the Washington (D. C.) Hilton Hotel on Monday, March 10.

The Commission, under the chairmanship of Robert S. Jacobs of Chicago, serves as the policy-making body for AJC's interreligious activities.

Msgr. Higgins, the speaker at the morning session, will discuss "Catholic-Jewish Relations in the 1980s," evaluating major achievements in the past decade and pointing to unmet needs in the coming decade. He will also focus on the implications of the meeting a year ago between Pope John Paul II and world Jewish leaders, as well as the Pope's statements during his visit to the United States last fall.

Senator Danforth will be the luncheon speaker, and will talk about the present situation in Cambodia. He recently headed a Congressional delegation to study the problems of providing food and medical supplies to the Cambodian refugees. The AJC has provided leadership in the Jewish community in refugee assistance to Southeast Asians, and is planning further activity to aid Cambodians and other Indochinese refugees.

Ambassador Ghorbal, in his first appearance before an AJC national commission, will speak in the afternoon on the current state of Islamic-Jewish relations. AJC has been active in promoting dialogue among Muslims, Arab Christians, and Jews in the United States and in other parts of the world.

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The Commission will also review other major AJC programs in the interreligious area, including cooperative programs in energy conservation, the Oberammergau Passion Play, Black Church-Jewish relations, a Women's Interreligious Dialogue on the Middle East, relations with the Middle East Panel of the National Council of Churches, and a forthcoming Women of Faith Conference.

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.

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# COMPTON

*Vice President*

February 21, 1980

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum  
165 East 56th Street  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi Tannenbaum:

Attached is the most recent draft of the ACTS OF PETER & PAUL. The dramatic structure of the flashbacks has been deleted, and there are changes in the depiction of antagonisms in the early church.

We would much appreciate your review, because we feel these changes, although not written with your letter yet in hand, are directionally in keeping with your thoughts.

Best wishes,



Thomas J. Adams

TJA/vt  
Attach:

cc: B. Cox  
S. Stuart



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

NATIONAL AND LOCAL PROGRAM PRIORITIES FOR 1980

The array of concerns which AJC's leadership and staff have singled out for special attention during the current program year reflects AJC's permanent commitments, as laid down in its charter: to combat anti-Semitism, protect the civil and religious rights of Jews wherever they may live and promote human rights the world over.

Some of these concerns have not previously figured as priority items. Others have been so listed in the past, but now appear in an altered focus, in keeping with new developments and trends that seem likely to continue through the year.

Interpreting Israel and Middle East Peace to Americans

It is too early to tell how the Soviet expansion into Afghanistan, the Iranian crisis and the increased tensions between the two superpowers will affect the future of the Middle East and Israel's place in that region. Our Foreign Affairs Department is analyzing the implications of these events for our work on behalf of Israel. In any case, we will continue our efforts to convince Americans -- both the general public and such key segments as opinion molders, the media, and church groups -- that the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt are vital to Mideast peace and to America's interests.

The accords are being challenged not only by extremist Arab states and the Soviet Union, but, significantly, by Saudi Arabia -- at a time when oil producers command increased leverage with our government and other oil-dependent nations. The Saudis and others are pressing the U.S. and Egypt to alter the Camp David policies at Israel's expense and to accept the P.L.O. as a negotiating partner. They insist that no peace is possible until Arabs control Jerusalem and the occupied territories, and try to create the impression that American interest will suffer until then. AJC programs will be designed to help counter these thrusts; AJC background papers and editorials will again serve as a major resource for media and other influentials.

The difficult bargaining that lies ahead for Egypt and Israel (and for the U.S. with its now formally enhanced role in this process) demands that AJC redouble its efforts to explain exactly what the peace accords do, and do not, demand of Israel. AJC will do its share to assure that the role of the U.S. in the negotiations is balanced and positive, and will help frustrate attempts to force Israel into making concessions that would be inimical to her security. In interpreting the issues to non-Jewish religious and civic bodies, particular attention will be paid to Palestinian autonomy, the P.L.O., and the future of Jerusalem.

In recognition of the need for fiscal restraint by the U.S., AJC will emphasize the long-term benefits which the U.S. can expect to reap from adequate economic and military support for Israel, and from peace in the Middle East. We have already begun to explore with key Israelis and Egyptians how American Jews might help promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

If peace is to be achieved, the fullest communication between Israel and the American Jewish community will continue to be needed. As in the past, AJC will study the impact of Israeli policies and pronouncements on American public opinion, and will make the findings known to Israel's political leaders.

Chapters will take active part in interpreting Middle East issues to their communities, their representatives in Congress, and state and local officials. They will also continue to cooperate with local groups interested in Middle East affairs.

#### Countering Negative Arab Influence, Including the Boycott

A recent New York Times editorial, "The Issue Is Blackmail," underscored the growth of overt Arab attempts to influence U.S. policies unduly. To help counteract such pressures, AJC will continue to provide newspaper and magazine writers, radio and TV commentators, with reliable background information. AJC's economic news bulletin, Petro-Impact, will go on informing selected readerships about the extent of Arab involvement in the American economy and about the risks it entails. Enforcement of Federal anti-boycott regulations will continue to be monitored, as will the financial and employment practices of companies doing, or hoping to do, business with Arab countries. In addition, Arab propaganda plans and activities on American campuses will be watched and combatted. (A major consultation on this subject with university officials and teachers was held in the fall of 1979.)

Chapters will encourage local business leaders to comply with anti-boycott regulations, work to improve Middle East curricula in secondary schools, and meet with university officials to discuss anti-Israel or anti-Jewish activities on campuses. They will also remain alert to other local evidence of anti-Jewish Arab influence, and will enlist the aid of local civic and church leaders in mounting counterefforts.

#### Encouraging Effective National Energy Policies

AJC believes the Jewish community has an important stake in helping the nation reduce its dependence on OPEC oil, particularly Persian Gulf oil. Through promoting effective national energy policies, we can help protect our country's economic and social well-being, keep our foreign policies free from outside influence, and prevent hostile attitudes toward Israel and Jews from developing.

AJC is the acknowledged leader within the Jewish community in this field -- the major resource for information and guidance on matters of both policy and program. A letter to President Carter on energy policy, initiated by AJC, was signed by 11 major Jewish organizations and has stimulated cooperative efforts through the Energy Task Force of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council.

In 1979-80, AJC will go on analyzing and advocating national and local policies designed to use energy more efficiently, increase domestic energy

production, develop alternative energy sources, and encourage oil production in non-OPEC countries. AJC will also continue its educational efforts in the field -- in part through a new Energy Information Service bulletin, which is to provide timely analyses to the Jewish community and to others.

Chapters will be asked to continue their educational efforts, including advocacy of Federal and state legislation supportive of AJC's energy policy goals. They will also be urged to step up their support of local and regional conservation programs.

### Protecting the Rights of Jews in Other Countries

Exposing the growing scope and intensity of Soviet anti-Semitism will entail rigorous action by AJC, particularly in view of changing relationships between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. In October 1979, we convened a conference of sovietologists and other political scientists to help us chart future policies and actions. In the current year, we will continue to press for greater emigration from the U.S.S.R. and will intensify our demands on behalf of the cultural and religious rights of Jews in that country.

In Argentina, manifestations of anti-Semitism and violations of basic human rights will again require AJC's constant attention and frequent intervention.

The rise of Muslim fundamentalism and Arab extremism imperils Jews in Iran, as well as those still remaining in other Muslim lands. AJC will continue its efforts on behalf of Iranian and Syrian Jewry. Activities of the new Arab League offices in Tunisia will be carefully watched, as will developments in Morocco and Turkey.

In Western Europe and elsewhere, AJC continues to monitor a rise in anti-Jewish incidents and expressions. In Spain and Italy, AJC works with local Jewish communities on new legislation, which appears to offer an opportunity for enhancing Jewish security.

Chapters will help inform and mobilize American opinion with regard to these issues, and will continue their support of the Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry and the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

### Promoting International Human Rights

In connection with the conference on implementation of the Helsinki Pact, to be held in Madrid in 1980, AJC has worked with the Aspen Institute to formulate recommendations for U.S. human rights policy. We continue to discuss these recommendations with U.S. officials and in the framework of the international Brussels Presidium for Soviet Jews.

AJC will highlight Jewish concern for human rights issues; the volume, Essays on Human Rights, sponsored by the Jacob Blaustein Institute, will serve

as a springboard. Other Blaustein Institute ventures during 1980 include: sponsorship of a study of international human-rights complaint systems, through which individuals and groups might press more effectively for their rights; continuation of studies of regional human rights protection and of the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights; provision of fellowships to the International Institute at Strasbourg.

As human rights issues of concern arise, appropriate representation will be made at the United Nations and at whatever UN agencies may be concerned.

Chapters will support the goals of the Madrid Conference, and will press for Senate ratification of the UN Covenants, the Genocide Convention, and the Covenant on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

#### Combatting Anti-Semitism and Anti-Jewish Attitudes

The events that culminated in the resignation of Andrew Young as U.S. Ambassador to the UN brought into the open the recent alarming increase of anti-Semitism among Blacks -- particularly Blacks in the higher social and educational strata -- and the attendant erosion of support for Israel in parts of the nation. Now, "respectable" forms of anti-Semitism have emerged and gained a hearing; open expressions of anti-Semitism are no longer beyond the pale, and "dual loyalty" charges are again heard. Pro-Arab propagandists often exploit this joining with anti-Semites who invidiously question U.S. guarantees of oil to Israel at a time when America is in short energy supply.

The neo-Nazi movement has not disappeared, and in the South a resurgent Ku Klux Klan once again resorts to anti-Black and anti-Jewish violence.

Meeting these growing threats to Jewish security and well-being is a matter of high priority to AJC. We will again seek to isolate anti-Semitic individuals and groups, while continuing to work with moderate elements in the Black community and elsewhere.

Two special studies are planned in 1980: one on the nature and extent of neo-Nazism in Germany with its implications for the U.S., and another on the political potential of the Evangelical movement in this country.

Chapters will monitor, assess and meet threats to the security and dignity of Jews, particularly those arising from the activities of Arab propagandists, from the resurgent Klan, and from Black and Hispanic anti-Semites. In addition, chapters will seek to expand working relationships with ethnic groups, such as Hispanics, with whom they may not have collaborated closely enough in the past.

### Affirmative Action, Anti-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

Much remains to be done to combat discrimination of race, sex, age, religion or ethnic origin. AJC will continue to promote non-quota affirmative action programs that will help equalize opportunities in education and employment. The Committee will support efforts to expand academic and skills-training programs, in school and on the job, to help prepare young people to meet job qualifications, and will urge business, labor and government to expand education, employment and promotional opportunities for the disadvantaged of all backgrounds as well as for racial minorities, women, the aged and others who frequently face discrimination.

Through dialogues with employers, labor and civic leaders and other experts, we will explore certain employment problems which have been highlighted by the Weber decision or by the continuing troubles of the economy. AJC will support Federal and state efforts to use unemployment insurance as a supplement to voluntary work-sharing programs.

Chapters will be asked to promote and publicize successful nonquota affirmative action programs. Selected chapters will develop special programs for employment of minority youth. In states which have not yet voted for the Equal Rights Amendment, chapters will continue to urge adoption.

### Intergroup Relations in an Urban or Suburban Context

The quality of life in many urban and suburban neighborhoods continues to decline. Unemployment, inflation, and deterioration of neighborhoods and schools have become a way of life; crime is up, civility down. The burdens fall with disproportionate severity on minorities, the elderly, and the unemployed or underemployed. One result is exacerbated intergroup tension.

AJC's Urban/Suburban Affairs Division will focus on these intergroup problems and will seek to build bridges among concerned community groups. Together with the National Urban League and the National Urban Coalition, we will continue to work toward a national coalition to strengthen public education. Advocacy programs for the aged will be expanded from a demonstration project of the New York Chapter into a national effort. Government and foundation funds will be sought for community development demonstration projects. Welfare reform, health care and full employment will receive added emphasis; so will issues of concern to women, in an effort to find common ground with other major groups within the nation.

Chapters will be asked to stimulate activities or replicate national projects of special concern in their communities -- either alone or in coalition with other groups.

### Strengthening the Jewish Family

Following the recommendations of an ad hoc task force, AJC has established a Jewish Family Center to sponsor, encourage and coordinate research on family issues. The Center will also serve as a "broker" between researchers

and consumers, bringing together scholars and practitioners in conferences and symposia on such matters as the impact of divorce on the individual and group identity of children, the history of the Jewish family, or Jewish life style as a means of strengthening the family. In addition, the Center will work with the media to help project a positive image of family life, and will publish a Family Newsletter with information on current research, family support programs and policy options.

AJC will seek to insure that the special needs of the Jewish family are considered in the planning for the 1981 White House Conference on Families, and will work to strengthen alliances between Jews and other ethnic groups in the area of family issues.

Chapters, alone or in cooperation with other local Jewish organizations, will plan conferences on the Jewish family, and will help develop local coalitions to press for national policies that will strengthen and support family life. A Family Impact Questionnaire, prepared by the Family Center, will be used by chapters to educate the community on family needs and to provide impetus for changes in the policies and programs of local agencies.

#### Task Forces on the 1980s

During the program year, AJC will launch its Task Forces on the 1980s, which are to prepare papers analyzing American Jewry's stake in certain critical areas of domestic social policy: in education, group rights, the urban/suburban condition, family policy, national defense, and the electoral process. The Task Forces that are to analyze these concerns will consist of scholars, practitioners, and AJC members and staff. Their analyses and recommendations are intended to provide a fuller understanding of the problems and to help guide AJC (and other Jewish communal agencies) in framing effective policies and programs.

February 1980

80-900-27

EMBASSY OF THE  
ARAB REPUBLIC OF  
EGYPT

2310 DECATUR PLACE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

March 20, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Director  
Interreligious Affairs  
The American Jewish Committee  
165 East 56th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10022

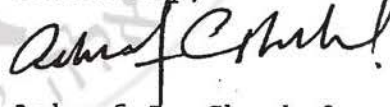
Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

It was most kind of you to write me following the meeting of the American Jewish Committee last week in Washington. It was a pleasure to speak to such a distinguished group.

I will be glad to meet with you in Washington to discuss organizing the seminar we discussed. Due to a very heavy schedule let us plan this for sometime in May.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



Ashraf A. Ghorbal  
Ambassador

AAG:bn



# THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022

*Blaustein Library*

## *articles of interest in current periodicals*

Vol. 31, No. 2,

March 24, 1980

### Anti-Semitism

ANTISEMITISM: AN OVERVIEW, by Kalman Sultanik.

Forum on the Jewish People, Zionism and Israel (Jerusalem), Fall-Winter 1979, pp. 83-97.

The aftermath of WW II, the revelation of the systematic mass murder of European Jewry, did not extinguish anti-Semitic practices by governments (i.e., the USSR, the Arab states) or extremist groups. In the West the anti-Establishment New Left vilifies Israel, and the emerging neo-Nazi element is trying to arouse anti-Semitism and whitewash the Nazi nightmare. Forces from these attacks can spiral into a serious threat.

### Canada

CHANGING PERCEPTIONS OF THE QUEBEC SCENE, by Arthur Lerner.

Viewpoints (Montreal), Winter 1980, pp. 24-29.

Discusses the improved relations between the French-speaking and Jewish communities of Quebec. The majority of Quebec Jews understand the pressure for bilingualism and agree that the coming generation should participate fully in the evolution of Quebec.

QUEBEC 1980, by Antal Deutsch.

Dissent, Winter 1980, pp. 65-72.

In November 1976 the separatist Parti Québécois came into power. Bilingualism was officially abolished in the province with limited concessions to the English speaking minority. The language program works to the disadvantage of the unilingual non-French job candidate. The Jewish community is in this category and many young professionals have left Montreal.

### Church and State

THE NEW THREAT TO CHURCH-STATE SEPARATION.

Church & State, February 1980, pp. 4-7.

Editorials on situations across the nation which provide challenges to the doctrine of church-state separation.



Education, Jewish - U. S.

JEWISH EDUCATION IN A TIME OF CHANGE: RESPONSE AND REACTION, by Alan D. Bennett.  
Journal of Jewish Communal Service, Winter 1979-80, pp. 146-148.

"Young educational professionals now entering the field are better trained Judaically, thanks to the Jewish studies departments in colleges and universities and to the growing attractiveness of degree programs in schools under Jewish auspices."

THE ROLE OF THE JEWISH EDUCATOR IN THE PLANNING PROCESS, by Bernard Dubin.  
Jewish Education, Winter 1979, pp. 4-7.

Federation goals for the community require a plan for development, orderly patterns of funding. All segments of the community need to participate in this strategy, the educator needs to express a commitment to the agenda serving the totality of Jewish life.

Encyclopedias

AN INTELLECTUAL OBSCENITY, by Sidney Hook.  
Midstream, February 1980, pp. 21-22.

Criticizes the editors of the 15th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for publishing essays by Communist writers which distill the Party line without reservation. The academic excellence of the work has been impaired and the objective standards they purport to uphold have been violated.

THE OUTRAGE AT MACMILLAN'S, by Harvey Einbinder.  
Midstream, March 1980, pp. 15-19.

Macmillan is issuing an English language edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Twenty out of a projected thirty volumes have been published. The author denounces the work as a tool for Communist Party ideology: essays proclaim the victory of socialism and the demise of capitalism; Israel and Zionism are described as imperialistic and aggressive agencies. The Russian text is translated without revision or redress.

THE SOVIET BRITANNICA'S VIEW OF EAST GERMANY, by Eric Waldman.  
Midstream, February 1980, pp. 29-30.

Professor Waldman reviews the Encyclopaedia Britannica's essay on the German Democratic Republic (Vol. 8, pp. 6-15). He demonstrates the falsification of facts and the omission of data on vital topics, e.g., political prisoners in East Germany. This publication, with or without calculation, is deceiving its readership.

THE STYLE OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA, by Lev Navrozov.  
Midstream, February 1980, pp. 22-29.

The author, a Russian emigrant, writes about the Encyclopaedia Britannica articles covering the USSR. He dissects the material put forth showing it to be propaganda cliches of the Stalinist era. He accuses the Britannica of being a tractable medium for totalitarian doctrines.

Energy Crisis

ENERGY: AN EMERGENCY TELESCOPED, by Robert Stobaugh and Daniel Yergin.  
Foreign Affairs, No. 3, 1980, pp. 563-595.

A capsule history of the oil price increases and the U. S. attempt at devising a national energy program. The 1980s will be a time of serious problems requiring an accelerated approach to renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

U. S. ENERGY POLICY AND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PARTICIPATION, by David W. Orr.  
The Journal of Politics, November 1979, pp. 1027-1056.

An essay defining the energy transition, the structure of an all-encompassing energy policy, and the relationship between energy supply and continued national industrial expansion. The author advocates public knowledge and involvement in high technology energy systems to offset the rise of a bureaucratic technocracy.

Energy Crisis - International Aspects

ENERGY: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND SECURITY, by Daniel A. Deese.  
International Security, Winter 1979/80, pp. 140-153.

"Strategic issues of energy now control a number of important national and international security issues. From macroeconomic problems of unemployment, inflation and reduced rates of economic growth in many oil-importing countries, to sensitive military questions of protecting oil production facilities in the Persian Gulf and oil supply lines worldwide, energy issues now demand treatment by defense departments as well as by the other departments of government."

THE OPEC REVOLUTION, by Frank Collins.  
The Progressive, February 1980, pp. 22-27.

Can OPEC prolong the present pricing system for oil? The author reviews the history of the cartel, the effect of crude oil imports, dislocated by Iran's revolution, on U. S. needs, and the status of national energy plans.

OPEC'S CHALLENGE TO THE WEST, by Arthur Ross.  
The Washington Quarterly, Winter 1980, pp. 50-57.

The price of OPEC oil is depleting the resources of the industrialized countries in the West. The author proposes a number of steps to be taken by the U. S. and its NATO allies in order to reduce their energy consumption and their dependence on imported oil from the Arab OPEC states.

WORLD OIL PRODUCTION AND SECURITY OF SUPPLIES, by Ray Dafter.  
International Security, Winter 1979/80, pp. 154-176.

Discusses the scope of the oil supply and presents options to moderate the energy crisis. Technology will make it feasible to extract unconventional oil reserves, but the scarcity will persist for the next two decades.

Ethnic Groups

AMERICA'S SECOND MINORITY COMES OF AGE.

The Economist (London), February 2, 1980, pp. 39-44.

A survey of the Hispanic community in the U. S. Spanish-speaking people are America's fastest growing minority, yet their political influence is minimal; their representation on court circuits, school boards, town councils is nil. The adaptation between the Anglo and Hispanic societies is slow, but promising.

RESEARCH ON AND BY CHICANOS - THREE PERSPECTIVES: Special Section  
Social Problems, December 1979, pp. 186-219.

Contents: "Intelligence Testing and Chicanos: A Quality of Life Issue," by Adalberto Aguirre, Jr.-"Age and Income Discrimination Against Mexican Americans and Blacks in Texas, 1960 and 1970," by Tatcho Mindiola, Jr.-"Field Research in Minority Communities: Political, Ethical and Methodological Observations by an Insider," by Maxine Baca Zinn.

Evangelism

EVANGELICAL POLITICS, by Michael W. Foley.

Commonweal, February 29, 1980, pp. 104-107.

The newly wealthy conservative Protestant churches are moving towards America's political center. The younger generation of evangelicals is leaving the right-wing traditional piety that typified Christian conservatism to lend their support to constructive social change.

Family

TWO-INCOME FAMILIES WILL RESHAPE THE CONSUMER MARKETS, by Walter Kiechel III.  
Fortune, March 10, 1980, pp. 110-114, 117, 119, 120.

Families with combined earnings over \$25,000 will devote much of their wealth to consumption - by 1990 this group will govern more than 60 percent of the nation's disposable income. (Sixth article in a series on "The U. S. Economy in the 1980s")

France

EUROPEAN DIARY: THE VERY LATEST FROM PARIS, by François Bondy.

Encounter (London), March 1980, pp. 35-36.

The French "New Right" advocates the rise of select, privileged elites and despairs of equality. It lacks the intellectual tone of the Traditional French Right and seems to be a phenomenon born to fill the void occupied by the defunct Left.

France (cont.)

FRANCE'S NEW RIGHT, by Roger Kaplan.

Commentary, March 1980, pp. 49-53.

A review of the French "New Right" thinkers and writers and their master spokesman, Alain de Benoist. M. de Benoist seeks to build an elite society of "Indo-Europeans" free from the debasing factors of democratic equality. He defines himself as a "raciphile" as opposed to a "raciphobe". The "New Right" studies genetics, denounces the "alien" population of Europe, and views the U. S. as an enemy.

UNEASE IN FRANCE, by Nives Fox.

News and Views (American Jewish Committee), January-February 1980, pp. 4-5.

An overview of anti-Semitic activity occurring in France during 1979. The emerging "New Right" espouses neo-Nazi racial theories although they do not openly attack Jews. The French government has supported Arab and PLO doctrines and taken an unfavorable attitude towards Israel. The author is AJC's European Representative.

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

Genocide

ON PREVENTING GENOCIDE, by Helen Fein.

Worldview, January-February 1980, pp. 42-45.

The author puts forth a program which would hold governments responsible for acts of genocide committed in their country or within their spheres of influence. She examines the paths followed by various human rights groups and the U.N. in response to genocide and ideological massacres perpetrated across the globe since 1945.

Holocaust (1939-1945)

AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS AND THE EMERGING NAZI THREAT (1928-JANUARY 1933), by Shlomo Shafir.

American Jewish Archives, November 1979, pp. 150-183.

Presents the information which American Jewish leaders received, well before 1933, concerning the anti-Semitic platform of Germany's National Socialists. German Jewish groups, particularly the powerful Centralverein, kept American spokesmen informed of violent propaganda and outrages against the Jews perpetrated before Hitler became chancellor. The American Jewish organizations followed different paths to counteract the crisis, but they were united in seeking Christian support to condemn the doctrines of Hitler and Nazism. The AJC Archives were a vital primary source for the author's research.

THE MYSTERIOUS MESSENGER & THE FINAL SOLUTION, by Walter Laqueur.

Commentary, March 1980, pp. 54-64.

Mr. Laqueur records his search to identify the German industrialist who revealed the plan for the Final Solution to a press officer of the Swiss Jewish communities headquarters in Zurich, July 1942. The author has a forthcoming book, The Terrible Secret, which gives an account of how news about the Final Solution reached allied agencies.

Holocaust (1939-1945) - Bibliography

HOLOCAUST: A PAST THAT IS ALSO PRESENT, by Ruth Zerner.

Journal of Ecumenical Studies, Summer 1979, pp. 518-524.

An annotated compilation of the many books, articles, conferences, public commemorations, and film productions on the Holocaust. This topic is becoming a focal point of concern for church leaders, activists and philosophers.

Holocaust (1939-1945) - Reaction

DEBATE OVER THE HOLOCAUST, by Kenneth L. Woodward.

Newsweek, March 10, 1980, p. 97.

An account of the reactions Jewish scholars have expressed towards the memorials and various programs which commemorate or define the Holocaust.

FROM THE DEATH CAMPS TO ISRAEL, by Robert McAfee Brown.

Christianity and Crisis, February 18, 1980, pp. 18, 27-32.

The author, a member of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, made a trip to sites of the death camps, Denmark and Israel last summer. He reflects on the meaning of each place, the symbols which commemorate the Holocaust. He found the visit to Denmark uplifting and a spirit of renewal in Israel.

THE MEN WHO WHITEWASH HITLER, by Gitta Sereny.

New Statesman (London), November 2, 1979, pp. 670-673.

To refute the claims of apologists who deny the crimes of the Third Reich Ms. Sereny presents a factual analysis of the concentration camp system established by Nazi Germany. The author of Into That Darkness (Deutsch, 1974) also criticizes partially true accounts of the Holocaust, by individuals whose motives are genuine, because they provide grist for the revisionists' mills.

OF MYTHS AND HORRORS, by Leopold Labedz.

Encounter (London), February 1980, pp. 37-39.

Discusses the efforts of Right and Left fanatics to subvert the outrages of Nazi Germany and to exculpate Hitler from complicity in genocide. Attempts to deny the reality of the Holocaust serve to feed ignorance and corrupt the historical record.

REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST: Special Issue.

Face to Face (Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith), Winter 1980, pp. 1-39.

Presents several aspects of the Holocaust, including programs of remembrance, an essay on reconciliation, the nature of response developed in the Christian and Jewish religious communities, and examples of prayers and memorial services.

Islam

THE ANATOMY OF ISLAMIC REVIVAL: LEGITIMACY CRISIS, ETHNIC CONFLICT AND THE SEARCH FOR ISLAMIC ALTERNATIVES, by R. Hrair Dekmejian.  
The Middle East Journal, Winter 1980, pp. 1-12.

An essay on the direction of the Islamic movement. These societies need the Islamic ethos to buffer the impact of Western and Soviet ideologies. Normalization between Western and Islamic nations may grow out of mutual economic interests and anti-Soviet policies.

A WIDENING TEST OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS.

Business Week, March 17, 1980, pp. 161, 163.

It is unlikely that Moslem countries will sever their tie with Western banking systems. As long as they participate in international trade and investment they are involved in capitalist procedures and policies. Islam requires that economic practices harmonize with spiritual concern, but does not dictate the methodology.

Israel - Administered Territories

CONTROVERSY - THREE VIEWS: Special Section.

Forum on the Jewish People, Zionism and Israel (Jerusalem), Fall-Winter 1979, pp. 11-34.

Contents: "The Nationalism of Gush Emunim in Historical Perspective," by Uriel Tal.-"Gush Emunim: A Rational Perspective," by Mordechai Nisan.-"Education and Ideology in Religious Zionism Today," by Lawrence Kaplan.

THE DIVIDED YOUTH OF ISRAEL, by Lucinda Franks.

The New York Times Magazine, February 24, 1980, pp. 40, 42, 44+.

Two points of view prevail among the young native born generation of Israelis. The right (typified by Gush Emunim) want to integrate the West Bank settlements into the nation. The left - Peace Now - group propose yielding the areas of the West Bank not essential to maintaining the security of Israel's borders.

LEADERSHIP IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA, by Yehuda Litani.

The Jerusalem Quarterly (Jerusalem), Winter 1980, pp. 99-109.

Reviews the role of Jordan in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. King Hussein allied his government with the rejectionist front and the PLO refusing to participate in the autonomy talks. If he would use the religious influence of the Muslim clergy in the West Bank mosques for political purposes it could advance the peace prospects.

Israel - Arabs

ISRAELI ARABS: PARTNERS IN PLURALISM OR TICKING TIME BOMB? by Sandra Anderson Garcia.  
Ethnicity, March 1980, pp. 15-26.

"There are over 600,000 Arab citizens of the State of Israel. Their evolution since the founding of the state in 1948 and possible consequences of this evolution as they relate to the Jewish majority's policies toward, and perceptions of, them are presented."

### Israel and American Jews

DIASPORA DISSENT, by Arthur Hertzberg.

The Nation, March 22, 1980, pp. 324-325.

Jews living outside Israel who question Prime Minister Begin's policy or endorse the Peace Now movement have been criticized by the Israeli government. It is essential to have free opinion in the Diaspora; Israel needs input from the multi-faceted community of concerned Jews.

### Israel and South Africa

ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA: THE ALLEGATIONS AND THE REALITY, by Leslie D. Simon.

Analysis (Institute for Jewish Policy Planning and Research of the Synagogue Council of America), January 1980, pp. 1-6.

An in-depth treatment of the topic.

### Israel and the Christian Church

INTERFAITH IN ISRAEL, by Geoffrey Wigoder.

Midstream, February 1980, pp. 16-20.

Some progress is being made in interfaith dialogue between Christians and Jews, however, a Muslim-Jewish dialogue does not exist. Primarily, the interfaith groups are composed of Christians and Jews who are part of the Western intellectual milieu. In Jerusalem many Christian scholars pursue the Jewish aspects of Early Christianity. Some tensions between the groups are evident regarding the destiny of the Holy City.

### Israeli-Egyptian Relations

CAN WE LEARN TO LIVE TOGETHER? by Alouph Hareven.

The Jerusalem Quarterly (Jerusalem), Winter 1980, pp. 8-17.

Examines the process education plays in recognizing the myths and shibboleths of national chauvinism. In the case of Egypt and Israel old patterns of anxiety and suspicion can be altered by communication and mutual cooperation.

HOPE AND REALISM BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL, by George E. Gruen.

Woldview, March 1980, pp. 14, 22-24.

Discusses normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Joint projects in commerce, technology and health care are under consideration. Signs indicate that the Camp David accords are bringing peace and stability to the people of each nation. The author is Director of Middle East Affairs at the American Jewish Committee.

### Judaism - Converts

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS: COMPETING FOR CONVERTS, by Marvin R. Wilson.

Christianity Today, March 21, 1980, pp. 28-30.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler's call to reach the "unchurched" Americans as potential converts to Judaism is reviewed by Professor Wilson. He believes it will produce a greater evangelical-Jewish dialogue and mutual understanding between the two faiths.

Judaism, Orthodox

ORTHODOX JUDAISM IN AMERICA: Special Issue.

American Jewish History, December 1979, pp. 153-289.

Partial contents: "Introduction," by Nathan M. Kaganoff. - "The Jewish Sabbath Movement in the Early Twentieth Century," by Benjamin Kline Hunnicutt. - "Generational Conflict in American Orthodoxy: The Early Years of the Rabbinical Council of America," by Louis Bernstein. - "Old Wine in New Bottles: Advanced Yeshivot in the United States," by William B. Helmreich.

Judaism, Reform

THE AMERICANIZATION OF REFORM JUDAISM, by Bernard Martin.

Journal of Reform Judaism, Winter 1980, pp. 33-58.

Expounds on the thesis that Reform Judaism in the U. S. was, for the most part, under the province of the German Reform movement from which it originated. Not until the prelude to WW II did Reform become an "American" religious institution.

Ku Klux Klan

"AIN'T NOTHING YOU CAN DO BUT JOIN THE KLAN," by Guy Martin.

Esquire, March 1980, pp. 27-38.

The author records episodes encountered during his return to Alabama last summer where he investigated the attitudes and practices of KKK members.

MEDIA MARTYRDOM: THE GREENSBORO SHOOT-OUT, by Robert Watson.

Harper's, March 1980, pp. 95-98, 101.

Report on the November 3rd shooting in Greensboro, N. C. between the KKK and the Workers' Viewpoint Organization (a free style communist group). Five WVO members were killed and the Workers portrayed the conflict as a tragedy born out of racial hatred and political tension. The author contends that the incident was based on mindless violence and the WVO gulled the media into aggrandizing their cause.

TARGETING THE KLAN, by Leon Howell.

Christianity and Crisis, January 21, 1980, pp. 338, 349-350.

In December 1979, a conference was called by a coalition of a hundred groups (religious, civil rights, labor) to arrange a strategy and an information network to monitor Klan activity. The Klan message, negating affirmative action programs and school integration, attracts the right. An Anti-Defamation League survey, made in November, puts Klan membership at 10,000 with possibly over 75,000 sympathizers.

Latin America

AGAIN, JEWISH VICTIMS, by Jacobo Timerman.

Present Tense, Winter 1980, p. 63.

The former editor and publisher of La Opinion analyzes his motivations in choosing to stay in Argentina when it was evident that the security police would arrest and imprison him.



Latin America (cont.)

LATIN AMERICAN JEWRY: CAN THEY WEATHER THE STORM? by Yosef Gotlieb.

Israel Horizons, January 1980, pp. 10-13.

The Jewish communities of Latin America are primarily middle-class and urban. They hold no meaningful economic power and confront an uncertain future given the political temper of the Latin American regimes.

MEXICAN JEWRY: SOME PERSISTENT ISSUES, by Daniel J. Elazar.

Forum on the Jewish People, Zionism and Israel (Jerusalem), Fall-Winter 1979, pp. 123-129.

50,000 Jews live in Mexico and function as one of the freest Latin American Jewish communities. Their organizational structure follows a pattern of federations of landsman, with three Sephardic and three Ashkenazic groups, (the Eastern European Ashkenazi community is the dominant factor). Training of professional leadership must be accomplished outside the locality, but other resources make the community self-sufficient.

Middle East

NORTH YEMEN: BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, by Loren Jenkins.

Newsweek, March 24, 1980, pp. 53-54.

President Saleh has managed to stay in office, keep his country free of Marxist influence from South Yemen, and negotiate arms deals with Washington and Moscow.

"THE U. S. HAS DONE WELL IN THE MIDEAST, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT DO EVEN MORE,"  
by Georgie Anne Geyer.

Worldview, January-February 1980, pp. 10-12.

An interview with H. M. Sultan Qaboos of Oman. One of the few Arab leaders to support the Camp David accords Sultan Qaboos expresses his hopes for the development of his country and the support of the U. S. to offset any threat of Soviet domination in the Persian Gulf.

Middle East - Oil Money

THE SELLING OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE FOR PETRODOLLARS, by Judith Miller and Mark Miller.  
USA Today, March 1980, pp. 11-13.

Former high-ranking U. S. Government officials have worked for the Arabs as foreign policy lobbyists and in other roles. There is a need for stronger legal measures to protect American public interest from foreign governments whose aims may not parallel the national policy of the U. S.

### Middle East - Refugees

ARAB REFUGEES IN 1980, by Marie Syrkin.

Midstream, March 1980, pp. 39-41.

UNRWA, the international agency for the relief of Arab refugees, has received close to a billion U. S. dollars since 1949. Officials request continuing funds and state that a refusal will provoke the camp inhabitants to disorders. To support the existing situation is a dubious policy for the U. S. as the legitimacy of the claimants is in doubt and the activities of the camps may be controlled by PLO terrorists.

### Middle East and Russia

THE SOVIET-P.L.O. AXIS: Special Report.

ADL Research Report (Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith), February 1980, pp. 1-41.

Outline of the key events uniting the P.L.O. with Moscow. Discusses the policy positions the P.L.O. released in 1977 which gave rise to the image of a "moderate" organization seeking to coexist alongside Israel; subsequent statements dispelled this facade. The stability of the Middle East rests on a strong, democratic Israel allied with Egypt and the U. S. against the Soviet/P.L.O. threat.

### Middle East and the Christian Church

THE RISKS OF PRIDE AND IGNORANCE: SEEKING A BALANCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, by Thomas Z. Idinopulos.

The Christian Century, March 5, 1980, pp. 250-253.

Analyzes official statements of American Churches in regard to the Middle East conflict. The Christian position statements fail to include the question of security in relation to boundaries, rights, and military arms; until a formula includes the myriad issues of the situation no compromise will be reached.

### Middle East and the U. S.

AMERICA IN DECLINE: FOREIGN POLICY OF "MATURITY", by Robert W. Tucker.

Foreign Affairs, No. 3, 1980, pp. 449-484.

"Viewed from an American perspective, the principal developments of 1979 registered the continued decline in the nation's international position. The decline was most apparent in the Middle East, the area that apart from Western Europe and Japan represents the center of America's strategic interests."

BEHIND CARTER'S U.N. FIASCO, by Tad Szulc.

New York, March 24, 1980, pp. 39-40.

Apparently, Brzezinski, Saunders, and other State Department officials supported the Security Council resolution, and Carter was not fully aware of its vital points regarding Jerusalem. Only after critical reactions from Israel and American Jewish leaders reached the Oval Office on March 3rd did Carter declare the vote an error. This mismanagement of events weakened confidence in American intentions and statesmanship.

Middle East and the U. S. (cont.)

CARTER'S NEW PLAYMATES IN THE PERSIAN GULF, by Fred Halliday.

The Nation, February 23, 1980, pp. 210-211.

A critical analysis of the state of affairs existing under the rule of the Amir of Bahrain, and the Sultan of Oman. The Carter administration has allied itself with these two Persian Gulf leaders in order to protect Western interests in the region. The author is editorial associate of New Left Review and MERIP Reports.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISES, by William B. Quandt.

Foreign Affairs, No. 3, 1980, pp. 540-562.

Events in the Middle East challenge American foreign policy and alter the course of U. S.-Soviet Union agreements. The author reviews the chaotic aftermath of Iran's revolution; the Camp David accords; the status of Saudi Arabian-U. S. relations; the Soviet move towards the Persian Gulf. Successful U. S. negotiations and stable regimes in the Arab world depend upon resolving the Palestinian question.

A SELL-OUT, NOT A FOUL-UP.

The New Republic, March 15, 1980, pp. 5-6, 8.

Editorial on the Carter administration's explanation of the "yes" vote on the UN Security Council resolution. The State Department and Secretary Vance have imperiled the peace negotiations by allowing the Arabs to feel that Israel can be forced to withdraw from East Jerusalem. Resignation by the "responsible" officials is deemed appropriate.

A VOTING FIASCO AT THE U.N.

Time, March 17, 1980, pp. 37-38.

Examines the facts behind the voting error episode which President Carter reported as a communications failure. Repercussions from the disowned vote extend from Arab outrage, to censure of the Carter administration by Israel and American Jewish leaders, to renewed charges of "flip-flop" policy.

Middle East (Saudi Arabia)

SAUDI ARABIA: A COSTLY PLAN FOR RAPID GROWTH.

Business Week, March 31, 1980, pp. 52, 54, 59.

The third five-year plan for Saudi Arabia (1980-1985) will cost \$290 million and be directed into new light industrial parks, heavy industrial parks and petrochemical plants, agricultural investment, water desalination, and steel mills. The Saudis expect to achieve a form of economy based on development to continue its prosperity when the oil resources are depleted.

SAUDI ARABIA: A SHAKY U. S. PILLAR OF SECURITY.

Newsweek, March 3, 1980, pp. 34-38.

An account of King Khalid, 67-year-old ruler of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd, his heir apparent and other key princes in the dynasty. The monarchy is threatened by revolt from the militant Islamic element in the army and the external presence of the Soviet Union in the Gulf area.

Middle East (Saudi Arabia) (cont.)

THE SAUDIS AWAKEN TO THEIR VULNERABILITY, by David B. Tinnin.  
Fortune, March 10, 1980, pp. 49-53, 55-56.

The Saudis have consistently refused to allow a U. S. military presence in their country. The Foreign Minister, Prince Saud el-Faisal, is determined to pursue an independent path in foreign policy, and accommodation with the Soviet Union over oil supply is a prospect.

WHAT PRICE SAUDI STABILITY? by Jon Kimche.  
Midstream, February 1980, pp. 3-8.

Saudi power is derived from three key factors: their investment in the U. S. and Europe; the American companies who operate the Saudi Arabian Airlines and armed forces; possession of large reserves of cheap, obtainable oil. The author analyzes the U. S. commitment to the country as well as the situation affecting the Saudi princes and their tangent retinue of bankers and media specialists. Much of the domestic turmoil has been unreported. The U. S. should plan its policies before internal dynamics produce a state of crisis.

Personalities

DONALD F. McHENRY: OUR NEW MAN AT THE UN.  
Ebony, March 1980, pp. 74-76, 78+.

A biography of the new ambassador who brings more than ten years of experience in the U. S. Dept. of State to his job. Unlike Andrew Young whose statements aroused controversy, Mr. McHenry is known as a diplomatic wordsmith.

A WORKING POLITICIAN AND WHAT IS BEYOND HIM, by Nathan Rotenstreich.  
Forum on the Jewish People, Zionism and Israel (Jerusalem), Fall-Winter 1979, pp. 1-10.

Professor Rotenstreich examines Dr. Bruno Kreisky's book, Die Zeit in der wir Leben: Betrachtungen zur internationalen Politik (Fritz Molden, 1979). The Austrian Prime Minister's reflections on politics, his Jewish background, Zionism, Marx and socialism are of import because of Kreisky's public office rather than the scope of his ideas.

Preferential Treatment

BLACKS AND JEWS AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, by Walda Katz Fishman and Howard Fishman.  
The Humanist, January-February 1980, pp. 24-27, 66.

"Blacks and Jews, rather than argue the merits of Bakke and Weber, should refocus their joint efforts on the maldistribution of power, wealth, and opportunity."

Prejudice

STRUCTURED APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH PREJUDICE AND INTERCULTURAL MISUNDERSTANDING, by Richard W. Brislin.  
International Journal of Group Tensions, Nos. 1 & 2, 1978, pp. 33-48.

"The forms prejudices take include red-neck racism; symbolic racism; tokenism; arms-length prejudices; real likes and dislikes; and experiencing the familiar and the unfamiliar. Structured change programs to deal with prejudicial attitudes take the form of increasing self-awareness; dealing with factual matter about various cultures; learning about the attribution process."

Press, Jewish

THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD TODAY, by Isadore Barmash.  
Present Tense, Winter 1980, pp. 38-41.

The paper's emphasis is on culture, commentary, interpretation, and service. News reports are largely rewritten from the wire service stories. Editorials often reflect the Democratic Party platform, give persistent support to Israel, and show an affinity for the religious reader.

Russia

"FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONALITIES" IN SOVIET SOCIETY, by Boris M. Segal.  
Midstream, March 1980, pp. 5-9.

In the USSR "nationality" indicates ethnic origin. The "true" Russians have Slavic origins as opposed to Georgians, Jews, Tatars, et al. Ethnic Russians are no longer a majority in the population, but the government leadership comes from this group. The author reflects on the inter-nationality conflicts of Soviet society and finds them similar to hostilities existing between cultural groups in the capitalistic West.

THE RUSSIAN NATIONALIST OPPOSITION, by Vadim Belotserkovsky.  
Partisan Review, No. 1, 1980, pp. 45-56.

Considers the etiology of the Russian nationalist movement. The author believes the stagnation of the present regime led to the movement's genesis. Its members are the semi-intelligentsia who work in the service industries. They are xenophobic, anti-Semitic, and hostile to the process of liberalization.

Russia - Jews

THE DISSIDENT LIFE, PART 1, THE MAKING OF A DISSIDENT, by Vladimir Lazaris.  
Moment, March 1980, pp. 14-20.

Narrates the experiences of a Jewish dissident in the Soviet Union, the feeling of helplessness one has under the eye of the State. Also, discusses the position of Jews and their relations with authorities. The author is the former editor of the Samizdat magazine in the USSR. A previous excerpt from this work-in-progress appeared in the December issue of Moment.

Russia - Jews - Emigration

EXODUS UNDER CONTROL, by David Korn.

The National Jewish Monthly, March 1980, pp. 40-42.

Figures and charts on the number of Jewish emigrants from each section of the USSR from 1968 through the first half of 1979.

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM THE USSR: SOME OBSERVATIONS, by Igor Birman.  
Soviet Jewish Affairs (London), No. 2, 1979, pp. 46-63.

The author's view of the social status of Soviet Jews, the degree of assimilation, state-sponsored anti-Semitism; the policy on emigration and the "drop-out" situation.

Stereotypes

THE OTHER ANTI-SEMITISM.

The New Republic, March 1, 1980, pp. 5-7.

Editorial decrying the use of ugly racial cliches in regard to Arabs, and calling for adherence to respectable standards in portraying national groups. A violation of ethics by the media leaves all hostage to racial pillorying.

Suburban Life

COMEBACK FOR CITIES, WOES FOR SUBURBS: Special Report.

U. S. News & World Report, March 24, 1980, pp. 53-54, 56-58+.

The population spurt is still heading towards the suburbs, however, the energy problem, congestion, and the economic and social mix of people are factors which may deter the movement of Americans into these communities. Followed by "How Cities Are Luring People Back," by Moon Landrieu.

SUBURBIA: END OF THE GOLDEN AGE, by William Severini Kowinski.

The New York Times Magazine, March 16, 1980, pp. 16-19, 106-109.

Suburbia, the purported alternative or escape from urban ills, now suffers from contemporary problems and stagnation. The new constituents want day care centers, mass transportation and available housing beyond single-family dwellings. Court decisions are changing land-use rules and the U. S. House of Representatives has a suburban caucus to help resolve the direction of these communities.

Women

WOMEN AND EDUCATION-PART 1: Special Issue.

Harvard Educational Review, November 1979, pp. 413-566.

Partial contents: "Feminist Criticism of the Social Sciences," by Marcia Westcott.-"Woman's Place in Man's Life Cycle," by Carol Gilligan.-"The Rediscovery of the Need for a Feminist Medical Education," by Mary Roth Walsh.

WOMEN AND WORK, by Rose Laub Coser.

Dissent, Winter 1980, pp. 51-55.

Examines the issue of women's occupational segregation and their lower wage levels. Professions which are identified as feminine have less prestige; the more women in a field the stronger the discrimination reflected in salary scale. The fight for equal pay should be accompanied by a fight against division of labor on the basis of sex.

WOMEN RISE AS ENTREPRENEURS.

Business Week, February 25, 1980, pp. 85-86, 91.

Women are advancing in the corporate management world, and the 1980s will see more women operating their own business enterprises. A federally funded pilot program, American Woman's Economic Development Corp., has been established to provide training; bankers and venture capitalists are supplying money; women are moving into traditional male industries, such as, high-technology and manufacturing firms.

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# NEWS and VIEWS

REPORTS FROM THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Volume 2 Number 4, MARCH-APRIL 1980

MURRAY POLNER, *Editor*

## It Seems To Me

**RICHARD MAASS**

President, The American Jewish Committee

*This is my last communication to you in this space, since my term of office will expire in May. I would like to use this opportunity, therefore, to share with you one of my last official acts as President of AJC, the following letter to the President of the United States.*

Dear Mr. President:

I write you on behalf of the American Jewish Committee, prompted by the United States vote on UN Resolution 465 and out of our deep concern for the Camp David peace process created in large measure by your personal initiative.

The American Jewish Committee, may I say, has not issued any formal statements or comments these past days as we have sought to better understand how the U.S. vote came about and, more importantly, what this vote signified.

We take as a given, Mr. President, your strong personal commitment to Israel's existence and security which, as you stressed so eloquently in your address of February 25 to young United Jewish Appeal leaders, "is so closely linked to the security of the United States of America."

We are gratified, too, Mr. President, that you moved so promptly to make clear that the U.S. vote in support of UN Resolution 465 was an error, that any dismantling of settlements would not be proper in the U.S. view and that Jerusalem must remain undivided.

Our concern, however, Mr. President, goes far deeper than this particular UN vote you moved to correct or any error in communications. It goes, more fundamentally, to the following question:

Knowing the United States policy of firm commitment to the Camp David agreements, knowing the keen

*continued on page 7*

## What's Doing at The Committee

**Bertram H. Gold, AJC's Executive Vice President**, hailed the Refugee Act of 1980 as containing "many improvements in US policy for receiving and supporting refugees. Mr. Gold cited especially the broadening of the definition of "refugee"; the exclusion of Nazi war criminals from its provisions; the increase from 17,400 to 50,000 in the number of refugees to be allowed into the US in the next three years and the creation of new and permanent machinery and procedures for helping to resettle refugees.

**Jim Guy Tucker, chairperson of the White House Conference on Families**, told a large audience at AJC headquarters that the nation's religious communities have a major stake in a national family policy. Yehuda Rosenman, director of the AJC's new National Jewish Family Center called attention to two of its publications: *Single Parent Families* by Chaim Waxman and the first issue of the NJFC's *Newsletter*. Joseph Giordano, director of the Louis Caplan Center on Group Identity and Mental Health of AJC's Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, read a statement on behalf of the country's major faith groups expressing support for the upcoming White House Conference.

*continued on back page*

## The Freedom To Leave

Winston Churchill once described Soviet policy as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." He might well have been speaking of Romania too.

On the one hand Romania is an authoritarian communist country with a centrally planned economy. Its president, Nicolae Ceausescu, rules with an iron hand and does not tolerate dissent of the sort found in neighboring Hungary or Poland. Yet Romania has steered an independent course in foreign policy, going so far as to condemn the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, maintain strong ties with China despite the freeze in Sino-Soviet relations and continue its diplomatic, economic and cultural ties

2,400 in 1975, 2,200 in 1976, 1,500 in 1977, and 1,100 in 1978. American Jewish organizations contended that significantly larger numbers than these were seeking to emigrate but that official obstacles prevented them from doing so. The Romanian government responded that the shrunken demographic base and the advanced age of the remaining Romanian Jews, rather than any official opposition to emigration, accounted for the decline in the present rate. Indeed, more than two-thirds of Romanian Jews are more than fifty years old and only 7 percent are under twenty-one.

Ever since his visit to Romania in 1976 as part of an AJC delegation, AJC Vice President Alfred Moses has been

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**"If I had to choose the event in Romania that stood out above all the others, it would be clearly this, a Jewish service, in an ancient synagogue commemorating the victims of a pogrom, a service performed by Romanian children."**

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with Israel, the only communist country to do so in the wake of the 1967 Six-Day War in the Middle East.

And while most Western Jewish attention has been focused on the Soviet Union and its emigration policy, for the Jews of Romania the vicissitudes of government policy have meant wide swings in official attitudes toward emigration to Israel.

Whereas in 1948 there were more than 400,000 Jews and 600 rabbis in Romania, the community today numbers just 35,000 and 3 rabbis. Most Romanian Jews who applied for emigration were permitted to leave for Israel in two large waves, in the late '40s and the early '60s. But in later years the emigration figures diminished markedly: 3,700 in 1974,

working vigorously and effectively on behalf of freer emigration for Romanian Jews. Moses, a respected Washington lawyer, was not satisfied with the official Romanian explanation that the decline in emigration was due solely or even primarily to demography; and during the last four years he has met frequently with leading Romanian and American officials to press the case for unrestricted Jewish emigration.

In 1978 President Ceausescu was invited to Washington for a state visit. At the behest of Moses, the issue of Jewish emigration was raised in the talks between the two presidents. Later, Moses headed a delegation of

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*David Harris is a staff member of AJC's Special Programs Department.*



American Jewish leaders that met with the Romanian president in New York. During the meeting President Ceausescu assured the delegation that Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel would be free to do so. At the same time, he candidly admitted that it was his government's general policy to discourage emigration.

As a result of the continuing decline in the rate of emigration, the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations considered adding its voice to those emigrè, dissident and human rights organizations planning to submit testimony in Congress in July 1979 in opposition to renewal of Most Favored Nation trade status for Romania. Under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Reform Act of 1974, free emigration is a condition for the renewal of MFN status and the President must determine annually whether Romania, as a communist country, is acting in compliance.

Fearing nonrenewal, Romania sent Corneliu Bogdan, director of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Western Hemisphere Directorate, to Washington to try to rescue the situation. Theodore Mann, president of the Conference of Presidents, asked Moses to head the negotiations on emigration on behalf of the Conference with Bogdan. After extended talks an agreement was reached: Rabbi Moses Rosen, the chief rabbi of Romania, would be authorized to announce publicly to the Romanian Jewish community that Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel were free to do so; and periodically, the Romanian government would furnish the Conference of Presidents with accountings of the number of passport

applications pending and the date each application was filed.

The State Department was kept fully informed on the progress of the negotiating team and at the conclusion of the negotiations Moses and Bogdan met with State Department officials to report on the accord. Based on the agreement, the Conference of Presidents endorsed the renewal of MFN trade status for Romania for yet another year.

As a follow-up, Mann asked Moses and Jack Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith, to represent the Conference in a visit to Bucharest at the same time as the Congressional Subcommittee on Trade, headed by Congressman Vanik of Ohio, was in Romania, to report on steps taken by the Romanian authorities to facilitate emigration to Israel.

In January 1980, Moses and Spitzer traveled to Romania for a four-day visit and a private meeting with President Ceausescu at his mountain villa. They also met with several ministers and other leading government officials, the American and Israeli ambassadors, Chief Rabbi Rosen, officers of the Romanian Jewish Federation and numerous members of the Romanian Jewish community. They visited the new building of the Jewish Old Age Home, attended Sabbath services and participated in a special commemorative service for victims of the 1941 fascist Iron Guard pogrom. Describing this special service Moses said: "If I had to choose the event in Romania that stood out above all others, it would clearly be this, a Jewish service, in an ancient synagogue deep in Eastern Europe, commemorating the victims of a pogrom, a service performed by Romanian children,

many of whom will someday live in Israel."

**T**here seems to have been nothing of the Potemkin village in what greeted Moses and Spitzer in Romania. The two American Jewish leaders were given a warm reception and learned that since July 1979 there had in fact been a substantial increase both in the number of Jews applying for passports and in the number of passports issued. And there is now available to the Conference of Presidents a complete and regularly updated list of pending applications, including the applicant's name, biographical data, the date the application was filed and the status of the request for emigration.

Prior to July, persons in "sensitive" occupations, including radio and television broadcasting and the press, were routinely removed from their jobs when their intention to emigrate became known. Students and young men seeking to leave were often expelled from the university or suddenly inducted into the army. Now these forms of harassment have been stopped.

With very few exceptions Moses reports that the Romanian government is living up to the letter of the July agreement. "It is clear," says Moses, "that the (Romanian) government has determined not to give the Jewish community in the United States cause to oppose the renewal of MFN on emigration grounds."

It is equally clear that Al Moses might well have unwrapped some of the mystery that surrounds Romanian policy-making and, in doing so, has given new hope to the many Romanian Jews seeking to establish new lives in Israel.

## Boat People

"He who saves one life..."

This Talmudic injunction was what motivated Ira Silverman, AJC's Director of Special Programs, and his wife, Jane, to sponsor the resettlement of a Vietnamese "boat family" in the United States.

Ira and his associate, David Harris, had been at work since the summer of 1979 on finding ways for AJC to come to the aid of the Indochinese refugees. AJC, through the efforts of Marc Tanenbaum, National Director of Interreligious Affairs, had been among the first groups to raise American consciousness about the needs of the many thousands of hungry and homeless fleeing the cataclysm in Vietnam and Cambodia. AJC chapters around the country were raising funds and organizing intergroup relief and resettlement efforts.

The Silvermans, however, wanted to do something even more personal and direct. With the encouragement of the Central New Jersey AJC Chapter, they prepared to invite a family to live with them in their Princeton home. Working through HIAS, one of the voluntary agencies responsible for resettling Indochinese refugees, the Silvermans selected a family—and then nervously awaited their arrival.

Word came several weeks later that their "family" would be arriving the very next day, November 1, at Newark International Airport. From the two families' emotional airport meeting to this moment, the endeavor has been a gratifying one for the Silvermans, of course, but most important for Au Kim Dieu, age 26, and his three brothers and sisters, ages 18, 17 and 16.

The four refugees lived in the



Silverman home for a month, acquiring winter clothing, several needed pounds, a smattering of English and new confidence and hope. They had been classic "boat people"—striking out from their village near Saigon, heartsick at leaving their frail parents behind, to catch a "fishing boat" to freedom. After several days at sea with inadequate food and water, they were picked up by a freighter and dropped on an Indonesian beach, where they languished in a refugee camp for fourteen months. Now, Au Kim Dieu, who had acquired some knowledge of electronics in Vietnam, is working as a technician at Princeton University's Plasma Physics Laboratory. His brothers and sister are enrolled at Princeton High School. They have received volunteer help and financial support from several members of the Central New Jersey AJC Chapter and

they recently moved to their own apartment. Having found freedom, they are well on their way to independence.

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### CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

**AJC members have responded generously to AJC President Richard Maass' announcement of a Cambodia Relief Fund to support relief efforts in behalf of victims of the Cambodian tragedy. To date more than \$37,000 has been received. In addition, AJC played a role in arranging a full-page ad in *The New York Times* and *Jewish Week*, signed by 21 national and local Jewish agencies, appealing for funds to ease the plight of the Cambodians. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the designated recipient of the funds, received \$35,000 in contributions.**

## Helping The Helpless

Joel Aronowitz's story is typical. His aged mother phoned to tell him his father's prognosis was not good and the doctor had recommended he be placed in a nursing home. In the days after the call Aronowitz found himself confronted by a host of apparently insoluble problems. Who would pay for the nursing home? Did his father have Medicare? Or was it Medicaid he was supposed to have? The horror stories he had read about mistreatment of elderly patients in nursing homes also disturbed him. How could he know which homes were decent? And what of his mother? She was in her late seventies, living in a neighborhood no longer very safe.

The picture became even bleaker. Nursing homes, he learned, were charging more than \$20,000 a year per patient. His father, a retired dentist, had

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**Who would pay for the nursing home? Did his father have Medicare? Or was it Medicaid he was supposed to have? How could he know which homes were decent?**

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some savings, but at those exorbitant rates his funds would quickly be depleted. Then too, many of the nursing homes reported lengthy waiting lists. And even after admission, his parents' Medicare coverage paid for only 100 days of nursing home care. Since his father had not been hospitalized first as required by law, Aronowitz wondered if his father was even eligible.

Medicaid, he also found out, would pay for the nursing home, but its financial eligibility requirements were so severe he was afraid it would leave his mother penniless. To make matters worse, many of the nursing homes

demand "security payments," often amounting to thousands of dollars, before admitting anyone. Were these legal? Aronowitz had no way of knowing and no one to turn to for information and help.

Unhappily, this experience is all too typical in both Jewish and non-Jewish communities throughout the country. AJC's response—designed to alleviate if not reduce these acute, often intensely painful situations—is its pioneering programs to assist New Yorkers who need help in this regard. Under the auspices of the New York Chapter, the first of these programs, the "Legal Advocacy Program for the Aged," combats discrimination against the aged, disseminates information about the rights of the aged and fights for the reform of inequitable laws, policies and regulations affecting the aged and their families.

In recent months the Legal Advocacy Program has filed briefs in several court cases of major significance, including one *amicus* in support of more equitable payments by a state financial aid program that was granting less money to the aged than to younger people. It has opposed policies reducing public assistance to the aged if they receive any financial aid from their children. Even help in the form of food or clothing can lead to a deduction in financial assistance. It has supported a policy of fiscal relief from high fuel and oil costs for the elderly poor. It has testified at many hearings on bias against older people, on behalf of increased home health care and on the Older Americans Act, a federal statute funding a variety of services for the aged.

The New York Chapter also sponsored "You and Your Aging Parent" conferences through an

Intergenerational Conference Project, both of which are also designed specifically to reach and assist people such as the Aronowitzes before and during the period they need help. Both programs were founded and developed by AJC member Sam Sadin, a Chapter vice president. Sadin's interest in the problems facing the elderly began when he, along with his friends, began to face similar difficulties involving their parents. Unlike personal problems, or even those involving their business or finance, they found few persons able to give them guidance. But in the process of seeking information Sadin learned much, and in 1975 organized the initial "You and Your Aging Parent" session for AJC.

**A**ge discrimination, he says, "also results from the complexity of governmental programs, such as Social Security, Medicaid, veterans' benefits, pensions, housing and food stamps. Each category demands separate eligibility standards and each presents obstacles to the elderly."

There are numerous problems that many aged persons experience, not only in times of crisis, but on a daily basis. After retirement there is often a sudden drop in income. Inflation can quickly eat away at savings once thought to be adequate security for old age.

The solution to such problems, Sam Sadin believes, lies in working to secure the rights of the aged, a mission he considers "part of AJC's long history of action on behalf of those who are systematically denied and deprived of their rights."

*Robert Wolf, Urban Affairs Director for AJC's New York Chapter, also directs its Legal Advocacy Program for the Aged.*

## How Christians See Us

JUDITH HERSHCOPF BANKI

What is the Christian image of the Jews? How can misconceptions, distortions, contemptuous views be overcome? What role can AJC play in uprooting the poison of prejudice?

One AJC approach to these questions has been to stimulate a variety of pioneering scholarly investigations in the United States and Europe, most of them self-studies carried on by Christian scholars.

These activities have focused on a major source of information and misinformation that everyone encounters early in life—the textbook. While family and peer group attitudes are influential in forming children's and young people's views, and the mass media exerts a pervasive influence, textbooks are crucial. If in these books facts about Jews—their history, religion, culture—are inaccurate or biased, the wrong impressions can rarely if ever be set right. This is particularly true of religious textbooks because they seem to carry the approval of religious authority.

That late Father Paul Démann, who studied French Catholic texts in the 1950s, put it this way:

*The Jews whom they learn about in the catechism, in sermons, in reading, will be, for many Christians, the first ones and sometimes the only ones they will ever meet. The impression they receive will determine . . . the opinions and dispositions of heart with which they will approach the Jews . . . either a feeling of respect and sympathy toward the Chosen People of God, descendants of the saints of the Old Testament . . . or a feeling of aversion and scorn, of secret hostility toward a perfidious, condemned, fallen and cursed people, killers of God.*

The earliest AJC-encouraged research—studying and analyzing Protestant elementary textbooks—began at Drew University in New Jersey in 1933, in cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In 1952, with AJC support, the most thorough and systematic self-study of Protestant texts was begun by Dr.

Bernhard Olson, a Methodist scholar, at Yale University Divinity School. For seven years, Dr. Olson examined more than 120,000 lesson units from religious school curricula. He analyzed the way "outside" racial, religious and ethnic groups (including Jews) were portrayed, compared their approaches to prejudice and intergroup relations, pinpointed "problem" themes which encouraged negative images and offered suggestions for dealing with prejudice. His landmark study, published in 1963 under the title *Faith and Prejudice* (Yale), helped bring about significant improvements in some Protestant curriculum materials, although a later study by Gerald Strober (*Portrait of the Elder Brother*, AJC-NCCJ, 1972) noted many remaining problems.

Conceived by AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department as part of a three-pronged project, the Protestant self-studies were accompanied by Roman Catholic self-studies (literature, social studies, and religion textbooks) directed by Trafford Maher S.J. at St. Louis University; a self-study of Jewish textbooks was directed by Dr. Bernard Weinryb at Dropsie College in Philadelphia.

The findings of the Catholic religion texts study, augmented by examples from Latin American teaching materials, were incorporated in the IAD's memoranda to Cardinal Bea, head of the Vatican Council Commission which drafted the historic "Jewish Declaration" adopted at Vatican Council II in Rome in 1965. The statement has been a springboard for progress in Catholic-Jewish understanding in recent years.

**T**he Catholic self-studies were summarized by John Pawlikowski, O.S.M., in *Catechetics and Prejudice* (Paulist Press, 1972). In a follow-up study *Faith Without Prejudice* (Paulist Press, 1977), Dr. Eugene Fisher also developed a set of "Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Treatment of Jews

*Judith Hershcopf Banki is AJC's Assistant National Director of the Interreligious Affairs Department.*

**"The Jews whom they learn about in the catechism, in sermons, in reading, will be, for many Christians, the first ones and sometimes the only ones they will ever meet."**

and Judaism in Catechetical Materials." Now director of the Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Dr. Fisher described both improvement and remaining problems in rebuilding Christian attitudes toward Judaism.

In 1975, AJC and St. Louis University co-sponsored a national conference of religious educators, publishers and curriculum specialists to explore implications of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish self-studies.

AJC has likewise sponsored important research into religious textbooks in other languages, with the assistance of the Sperry Center for Intergroup Cooperation. In Rome, the International University of Social Studies "Pro Deo" analyzed Catholic religion texts from the elementary to college level from 1940 to 1964 for Italian and Spanish schools; a brief supplementary study covered texts issued after Vatican Council II. The Centre de Recherches Socio-Religieuses at the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium examined religious texts from French-speaking nations—France, Belgium, Switzerland and Canada—published between 1949 and 1964; the research also included a study of ideas about Jews and Judaism held by persons who had been exposed to Catholic teaching. These surveys—summarized and interpreted by Claire Huchet Bishop in *How Catholics Look at Jews* (Paulist Press, 1974)—formed the basis for revisions and reformulations of Catholic teaching in several European countries.

AJC is now on the threshold of participating in a significant program in collaboration with scholars in the Federal Republic of Germany. Last fall IAD head Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum and European consultant Zachariah Schuster were AJC delegates to an international conference on "Jews and Judaism and the State of Israel in German Textbooks," sponsored by the University of Duisberg. Teachers in elementary and secondary schools and universities, researchers, textbook authors and theologians, as well as

representatives of the German government's Agency for Political Education took part. They looked at major teaching areas in which information about and attitudes toward Jews and Judaism are conveyed—history, civics, political and social sciences and religion (the last an obligatory subject in

German schools)—and agreed to a series of studies, publications and regional conferences in which AJC will collaborate. In addition to textbook analyses, an exploration of religious and theological teachings about Judaism will play a central role in this work.

### RICHARD MAASS

*continued from front page*

importance of bolstering confidence in the on-going peace negotiations, how could anyone in your administration conceivably approve of a resolution so patently inconsistent with those agreements, and those commitments?

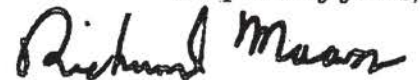
I am certain, Mr. President, that I do not have to detail those elements in the UN resolution, apart from the references to Jerusalem and the dismantling of settlements, that make this resolution such a damaging document. The reference to "Palestinian and other Arab territories" prejudices sovereignty issues intended to be settled by negotiation within the Camp David framework. The reference to changes in "institutional structure or status," despite Ambassador Donald McHenry's disclaimer as he cast the U.S. vote, clearly prejudices the validity of the autonomy negotiations. There are several other negative thrusts as well, incorporated at the behest of those most outspoken in their desire to sabotage the Camp David agreements.

That such a U.S. vote can occur even as you and so many members of your administration strive faithfully to implement the Camp David agreements creates the impression of a serious division within the administration: that

there are also those seeking to alter or abandon the Camp David accords and able to press their view with some success. This in turn creates the impression throughout the world that the United States may be ready to move away from the Camp David agreements and UN Resolution 242, dismaying a trusted ally, giving comfort to Israel's enemies and encouraging opposition to the peace policy you have shaped.

We would urge you, Mr. President, to take those steps necessary to demonstrate within your administration and to the world at large that you will permit no chiseling away at the foundations of America's peace policy. We know there will be many opportunities to take such steps, both in the United Nations at the end of this month and in subsequent months as negotiations proceed. We hope and trust that, in the future, United States support of the Camp David accords and Resolution 242 will be expressed not in weak explanations of sorry votes but in vigorous opposition to and veto of positions that can only endanger the significant progress you initiated towards peace and stability in the Middle East.

Respectfully yours,



Richard Maass

## What's Doing at The Committee

**Thirty AJC leaders** from across the U.S. spent a week in Mexico meeting with local Jewish community and key government and business leaders on energy, immigration and other issues of common concern. Harris Kempner, Jr. of Galveston, chairman of AJC's National Energy Committee, and Dr. Lawrence Goldmuntz of Washington, D.C., member of AJC's Board of Governors, were co-chairmen of the delegation.

**AJC declined an invitation** to address the Middle East Panel of the National Council of Churches citing its strong disagreement with both the substance and the format of the panel's work. However, AJC asserted it would "continue our collegial dialogue with the NCC on the Middle East as well as on a host of other critical issues of our time." Subsequently, AJC helped plan the panel's visit to Israel.

**Avraham (Buma) Shavit**, new chairman of El Al Israel Airlines and president of the Manufacturers' Association of Israel, told a crowded news luncheon at AJC headquarters that the extent of tourism between Israel and Egypt would be "a barometer of the seriousness with which the two peoples view the peace." Addressing an audience that included well-known travel writers and editors, Mr. Shavit explained how he hopes to solve El Al's recent economic woes.

**At a crowded news conference** at AJC's headquarters, Dr. Vladimir Shlapentokh, a former Russian sociologist and pollster, revealed for the first time details of public opinion polling in the Soviet Union. He explained that a shift to conservatism by the Soviet government in the 1970s resulted in severe curtailment of the limited public opinion polling that had been conducted in the 1960s. The Soviet Union never engaged in polling on political subjects, said Dr. Shlapentokh, but limited its investigations to such topics as "What newspaper do you read?" and "How do you feel about this or that innovation?"

**Ben Gurion University in the Negev**, one of Israel's major educational institutions, has renamed its Institute for Desert Research in honor of Jacob Blaustein, the late former president of AJC. The change was announced to AJC leaders during the recent meeting of its Board of Governors in Israel, at ceremonies attended by Barbara Hirschhorn, daughter of Mr. Blaustein and member of AJC's National Executive Council, and her husband David, AJC's national Vice President.

**AJC was widely quoted in the press** as approving safeguards to academic freedom adopted by Princeton University when they accepted a \$5 million gift from Saudi Arabia to expand its teaching and research in the life sciences. Some months earlier, AJC prepared guidelines for universities to consider in such circumstances, including a stipulation of non-discrimination in the use of such funds. Ira Silverman, Director of Special Projects, pointed out that the agreement with Princeton provided that students, scholars and technical experts would be selected on the basis of merit.

**A new series of annual awards for the best new English-language books with Jewish themes**, to be known as the Kenneth B. Smilen/Present Tense Magazine Awards, were announced by *Present Tense*, the AJC's quarterly. The winners will be announced at a literary luncheon on May 6 chaired by Herbert Mitgang of *The New York Times* and novelist Arthur A. Cohen.

**The 1980 edition of the *American Jewish Year Book***, published jointly by AJC and the Jewish Publication Society of America, revealed that American Jews are continuing to leave the Northeast for the Sun Belt. Worldwide, Jewish population increased by 110,000 over the previous year to an estimated 14,396,000. (Copies of the *Year Book*, the authoritative record of trends and events in Jewish life, are available to AJC members at \$11.95.)

### AND IN AJC's CHAPTERS...

**AJC has established an office in Anaheim, California** (601 South Greenwich Street) as part of its efforts to serve new areas of Jewish population growth. The office will work in close conjunction with our new Orange County Chapter.

**AJC's Philadelphia Chapter** marked completion of a three-year program with Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company to increase employment of Jewish personnel in management level positions. Chapter officials reported that the company now has four Jewish officers where previously there had been none and thirteen Jewish employees in upper-level administrative positions, compared with seven in 1976.

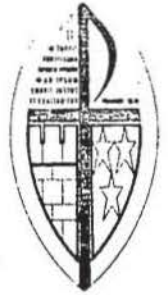
**The Chicago Chapter** helped a Northwestern University professor of Slavic languages, Erwin Weil, file an "affidavit of good cause" with the Justice Department calling for denaturalization proceedings against an alleged Nazi war criminal living in Chicago. Professor Weil gathered documentary evidence during a trip to Lithuania sponsored by the Chicago Chapter.

**The Portland, Oregon Chapter** sponsored a community forum on Refugee Resettlement with the state coordinator for refugee resettlement, sponsors of a refugee family and a refugee who settled in Portland in 1975 among the speakers. Following a keynote address by a newsman just back from refugee camps in Thailand, panelists discussed ways individuals and agencies could help the refugees.

**The St. Louis Chapter** hosted a two-day community visit of an Israeli Falasha who described the plight of Ethiopian Jews to members of the St. Louis Rabbinical Association, the Jewish Federation Board and the Washington University faculty and student body.

# LUTHERAN COUNCIL IN THE USA

Lutheran Center  
360 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10010  
212/532-6350



April 17, 1980

To all pastors of The American Lutheran Church, The Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches and Lutheran Church in America

Dear Pastor:

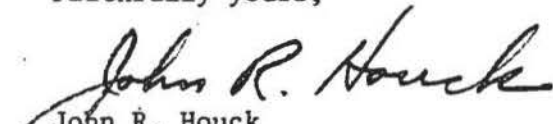
The leaders of the Lutheran church bodies have experienced growing concern about the proliferation of religious organizations which uncritically mix religion and politics. In recent weeks the "Washington for Jesus" campaign sponsored by an organization called One Nation Under God has received attention from both the religious and the secular press and has been the focal point for much local organizing. It has prompted many inquiries from parish pastors about the position of the Lutheran churches on such activities and on the proper role of religion in the political process.

Enclosed you will find a statement of the Lutheran Council, prepared by its Office for Governmental Affairs, which addresses these concerns. The statement is endorsed by the presidents of The American Lutheran Church, The Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches and Lutheran Church in America and expresses a common theological understanding of the nature of church-government relations. Of crucial importance in the current debate is the Lutheran understanding of the churches' advocacy ministry in the realm of public policy--an understanding which rejects all attempts to "Christianize" government. The statement discourages pastors and parishioners from joining movements which they perceive distort the churches' advocacy work in the political world.

I sincerely hope that this statement serves as a useful tool for evaluating the full range of activities you may encounter in your ministry where religion and politics meet.

Many blessings to you in your continuing ministry.

Faithfully yours,

  
John R. Houck  
General Secretary

# A Statement on Religion and Politics

Issued by the Lutheran Council in the USA on behalf of  
The American Lutheran Church, The Association of  
Evangelical Lutheran Churches and Lutheran Church in America.

Endorsed by LC/USA General Secretary John R. Houck,  
ALC President David W. Preus, AELC President William H. Kohn  
and LCA President James R. Crumley Jr.

The American Lutheran Church, The Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches and Lutheran Church in America firmly disagree with Christians or coalitions of Christians who plan political action under any guise of religious evangelism, worship or revivalism—or "in the name of Jesus." These partner churches in the Lutheran Council support pluralism and freedom of all people in the political process in the United States and maintain that pushing for total agreement on moral issues is not the same as advocating for legislation which will enhance the common good. "Religious grounds" should not be used as the exclusive yardstick for determining the quality of candidates for political office.

As leaders of Lutheran church bodies, we strongly discourage members of Lutheran churches from joining or supporting movements which confuse church-government relations and distort the churches' advocacy mission in the political world. We support parish pastors and church leaders who do not endorse such movements.

As Lutherans in the U.S., we recognize that an increasingly complex society has produced growing interdependence and interaction among groups, persons and resources in the governmental, economic and voluntary sectors. The government's responsibilities to maintain equity and order have led both the churches and the state into greater contact and, at times, into tension. As governmental bodies seek to perform their roles and the churches seek to fulfill their missions, each needs to be aware of the other's purposes, principles and methods. In their endeavors, both the churches and the government have the task of formulating and clarifying position statements and guidelines for implementation and application when appropriate.

Lutherans acknowledge the twofold reign of God, under which Christians live simultaneously. God is ruler of both the world and the church. The church is primarily the agency of the Gospel in the new age of Christ, while the state is primarily the agency of the Law in the old age of Adam. Given the balance of interests and differing responsibilities of the churches and the government in God's world, the Lutheran churches advocate a relationship between the churches and the government which may be expressed as "institutional separation and functional interaction." Both the churches and the government are to delineate and describe the proper and responsible extent of their functional interaction in the context of God's rule and the institutional separation of church and state.

In affirming the principle of separation of church and state, Lutherans in the U.S. respectfully acknowledge and support the tradition that the churches and the government are to be separate in structure. As the Constitution provides, government neither establishes nor favors any religion. It also safeguards the rights of all



persons and groups in society to the free exercise of their religious beliefs, worship, practices and organizational arrangements within the laws of morality, human rights and property. The government is to make no decisions regarding the validity or orthodoxy of any doctrine, recognizing that it is the province of religious groups to state their doctrines, determine their politics, train their leaders, conduct worship and carry on their mission and ministries without undue interference from or entanglement with government.

Lutherans in the U.S. affirm the principle of functional interaction between the government and religious bodies in areas of mutual endeavor, so that such interaction assists the maintenance of good order, the protection and extension of civil rights, the establishment of social justice and equality of opportunity, the promotion of the general welfare and the advancement of the dignity of all persons. This principle underscores the Lutheran view that God rules both the civil and spiritual dimensions of life, making it appropriate for the government and the churches to relate creatively and responsibly to each other.

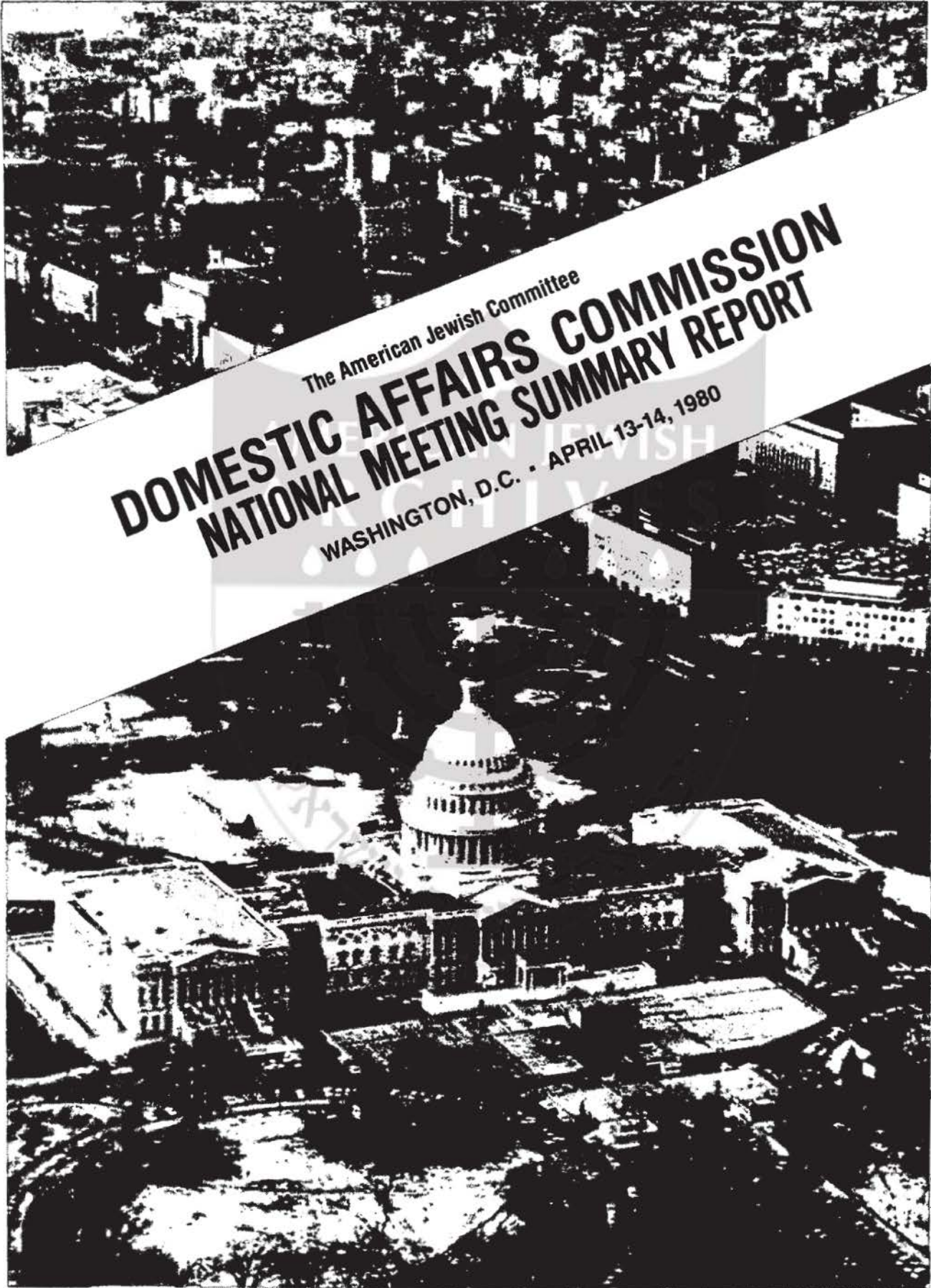
Lutherans hold that their churches have the responsibility to describe and clarify to their members and to society the mission of the Lutheran churches and to determine, establish, maintain and alter the various forms through which that mission is expressed and structured. The distinctive mission of the churches includes the proclamation of God's Word in worship, in public preaching, in teaching, in administration of the sacraments, in evangelism, in educational ministries, in social service ministries and in being advocates of justice for participants in the social order. According to Lutheran theology, the civil government's distinctive calling by God is to maintain peace, to establish justice, to protect and advance human rights and to promote the general welfare of all persons.

It is a misuse of terms to describe government and politics as godless or profane, because God rules both the civil and the spiritual dimensions of life. Thus it is unnecessary and unbiblical for any church group or individual to seek to "Christianize" the government or to label political views of members of Congress as "Christian" or "religious." It is arrogant to assert that one's position on a political issue is "Christian" and that all others are "un-Christian," "immoral" or "sinful." There is no "Christian" position; there are Christians who hold positions. Government under God employs reason and power for social justice, peace and freedom.

To describe one group's political position as "The Christian Voice" and one movement's political agenda as a movement "for Jesus" is wrongly judgmental. It is also an affront to Jewish and other religious advocates whose religions hold social justice as a social form of love of neighbor. Devout Christians and Jews agree and disagree between and among themselves regarding political decisions and can agree and disagree with nonbelievers. Advocacy for social justice is part of the mission of the churches according to Lutheran theology. Such advocacy may often bring disagreement on issues and votes as to how to strive for justice.

So we challenge members of Lutheran churches as evangelical Christians to worship and pray as Christian congregations. All persons need forgiveness. We also challenge all citizens and corporate religious groups to participate in the process of decision-making for the common good, and we encourage cooperation with other religious and voluntary associations in this work of advocacy.

m. Tanenbaum



The American Jewish Committee

**DOMESTIC AFFAIRS COMMISSION  
NATIONAL MEETING SUMMARY REPORT**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - APRIL 13-14, 1980

SUMMARY REPORT



April 13 - 14, 1980

## Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	1
II.	The Budget and Administration Domestic Priorities Mr. David Rubenstein	3
III.	The Budget and Congressional Domestic Priorities Dr. Alice Rivlin	4
IV.	The Unfinished Civil Rights Agenda	6
	Part I. Arnold Aronson	
	Part II. Bernice Sandler	
V.	Immigration: Problems and Prospects Dr. Paul Saenz	10
VI.	Special Visits	12
	A. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
	B. Institute for Educational Leadership	
	C. National Council on Aging	

## INTRODUCTION

On April 13 and 14, 1980 the Domestic Affairs Commission held its second national conference of this decade in Washington, D.C.

The conference occurred during a time of continued rising inflation, a growing national inclination toward budget cutting, and a growing feeling of Congress that priorities should be shifted from domestic social programs to defense programs. This new "defense mood" was precipitated by many foreign affairs factors, among them the failure to ratify Salt II, the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the hostages in Iran and the loss of U.S. military credibility around the world.

The shift from domestic to defense budget priorities was felt throughout the conference. Those who attended found the general mood among representatives of both the executive and legislative branches to be a grim one. While it was acknowledged by government spokespersons that most existing social, housing and employment programs must be maintained to some extent, it was clear that budget balancing at the expense of social programs would be the prevailing direction of Congress.

The DAC conference agenda reflected the concentration of the domestic agenda on the budget. The cuts in social programs, the lack of money for new ones, the success in holding firm to those considered essential to the domestic health of the nation constituted the general thrust of all of the speeches and discussions held with prominent Washington representatives. From the pragmatic advice of Alice Rivlin, keynoter of the first day, that "the conserve-everything strategy in the face of what is happening is not going to work; the best strategy is to focus on those programs we feel are working the best and to list those we can possibly do without," to the message given by Senator John Danforth at the

closing luncheon on the second day when he stated that the government is "flat up out of money," the message was echoed again and again: domestic social programs will be the major target for a tightening of government spending.

What follows is a capsule account of each of the sessions held during the conference as well as highlights of the smaller meetings dealing with specific domestic social agendas.



Janice Goldstein  
Conference Coordinator

THE BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION DOMESTIC PRIORITIES

David Rubenstein, Deputy Assistant to the  
President for Domestic Affairs

The Administration sees three basic critical domestic issues for the eighties; energy, inflation and the nature of the political structure, Rubenstein stated. The President holds firm to the energy package of proposals submitted in 1979 and 1980, and is committed to the swift implementation of those already passed by Congress.

The President also believes that Federal spending must be controlled, the budget must be balanced and incentives must be provided for productivity, saving and investment in the private sector. He is opposed to wage and price controls as unworkable based on previous governmental experiences. However, the Administration continues to favor guidelines for wages and prices. At the same time, it is imperative to recognize the interdependence of the U.S. with the world trading markets and to provide greater export incentives to domestic business.

Rubenstein maintained that expenditures for health insurance, poverty and welfare programs were not being cut back but were increasing at a lesser rate. He brought up the Consumer Price Index as an unrealistic indicator of the economic status of the nation and noted that since so many human service programs were indexed to this measure, it is difficult to assess either cuts or increases necessary if one uses the CPI.

The Administration sees the proliferation of single interest groups, and the proliferation of Congressional sub-committees as rendering government almost unworkable. Rubenstein pointed out that there were 80 sub-committees in Congress involved in energy issues alone. For this reason, governmental reorganization is a top priority of the Executive Branch, and should be for the Congress as well.

THE BUDGET AND CONGRESSIONAL DOMESTIC PRIORITIES

Alice Rivlin, Director  
Congressional Budget Office

Dr. Rivlin reviewed the last half of the decade of the 70's, reminding the group that we were coming off five years of rapid growth and recovery from the recession of 1974-75 and are now experiencing a downturn. The Gross National Product, which in 1978 rose 5% over the previous year, showed only a 1% growth rate in 1979. Concurrently inflation leaped from 9% in 1978 to 13% in 1979, heading for 18% in early 1980.

In view of rising interest rates and continued escalation of the inflationary cycle, the mood of the Congress clearly favored a balanced budget, with the goal to hold the projected deficit to below \$30 billion. Dr. Rivlin believes that this will not be possible, because of two major factors. First, higher government payments for those programs indexed to the Consumer Price Index will cause greater outlays, and energy costs will continue to rise. Second, government income from taxes will be reduced. Therefore, it would be more realistic to expect the budget deficit to be closer to the mid or high 30 billions by the end of the fiscal year.

Dr. Rivlin gave no cause for optimism. She felt that inflation will continue to worsen before it gets better due to the continued rise in energy costs. She did feel somewhat hopeful that mortgage rates will begin to decline by fall which will in turn bring down the Consumer Price Index. She also felt that the recession, which was finally here, would limit the pass-through of costs into an additional round of price increases in the manufacturing and commercial sectors. She pointed out that this has not been a wage led inflation and that in fact wages have lagged substantially behind the inflation rate.

Dr. Rivlin pointed out, that balancing the budget would only take .03 or .05 tenths of a point off the Consumer Price Index, and that its value was more psychological than economic.



In looking at where federal monies are spent, Dr. Rivlin noted the four major areas of expenditures, as follows:

- a) One fourth of the budget goes to defense.
- b) One half goes to payments to individuals for social security, welfare, retirement, medicare, medicaid, etc. These are the payments indexed to the CPI.
- c) Nine percent of the budget is used to pay off the federal debt.
- d) That leaves about 18% for all of the domestic government programs including grants to local governments.

"The concern of those who care about social programs ought not to be that this current proclivity to cut will go away," she emphasized. Therefore, groups such as AJC must "bend serious effort to caution Congress to design the best cuts possible. We must put forth the case for programs that are working the best and accept the necessity of cutting the others."

THE UNFINISHED CIVIL RIGHTS AGENDA  
Part I. Arnold Aronson, Executive Secretary  
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

"Let no one claim otherwise, discrimination still is one of the most serious problems on our nation's agenda." This was Mr. Aronson's basic message, as he traced the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions of the 50's and the legislation of the 60's in promoting civil rights and anti-discrimination programs and policies, bringing us up to the present where discrimination, "despite those laws and court decisions of the past, is still a fact of daily life."

This is true in several areas. In education, despite the passage of much significant legislation and court decisions in the 26 years since the Brown decision, there is still discrimination in the public schools with segregation by program and classroom. Discriminatory discipline pushes some youth out of school permanently. The number of blacks attending colleges and professional schools has actually declined, proportionate to the population, during the past couple of years. Hispanic children in many instances are in classes where the language is foreign to them and bi-lingual education has a long way to go in spite of the Lau decision.\*

In the area of employment there has been considerable progress although a high level of discrimination is still quite widespread against minorities and women. The average income for both blacks and women is about 59% that of white males. Unemployment among blacks is double that of whites and among black teenagers it is up to 40 and 50% in some communities. With the rise in unemployment, blacks and women will be the first to feel the brunt of layoffs.

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\* In Lau vs. San Francisco Board of Education, the Supreme Court rules that children who receive instruction in a language they cannot understand are deprived of their legal right to equal opportunity in education.

In the area of housing, Congress this year passed the first and only significant civil rights legislation of this session, an amendment to the 1968 Fair Housing Act. This amendment would provide for the use of Administrative Law judges to hear discrimination cases without having to resort to a court of law at the outset. However, this legislation cannot begin to remediate the continued ethnic housing imbalance across the country. We still have highly segregated residential patterns nationwide, with little change noted during the past decade. Since housing segregation generally means school segregation, the solution must be a metropolitan one. Federal grants must be conditioned on a metropolitan "fair share" plan which will make integration a priority and strive for an even distribution of all ethnic groups throughout a metropolitan area.

Mr. Aronson pointed out that civil rights mean not simply the establishment of rights in law but the creation of social and economic conditions with which those rights could be fully enjoyed. We must set certain basic goals for the nation and press to allocate sufficient resources to meet those goals despite opposition from those who wish to cut funding. Among them must be a job for everyone who is able and willing to work, a decent home and environment for all, educational opportunity for each person according to their ability to profit from it, and medical care for all in sickness and in health.

THE UNFINISHED CIVIL RIGHTS AGENDA

Part II. Bernice Sandler, Director Project on the Status and Education of Women, American Association of Colleges

An end to racial discrimination alone would not solve the problems of most black and other minority women, Dr. Sandler pointed out, because today twice as many black women live in poverty as do black men. Therefore, it is clear that poverty is as much a women's issue as it is a minority issue.

There are more whites on welfare than minorities, Dr. Sandler reminded the group. Most people on welfare are women and children. Most welfare recipients are sick, aged and women with children. Of our over 65 population, two thirds are women and most of them are poor.

The major discrimination problem in employment of women is occupational segregation. Most women work at "feminine" occupations, all of which are relatively low status and low paying. These include service occupations, clerical, unskilled factory work, professional teaching and nursing. There is equal pay for equal work but not equal pay for equal worth. In addition, day care continues to be a monumental problem for working women. Although more than one-half of married women and more than one-half of mothers of school children work, there is little child care available for this substantial segment of our work force.

Budget cuts aimed at paring down social service programs will be felt most acutely by women and minorities who are the recipients of some of the benefits of CETA, medicaid, food stamps and other forms of social assistance. For instance, funding for abortions for poor women is critical if they are to break the poverty cycle and return to meaningful occupational pursuits. There is a need for training programs for displaced homemakers and for divorced women with no occupational skills. Social Security payments are based on the old notions that women do not work and therefore there is an imbalance in the amount of assistance women receive as opposed to men.

Dr.Sandler pointed out that the women's movement is potentially the largest ally that minorities can have, because they cannot move the power structure unless they have greater numbers behind them. The women's movement cuts across race, color, ethnicity, class and age. Women comprise about 53% of the population over 21, with minority males adding another 6% or 7%. With close to 60% of the population, women and minorities can work together to achieve greater civil rights for both.



IMMIGRATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Dr. Paul Saenz, Assistant Deputy Commissioner  
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Dr. Saenz began his remarks with a brief description of the current dismal situation of the Immigration and Naturalization service. He noted that the INS has two basic functions: service and enforcement. In neither case has Congress or the Administration provided sufficient resources of manpower or funding to carry out adequately either of these functions. The result is that succeeding Commissioners shift their priorities between enforcement and service depending upon the prevailing political sentiment, satisfying neither objective and inducing criticism both from those who want strict enforcement of the law and those who feel INS is lax in providing services to new immigrants.

As an example of the shortfall INS faces in staff, it has only 2,500 border patrol men to police the entire land border of the United States, both north and south. It has only 200 people available for policing the entire interior of the country. It must combat lucrative smuggling operations with only 300 anti-smuggling agents. And it must process applications for citizenship running into the millions with only 450 people.

Clearly, neither the Executive nor the Legislative branch considers the INS an important enough agency to give it the resources to carry out its mandate. Part of this shortfall in funding is due to lack of any clear governmental policy vis-a-vis illegal immigrants and refugees. Our historical policy of providing refuge for those who must flee religious or political oppression does not fit the primary cause of immigration today which is economic deprivation. At this time of staggering numbers of new immigrants, legal and illegal, coming to this country, there is no vehicle for efficient, equitable and humane processing.

The staff of the INS is also in need of upgrading and of more adequate equal opportunity hiring and promotion. Over 90% of the GS-15 supervisors have no more than a high school diploma, most of them promoted from the border patrol ranks. Only two supervisors are Hispanic, only two are women and there are no other minorities acting as supervisors. In its Senior Executive staff of 36 persons, there is one Hispanic, 2 blacks and no women.

Dr. Saenz made the following recommendations:

1. Define our national immigration policy precisely and reform our laws accordingly.
2. Provide sufficient resources to enforce these laws by increasing the INS budget.
3. Increase the legal quota for Mexican immigrants to realistic levels.
4. Establish a humane guest worker program.
5. Encourage economic development programs for Mexico and Central America.

SPECIAL VISITS

A. Department of Housing and Urban Development

A group of about 25 AJC members representing Cleveland, Philadelphia, Miami, Long Island, New York City and Boston met with Undersecretary Victor Marrero, Assistant Secretary Robert Embry and Deputy Assistant Secretary Richard Fleming.

The purpose of the meeting was to present AJC's interest in the area of neighborhood stabilization, especially of those neighborhoods with substantial Jewish populations. The Cleveland AJC group, led by Robert Soltz, described the successful Cleveland Heights neighborhood stabilization program. It is a goal of AJC to investigate and document other successful neighborhood stabilization programs such as those carried out by Jewish communities in Los Angeles, Washington Heights and others as the foundation for an expanded agenda in this area. To that end, the group announced its intention to seek a technical assistance grant from HUD.

Assistant Secretary Embry told the group that there were three areas where he felt AJC could be of some assistance to HUD. First, to focus on the gentrification problem "because there is no city which has a program to deal with this." Second, to look into the problem of the mobility of persons using Section 8 rent supplements, and to encourage suburbs to accept Section 8 recipients. Third, to examine the rent control controversy where he felt the perception of low income minorities was that it was the Jewish landlords who were leading the opposition to rent control. He stressed that the third problem dealt with perceptions, not necessarily realities, and that it was most difficult to grapple with for this reason.

Displacement is also of vital concern to HUD. While the Community Development block grant (CDBG) regulations require that every city receiving such funds have a displacement strategy, many do not and many of those that do are not implementing them.



Mr. Bob Duckworth, Executive Assistant for Urban Policy, briefed the group on the President's Urban Policy for the 80's, a document which has not yet been released. The 1980 Urban Policy is a basic refinement of the 1978 document. It contains three basic initiatives:

1. Urban Economic development, which includes neighborhood revitalization, commercial and economic revitalization at both the neighborhood and central city levels.
2. Access for minorities and the poor to jobs and housing in urban areas, and opening up suburban areas for this purpose as well.
3. Growth management, including more energy efficient buildings and systems, and more environmentally sensitive government policies.

Mr. Duckworth pointed out that some of the issues for the 80's which will be addressed in the Urban Policy statement are the tradeoffs between economic development and environmental concerns, urban distress which is either present and imminent in both our older and newer urban areas, and a more precise typology of urban problems which will enable the government to formulate solutions to those problems.

In general, the 1980 Urban Policy will not differ greatly from the original Urban Policy statement of 1978, which called for innovative programs in economic development, increased involvement of the private sector through tax incentives and tax credits, better coordinating mechanisms between government agencies involved in urban programs, and a larger role for neighborhood groups in revitalization and stabilization efforts.

B. Institute for Educational Leadership

A second group met with Samuel Halperin, Director of the Institute, a non-governmental, non-profit group which acts as a research and development institution for education policy.

Dr. Halperin first reviewed the new Department of Education which was officially inaugurated May 7, 1980. It will have 7000 employees and a budget of about \$15-20 billion dollars. It will have a slow start up time in terms of seeing its programs become successfully operational. In the meantime, it must establish strong relationships with the states.

Dr. Halperin did not foresee any new legislation or policies coming out of the Department since the people presently in HEW's office of Education will continue in the new Department. Fears that the National Education Association would dominate the Department have, so far proved unfounded. The Department is open to all interest groups and Secretary Hufstader was chosen among other things, for her ability to bring groups together.

The theme of coalitions then became the major discussion point of the meeting. Halperin strongly supported the AJC position on the necessity for building a coalition of groups concerned with maintaining a strong public education system. He advocated a limited number of national goals which would not negate specific local community goals. A national agenda should be formed by existing organizations and parents must be involved in the goals and the work of the coalition.

Halperin reminded the group that 25% of all public expenditures are for education, the largest single expenditure of public funds for any one purpose. The way such funds are used and the uses of the existing resources of our public schools are critical to the future of public education.

Some of the problems which must be faced are the negative attitude toward educators which the general public seems to have, the need for greater decentralization of schools, the subject of vouchers and their proper use, and the utilization of school buildings and other physical resources for the benefit of the overall community.

C. National Council on Aging

DAC members concerned with the aged met with Nelson Cruikshank, Special Advisor to the President on Aging and Director of the National Council on Aging.

Mr. Cruikshank spoke informally regarding his concern with national policy and the aged. He advised the group that he resisted the administration's efforts to cut back Social Security benefits or create mechanisms which would grant Social Security benefits only to the needy (establishing a so-called "means-test"). He expressed confidence in the current state of the Social Security system.

Cruikshank also discussed proposed mechanisms for creating additional Social Security coverage for married women who had not worked for all or most of their marriage. He noted that the proposed solutions (e.g. seeking contributions from the women themselves or creating a different division of their husband's earnings) created serious problems of equity and financing.

The group also discussed the need for legislation which would increase coverage under the Medicare program for home health and nursing home care.

Most importantly, the group unanimously urged the creation of a committee within the DAC devoted to the problems of the aged.

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THREE YEAR REPORT ON HIGHLIGHTS OF  
AJC INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS PROGRAM FOR  
RICHARD MAASS PRESIDENTIAL REPORT

During the three-year period from 1977 through 1980, AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department continued to provide innovative leadership in interpreting the central issues of American Jewry, Israel, Soviet and other Jewish communal interests to major Catholic, Protestant, Greek Orthodox, Evangelical, and black church groups in the United States and abroad.

At the same time, IAD was in the forefront of mobilizing interreligious activity in promoting energy conservation in the nation's large network of churches and synagogues, and in catalyzing relief and rehabilitation efforts in behalf of the Vietnamese boat people, ethnic Chinese, and Cambodian refugees.

On July 10, 1979, AJC's Interreligious Affairs Director, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, took part in President Carter's Camp David summit talks. During these discussions, Rabbi Tanenbaum proposed the convening of a White House Conference on Energy and Conservation. President Carter called such a conference on January 10, 1980, which led to the creation of a National Interreligious Task Force on Energy, a potentially vital force to advance America's energy independence.

AJC played a key leadership role in stimulating the widespread involvement of Christians and Jews in sponsoring the resettlement and rehabilitation of thousands of Indochinese refugees in the United States. Representing AJC, Rabbi Tanenbaum made three fact-finding journeys to Southeast Asia from 1978-1980 as a member of the International Rescue Committee, the first representative of any Jewish agency to become so involved in this great tragedy.

Interpreting the security needs of Israel and countering intensified anti-Israel and anti-Jewish propaganda were major IAD program emphases during this period. Thus in October 1977, shortly after the furor over the Administration's proposal for a Soviet-American agreement for a Middle East peace conference, IAD arranged for Dr. Billy Graham, the world-famed evangelist, to address the National Executive Council in Atlanta. In a moving address that was widely publicized, Dr. Graham condemned PLO terrorism and anti-Semitism, and expressed strong support of Israel's security needs. A similar statement was made at the NEC by Roman Catholic Archbishop Thomas Donellan of Atlanta.

During 1978 and 1979, IAD played a distinctive role as Jewish consultant to the National Council of Churches' year-long study program, Middle East Mosaic. IAD staff members Rabbi James Rudin, Judith Banki, and Inge Gibel contributed significantly to the fundamental, positive revision of a series of books and films to be used by Protestant and Orthodox churches throughout America.

In 1979, IAD published "Anti-Israel Influences in American Churches" which documented efforts by Arab Christians, Muslims and their supporters to undermine American Christian support of Israel. The study, prepared by Judith Banki, resulted in a series of far-reaching, constructive dialogues on Israel and the Middle East between AJC and major liberal Protestant denominations (which are continuing.)

AJC, which has official observer status at NCC Governing Board meetings, has played a pivotal role in warding off a series of vicious, one-sided attacks launched against Israel by the Antiochian Orthodox Church. Turning aside a hostile resolution accusing Israel of violation of human rights of Arabs, the NCC sent a Middle East Panel in March 1980 to investigate human rights problems in Arab countries as well as in Israel, resulting in a far more balanced approach to these problems.

Reinforcing these interpretive efforts, IAD's Inge Gibel supervised a series of Women's Interreligious Dialogues on the Middle East, and arranged a series of Interreligious Tours to Israel - which had notable positive effect on Christian attitudes toward Israel.

In the wake of the furor created by the resignation of UN Ambassador Andrew Young, IAD arranged a series of dialogues to reduce tensions between Black Churchmen and Jews. At the invitation of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Rabbi Tanenbaum delivered the keynote address at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta on January 15, 1980, marking the 51st birthday of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. IAC chairman Robert S. Jacobs participated in the ceremonies, which also featured Mrs. Rosalynn Carter.

IAD was centrally involved in the first official audience that Pope John Paul II held with world Jewish leaders on March 12, 1979 in the Vatican, as well as with his visit to the United States in October 1979. (Richie Maass headed the AJC delegation to the Vatican which included Zachariah Shuster and Rabbi Tanenbaum). The Pope made several important statements in which he condemned anti-Semitism, spoke of the "deep and permanent bonds of friendship which link the Catholic Church to the Jewish people." His references to Jerusalem were, however, ambiguous and are now being explored with the Vatican.

In this country, IAD conducted Catholic-Jewish seminars and institutes in every region. In 1979, thanks to a major grant from the Nathan Appleman Institute for the Advancement of Christian-Jewish Understanding, a "Handbook for Catholic Priests and Seminarians on Catholic-Jewish Relations" was prepared for joint publication by IAD and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Strong impetus for these IAD programs of countering anti-Jewish attitudes and establishing positive images of Jews and Judaism were given by the NBC-TV "special" network programs, "Jesus of Nazareth," and "Holocaust," and the Bill Moyers' Public Education TV network's production "The People of Nes Ammim." Rabbi Tanenbaum served as consultant to these widely-acclaimed programs, as well as for the New Media Bible, which became the basis of extensive interreligious education activities from 1977-1980. IAD also made extensive use of religious radio and TV programs for these public information purposes.

IAD carried on intensive activities to bring about the removal of anti-Semitic images and references in the Oberammergau Passion Play. Several studies of the texts of the Passion Play were prepared (by Judy Banki),

and three missions to that village were undertaken in 1977-78-79 under the leadership of former IAC Chairman, Miles Jaffe of Detroit (other mission members were Zachariah Shuster, William Trosten, Marc Tanenbaum, and Richard Weiss.) An unprecedented conference on "The Passion of Jesus" was sponsored by the prestigious Bavarian Catholic Academy in Munich in November 1978, involving 400 leading German educators and scholars. A German publication of the proceedings, including an essay by Rabbi Tanenbaum on "The Role of Passion Plays in the History of Anti-Semitism," will be distributed to the audiences viewing the 1980 production.

The cause of Soviet Jewry was extensively advocated by the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, which IAD helped organize in 1972 in cooperation with the National Catholic Interracial Council. An interreligious delegation involving Rabbi Rudin attended the Helsinki Conference in Belgrade in 1977. Some 20 local Interreligious Task Forces on Soviet Jewry carried on active programs during this period under the able guidance of Sister Ann Gillen.

IAD was also involved in programs concerning Falashas, Polish-Jewish relations, Greek Orthodox-Jewish relations, the deportation of Archbishop Valerian Trifa of Romania and other Nazis, and religious cults.

IAD will hold its Second National Conference on Evangelical-Jewish Relations in December 1980.

IAD publications on every major aspect of Jewish-Christian relations were used widely in seminars and institutes across America during this three-year period, serving as basic resource materials for improving relationships between Christians and Jews.

MHT:RPR

4/16/80

CHARTER

1981 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Purpose

The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is responsible for planning and conducting the White House Conference on Aging in cooperation with the Commissioner on Aging and the Director of the National Institute on Aging and the heads of such other Federal Departments and agencies as appropriate. The Secretary is required to establish an Advisory Committee (which will be called the 1981 White House Conference on Aging National Advisory Committee), and such other committees, including technical committees, as required to provide scientific and technical advice and recommendations for planning and implementing the Conference. The 1981 White House Conference on Aging Technical Committee, hereinafter referred to as "the Technical Committee," will be convened in order to provide expert guidance in development of issues to be considered and technical documents to be used by the Conference.

AUTHORITY

The Comprehensive Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-478), Section 205 of title II (also referred to as the 1981 White House Conference on Aging Act), mandates the establishment by the Secretary of the Advisory Committee to the White House Conference on Aging. This committee is also governed by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, P.L. 92-463, 5 U.S.C. Appendix I, as amended, which sets forth standards for the formation and use of Advisory Committees.

FUNCTION

The Technical Committee and its subcommittees shall assist in the definition of issues to be discussed at the Conference, and shall assist in the development of scientific and technical documents related to issues under consideration by the Conference by providing advice and recommendations to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Structure

The Technical Committee shall consist of 96 members. It shall be composed of professional and lay members and shall include individuals from low-income families and from minority groups. A majority of the lay members shall be 55 years of age or older. Members will be appointed by the Secretary or her designee.

The Technical Committee may be divided into such subcommittees as are needed. Subcommittees shall be appointed by the Secretary or her designee. Such subcommittees shall be composed of individuals selected from the parent Technical Committee.

The Technical Committee subcommittees will be chaired by persons designated by the Secretary or her designee. Final recommendations of each subcommittee shall be presented to the full Technical Committee for its consideration.

The Technical Committee and its subcommittees will comply with the applicable requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The Department Committee Management Officer will be notified upon establishment of each such subcommittee, and will be provided information on its name, membership, functions, and estimated frequency of meetings.

Management and support services shall be provided by the White House Conference on Aging staff within the Office of Human Development Services, who shall provide an Executive Director.

Members shall serve for the duration of the Technical Committee or Subcommittee.

#### MEETINGS

Full Technical Committee meetings shall be held a minimum of two times for the duration of the Conference activities and its subcommittees shall meet as required. All meetings of the Technical Committee or any of its subcommittees shall be held at the call of the Conference Chairperson with the advance approval of the Government Official who shall also approve the agenda, and be present at all meetings.

Meetings are open to the public except as determined otherwise by the Secretary. Public notification will be given in advance of each committee and subcommittee meeting. Meetings are conducted and records of the proceedings kept as required by applicable laws and department regulations.

A majority of the Technical Committee members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business. A majority of the membership shall constitute a quorum for each of the subcommittees.

#### COMPENSATION

Members who are not full-time Federal employees are paid at the rate of up to \$100 per day for the time spent at meetings, plus per diem and travel expenses in accordance with Federal Travel Regulations.



TOTAL COST ESTIMATE

Estimated total costs for operating the Technical Committee and its subcommittees, including compensation and travel expenses for members, but excluding staff support, are \$710,000. Estimated total person-years of staff support required is 7.5, at an estimated total cost of \$246,000.

REPORTS

An annual report shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than the 30th of January, which shall contain, as a minimum, the Committee's functions, a list of members and their business address, the dates and places of meetings, and a summary of the Committee's activities and recommendations during the fiscal year.

Copies of all reports shall be provided to the Department Committee Management Officer.

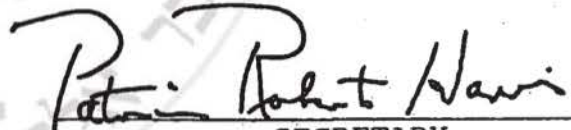
TERMINATION DATE

The Technical Committee will terminate no later than 180 days following the date of adjournment of the Conference or when its work has been completed, whichever is sooner. The Charter of the Committee shall terminate when the Committee has completed its work, or two years from the date of signature by the Secretary, whichever comes first, unless renewed by appropriate action prior to the end of that two-year period.

APPROVED

APR 18 1980

DATE

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SECRETARY

Charter Filing Date

4-20-80



**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INVITATION**

Office of the Secretary  
Department Committee Management Officer  
Department of Health and Human Services  
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Subject Committee: 1981 White House Conference on Aging  
Technical Committee, OHDS

Gentlemen:

- I am pleased to accept your invitation to serve on the committee named above, and await further instructions regarding the committee's agenda and schedule.
- I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to serve on the committee named above.

Sincerely yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

**MAILING ADDRESS:**

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum  
Director of National Inter-  
Religious Affairs  
165 E. 56th Street  
New York, New York 10022

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# The American



# Jewish Committee

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 • 212/751-4000 • Cable Wishcom, N.Y.

April 21, 1980

F- IAC  
March 10/80

Dear AJC Member:

It gives me much pleasure to invite you to attend the Interreligious Affairs Commission meeting to be held in connection with AJC's Annual Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. The IAC session will be held Thursday, May 15, at 9:30 a.m. at the hotel.

The issues of Middle East peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors are clearly of deepest concern to all of us. One of the major areas of American public opinion in which these concerns are being examined is that of the American Christian church community.

As you know from recent press reports, the National Council of Churches, representing the major liberal Protestant and Orthodox churches of America, recently conducted an extensive study of human rights, security, religious liberty, and the Palestinian issue in Israel, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt. AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department, which has played a critical role in interpreting our concerns to the NCC Middle East Panel on Human Rights, has invited Dr. Robert L. Turnipseed, chairman of the NCC's desks on Jewish-Christian and Christian-Muslim relations, to speak to our IAC session.

This will be the first opportunity provided in the Jewish community for a discussion of the NCC's policy statement on the whole range of Middle East issues and the implications for Israel and Jewish-Christian relations. Dr. Turnipseed is one of the knowledgeable and competent authorities in the field representing mainstream Protestantism.

We will also devote a significant part of our time to a serious examination of our program in Interreligious Women's Dialogue affecting the Middle East and related concerns.

This will be an extremely important session for our program, and I do hope you will plan to be with us. Please return the enclosed card.

Sincerely,

  
Robert S. Jacobs  
National Chairperson  
Interreligious Affairs Commission

RSJ/es  
Enclosures

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80-700-28

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

MINUTES OF MEETING

March 10, 1980  
Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Robert S. Jacobs: Chairperson

ATTENDANCE

Emily Alschuler  
Mrs. Norman Epstein  
Norman Epstein  
Rabbi Arnold Fink  
Lowell J. Friedman  
Rabbi Noah Golinkin  
Marjorie Gordon  
Mrs. Kurt Kelman  
Kurt Kelman  
Nancy Lang  
Irving Levine  
Rev. Charles Loebenstein  
Rabbi David Oller  
Rabbi Samuel Scolnic  
Lawrence Wizel

GUEST SPEAKERS

Senator John A. Danforth  
Ambassador Ephraim Evron/Israel  
Dr. Eugene J. Fisher  
Ambassador Dr. Ashraf Ghorbal/Egypt  
Msgr. George G. Higgins  
Mr. Chhang Song

AJC STAFF

Judith Banki  
Selma Baxt  
Brant Coopersmith  
Inge Lederer Gibel  
Rabbi A. James Rudin  
Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum

CATHOLIC-JEWISH RELATIONS IN THE 1980s

Chairperson Robert S. Jacobs welcomed the Commission members and guests to the meeting and introduced the main speaker of the morning, Monsignor George Higgins, Secretary for Special Concerns of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Recalling the tragic history of Christian-Jewish relations, Msgr. Higgins said that he was "reasonably optimistic" about recent progress made in Jewish-Christian relations and about where we are going. He paid tribute to Father Edward Flannery and Dr. Eugene Fisher for their pioneer work in this field, as well as to Rabbi Tanenbaum and his staff, and then said that the staff of the Catholic Bishops Conference is "absolutely committed" to furthering friendship and understanding between Catholics and Jews.

He was also very encouraged by the results of a recent meeting of the Vatican Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish relations and the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultation (IJCIC) which met last September in Regensburg, Germany. He also looked forward hopefully to the outcome of the Fourth National Workshop on Christian-Jewish relations to be held in Dallas, April 27-May 1. While work in the field was "spotty," he expected that the workshop and other programs would strengthen relationships in local communities.

With regard to Israel, Msgr. Higgins said that on the official level of the Roman Catholic Bishops, "There is a very strong commitment to a strong Israel with secure boundaries." He added that there is some disagreement among the Bishops about details of Israel's foreign policy, such as the West Bank settlements, but these issues are subject to constructive debate.

Msgr. Higgins said he was appalled by the obscene rhetoric in the UN attacks on Zionism as racism, as well as by Ayatollah Khomeini's attacks on Israel and Zionism. He said that there is no support whatsoever among the Catholic Bishops for this UN political maneuvering nor for the obscene rhetoric against Israel.

Msgr. Higgins stated that "many in the Catholic and Christian community still do not understand the deep connection between the Jewish people and the land of Israel," and that Catholics need help in understanding why Israel is so central in the Jewish community's consciousness.

He added that he was gravely disappointed by the style and substance of the remarks of his friend, Ambassador Andrew Young. He suggested that many brown and black leaders do not share his views on the PLO, pointing to Cesar Chavez as "a strong supporter of Israel."

Msgr. Higgins said that he supported the cause of Soviet Jewry strongly, but urged that the Jewish community follow the lead of AJC in being also concerned about the human rights of other people. He opposed such groups as "Christians for Human Rights" which leave out Jews.

He said that he does not spend much time worrying about such issues as prayer in the public schools and religious holidays in public places, but he urged that special efforts be made to understand where people from the other side are coming from.

On proselytism and conversion, Msgr. Higgins said that "there is no evidence whatsoever that the Catholic Church is thinking in terms of proselytizing the Jewish community." He did feel there was much profit to be gained from continued theological dialogue between Catholics and Jews on such issues.

On quotas and affirmative action, Msgr. Higgins said that he has the same difficulties with these issues as do Jews, and that we will have to wrestle together with these concerns. He said that blacks are almost universally concerned about these matters.

On dialogue, he said that he is opposed to a quid-pro-quo approach which he thinks is totally destructive of dialogue. He congratulated the AJC for struggling constructively with parochial school aid and abortion issues, and particularly for trying to understand where the Roman Catholic community is coming from. He said we have come a long way in our relationships, and that we now understand that real dialogue is not agreement on each issue, but common responsibility for one another, and for the total human community.

Dr. Eugene Fisher, Executive Secretary for the U.S. Bishops Commission on Catholic-Jewish Relations, said that he shared Msgr. Higgins' reasonable optimism about the future of Catholic-Jewish relations. He pointed to the body of official Catholic statements supporting this movement as well as the network of Catholic-Jewish dialogues in many parts of the country (Los Angeles, Memphis, Detroit,

Boston, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Chicago, Scranton, Cincinnati, Dayton, Mobile, Macon, Richmond, etc.).

Dr. Fisher said that there was increasing agreement among Catholic scholars and clergy of full acceptance of the theological doctrine of the permanent validity of Judaism. He added that substantial improvement is also taking place in Catholic textbook teachings about Jews and Judaism.

### CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

Our speaker at lunch was Senator John C. Danforth, United States Senator from Missouri, an ordained Episcopal minister and attorney, who had recently headed a Congressional delegation which went to Southeast Asia to investigate the food and medical problems of Cambodian refugees. Chairperson Jacobs, in presenting the Senator, said that "after reading his statement on the refugees, I would like to say that he has a Jewish heart, but I think in reality it is better to say that he has a Godly heart."

Senator Danforth explained that the Congressional committee was trying to find a specific way to improve delivery of food and medical supplies where it is most needed. He reviewed the horrible conditions which existed under the Pol Pot regime, how the urban populations were rounded up and sent into the countryside, with a ferocious attack particularly on the educated and cultured. Probably three to four million Cambodians died under these conditions, some of them murdered, others by starvation and physical exhaustion.

In Thailand, the Senator saw refugees in camps, by the tens of thousands, including many children and infants, with people on the ground dying. In Phnom Penh, a once beautiful city, there is a ghost town, with rice the currency and young ideologues in charge. Seeking the assistance of the Soviet Union, the Senator and his group were informed that the Vietnamese are in control and do not want food to come in lest it help their political enemies in the former regime. There is some improvement, but control is still tight. On the other hand, the situation in Thailand has now improved, with the camps being moved inland and children recovering and laughing again. The Senator urged Americans to let the President and Congress know that even if there is a recession, we must honor our commitment to these suffering people. The issue, he believes, is literally the survival of the Khmer people.

Rabbi Tanenbaum commented that he would be remiss if he did not acknowledge the central role Senator Danforth played in setting the stage for the Cambodian March for Survival in which the rabbi participated last February, with Leo Cherne, Elie Wiesel, Liv Ullman, Joan Baez and Bayard Rustin. Mr. Jacobs then introduced the other guest on the dais, Chhang Song, Executive Director of the Cambodia Affairs Institute, who briefly added to the expression of gratitude for Senator Danforth's and AJC's humanitarian work in this area.

### MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

Chairperson Jacobs reported on his participation in the recently completed Board of Governors Institute in Egypt and Israel, and of his pleasure in welcoming to our luncheon Mr. Shawkat, whom he had met in Cairo, now serving as press officer in the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, D. C., and his wife. He spoke, too, about his overwhelming experience of Jewish peoplehood on going to the Western Wall for the arrival of Shabbat.

Rabbi Tanenbaum then commented on community concern over the National Council of Churches Middle East positions over the recent years, AJC work in this area, and his hope that their new "blue ribbon" Middle East Panel would reassess its understanding of broad human rights issues in the area, without scapegoating Israel. He also explained the circumstances under which AJC joined with other Jewish organizations in boycotting the so-called hearings the NCC held, while nevertheless making available to the Panel two documents, an analytic critique of the issues raised by Rabbi A. James Rudin and an historic overview of Zionism by Inge Lederer Gibel. Joint meetings between the NCC Panel and Jewish agency representatives, including our staff, will be held March 23/24 in New York, when the Panel returns from the Middle East.

Chairperson Jacobs added that the Israeli press was paying keen attention to the NCC Panel's visit in Israel and that we were encouraging Israeli leaders to meet with the Panel in the itinerary we arranged for the Israeli portion of their trip.

Mr. Jacobs then called on Ms. Gibel who reported briefly in place of Mimi Alperin, chairperson of the Subcommittee on Women, who was unable to be present due to illness, on plans for a major Women of Faith Conference in 1980 and on the progress of the various WIDME groups. She noted that there was something meaningful in the presence of our Egyptian guests since one of the highlights, that had been reported to her by Bertram Gold of the Board Institute's visit in Cairo, had been the address given by Mme. Aziza Hussein who hosted the first WIDME group in Cairo four years earlier.

Further comments by Dr. William L. Weiler, Washington Affairs Officer of the Episcopal Church, indicated agreement with previous speakers and urged other communities to support projects like WIDME for the tremendous contribution they can make in drawing people together.

Mr. Jacobs adjourned this part of the meeting by thanking both national IAD staff and Washington area staff for planning and arranging this meeting.

#### AMBASSADORS GHORBAL AND EVRON

The final and very exciting session of the afternoon began with His Excellency, Dr. Ashraf A. Ghorbal, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, joined by His Excellency Ephraim Evron, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, who shared with us his assessment of Muslim-Jewish relations after the Camp David agreements.

He referred to a speech, written some years ago by Rabbi Tanenbaum, about the historic positive relationship between Islam and Judaism, and highly recommended that everyone read it. While he was most positive about future relationships, not only between Jews and Muslims, but also between Israel and her neighbors, he felt that much more must be done by Israel to come to terms with the need for Palestinian self-determination and implied that this would necessitate an end to West Bank settlements. Ambassador Evron disagreed with these assessments, and urged instead that when other Arab states and responsible Palestinian leadership develop the courage and statesmanship of Egypt and President Sadat, then true and comprehensive peace will be possible.

Although both men defended their own position without visible compromise, it was evident that they have developed a close personal relationship in their many joint appearances over the past year and that this included mutual respect and affection between them.

# JTA daily news bulletin

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Wednesday, March 26, 1980

No. 60

## CHURCH GROUP TO DECIDE ON A COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST POLICY

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, March 25 (JTA) -- The governing board of the National Council of Churches (NCC) will consider a resolution on the Middle East when it meets in Indianapolis May 7-9 which calls for Arab states and Palestinian Arabs to accept Israel "as a Jewish State" and urges Israel to recognize the right of "national self-determination for the Palestinian Arabs" including their right to "a sovereign state."

The draft resolution also endorses United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the UN Declaration of Human Rights, as the basis of an overall Mideast peace settlement.

Any of the 266 board members may offer changes to the 26-page resolution at the May meeting which will be considered by the drafting committee before it is presented for final adoption in November.

The NCC's human rights committee met Sunday night and all day yesterday with the 12 national Jewish organizations that belong to the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) to discuss the proposed resolution as well as the recent two-week fact-finding tour of Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Jordan by the NCC's Middle East Panel. The Human Rights Committee is also scheduled to meet with Arab Americans before the May board meeting.

### Hopes Extremist Views Will Be Rejected

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, director of the American Jewish Committee's interreligious affairs department, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that he "hopes" and expects the NCC governing board to adopt a resolution in May that will reject the extreme viewpoints of both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said if the NCC can adopt a "comprehensive policy statement" it may "preclude" the repeated attempts by the Antiochian Christian Archdiocese of New York and All North America "and their allies" to get the organization which represents 32 Protestant and Orthodox church groups to adopt anti-Israel resolutions.

The present resolution comes after the Antiochian Church group tried to get a resolution adopted last November which accused Israel of violating human rights. Tanenbaum noted that the November resolution was full of "sheer lies" and defamation of Israel and singled out the Jewish State as "the lone violator of human rights in the Middle East, if not the world."

The NCC last November, decided, instead of voting on the Antiochian resolution to develop a comprehensive policy statement on the Mideast. It also decided to send a fact-finding mission to the Mideast earlier this year. Prior to its trip, the committee held hearings in New York and Washington which was boycotted by Jewish organizations because they considered that the NCC had demonstrated a pro-Arab bias.

### New Insights And Consciousness

Tanenbaum said the meeting this week helped restore the relations between the NCC and the Jewish groups. He said he hoped the NCC leaders who met with Christians, Moslems and Jews in both Israel and the Arab countries "developed new insights and new consciousness" which "I hope will serve as important correctives to some of the images and distorted views they have had about the human rights situation."

He said he hoped the experiences of the visit will result in changes in the proposed resolution which was drafted before the Mideast trip. Tanenbaum said the Jewish groups and the NCC unit agreed they would not now discuss publicly what was said at this week's meetings. He said he and Rabbi A. James Rudin, assistant interreligious director for the AJCommittee, will be at the Indianapolis meeting as observers.

The draft resolution that the NCC board will consider calls for: "cessation of all acts of violence by all parties; recognition by the Arab states and by the Palestinian Arabs of Israel as a Jewish State with secure, defined and recognized borders; recognition by Israel of the right of national self-determination for the Palestinian Arabs and of their right to select their own representatives and to establish a Palestinian entity, including a sovereign state; agreement on and creation of a mode of enforcement of international guarantees for the sovereign and secure borders of Israel and of any Palestinian entity established as part of the peace process; constructive solutions to the problems of refugees and persons displaced as a result of the Israel-Palestine and related conflicts dating from 1948, including questions of compensation and return."



**Spare the Children**  
By Msgr. George G. Higgins  
NC News Service

Palestinian terrorists, once again, attacked a group of innocent children. It happened during the final hours of the Jewish Passover, and coincided with the first hours of the Christian season of Easter. Both feasts celebrate new life and religious beginnings.

Palestinian terrorists, instead of attacking military targets in their self-proclaimed war of liberation, chose to make war upon children. The attack focused on the children of an Israeli kibbutz which had the misfortune to be placed too near the Lebanese border.

Politically, the timing of the attack made sense. Both President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel were scheduled to visit Washington in April to meet with President Jimmy Carter. This raised hopes once more for progress in the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

The terrorists possibly hoped to precipitate such revulsion in Israel that it would be impossible for Prime Minister Begin to make any significant concessions. This could then thwart the peace process.

Such political aims may be understandable in the inverted logic of terrorists. However, there is no way I can comprehend, much less condone, the utter cynicism that lies behind the choice of victims.

Making war against children, who are both defenseless and innocent, is the action not of the liberator but of the oppressor.

Surely this time the outrage of the world will be clear and unequivocal.

Unfortunately, it is very likely these terrorists have learned all too well the lessons of the recent past; namely, that acts of unspeakable brutality are received, not with condemnation but rather with "understanding" of the plight that "drove" the terrorists to such desperate measures.

One might well wonder why the terrorists should be feeling such desperation for their cause today. In vote after vote, the United Nations has upheld that cause to the detriment of Israel and without a modicum of even-handedness. The PLO is officially recognized by, and openly active in, the United Nations.

Perhaps, though I shudder at such a conclusion, this official recognition is seen by those who offer it as a reward for the use of terrorism as a valid political weapon. The end, it seems, can justify the means — if you have the necessary votes.

If this was the reasoning of the European and Third World nations that voted for the U.N. resolution equating Zionism and racism, perhaps the latest attack on the children will open their eyes.

At the same time, if the Palestinians have just claims (and I do believe that there is justice in many, if not all, of their claims), then they have the duty to press those claims in a just and justifiable manner.

Attacking innocent children is not a just or moral action. It is profoundly, morally perverse in the full sense of that term. This time, for the sake of children everywhere, the deed must be condemned by Christians, Muslims and Jews.

Condoning the attack constitutes an unprecedented assault upon the basic moral tenets of all three, great, monotheistic traditions. God is one, creator of us all. God's children must not be used as political pawns or sacrificed in violence for the sake of political expediency.

# 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 12 NOON  
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

NEW YORK, April. 15....America's growing commitment to religious pluralism, and the current state of Christian-Jewish relations in local communities, were the focus of a two-day conference of Christian and Jewish leaders yesterday and today.

The meeting, cosponsored by the American Jewish Committee through the Nathan Appleman Institute for the Advancement of Christian-Jewish Understanding, the Commission on Local and Regional Ecumenism of the National Council of Churches, and the NCC's Committee on Christian-Jewish Relations, was held at AJC national headquarters here.

The opening session yesterday (Monday) morning, was chaired by the Rev. Bruce Theunissen, Executive Minister of the Tulsa (Okla.) Metropolitan Ministry, and featured two presentations on "Theological Bases for Religious Pluralism." The speakers were Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, AJC's National Director of Interreligious Affairs, and Dr. Walter Hartt, Professor of Theology and Director of Continuing Theological Education at General Theological Seminary, New York.

Explaining the rationale for the meeting's concentration on local community actions in interreligious cooperation, Rabbi Tanenbaum said:

"It is in the cities and states of America that both Protestants and Jews have their constituencies, and it is in local communities that the daily bonds of cooperation, mutual caring, and concern for the common welfare of America are lived out."

The luncheon speaker yesterday was the Rev. Joan B. Campbell, Assistant General Secretary of the NCC's Commission on Regional and Local Ecumenism, who declared that "the increasing number of interfaith agencies in local communities across the United States is a sign of growing commitment to religious pluralism." She added: -more-

Richard Maass, President; Maynard I. Wishner, Chairman, Board of Governors; Morton K. Blaustein, Chairman, National Executive Council; Howard I. Friedman, Chairman, Board of Trustees  
Bertram H. Gold, Executive Vice President

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"We recognize and affirm the rich gifts people of faith have to share with one another and the way in which cooperative action can positively affect social justice issues."

She expressed the hope that the conference would be "a model for ways local communities can strengthen the potentials of cooperative interfaith activity.

The afternoon session, chaired by Rev. Gerald Streets of Jewish Family Services of Bridgeport, Conn., was devoted to "The Middle East Conflict and Its Impact on Christian-Jewish Relations." A panel of four speakers included Judith H. Banki, AJC's Assistant National Director of Interreligious Affairs; Kenyon Burke, Associate General Secretary for Church and Society, National Council of Churches; J. Richard Butler, Director of the Middle East and Europe Office of the NCC's Division of Overseas Ministries; and Inge Lederer Gibel, Program Specialist in AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department.

The Tuesday morning session, chaired by Rabbi A. James Rudin, AJC's Assistant National Director of Interreligious Affairs, dealt with "The Current Status of Christian-Jewish Cooperation in the U.S.," focussing in on the specifics of issues, concerns and programs that are common to both groups. Two local success stories -- one in Danbury, Conn., the other in Philadelphia -- were discussed in detail.

The Danbury story was told by the Rev. David Simpson, Executive Director of that city's Association of Religious Communities, and Jonathan Spinner, of the Jewish Federation of Danbury. They pointed out that since its beginning in 1969 the Association of Religious Communities in Danbury has been interreligious, with full Jewish membership and participation.

The Association and the Jewish Federation have engaged jointly in a systematic and successful campaign to combat an outburst of anti-Semitic activity that started about two years ago in the community -- cross burnings and the painting of swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans. Their program has been to reach students and faculty in both the public and church schools.

Another joint program between the two Danbury groups is now underway, Rev. Simpson and Mr. Spinner reported, to study and evaluate the teaching materials currently used in the city's public and church schools, to spot any material that might be considered anti-Semitic, and to suggest the addition of positive material into the curricula.

The Philadelphia story was related by Rev. Rufus Cornelsen, Immediate Past Executive Director of the Metropolitan Christian Council, and Dr. Murray Friedman, AJC's Regional Director for the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. It also involved cooperation in two areas.

One are concerned the school desegregation process now underway in Philadelphia, a city in which the school population is 70 per cent black and Puerto Rican, and 30 per cent white. The joint effort was to provide the support of religious groups to the desegregation plan.

The second aspect of Philadelphia's interreligious cooperation involved an intensely racially polarizing charter change referendum last year. In an effort to avoid civic disruption, the Council and the AJC worked together to express a religious presence in the situation.

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.

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Prof. R.J. Zwi Werblowsky

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

הפקולטה למדעי הרוח



11 May, 1980

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION

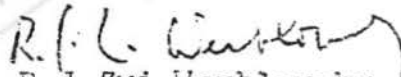
## FOR YOUR

Dear Mr Liskofsky,

Thank you ever so much for your letter of 24 April with enclosures (copy of your letter to Karel Vasak and to M'Bow, as well as xeroxes of the relevant pages of the edifying booklet). Your letter arrived with this morning's mail and I hasten to confirm its safe receipt and to thank you for your prompt action ---timely as well as to the point--- and for your kindness in sharing it with me. I am quite sure that Dr Atal of the UNESCO Regional Office in Bangkok has also mailed a copy to me, but postal connections between S-E Asia and Israel being what they are, my copy will probably take some time to arrive. Your prompt reaction is therefore doubly appreciated. I trust that you will also share with me any reactions you may get from UNESCO headquarters.

You may be interested to know that I intend to write to my friends in the Vatican (on a purely personal basis). Of course they are not responsible for the silly but none the less venomous Saudi piece. But they are responsible for permitting the Proceedings of the "Vatican City Conference" to be published in one volume with the other bullshit. Apparently the Tripoli lesson was not enough!

Best wishes,

  
R.J. Zwi Werblowsky

Dr Sidney Liskofsky  
A.J.C.  
New York.

Prof. Dr. R.J. Zwi Werblowsky

12 May 1980

Amice carissime,

It was very kind of you to spare the time and to come and see me during your visit to Jerusalem. Our meeting made me very happy, especially as it deepened the understanding that has always prevailed between us.

My reason for writing to-day is a rather shocking item I received with the mail the other day. The title-page says CONFERENCES OF RIYAD, PARIS, VATICAN CITY, GENEVA AND STRASBOURG ON MUSLIM DOCTRINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM, BETWEEN SAUDI CATHOLISTS AND SELECT EUROPEAN JURISTS AND INTELLECTUALS. The booklet is published by the "Ministry of Justice, Riyad" and an official Lebanese publishing house in Beirut. Pp. 55, 65 and 69 ~~provide~~ a worthy companion to the "protocols of the Elders of Zion". Of course the Vatican is not responsible for the publication and I cannot remember right now whether your office was, or was not, involved in the 1972 "human rights" seminar in Saudi Arabia. The depressing thing is that this document is still peddled around the world. To make things worse, it is being mailed from Bangkok in UNESCO envelopes! (You remember there was a "Religion and Human Rights" conference there in December 1979). I don't want to accuse the Director of the South-East Asia Regional Office of UNESCO in Bangkok; perhaps the brochure was sent out behind his back and without his knowledge. The fact remains that it is mailed under UNESCO auspices, in UNESCO envelopes and evidently at UNESCO expense. Unfortunately the title-page involves the Vatican in an indirect way by what I would call "guilt by association". The fact that this Nazi-type of propaganda comes out in a publication associating the Vatican City Conference with that in Riyad is clearly intended to make the unwary reader identify the Vatican with the contents of the brochure as a whole. It is a pity that the Vatican has again become the victim of one of the many Arab "dialogual" tricks. I should have thought that the Tripoli lesson was enough. Apparently it was not!

I also very much regret that this whole disgusting matter came to my knowledge only now -- too late to bring it to the Pope's attention before his visit to UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

as ever

Msgr. P. Rossano  
Secretariat pro Non-Christianis  
Vatican City

✓ blind copy : J. Lickofsky

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The American Jewish Committee's  
**ANNUAL MEETING** *update*

**May 14-18, 1980**

The Waldorf-Astoria, N.Y. C.

**Wednesday, May 14**

3:00 P.M. OPEN MEETING: AJC ACTIVITIES ON WOMEN'S ISSUES  
Progress Report and Discussion at the Institute of Human Relations

4:00-6:30 P.M. NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP CABINET MEETING  
Buffet Supper at the Institute of Human Relations

7:30 P.M. OPENING PLENARY SESSION--NATIONAL GROWTH: THE DILEMMA OF THE EIGHTIES

(After Dinner)

Should we invest in strong economic growth or in improving the quality of life? Can we do both? DANIEL YANKOLOVICH will present a wealth of data on how Americans feel about these alternatives and what it may mean for America's future. An important backdrop for our discussions on AJC priorities.

**Thursday, May 15**

8:00 A.M. ORIENTATION BREAKFAST FOR FIRST-TIMERS

How to survive--and enjoy--an AJC Annual Meeting!

9:45 A.M. NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETINGS (see HIGHLIGHTS enclosed)

All AJCers invited. Check the session of your choice on the reservation form.

12:30 P.M. NEW REALITIES IN AMERICAN JEWISH LIFE

Luncheon Keynote address by BERTRAM H. GOLD, AJC's Executive Vice President

2:30 P.M. ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF AJC OFFICERS

Hear from our new incoming President and Board Chairmen what they envision for AJC in the next few years.

7:00 P.M. SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER--A gala evening!

RABBI LOUIS FINKELSTEIN will be honored. PBS will receive the Media Award. ALISTAIR COOKE, ROBERT MacNEIL (MacNeil/Lehrer Report), JOAN COONEY (President of Children's Television Workshop) will be recipients. RICHARD MAASS, President, will preside.

**Friday, May 16**

8:00 A.M. COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE BREAKFAST MEETING

9:45 A.M. JEWISH-CHRISTIAN RELATIONS IN THE EIGHTIES: NEW ISSUES AND NEW PERSPECTIVES

THE REVEREND MONSIGNOR JORGE MEJIA, Secretary for the Vatican Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews, DR. DONALD W. SHRIVER, President of the Union Theological Seminary, and RABBI MARC TANENBAUM--with plenty of time for questions.

(over)



12:30 P.M.  
Luncheon  
THE NEW--AND UNFINISHED--INTERGROUP RELATIONS AGENDA  
Panelists: DR. BERNARD GIFFORD, Resident Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation and DAVID OCHOA, Executive Producer, WNBC-TV.  
Two dynamic and knowledgeable commentators from the Black and Hispanic communities will discuss the potential for inter-group cooperation in the 80s.

2:30 P.M.  
CONCURRENT SESSIONS

1. Anti-Semitism: Perceptions and Realities in 1980  
What the polls and communities tell us; what strategies for coping?
2. The "Rights" Explosion: How Should AJC Respond?  
AJC is being urged to support the rights of many victims of discrimination; i.e., the aged, children, blacks, white ethnics, women, the handicapped, etc. What are the potentials for conflict? for accommodation?
3. New Pockets of Jewish Energy  
First-hand stories of thoughtful young people, previously alienated from Jewish life; how and why they are "returning"; what implications for AJC?

EVENING  
HOME HOSPITALITY  
Dinner at the homes of AJCers--for out-of-towners.

**Saturday, May 17**

10:00 A.M.  
SABBATH SERVICE AND DISCUSSION  
Led by DENNIS PRAGER, Director of the Brandeis-Bardin Institute in California.  
"Do Modern Values Conflict with Jewish Values?"

12:30 P.M.  
Luncheon  
ORAL HISTORY PANEL  
Featuring three outstanding American Jews whose talents have greatly enriched the world of music and the theatre: Composer AARON COPLAND, lyricist YIP (E.Y.) HARBURG and the grand lady of the theatre, ALINE MacMAHON. MARTIN BOOKSPAN will emcee.

4:00 P.M.  
REGIONAL CAUCUSES  
Informal get-togethers to share program ideas and consider local implications of the Annual Meeting sessions.

**Sunday, May 18**

8:00 A.M.  
Buffet  
Breakfast  
and  
Morning Session  
ISRAEL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY  
An analysis of Middle East developments plus AMBASSADOR JEROME SHESTACK on "Human Rights and Realpolitik." Andrei Sakharov's daughter will join us for the discussion.

12:00 NOON  
ADJOURNMENT

TO INSURE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED IMMEDIATELY.

# NEWS COMMITTEE

FROM THE

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

PRESS ROOM May 14-18  
74TH ANNUAL MEETING  
Waldorf Astoria Hotel  
Park Ave. at 50 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10022

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.

CONTACTS: *MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations*  
Press - Natalie Flatow  
TV-Radio - Jonathan Schenker

VERTES SUITE  
212-355-3000

NEW YORK, Apr. 30....Daniel Yankelovich, Ambassador Jerome J. Shestack, Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, EEOC Chairperson Eleanor Holmes Norton, composers Aaron Copland and Yip Harburg, Alistair Cooke, and the stepdaughter of noted Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov will be among the participants at the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee, to be held May 14-18 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

Bertram H. Gold, AJC's Executive Vice President, will keynote the meeting with an in-depth analysis of "New Realities in American Jewish Life," while Richard Maass, who has served as the organization's National President for the past three years, will turn over the presidential gavel to Maynard I. Wishner of Chicago.

The wide-ranging agenda of the five-day meeting will touch on most of the organization's major concerns. Among the topics to be discussed are America's domestic and foreign policies, the current state of Middle East peace negotiations, the status of Jewish communities around the world, prospects for Jewish-Christian relations in the coming decade, intergroup relationships between Jews and the black and Hispanic communities, and the future for human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

More than 500 leaders from AJC's 83 chapters and units throughout the United States are expected to attend the meeting, which was planned by a committee chaired by Richard L. Weiss of Los Angeles, immediate past president of AJC's Los Angeles chapter and a member of AJC's Board of Governors and Board of Trustees.

The meeting will begin on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, with a session on issues of concern to women and how AJC is responding to them.

-more-

Richard Maass, President; Maynard I. Wishner, Chairman, Board of Governors; Morton K. Blaustein, Chairman, National Executive Council; Howard I. Friedman, Chairman, Board of Trustees

Bertram H. Gold, Executive Vice President

Washington Office, 818 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 • Europe hq.: 41 rue Paul Doumer, 75016, Paris, France • Israel hq.: 9 Ethiopia St., Jerusalem, 95149, Israel  
Mexico-Central America hq.: Av. E. National 533, Mexico 5, D.F.

The opening plenary session on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, under the title "National Growth: The Dilemma of the Eighties," will feature an address by Mr. Yankelovich, noted public opinion analyst, in which he will assess the mood of the country and analyze the ways by which Americans might cope with the problems that lie ahead in this decade.

On Thursday morning, May 15, at 9:45, there will be four concurrent meetings of AJC's four national commissions, each dealing with a major area of the organization's activities -- domestic, foreign, Jewish communal, and interreligious affairs.

The Domestic Affairs Commission will consider the question, "Defense, Inflation, Energy: Triple Threats to U.S. Social Policy?" Dr. Richard Nathan, Professor of Public and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, will join with a panel of AJC leaders to discuss the implications of the financial drain on American social programs that is being created by our need for military security, economic stability, and energy independence.

The Foreign Affairs Commission will look at three different aspects of the world scene: the attitudes of the Israelis themselves toward the vital issues that face their nation today; the politics of Central America and the way they are affecting the Jewish communities in those countries; and the battle for public opinion in Western Europe. These subjects will be analyzed by Dr. A. Bernard Resnikoff, Director of AJC's Office in Israel; Sergio Nudelstejer, Director of AJC's Central American Office; and Clemens Nathan, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Anglo-Jewish Association of London.

The focus of the Interreligious Affairs Commission will be on Christian-Jewish relationships and the perspectives of the two groups towards the problems of the Middle East. Dr. Robert L. Turnipseed, Chairman of the National Council of Church's desks on Jewish-Christian and Christian-Muslim relations, will be the guest speaker.

The meeting of the Jewish Communal Affairs Commission will have two distinct parts. The first half of the program will be concerned with a report on a recent AJC study, conducted in Washington, D.C., on Jewish career women with large families. Dr. Roz Hirsh, Director of Family Life Education at the Jewish Social Services Agency of Greater Washington, and her husband Robert, a lawyer, will present the report. They have five children, and were among the families involved in the study.

The second half of the Jewish Communal Affairs meeting will be a panel discussion comparing the concerns and problems of the Jewish communities in the United States and Great Britain. AJC leaders will be joined by Dr. Basil Bard, President, and Mrs. Frances Rubens, Vice President, of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Following the keynote address, which will be given by Mr. Gold at lunch on Thursday, there will be the installation of new officers. Maynard I. Wishner of Chicago will be AJC's new National President; Howard I. Friedman of Los Angeles will become Chairman of the Board of Governors; Theodore Ellenoff of New York will be Chairman of the National Executive Council; and Gerard Weinstock of Larchmont, N.Y., will be Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The gala 74th Annual Dinner on Thursday evening, with an expected attendance of more than 1,000, including members of AJC's New York City chapter and guests, will feature the presentation of AJC's major annual awards.

Rabbi Finkelstien will be the first recipient of AJC's newly established Akiba Award, which the organization plans to give annually for "service to the Jewish people." The presentation will be made by Judge Simon H. Rifkind, a partner in the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison and a long-time member of AJC's Board of Governors.

AJC's Mass Media Award will be shared this year by four persons connected with the Public Broadcasting Service. Lawrence K. Grossman, President of PBS, will be cited for his "distinguished leadership in the art of communication"; Robert MacNeil of the MacNeil-Lehrer Report for "skillful discussions of the critical issues of our time"; Joan Ganz Cooney, producer of Children's Television Workshop, for her "sensitive and creative programming"; and Alistair Cooke for "his extraordinary ability to help millions of Americans experience the world of culture and the arts."

Richard Maass will present the Mass Media Awards, and will also make the presidential address, reporting on his concluding year as AJC President.

On Friday morning, May 16, the AJC leaders will hear an analysis of the current U.S. energy program and AJC's role in this area by Dr. Lawrence Goldmuntz, president of Economics and Science Planning, Inc., of Washington, D.C.

By mid-morning, the meeting will turn its attention to its interreligious concerns, with a discussion of "Jewish-Christian Relations in the Eighties: New Issues and New Perspectives." The Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish viewpoints will be presented by the Rev. Msgr. Jorge Mejia, Secretary for the Vatican Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews; Dr. Donald W. Shriver, President of Union Theological Seminary; and Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, AJC's National Director of Interreligious Affairs.

At luncheon on Friday, the AJC delegates will consider the relationship of Jews to the black and Hispanic communities. The luncheon speakers will be Eleanor Holmes Norton, Chairperson of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and Luis Nunez, Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

On Friday afternoon, in three concurrent sessions, the participants will analyze three significant developments in the contemporary scene: recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism; demands for group "rights" on the part of the aged, children, blacks, white ethnics, women, the handicapped and other segments of the population; and the resurgence of Jewish identity and consciousness among certain groups of young people as evidenced by "havurot" and other movements.

On Friday evening, the AJC leaders from other parts of the country will share Sabbath dinner in the homes of members of the New York City chapter.

On Saturday morning, May 17, a Sabbath service will be led by Dennis Prager, Director of the Brandeis-Bardin Institute in California, and co-author of "Eight Questions People Ask About Judaism." The Service will be followed by a discussion on the topic, "Do Modern Values Conflict with Jewish Values?"

Luncheon on Saturday will be devoted to a discussion of the role that Judaism has played in the lives of three distinguished representatives of the arts. The three, all octogenarians, are composer Aaron Copland, lyricist Yip (E.Y.) Harburg, and actress Aline MacMahon, all of whom have recorded their memoirs for AJC's William E. Wiener Oral History Library. Martin Bookspan, well known TV host and interviewer, will serve as master of ceremonies.

The closing session of the meeting, on Sunday morning, May 18, will be devoted to "Israel, Human Rights and American Foreign Policy." Ambassador Jerome J. Shestack, U.S. Representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and former Chairman of AJC's Foreign Affairs Commission, will speak on "Human Rights and Realpolitik." Tanya Yankelewich, stepdaughter of Andrei Sakharov, will join in the discussion.

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.

4/28/80  
80-960-109  
A, EJP, NPL

# NEWS COMMITTEE

FROM THE

**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

PRESS ROOM May 14-18  
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CONTACTS:  
Press - Natalie Flatow  
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VERTES SUITE  
212-355-3000

FOR RELEASE AFTER 10 A.M.  
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1980

NEW YORK, May 15....Presenting a number of challenging queries to Jews and Christians alike at the American Jewish Committee's 74th Annual Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today, Dr. Robert L. Turnipseed, Chairman of Jewish-Christian and Christian-Muslim relations for the National Council of Churches, urged greater cooperation among all faiths.

Addressing AJC's Interreligious Affairs Commission, Dr. Turnipseed asked: "Are we prepared to deal with the challenges presented to us by our Third World colleagues?" "Are we prepared to take seriously the poor and the oppressed and to challenge those structures which impose poverty and oppression? Are Christians prepared to look at Zionism as a liberation struggle, and to see developments in Israel such as the labor and Kibbutz movements as models for development?"

Continuing his wide-ranging questions, Dr. Turnipseed asked whether Christians were willing to press issues of anti-semitism with Third World colleagues, and whether Jews were willing to listen to Third World critiques of western society, and to work with Christians in seeking a "just, participatory and sustainable society."

Robert S. Jacobs of Chicago, chairman of AJC's National Interreligious Affairs Commission, presided as chairman of the session, and Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, AJC's National Interreligious Affairs Director, conducted the discussion on the present state of Jewish-Christian relations. Ms. Mimi Alpern of New York reported on the recent growth of the Women's Interreligious Dialogue movement throughout the U.S., which is directed by the AJC staff specialist, Inge Lederer Gibel.

-more-

Richard Maass, President; Maynard I. Wishner, Chairman, Board of Governors; Morton K. Blaustein, Chairman, National Executive Council; Howard I. Friedman, Chairman, Board of Trustees  
Bertram H. Gold, Executive Vice President

Washington Office, 818 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 • Europe hq.: 41 rue Paul Doumer, 75016, Paris, France • Israel hq.: 9 Ethiopia St., Jerusalem, 95149, Israel  
Mexico-Central America hq.: Av. E. National 533, Mexico 5, D.F.

Dr. Turnipseed commented on the differences between some Christian and Jewish perspectives regarding Israel.

"The tragedy," he said, "is that what some Christians perceive to be efforts for justice for the Palestinians and security for Israel is perceived by many in the Jewish community as anti-Israel."

Therefore, he added, "tension between our communities risks further polarization and mutual antagonism that will be destructive for Jews and Christians alike in American society."

Emphasizing the need for more "contacts and relationships" between Christians and Jews in order to bring about a better society, Dr. Turnipseed said:

"It is imperative that persons of different faiths relate to each other so that they may cooperate in urgent problems of human suffering. Each religion has its own resources and outlook for dealing with these problems. Sometimes our efforts compete with each other or contradict each other, or by working alone, efforts in the secular society are undermined or made less effective."

The Protestant leader pointed out that one of the important tasks facing Christians and Jews was to remove the blocks to cooperation, to resolve interreligious disputes and tensions, and to seek more effective solutions to complicated problems.

He perceived the religious dialogues as an indispensable means of creating closer bonds between Jews and Christians.

"Dialogue creates relationships of mutual understanding, openness and respect," he said. "In dialogue, deeply held truths encounter each other in witness and love, so that larger wisdom and larger understandings of truth may emerge which benefit all parties in the dialogue. As we exhibit courtesy, reverence and respect and become neighbors, fears of each other are allayed and new gifts are received."

Christians, Dr. Turnipseed said, are rediscovering the Biblical understanding that God's covenant with the Jewish people is an eternal one.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Draft of Proposed Resolution on the Middle East

1 Firm commitment to the Camp David accords, their spirit 1  
2 and implementation, represents the surest available way to 2  
3 peace in the Middle East. Any attempts to undermine these 3  
4 accords or the Camp David peace process--whatever the source 4  
5 or reason--can only be detrimental to the cause of peace. 5

6 To defend the accords is to defend American geo-political 6  
7 interests. The U.S. has a vital security stake in Israel, 7  
8 America's most trustworthy ally in the Middle East. The 8  
9 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the anti-Americanism of Iran, 9  
10 the internal fragility of a host of Arab states emphasize the 10  
11 <sup>critical</sup> value of Israel to America, as our country seeks to counter de- 11  
12 stabilizing forces in the Middle East. 12

\* \* \*

13 That those intent on destroying Israel should seek to 13  
14 undermine the Camp David accords and UN Security Council Reso- 14  
15 lutions 242 and 338 on which they are based was to be expected. 15  
16 The current attempt to do so, however, comes from another source, 16  
17 namely, Western Europe, whose nations are engaging in patent 17  
18 appeasement of the Arabs at Israel's expense for reasons of oil 18  
19 and hoped for economic gain. 19

20 This appeasement is fraught with danger not only for 20  
21 Israel but for West European states as well. Introduction of a 21  
22 PLO, pro-Soviet client state in the Middle East creates more 22  
23 favorable conditions for Soviet hegemony there, which would pro- 23  
24 foundly change the world balance of power at the expense of all 24  
25 Western democracies. 25

26 The tragedy of the Western European initiatives is that 26  
27 while they cannot contribute positively to the peace process, 27  
28 for Western European states have nothing to offer any of the 28  
29 parties involved, they can seriously damage it. Such enhanced 29



30 support for the PLO can only make Israel feel more vulnerable 30  
31 and less ready for concession. It can mislead Palestinians into 31  
32 believing that outside influence, rather than their own direct 32  
33 participation in the Camp David process, can bring meaningful 33  
34 autonomy.

35 Unfortunately those opposed to the Camp David agreements 35  
36 have been encouraged by U.S. inconsistency in their implementa- 36  
37 tion. On the one hand President Carter and top administration 37  
38 officials time and again affirm their support for the accords and 38  
39 the UN resolutions on which they are based. Regularly they de- 39  
40 clare the U.S. will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO as 40  
41 long as the PLO does not recognize Israel's right to exist and 41  
42 agrees to UN Resolutions 242 and 338. On the other hand there 42  
43 was the administration's vote for UN Security Council Reso- 43  
44 lution 465 which attempted to amend Resolution 242, prejudging 44  
45 ultimate sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, damaging the 45  
46 eventual status of Jerusalem and negating the validity of the 46  
47 Camp David negotiations. Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's 47  
48 testimony on Resolution 465 before a Congressional committee left 48  
49 U.S. policy murky, for he defended much of its substance even as 49  
50 he took responsibility for the "communications gap" that led to 50  
51 the resolution's disavowal by President Carter. 51

52 United States action in the UN and elsewhere must be con- 52  
53 sistent with Camp David policy if that policy is to succeed. Our 53  
54 government should veto, not abstain or approve, UN General 54  
55 Assembly or Security Council resolutions that include any 55  
56 language contradicting the Camp David agreements or violative 56  
57 of its spirit. And it is incumbent on the U.S. to reaffirm to 57  
58 the nations of Western Europe as to all other states that it will 58  
59 not swerve from the firm implementation of the peace process for 59  
60 which it laid the groundwork. 60

\* \* \*

61 Emphasis by the U.S. on the alleged illegality of Israeli 61  
62 settlements in occupied territories serves no useful purpose. 62

63 In fact, a substantive body of reputable legal opinion does not 63  
 64 agree with this view--nor do we. We believe that settlements are 64  
 65 not contrary to international law where required for security pur- 65  
 66 poses. We further believe that Jews have a right to live on the 66  
 67 West Bank. 67

68 There has been much criticism in Israel and abroad in 68  
 69 recent months as to Israeli settlements on the West Bank. (Among 69  
 70 the critics have been Jews and non-Jews, including strong sup- 70  
 71 porters of Israel.) In the end, however, only Israel can decide 71  
 72 through its democratic process what its settlement policies 72  
 73 should be. Nonetheless, to prevent erosion of support we 73  
 74 would hope that Israel, its rights notwithstanding, will show re- 74  
 75 straint in the creation of new settlements at this time. 75

76 The principle obstacle to Middle East peace is not Israeli 76  
 77 settlement policy which is peripheral but, rather, the continuing 77  
 78 refusal of Arab states other than Egypt to recognize Israel and 78  
 79 to negotiate with her within the Camp David framework or on any 79  
 80 other terms. Instead, they support the PLO in its commitment 80  
 81 to the destruction of Israel. It is to their intransigence, 81  
 82 to the unwillingness of Jordan to enter into the Camp David 82  
 83 process and of other states like Saudi Arabia to engage in 83  
 84 peaceful resolution of the conflict that the pressure of the 84  
 85 United States and other governments as well as world public 85  
 86 opinion ought more properly be directed. 86

\* \* \*

87 True peace depends on the relations that will be estab- 87  
 88 lished between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Israel has demon- 88  
 89 strated the kind of sacrifices it is ready to make for peace. 89  
 90 It already has returned most of the Sinai to Egypt, including 90  
 91 precious oil fields and the new cities and settlements it de- 91  
 92 veloped. Israel, however, cannot be the only party asked to 92  
 93 make concessions. It cannot be expected to recognize or deal 93  
 94 with organizations pledged to its destruction or which con- 94  
 95 tinue to engage in terrorist acts. The Palestinians and the 95

96 nations in the area must recognize that there can be no compre- 96  
97 hensive peace unless Israel's legitimate security needs are met. 97  
98 It is equally necessary that the kind of autonomy set forth for 98  
99 the West Bank and Gaza be consistent with the basic human rights 99  
100 and aspirations to dignity due any individual or group. 100  
101 It is understandable that the negotiations on autonomy 101  
102 concerning the West Bank and Gaza and their residents are complex 102  
103 and arduous. Key matters still in dispute such as security, use 103  
104 of water and the source of sovereignty of any administrative 104  
105 council to be set up are difficult to resolve. May 26, 1980 105  
106 is a target date, not a deadline. All issues may not be re- 106  
107 solved by that time. It does, however, provide an opportunity 107  
108 to demonstrate new, substantive progress, to confound enemies 108  
109 and contradict critics of the Camp David accords. 109  
110 The Camp David process already has great accomplishments 110  
111 to its credit. Israel and Egypt are at peace for the first 111  
112 time since the Jewish state came into being. Normalization pro- 112  
113 gresses. Both states have gained significantly in many ways. 113  
114 To those who would deny or impede such progress there can 114  
115 be but one reply: reaffirmation of the Camp David agreements, 115  
116 and their translation into a wider and enduring peace. 116

# # #

AGENDA

~~XXXX~~

NATIONAL INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

AJC ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 15, 1980, 9:30 A.M.

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK

ROBERT S. JACOBS, CHAIRMAN

I. Welcome to Members and Guests

II. Introduction of Dr. Robert Turnipseed, Chairman

Christian-Jewish Relations Desk, National Council of Churches

Christian-Muslim Relations Desk, NCCC

"NCC Middle East Study Panel on Human Rights in the Middle East

- Its Implications for Jewish-Christian Relations"

DISCUSSION

III. Introduction of Mimi Alperin

"The Women's Conference of Faith"

DISCUSSION

IV. Interreligious Issues

a) Report on Oberammergau Passion Play publication and activities

b) Iran - Jewish Prisoners

c) The Vatican, and Israel and Jerusalem



While we are heartened by the progress that has been made, we are at the same time deeply concerned by evident problems of prejudice - anti-Semitism, racism, and religious bigotry - which are still widespread, in our own country as well as in many other parts of the world.

~~xxxx~~

We meet today on the threshold of a new decade, and our purpose ~~today~~ is several-fold:

We wish to examine together the significant progress that we have made in overcoming misunderstanding and in improving friendship and solidarity between Christians and Jews, and other people of good-will.

We wish also to look at the unfinished business before us - what are the outstanding issues that we need to face together, in a constructive spirit, to strengthen bonds between Christians and Jews, and to contribute to the common welfare, especially at this threatening time in the life of the human family.

We are fortunate, indeed, to have with us at this plenary session, three of the foremost experts in the field of Jewish-Christian relations who will give us the benefit of their thinking and their years of rich experience in Jewish-Christian relations. After their presentations, we will have an opportunity for extended discussion with the speakers.

Our first speaker is the Reverend Monsignor Jorge Mejia, Secretary of the Vatican Secretariat on Religious Relations with the Jewish People. (Bio to be sent.)

AGENDAX

AJC PLENARY - "JEWISH-CHRISTIAN RELATIONS IN THE 1980s -ISSUES AND PROSPECTS"

May 16, 1980, 9:30 A.M.

ROBERT S. JACOBS, CHAIRMAN

I. Welcome AJC Members

Opening Background Statement by Bob Jacobs

II. Introduce Msgr. Jorge Mejia, Executive Secretary of the

Vatican Secretariat on Religious Relations with the Jews, Vatican City

"A VIEW FROM THE VATICAN OF CATHOLIC-JEWISH RELATIONS IN THE 1980s"

II. Introduce Dr. Donald Shriver, President of Union Theological

Seminary, New York

"A PROTESTANT PERSPECTIVE ON JEWISH-CHRISTIAN RELATIONS IN THE 1980s"

III. Introduce Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, AJC National Interreligious Affairs Director

"A JEWISH PERSPECTIVE ON JEWISH-CHRISTIAN RELATIONS IN THE 1980s"

IV. DISCUSSION

AGENDA

NATIONAL INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 15, 1980, 9:30 A. M.

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK

ROBERT S. JACOBS, CHAIRMAN

- 
- 9:30 - 9:45 A.M. I. Welcome to Members and Guests
- 9:45 - 10:15 II. Introduction of Dr. Robert Turnipseed  
Chairman, Christian-Jewish Relations Desk  
National Council of Churches  
Christian-Muslim Relations Desk,  
National Council of Churches
- "NCC Middle East Study Panel on Human Rights  
in the Middle East - Its Implications for  
Jewish-Christian Relations"
- 10:15 - 11:00 DISCUSSION
- 11:10 - 11:30 III. Introduction of Mimi Alperin  
"The Women's Conference of Faith"
- DISCUSSION
- 11:30 - 12:00 IV. Interreligious Issues
- a) Report on Oberammergau Passion Play  
publication and activities
  - b) Iran - Jewish Prisoners
  - c) The Vatican, Israel and Jerusalem





*M. Tannenbaum*

# THE NATIONAL JEWISH FAMILY CENTER

THE JEWISH COMMUNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
165 East 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, (212) 751-4000

Yehuda Rosenman, *Coordinator*

ONE TO AN OFFICE  
PLEASE SHARE

**date** May 23, 1980  
**to** Area Directors  
**from** Yehuda Rosenman  
**subject** Family Impact Questionnaire

Enclosed we are pleased to send you a copy of the Family Impact Questionnaire which was just published by the National Jewish Family Center.

The Family Impact Questionnaire is a tool to be used by communal agencies to evaluate their policies and programs as they impact upon the well-being of the family. I am referring to agencies such as family and child services, community centers, homes for the aged, Jewish educational agencies and synagogues. The questionnaire could be used by an individual agency or by the Federation or a group of agencies.

I believe that the questionnaire and some of our other material on the family could give local AJC chapters a leadership and organizing role in the community. You may wish to discuss with executives of agencies and rabbis the use of the questionnaire in their respective agencies and you may also wish to convene a meeting with such representatives. Our objective is to have one or more agencies use our questionnaire for the benefit of improving services to families. We will also be looking to feedbacks from such agencies so that we could expand and improve the questionnaire. In some instances we may be able to help an agency in the proper use of this questionnaire primarily through orientation and training of the agency's staff and evaluation committee.

Please let us know what you will be doing with this questionnaire and about the results of your activities.

Many thanks and kindest regards.

YR:jh  
enc.  
80-750-64



# THE NATIONAL JEWISH FAMILY CENTER OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



## **The Jewish Family Impact Questionnaire**

**A Self-Assessment Tool  
for Jewish Communal  
Organizations**

## THE JEWISH FAMILY IMPACT QUESTIONNAIRE

### A Word to Agency Professionals

Service to families is an important component of programs for synagogues, community centers, social service agencies, and similar Jewish communal organizations. What is the actual impact of these programs and services on Jewish family life? This question is not easy to answer, because the structure, life circumstances and needs of Jewish families are so diverse. A program designed to respond to the particular needs of some families is often less responsive to the needs of others. And its effectiveness derives not only from explicit content and conduct, but also from such indirect factors as scheduling, communications, values, expectations and so on. Thus, it is difficult to gauge an organization's success or failure in serving families and supporting family life without identifying and analyzing the impact, both direct and indirect, intended and unintended, of that agency's programs and operating procedures.

### A New Method

This Jewish Family Impact Questionnaire is designed to help you make such an assessment. Based on a method which has been used to help determine how government policies, programs, laws and regulations affect families, intentionally or otherwise, this questionnaire adapts the technique to the work of Jewish communal organizations. Its goal is to help you to relate what you do and how you do it to the circumstances and needs of particular types of Jewish families which you have selected for analysis.

### Procedures

Unlike most other questionnaires, this one combines questions with a set of procedures to guide you in analyzing the impact of your organization on families. There are three stages in the analysis:

- First, select the types of families you want to consider for analysis (see pp. 3 - 5 ). This selection should be made after reviewing the different types of families, and the types most prevalent in your community and your organization.

- Second, consider the needs and characteristics of the family types you have chosen for analysis, examining those which may affect their participation in your organization. (see pp. 6.7 ).

- Third, examine the goals and operations of your organization with an eye to their effects on the families concerned. (see pp. 7 - 11).

*Note: The Questionnaire is not intended to set some arbitrary standard against which your agency must measure itself, nor are you required to send your findings to the National Jewish Family Center or anywhere else. It is an internal tool, designed to provide you and your agency with information that can help you do what you set out to do as effectively as possible.*

### A Flexible Tool

Just as there are differences between types of families, so there are differences between types of Jewish communal organizations. Not only do agencies differ as to their broad objectives (eg. education, clinical service, worship, recreation), they also differ as to how important family service is among those objectives, and as to the time and resources that they have available for internal assessment. This questionnaire can be helpful to various kinds of agencies. It can be used by a single organization interested in evaluating its own operations, or by a group of organizations seeking to coordinate their services. It can serve as a basis of discussion for one planning meeting or as an instrument for ongoing assessment and planning. Most importantly, it can be used as is, or it can be adapted and modified to suit a particular group or agenda. In this sense, the procedures outlined below are more important than the specific questions or their wording.

IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING TYPES OF FAMILIES

Your first objective is to decide what kinds of families and issues your analysis will be concerned with. There are many criteria which may govern your final selection. For instance, you may choose types of families which are extensively involved with your organization or concentrate on those not currently so involved. You may want to consider families with serious problems, or average families with the kinds of problems endemic to family life. You may choose to concentrate on family issues which are of general importance or those of particular relevance to the goals of your organization. The procedures that follow will help you to think of categories of families that may be different from the way you usually think about them.

Checklist I, (on page 4) looks at family units that include parents and at-home children and focuses on the parents' marital and employment status, as well as on their Jewish family ties. The first two characteristics reflect two of the most significant social changes in recent years: the large number of marriages that end in divorce and the sharp increase in the number of families in which both parents work outside the home. The third characteristic relates to the Jewish goals of Jewish communal service.

First, determine whether you wish to modify or expand the checklist, with the aid of the categories suggested in the supplementary list on page 5, and construct your own checklist of family types you wish to consider for analysis. List the number of each type of family represented among your members, or making use of your programs and services, and estimate the percentage of each in the local Jewish community. Then decide which type or types you want to focus on in this analysis.

CHECKLIST I  
FAMILY STATUS

How many  
in your  
organization

Estimated  
percentage  
in local  
Jewish  
community

1) Number of parents and marital status

- a) two-parent family; first marriage
- b) two-parent family; not the first marriage for one or both spouses
- c) single-parent family


2) Number of parents working outside the home

- a) one parent at home during the day
- b) both parents (or single-parent) working outside the home


3) Jewish family ties

- a) both spouses born Jewish (endogamous marriage)
- b) spouse not born Jewish has converted to Judaism (conversionary marriage)
- c) spouse not born Jewish has not converted to Judaism (mixed marriage).


SUPPLEMENTARY CATEGORIES

Checklist I can be modified in two ways: by refining the categories already included or by introducing new categories. For example, Category I (number of parents and marital status) can be expanded to include:

- Reason for single parenthood (separation, divorce, death).
- Sex of single parent.
- Children of prior marriages (in home; away from home; custodial responsibility of parent to absent children; custodial responsibility of outside parent to present children).

Category 2 (number of parents working outside the home) can be expanded to include:

- Income level.
- Employment status (employed; unemployed; retired; dependent on alimony, welfare, social security, or other sources of support).

Additional categories which might be added to Checklist I include:

- Phase of family life (early years; parenting years; "empty nest" years).
- Phases of children's lives (infancy and early childhood; school age; adolescence; young adulthood; away at school or college; grown and moved away).
- Level of Jewish involvement (self-identification and commitment; observance; affiliation with Jewish organizations; differences among family members in Jewish involvement).
- Extended family ties.
- Special problems and needs (eg. acute physical or mental illness; chronic physical or mental illness or handicap; new to the community or country).

### FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The next step is to identify the circumstances of the type of families you have chosen for analysis which bear on their relationship to your organization. Checklist II, (on page 7) enumerates some of the salient characteristics of family life. For each category, ask yourself:

1) Does the family type we have chosen for analysis have any particular needs or problems in this area that we may be able to help with?

2) Are there circumstances relating to this area which make it difficult for them to be involved with our organization?

The object here is not to produce a comprehensive listing, but rather to pick a few characteristics (or, perhaps only one) to which you will want to pay particular attention during the next stage of the analysis. The most important characteristics of the family type you choose will probably be well known to you. The point of family impact analysis is not to uncover esoteric knowledge about families, but rather to explicitly and systematically relate what you know about families to your organization's operations.

To illustrate this process, the checklist provides under each heading a salient characteristic of single-parent families. Those who wish to focus on single-parent families will thus be able to use the questionnaire with only slight modifications. But the same examination can serve as a model to help you identify the salient characteristics of other types of families that you may choose for analysis.



Checklist II

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY LIFE

1. Physical and Mental Health

Parents and children in single-parent families are often under considerable emotional stress, particularly in the immediate aftermath of separation, divorce or bereavement.

2. Economics

Single-parent families often have limited economic resources.

3. Childrearing

Single parents, particularly if they are working, often have insufficient help in meeting their children's needs for child-care, medical attention, after-school activities and related transportation.

4. Adult Needs

Single parents often have difficulty finding the time and making the necessary child-care arrangements to enable them to meet their own needs for adult companionship and emotional support.

5. Jewish Life

Single parent families often are, or feel they will be, regarded as deviants by the Jewish community.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

As you think about the special needs and circumstances of the families you are analyzing, you will now be ready to look at how your own organization relates to these families. Checklist III, (on page 9) includes characteristics of organizations which may directly or indirectly affect family life. Within each category (values and goals, policies, etc.) ask yourself questions about your particular organization with respect to the types of families being analyzed. We have listed a series of generic questions for each category. They can be applied to any type of family which interests you. As in the case of Checklist II, this is followed by a series of questions concerned with single parent families to illustrate how the generic questions may be formulated for specific purposes.



CHECKLIST III

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZATIONS

Generic Questions

A. Values and Goals

1) What factors do we include in the definition of "family well-being?" Does this definition explicitly or implicitly presume or exclude certain types of families?

2) What family values are explicitly endorsed through our day-to-day operations (eg. program content, scheduling of events, messages in our public communications)?

3) Are there strong feelings within our organization on important issues in family life which affect our services for and relationship to particular types of families?

B. Policies

1) Do our policies on fee structure and membership facilitate or discourage the membership and participation of particular types of families?

2) Are there other formal policies (eg. scheduling policies, rules governing the selection and make-up of advisory bodies) which explicitly or implicitly serve to facilitate or discourage participation by particular types of families?

C. Programs and Services

1) Is the content and scheduling of programs responsive to the special needs and sensitivities of particular types of families?

2) How do we help particular types of families to strengthen the Jewish component in their family lives?

3) Do we offer help to families who wish to participate in our programs, but have special difficulties in getting to them?

D. Outreach and Communication

1) Are we making an effort to reach particular groups which may believe our programs are not for them, or which may fear they would not be welcome?

2) Do our publicity and communications explicitly or implicitly, encourage or discourage particular types of families to view our programs as meant for them?

E. Organizational Structure and Make-up

1) Which types of families are not directly represented on our administrative and program staff, or policymaking and advisory bodies?

2) What are the attitudes of our members or those who participate in our programs toward types of families which are not actively involved with our organization? Are there identifiable conflicts between the needs of types of families which are actively involved with our organization and those which are not?

3) Are our internal employment practices supportive of the family lives of the members of our staff?

F. Inter-Organizational and Community Relationships

1) Are family types which are not served by our organization receiving services from other Jewish communal organizations?

2) In what ways are we serving as community-wide advocates of the needs of particular types of families?

Illustrative Questions

A. Values and Tools

1) Do we have a working definition of "family well-being" which excludes single-parent families?

2) What are our values and attitudes toward divorce and single-parenthood and in what ways do they affect our programs for and relationship to single-parent families?

B. Policies

1) Does our fee structure discourage single-parent families with limited resources from membership or participation?

2) Are fees for activities and programs announced on an individual basis or on the assumption that all participants will be couples?

C. Programs and Services

1) In designing the content of programs, are we responsive to the special needs and sensitivities of children minus a father or mother at home? To children who have more than one home as a result of divorce? To adults who must parent without the support of a spouse? To children who have lost a parent, or adults who have lost a spouse through death?

2) In scheduling events and programs, do we consider the limited time and restricted schedules of single parents and other working parents?

3) Do we offer help such as day care, baby sitting or car pooling to persons with such special timing problems? Do we help families work out their own solutions to such problems, for example by serving as a community center for informal baby sitting and car pooling networks?

4) Do we offer help to single parent families in celebrating Jewish holidays or participating in family rituals in which the absence of a parent may be deeply felt?

C. Programs and Services (Continued)

5) Can we accommodate the special scheduling needs of children who are unavailable on particular days of the week because of visits to or by a parent?

D. Outreach and Communication

1) Are there historical reasons why single-parent families may believe we would not welcome them?

2) Are we making special efforts, through publicity and personal contacts, to reach out to single-parent families and make them feel welcome?

3) Is our openness to single-parent families reflected in our publicity? For example, do our communications feature families other than two-parent families?

4) Do we have the means of getting feedback from single-parent families, those we serve and those we don't serve, about the responsiveness of our organization to their needs?

E. Organizational Structure and Make-up

1) Are single-parent families represented among our administrators, program staff, or policy making and advisory bodies?

2) In scheduling meetings of administrative and advisory groups, are we responsive to the scheduling difficulties single parents may face? Do we provide help, for example by arranging for child-care on the premises, or meeting in the homes of parents who cannot easily get out?

3) What are our members attitudes toward single-parent families and what would their attitude be toward increased efforts to serve and involve single-parent families in our programs?

4) Are our internal employment practices responsive to the needs of single parents on our staff?

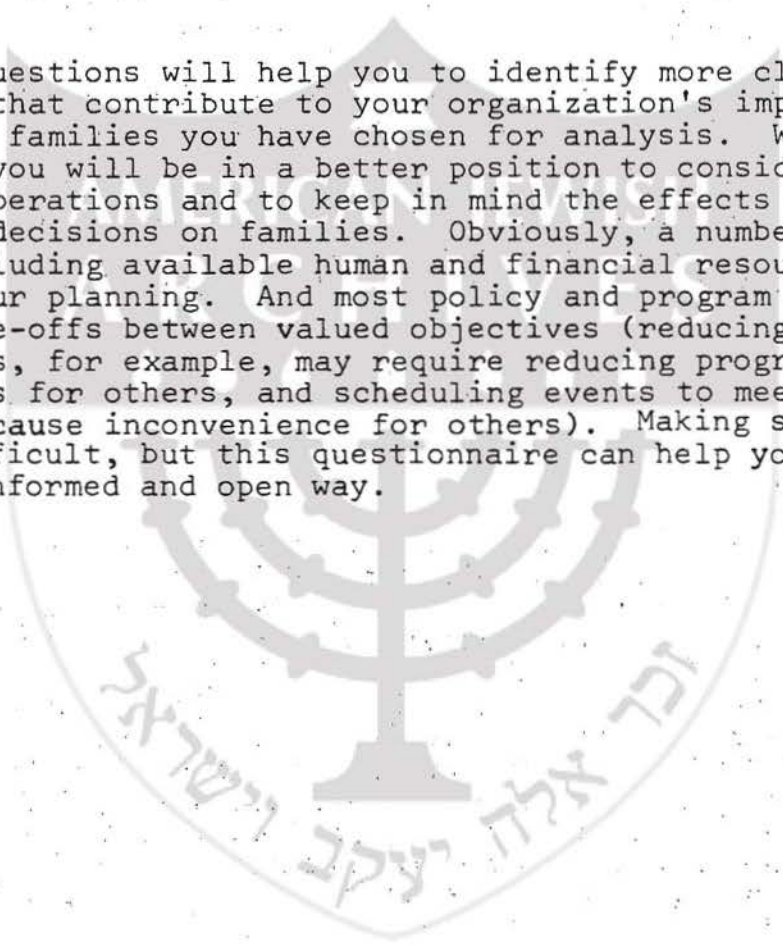
F. Inter-Organizational and Community Relationships

1) Are other Jewish communal organizations serving single parents in ways that we are not or cannot? If so, do we have adequate referral mechanisms?

F. Inter-Organizational and Community Relationships (Continued)

2) In what ways might we serve as community-wide advocates of single-parent families, for example by working to create day-care and drop-in centers?

These questions will help you to identify more clearly the factors that contribute to your organization's impact on the kinds of families you have chosen for analysis. With this background, you will be in a better position to consider possible changes in operations and to keep in mind the effects of some of your future decisions on families. Obviously, a number of other factors, including available human and financial resources, will influence your planning. And most policy and program decisions involve trade-offs between valued objectives (reducing fees for some families, for example, may require reducing programs or increasing fees for others, and scheduling events to meet the needs of some may cause inconvenience for others). Making such choices is often difficult, but this questionnaire can help you to confront them in an informed and open way.



### A Final Word

The National Jewish Family Center looks forward to feedback about this Questionnaire. If you find it useful (or even if you don't), please let us know. If you can think of ways to improve it, please tell us that, too. Your comments may also help us design other self-assessment tools for organizations or families.

Copies of the Questionnaire are available for 50¢ each, with a 20 percent discount for 50 or more. Payment must accompany orders under \$25.00.

The National Jewish Family Center is happy to arrange training seminars on the use of the Questionnaire for your professional staff, and to discuss any questions you may have about it.

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### Acknowledgements

Many individuals provided invaluable help and advice in the preparation of the Jewish Family Impact Questionnaire. A. Sidney Johnson, Director of the Family Impact Seminar of George Washington University's Institute for Educational Leadership, in addition to providing advice, made available to the NJFC the reports of the Seminar which were of invaluable help in stimulating and guiding our work. Ralph Dolgoff contributed to early drafts of the Questionnaire. The NJFC is also particularly grateful for the aid of Donald Feldstein, Harold Gittler, Saul Hoffstein, Judith Kasser, Harry Kozansky, Theodora Ooms, Joseph Pleck, Rabbi Martin Rozenberg, Bernice Sandler, Rabbi Leonard Schoolman, Deborah Shain, and Mervin Verbit. Of course, none of the above bear any responsibility for the final product.



3 Frost Street  
Cambridge, MA 02140  
May 30, 1980

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum  
American Jewish Committee

Dear Rabbi Tannenbaum:

The following paragraphs are typed verbatim from a letter I sent today to a number of Jewish people in the Boston area. I received your name from a pamphlet for "Big Business Day", indicating to me that you might be interested in a project I am undertaking this summer. I have written to Rabbi Herman Blumberg in Boston, and I sent you a copy of the letter in case you could suggest other persons in various Jewish institutions in the Boston area who you think might be interested in such a project. Thank you for your help.

SURVIVAL SUMMER is an outreach/education program organized by Mobilization for Survival, a national peace group. Survival Summer is modeled after Vietnam Summer of 1967 when thousands of young people went into their local communities to raise questions concerning the Vietnam War. Beginning in June, 1980, and extending until the general election on November 4, interested volunteers will raise questions about 4 major issues, 1) war and militarism, 2) nuclear weapons, 3) energy policy, and 4) national priorities, in order that these issues become questions on the public agenda.

Mobilization for Survival has adopted a position on each of these four issues:

- 1) No draft, no registration, no foreign military intervention. Promote a non-interventionist foreign policy.
- 2) Stop the arms race, no more nuclear weapons. Promote worldwide nuclear disarmament.
- 3) Phase out nuclear power. Reduce dependence on coal and oil. Promote a progressive transition to renewable sources of energy.
- 4) Reorder national priorities by reducing military spending and transferring those funds to civilian use in order to meet basic human needs. Convert military facilities to civilian ones.

Survival Summer volunteers should support at least one of these positions and should be willing to participate in community outreach/education activities.

The issues of Survival Summer are personally important to me as a Jew. The Jewish tradition says to me that I have a social responsibility to act when there are abuses of economic, political and military power. Current trends and recent developments, particularly the proposed 5% above inflation increase in the military budget, production of the Trident nuclear submarines, planned production of the MX mobile missile system, and increasing dependence on energy sources that are dangerous to our health and to the environment, are signals to me that the survival of humanity is seriously threatened. I approach these problems with an understanding of the link between these national issues and the day-to-day problems of inflation, unemployment, health care, and public transportation in our communities. These conditions are far from the vision of a just society described in the Jewish prophetic tradition and compel me to express my concern and work towards the resolution of these problems.

My involvement in this outreach/education effort is motivated in part by a sense of urgency, constantly reinforced by the increasing talk of war and the use of nuclear weapons. There is a possibility that the next confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union will occur in the Middle East and will involve the use of tactical nuclear weapons. There is also the possibility that any use of nuclear weapons will lead to an all-out nuclear war. Even if these possibilities are small, they do exist, and this is enough to motivate my actions. Already, the increasing manufacturing and selling of military arms throughout the world has allowed for the killing and torturing of thousands of people by many governments. In a real sense, our actions are too late for some.

If you share a conviction in one or more of the four Survival Summer positions, I would like to hear from you in order to coordinate outreach/education efforts in the Greater Boston Jewish community. Interested organizers, including myself, will provide at least two services:

- to provide resources, including literature and speakers, for you if you develop or have ongoing activities dealing with the Survival Summer issues.
- to provide support, i.e. people, time, and resources, for you to help develop new outreach/education activities.

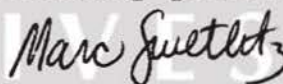
If you are interested, please contact me at one of the following numbers:

Home: 354-7259 (evenings) Area Code-617  
Work: 482-1011 (days)  
Mobilization for Survival: 354-0008 (days and evenings)-  
leave a message which includes your name and phone  
number(s).

I would like to plan a meeting with you and other persons who are interested or engaged in outreach/education in the Greater Boston Jewish community as soon as possible. If you know of any other people who might be interested, please have them contact me.

I look forward to an educational and exciting summer.

Sincerely yours,



Marc Swetlitz



# NEWS and VIEWS

REPORTS FROM THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Volume 2, Number 5

MAY-JUNE 1980

MURRAY POLNER, Editor

## It Seems To Me

**MAYNARD I. WISNER**

President  
The American Jewish Committee

*Richie Maass has now joined the distinguished ranks of our Honorary Presidents. During his three-year term he brought to the presidency of the Committee his own special qualities of intelligence and concern. We are all grateful to him for his leadership and are looking forward to his continued involvement.*

*The Annual Meeting in New York in May gave all of us who attended a sharpened sense of our agenda for the early 80's.*

*We adjourned as racial violence erupted in Miami. The potential for group conflict increases markedly in the shadow of economic uncertainty and the struggle of inflation and recession. AJC and others of like mind will need special sensitivity to deal with the intergroup tensions and social problems such times can breed.*

*We are concerned for the well being of the United States, both as Americans and as Jews. The entire world needs a confident and effective United States. Vacuums created by American powerlessness invite radical expansionist forays in many parts of the globe, and threaten explosions that could change the political shape of the world, mostly for the worst. As Jews, we are especially aware of what an impotent America would mean with respect to Soviet and Syrian Jewry, to the till-now-inaccessible Falashas, to anxious and exposed Jewish communities in other lands. And if Israel is America's staunchest ally in the Middle East, think what a strong, purposeful America has meant to Israel.*

*Today we see Israel beset with economic problems far more dangerous than our own, her political isolation growing, while great and free countries seem ready to appease the Arab oil states by supporting a PLO state on her 1967 borders.*

*Meanwhile, our associates who just returned from viewing the Passion Play at Oberammergau report with dismay the inescapable anti-Jewish bias that runs throughout the so-called "re-edited" text. Old stereotypes are not yet dead; classic anti-Semitism still poisons the bloodstream of Western civilization. We have much to do.*

## What's Doing at The Committee

**An AJC delegation** that viewed the opening performance of the 1980 Oberammergau Passion Play charged at a press conference on their return that the Bavarian town has become "the international capital of religious anti-Semitism in the world" and that despite minor changes, the play was one of the most anti-Semitic presentations shown anywhere in the world. Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, National Director of Interreligious Affairs, led the AJC delegation, which included Robert S. Jacobs of Chicago, Chairman of the Interreligious Affairs Commission; Richard Weiss of Los Angeles; Robert Blatt of Cincinnati; Carl Pearlstein of San Francisco and William Trosten, Assistant Director, AJC.

**Winners in the first annual Kenneth B. Smilen/Present Tense Magazine Awards** for the best English-language books of 1979 with Jewish themes were announced at an overflow literary lunch at AJC headquarters: General non-fiction, Philip Hallie, *Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed* (Harper & Row); scholarship, Benjamin B. Ferencz, *Less Than Slaves* (Harvard); fiction, Philip Roth, *The Ghost Writer* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux); Judaica, Arthur Green, *Tormented Master, A Life of Nahman of Bratslav* (University of Alabama); photography, Gail Rubin, *Psalmist With A Camera* (Abbeville); juvenile, Barbara Girion, *A Tangle of Roots* (Scribner's). Herbert Mitgang, publishing correspondent for *The New York Times* was moderator of the event, which was addressed by Arthur A. Cohen, author and editor.

## Washington Letter

# AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVE

If words alone were sufficient to allay fears and doubts, American friends of Israel could feel good about the future of United States-Israel relations. Each of the three all-but-certain candidates for the Presidency is associated with one of the following quotations:

- "Israel and the United States share reverence for democratic values and principles. . . . We share in our willingness to take risks on behalf of peace. . . . Israel is a key strategic ally, indeed one of the most reliable allies in the Mediterranean Sea. . . . I believe continued support of Israel is beneficial to both nations."
- "Our aid for Israel is not only altruistic. Indeed, our close relationship with Israel is in the moral and strategic interest of the United States. . . . We are working with Israel to meet the dangers that threaten American and Western interests in the broadest sense. Israel is an important force for stability in the Middle East."
- "The interests of the United States and Israel converge politically, diplomatically, and strategically. . . .

Israel has the democratic will, national cohesion, technological capacity, and military fiber to stand forth as America's trusted ally. . . . Israel also serves as an ally in dealing with the Soviet challenge in that region.

Which candidate made which statement isn't important because each could easily have made all three. John Anderson, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan have expressed almost identical positions not only on the central question of Israel's strategic usefulness but also on other key issues. These include opposition to a Palestinian state, objections to dealing with the P.L.O. "unless and until" it recognizes Israel's right to exist, approval of the Camp David peace process and support for an undivided Jerusalem.

Despite this apparent unity on specific problems in the Arab-Israel dispute, each candidate is directing particular, and often different campaign arguments to the Jewish community. And within the community there is an intense debate about which candidate can best implement the pro-Israel

positions that all espouse.

Rarely has the maxim that there are both advantages and disadvantages in incumbency been more vividly illustrated than it has this year. President Carter can and does point to the fact that he presided over Camp David, making possible the peace between Israel and Egypt. He further reminds Israel's friends that more than \$11 billion in U.S. aid has gone to Israel in the last four years. He and his associates seize opportunities to quote statements by Menahem Begin, Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan expressing appreciation for an Administration that has, in Dayan's words, "done more for Israel than any previous American administration."

But Reagan and Anderson remind their listeners of the mistakes of the Carter years — such as the 1977 attempt to bring the Soviets into the negotiations, the sale of sophisticated weaponry to the Saudis in 1978, the Andrew Young affair in 1979 and other flirtations with the P.L.O., as well as the U.N. fiasco in early 1980. All these actions caused pain among American Jews, and Carter's opponents will exploit their potential as they seek Jewish votes.

The U.N. resolution last March, sharply critical of Israel, was first supported and then repudiated by the Carter Administration; it continues to disturb many Jews and has led both Reagan and Anderson to expect that they can crack the traditionally heavy Democratic vote which Jews normally cast. That vote ranged from 65 percent for George McGovern in 1972 to more than 90 percent for Lyndon

*Hyman Bookbinder is AJC's Washington representative.*

Johnson in 1964 and 81 percent for Hubert Humphrey in 1968. While Jews cast less than 4 percent of the national vote, they are concentrated in nine large states — California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Florida and Massachusetts — which have a total of 223 electoral votes, with 270 needed to win, and thus have considerable political clout.

But no firm predictions can be made about how much the vote in November will reflect different Jewish reactions to the candidates' stands on the specific issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict. If the past is any guide — barring significant differences on the Middle East which might emerge in the months ahead — Jews will again vote on their general perception of each candidate's philosophy, capability and integrity. In 1972, for instance, when Richard Nixon's Israel policies were generally rated better than McGovern's, Jews voted heavily for the Democratic challenger while non-Jews overwhelmingly backed Nixon. When Jews perceive *vital* differences on Israel, it may be assumed, more Jews will speak out and vote the Israel issue. Strong Jewish protests about John Connally's maiden speech on the Middle East contributed to his early withdrawal from the race for the Republican nomination, and the U.N. vote last March helped Ted Kennedy win the New York Democratic primary victory over Carter later that month. Even so, presidential candidates would be well advised not to limit their appeal to Jews on the Israel issue; their policies on energy and defense, urban blight and social justice, recession and inflation, among other burning questions, will certainly affect the Jewish voter.

Recent polls show John Anderson doing very well among Jews. If this is to be more than a temporary phenomenon reflecting unhappiness with the major parties' choices, Anderson will have to overcome the effects of at least two episodes in the past: his sponsorship in 1961, 1963 and 1965 of a proposed constitutional amendment which "devoutly recognizes the authority and law of Jesus Christ, Saviour and Ruler of Nations" and his appointment of former Under Secretary of State George Ball as principal advisor on foreign policy. Anderson has since repudiated his support of the amendment and he has insisted he would not take advice from Ball on Middle East issues.

Ronald Reagan's candidacy has attracted some Jewish support

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**"Even so, presidential candidates would be well advised not to limit their appeal to Jews on the Israel issue."**

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because of his positive stand on Israel and his generally strong position on America's role in the world. Because of Reagan's lack of experience in foreign affairs, some voters were pleased to note that among groups of advisors he has chosen there is a wide range of academicians and political figures with broader ideological views than those normally associated with Reagan. To secure a large Jewish vote, however, he must overcome the general perception that on domestic policies he is far removed from the dominant Jewish liberal commitment to activist government on behalf of social justice and economic

security and that on foreign policy he is too hawkish.

American Jews do, should and will support each of the three candidates, none of whom can be considered hostile to Israel or the Jewish people. But the Jewish community is not monolithic. It should neither be taken for granted by any of the candidates nor should it take any of the candidates for granted. It must raise questions of principle, philosophy, morality — questions about America's role in the world and the ability to perform that role. It must be fair to all. As a community it must be in a position after the election to work closely with whatever Administration is in power — urging sympathetic policies, applauding helpful actions and protesting wrong ones.

There is no question that each candidate's campaign remarks reflect his continuing commitment to Israel's security. But all know that a wide range of advocates and advisors will press any American president to implement his policies in ways which might contravene such commitments.

This will be especially important after 1980, when the Arabs and their sympathizers — including our European allies and powerful oil interests — make a determined effort to convince the United States to apply pressure on Israel for a full settlement of the Palestinian problem and other outstanding Middle East issues. Once the election is over, there is a danger that any president will try to push Israel into concessions, including perhaps the status of Jerusalem. It is toward that almost certain expectation that friends of a secure Israel — Jew and non-Jew alike — must direct their attention and their efforts.

# SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF



New President and Board Chairpersons (l. to r.): Gerard Weinstock, Board Chairman; Board of Governors; Maynard I. Wishner, President; Theodore



Hon. Pres. Philip E. Hoffman announces Blaustein Institute Sakharov Fellowships.



Rita E. Hauser, Chairperson, speaking at plenary session.



Hyman Bookbinder, AJC Washington Representative; Louis Nunez, Staff Director, Civil Rights Commission; Eleanor Holmes Norton, Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Sholom D. Comay, Chairperson, Domestic Affairs Commission.



Richard Maass presents Church World Service, Catholic Relief Service.



Richard L. Weiss, of Beverly Hills, Chairperson of the Annual Meeting Planning Committee.



Featured memoirists recall their life experiences at the Oral History Luncheon panel: Martin Bookspan, moderator; Aaron Copland, composer; Chaim Gross, sculptor and painter; and E. Y. (Yip) Harburg, lyricist.



Maynard I. Wishner on his election as Forty-seventh President Elm...

# OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



Member of Trustees; Howard I. Ellenoff, NEC.



Noted pollster Daniel Yankelovich outlines problems facing American society as he addresses opening plenary session.



Judge Simon H. Rifkind announces that Rabbi Louis Finkelstein is the recipient of the newly-created Akiba Award.



Member of the Foreign Affairs Commission, recognizes a recipient.



Andrei Semyonov, Sakharov's stepson, urges greater world human rights effort.



Newly elected President Maynard I. Wishner exchanges views with Executive Vice President Bertram H. Gold.



President presents three checks totalling \$30,000 for Vietnam relief to Dr. Kirk Alliman, Herbert Singer, Joint Distribution Committee; Bishop Edwin Broderick, Bishop of New York.



President is congratulated by Honorary President by Honorary President Winter.



Executive Vice President Emeritus John Slawson, Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, recipient of Akiba Award, and Hon. Vice President James Marshall.



The Public Broadcasting Service receives four Mass Media Awards for its quality public affairs programs and documentaries. Clockwise, from upper left: Lawrence R. Grossman, President of PBS; Alistair Cooke, commentator and critic; Robert MacNeil, co-host of the MacNeil-Lehrer Report; and Joan G. Cooney, President of the Children's Television Workshop.



CARL SHEINGOLD

## Pockets of Jewish Energy



# AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

If there is a Jewish energy crisis, it is not a simple one. True, the Jewish community is beset by a declining birthrate, increasing intermarriage, reduced synagogue and organizational affiliations, less knowledge of our cultural and religious tradition and other worrisome problems. But on the other side of the coin, much energy is being applied positively in communities and practices, and growing identifications with Judaism and Jewishness. Prime examples of this development are the havurot burgeoning everywhere, some especially creative Hillel programs on university campuses and encouraging initiatives by Jewish educators.

**H**avurah, the Hebrew word for fellowship, was adopted by early founders of these independent groups who were dissatisfied with the passivity and impersonality of many synagogues and were searching for close, supportive company in their religious observance. Generally, havurot consist of small numbers of people, feature an informal participatory style, and emphasize Jewish content in all their activities.

Havurot come in different forms.

Some are independent worship groups whose members, primarily young adults, lead the services. They stress group prayer and song and group discussion of the meaning of the Torah portion. At its best havurah worship invites participants to engage actively in a spiritual and intellectual experience.

Other havurot exist inside the synagogue framework, with interested members joining small groups which meet regularly in each other's homes. Shared activities may include study, discussion, holiday celebrations and Sabbath meals. Typically, worship remains in the province of the synagogue. Most synagogue-based havurot attract more families and fewer young adults than the independent groups, and are less likely to generate the intensity of involvement that characterizes the independents.

Within these two basic types of havurot, there are independents with a significant number of families, synagogue-based organizations

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*Carl Sheingold serves as Program Specialist with AJC's Jewish Communal Affairs Department.*

And many synagogues and Hillels have launched successful belated Bar and Bat Mitzvah programs for adults.

Reinvigorating the world of Jewish education is the goal of a four-year-old group, the Coalition of Alternatives in Jewish Education (C.A.J.E.). A voluntary, grassroots body, it seeks, mainly through annual conferences, to share new ideas, methods and resources that will energize Jewish educators and enhance their effectiveness. More than 1,000 persons came to each of the last two C.A.J.E. annual conferences, where the programs covered practically every aspect of Jewish education in today's world and enthusiasm ran high.

There are many unanswered questions about these pockets of Jewish energy. The AJC's Communal Affairs Department is in the midst of a research project on the subject and should soon have some answers. Perhaps the most important questions to be answered are: What brings people to the havurot and other innovative groups? What inner changes result from this involvement? And how durable will they prove to be? Early signs are encouraging. Many havurot are now more than a decade old and ironically, some are experiencing problems arising from having too many members.

The summer of 1979 witnessed the first National Havurah Conference at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The success of the Conference was a measure of the unity of Jewish interest and commitment of the otherwise diverse range of people and groups which make up the havurah phenomenon. One result was the founding of an independent National Havurah Coordinating Committee (N.H.C.C.) which is organizing an institute for this summer, a quarterly newsletter and havurah resource center.

Most interesting is that both havurot and C.A.J.E. groups were initially perceived by some as frivolous or threatening, but are now widely recognized as healthy and useful forces. The N.H.C.C. is receiving support from AJC and the National

Jewish Resource Center. And C.A.J.E. is obtaining increasing support from established Jewish organizations.

**T**hese pockets of Jewish energy, however, are not without problems. For example, while havurot value spontaneity and self-direction, they often suffer from lack of continuity and predictability. Though it is relatively easy for some havurot — especially those with members who are seminary graduates or otherwise trained to lead such groups — to function without professional staff, other havurot and potential havurot lack the expertise to go it alone. Havurot value the intimacy which small size and shared interests can produce, but this often leads to difficulties in welcoming new members and reaching out to diverse groups. And it goes without saying that a coalition of Jewish educators, as inspiring as their annual meetings may be, cannot by itself solve all the serious problems confronting Jewish education — problems which derive from factors beyond the control of individual educators.

To stress questions and problems, however, is to miss the true significance of the new movements. The major internal threat to Judaism is not hostility but apathy — not a desire of Jews to cease being Jews but their inability to see positive reasons for remaining Jews.

The "energizing" groups exist because many individuals not only find meaning within Judaism but are determined to create such meaning for themselves. They act on the assumption — grounded in experience, but perhaps also in a kind of faith — that richness and personal meaning are waiting to be found within Judaism.

This faith, the creative action which it often inspires and the potential for others to share in its results, goes beyond the strength and durability of any particular organization or form. It stands as the most significant aspect of these new movements and is the reason they represent a basis of hope for the entire Jewish community.

which are worship as well as study groups, and synagogues which call themselves havurot because their size is intentionally kept small and their rabbi, if there is one, plays a more

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**"The major internal threat to Judaism is not hostility but apathy — not a desire of Jews to cease being Jews but their inability to see positive reasons for remaining Jews."**

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informal role in the congregation.

Other forms of religious energy are evident. The Orthodox, though still a distinct minority among American Jewry are experiencing a dramatic resurgence in numbers and impact. Important individuals and movements within Orthodoxy (e.g. Rabbi Shlomo Riskin of the Lincoln Square Synagogue in New York, the Bostoner Rebbe, the Lubavitch Hasidim), have attracted and influenced many non-observant Jews. At Harvard University's Hillel Society, under the leadership of Rabbi Ben-Zion Gold, something akin to a Jewish renaissance is taking place, involving not only students but also faculty and unaffiliated residents of Cambridge.

# 74TH ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 14-18, 1980

**New York's celebrated Waldorf Astoria** took on a special luster as hundreds of AJCers gathered for the Committee's 74th Annual Meeting, May 14-18. Exciting plenaries, provocative small-group think sessions, a gala Annual Dinner and warm home hospitality were all part of the successful mix arranged by the Annual Meeting Planning Committee, chaired by Richard L. Weiss of Los Angeles.

**A sizeable number of delegates** attended the pre-Plenary session on women's issues, at AJC headquarters, where Charlotte G. Holstein, former chairperson of the National Committee on the Role of Women outlined the new structure to integrate AJC's concern for women's rights into all areas of its work. New sub-committee chairpersons reported on programs in their program commissions, and the group also heard a report on the upcoming international mid-decade conference on women, in Denmark, which threatens to become an anti-Israel forum.

**Veteran public opinion pollster Daniel Yankelovich** told the opening Plenary that a 50-year liberal consensus in the U.S. seems to be collapsing. In 1932, Yankelovich explained, the private sector was found wanting; today the limitations of government have become equally clear. Americans, he declared, are seeking a new, centrist political philosophy — which helps to explain why both major Presidential candidates are anathema to 58 percent of the voters.

**Executive Vice President Bertram H. Gold**, in his keynote address, *New Realities in American Jewish Life* set

the framework for the weekend's discussions as he outlined the serious political, economic and moral dilemmas facing the U.S., the Jews and the world at large at the start of the decade. The AJC, he stressed, must conduct its program with an eye to three dynamics: international developments; domestic priorities and ongoing Jewish concerns. Predicting a difficult period ahead in all three areas, Mr. Gold nevertheless expressed optimism for the survival of the values of and climate essential to the Jewish future.

**Hundreds of delegates** joined with invited speakers and staff experts in considering the special concerns of the four AJC program commissions. The Domestic Affairs Commission focused on the implications of the new economic mood in the country, with Professor Richard Nathan of Princeton University outlining the dramatic shift in attitudes towards spending for social programs, and AJC panelists Ruth Shack, Theodore Ellenoff and Howard Friedman relating these changes to community concerns. The Foreign Affairs Commission heard an update on the condition of Jewish communities in Central and South America and an overview of the British Jewish community's efforts in behalf of Israel and other issues by David Jacobs, executive director of the Anglo-Jewish Association. The Jewish Communal Affairs Commission received the previewed findings of its study on families with three or more children and two working parents, as one such couple, Roz and Bob Hirsch, described their problems juggling home and career. The Commission also heard Mrs. Frances Rubens, Vice President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, describe the religious and social life of British Jews. At the

Interreligious Affairs Commission session, the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Turnipseed, chairman of the Advisory Commission on Christian-Muslim Relations of the National Council of Churches, reviewed the NCC's efforts to formulate a position on the Middle East that would express both Israel's right to recognition and security and the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

**Changing of the guard:** A full new slate of top AJC officers was elected to lead the Committee as the incumbent officials completed their terms of office. Maynard I. Wishner of Chicago is the new AJC President; Howard I. Friedman of Los Angeles heads the Board of Governors; Theodore Ellenoff of New York chairs the National Executive Council; and Gerard Weinstock of Westchester leads the Board of Trustees. Robert L. Pelz, Mervin H. Riseman and Elaine Petschek are the new Treasurer, Secretary and Associate Treasurer, respectively; Morton K. Blaustein, Robert Gries, Harris L. Kempner, Jr., Hamilton M. Loeb, Jr. and John J. Steinhart have been added to the Vice Presidential roster; and outgoing President Richard Maass is the Committee's newest Honorary President.

**In what has become an Annual Meeting tradition, AJCers were treated to an Oral History Luncheon**, featuring three memoirists of the Committee's William E. Wiener Oral History Library. Radio and television broadcaster Martin Bookspan interviewed Aaron Copland, dean of American composers; Chaim Gross, whose paintings and sculpture have been called "an adventure for the eye" and lyricist Yip Harburg. All three, 80 years young, described the origins of their art and their Jewish backgrounds to a rapt, appreciative audience.

# amnesty international news release

304 West 58 Street . New York NY 10019

Tel: (212) 582-4440

Telex: 666628

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Tuesday, June 3, 1980

CONTACT: Larry Cox  
Press Officer  
212/582-4440

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL APPEALS TO PRESIDENT CARTER TO INTERVENE IN PLANNED GEORGIA EXECUTION

Amnesty International announced today (Tuesday, June 3, 1980) that it had appealed to President Carter to intervene personally with Governor George Busbee of Georgia to stay the execution of Jack Howard Potts, due to take place on Thursday, June 5.

Amnesty International said it sent a telegram to President Carter on Friday, May 30, urging him to intervene on humanitarian grounds and expressing concern about allegations that Jack Potts had dropped all appeals against his death sentence mainly because he was in continual pain, the result of inadequate medical care.

Jack Howard Potts was convicted of murder in May 1975. He was shot at the time of his arrest and a bullet lodged in his spine. He has been in great pain ever since and has indicated that he prefers to die rather than go on with any legal appeals.

In its telegram Amnesty International repeated an earlier request to President Carter to establish a Presidential Commission on the Use of the Death Penalty in the U.S.A. and asked for an immediate moratorium on executions. The organization first proposed such a commission in a memorandum to the President on April 14, 1980.

Amnesty International noted that the execution of Jack Potts would take place under legislation signed by President Carter when he was Governor of Georgia.

Amnesty International Secretary General Martin Ennals met Governor Busbee's Executive Counsel during a visit to Georgia in December 1979, as part of an Amnesty International mission on the death penalty. Last month Amnesty International asked if Governor Busbee would meet its delegates to discuss the Potts case but the request was refused.

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SHEL STUART

Vice President

Manager of Broadcast Programming

June 3, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
Interreligious Affairs Department  
American Jewish Committee  
165 East 56th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rabbi:

Enclosed please find the revisions that Chris Knopf has written to encompass all of those changes suggested by you in our phone conversation two weeks ago.

If you place these pages alongside the originals in the April 3 version of the script, those changes will be apparent immediately.

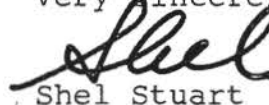
May I say that we were delighted to "meet" you finally on the phone and that the conversation was most gratifying to all concerned here.

We're hopeful that with these changes now incorporated, we can expect to receive a note from you giving general approval of the script itself and, if desired, withholding any final judgment pending viewing the completed film; this will be of great assistance to us with the CBS network people.

We certainly hope that we'll get to meet you should your West Coast trip bring you to Los Angeles.

Again, our deepest appreciation for your cooperation on this project.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Shel Stuart

SS:mn  
Encl.

cc: Vincenzo Labella  
Bruce Cox

(F.07) WCC

June 5, 1980

Dr. Allan R. Brockway  
Associate for Christian-  
Jewish Relations  
World Council of Churches  
P.O. Box No. 66  
150, Route de Ferney  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

My dear Allan,

I was delighted to receive your letter of May 28th.

I too hope that we can really book some time together in Toronto to review a number of matters of common concern.

Regarding October, there are several possibilities:

There will be a meeting of the AJC National Interreligious Affairs Commission around October 23rd in Cleveland. If you are free at that time, I would like to explore the possibility of your addressing our group. We would be in a position to pay you a modest honorarium and travel expenses.

Failing that, I would want to arrange a luncheon or cocktail reception for you at our national headquarters during the second or third week in October.

Perhaps we could finalize that when I see you in September.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your proposed "Guidelines for Jewish-Christian Dialogue." I will be glad to send you whatever responses I might have.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially, as ever,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Director  
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RPR

bc: Bert Gold, Selma Hirsh, Bob Jacobs, Mort Yarmon



P.O. BOX No. 66 • 150, ROUTE DE FERNEY • 1211 GENEVA 20 • TELEPHONE: (022) 9894 00 • TELEX: 23 423 OIK CH • CABLE: OIKOUMENE GENEVA

## WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

PROGRAMME UNIT ON FAITH AND WITNESS

Dialogue with People of Living Faiths and Ideologies

Geneva, May 28, 1980.

AB/LM

Rabbi Marc TANENBAUM  
American Jewish Committee  
Interreligious Consultations  
165 East 56 Street  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 / USA

Dear Marc,

Although the opportunity for us to visit at leisure did not surface at Dallas, perhaps there will be more chance at Toronto in September. I recall, however, that I promised to check my calendar and let you know about my schedule for October.

As things now stand, I am definitely committed for only two days (6-7) during that month and would, therefore, be free to consider meeting with the AJC. If that still seems like a useful thing to do, let me know more precisely what you have in mind and we'll see what we can work out.

I'm enclosing a copy of the most current version of our "Guidelines for Jewish-Christian Dialogue". We will be receiving comments and suggestions concerning this text between now and June 1981, when the CCJP will hold its next meeting, in London. By fall I should be in position to provide a summary of the discussion we hope this document will generate. I, of course, covet your own observations.

Cordially,

Allan R. Brockway  
Christian-Jewish Relations

Encl.  
Guidelines

**memorandum**

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** June 6, 1980  
**to** Area Directors  
**from** Sonya Kaufer  
**subject** Op-ed

The attached Op-ed is intended to help put the PLO issue in a different perspective than is currently reflected in the media. Please try to get as wide a distribution as possible -- and be sure to send copies of printed letters or features.

Regards.

sfk/dr  
att.  
80-965-5





### PLO: The Kremlin's Friend

Everyone knows the Palestine Liberation Organization has been engaged for years in an armed struggle against Israel. What is less widely known is the PLO's campaign against the U.S. and its interests throughout the world.

Just after the historic peace treaty between Egypt and Israel had been signed on the White House lawn, PLO chief Yasser Arafat, called on a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad to take "the most violent measures against the U.S....also take from her the petrol dollars...cut off the hands of whoever wishes to cut off my fingers." Another PLO spokesman suggested an oil embargo, withdrawal of funds from American banks, and other ways to strike "at U.S. imperialist interests."

This came as no surprise to those who are aware of the PLO's long-standing anti-U.S. and pro-Soviet ties. The U.S.S.R. is a generous patron of the PLO. Ten years after Arafat's first official visit to Moscow in 1969, the PLO observer at the UN, Zehdi Terzi, told an American television audience: "The Soviet Union and all the Socialist countries...give us full support...open their military academies to our freedom fighters..We get weapons, machine guns...explosives." In return, a PLO defector has revealed, Arafat makes no important decision "without first consulting the Soviet Ambassador. He meets him once or twice a week...to report...or take orders... [and] instructions that have to be carried out."

On orders or not, the PLO consistently backs Soviet policy and does its best to stir up tensions in more stable Middle East countries.

Last January, immediately after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Islamic Conference called an emergency meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan, where the Arab states, with three dissenting votes overwhelmingly condemned the aggression. The dissenters: Syria and South Yemen -- both Soviet client states -- and the PLO. While others were denouncing the Soviet move, PLO's Director of Information, Yasser Abd Rabhi, hailed the invasion as an "important asset to all forces which oppose the expansion of American presence in the Middle East."

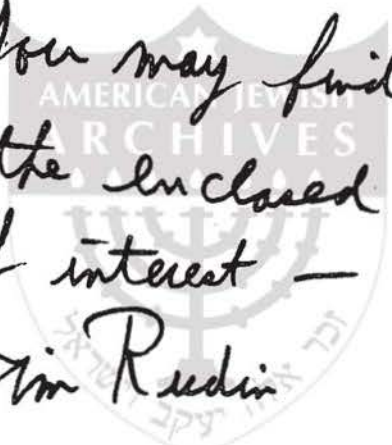
It is common knowledge that the PLO helped train, arm and finance the militants who took over the U.S. embassy in Teheran, and that it probably helped plan and joined in the action. Yasser Arafat told the Swiss daily, Tages Anzeigen, in 1979, that the Iranian revolution was "an example of damaging American interests," and part of a "determined decision" to do so "throughout the world." He also offered troops to help repel any American military reaction. Arafat has declared: "We are fighting America, the enemy of the peoples."

Those Americans and others in the West who still look to the PLO as the legitimate answer to the aspirations of the Palestinians in the Middle East conflict would do well to ponder those words.

Interreligious Affairs Department  
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
165 East 56th Street  
New York, New York 10022

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum

*You may find  
the enclosed  
of interest —  
Jim Ruedin*





# UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

105 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, Tel. (212) 683-5656

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Office of the President

June 17, 1980

Rabbi A. James Rudin  
Assistant National Director  
Interreligious Affairs  
The American Jewish Committee  
165 East 56th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10022

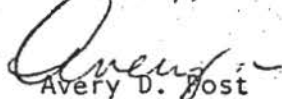
Dear Jim:

Thanks for your friendly note and for indications that we are all on an open and mutually concerned basis concerning peace in the Middle East. Those of us who participated in the Special Panel of the National Council of Churches hope that we have contributed in some small measure to peacemaking as well as to rapprochement between religious communities in the United States.

Although I do not have any formal instructions from our Council For Ecumenism to proceed with plans for a Dialogue, I will be happy to meet to discuss the parameters of such an event and possible timing in an incredibly crowded schedule.

Hope that you and the members of your family are planning a break this summer. See you on the 24th at 12:30.

Sincerely,

  
Avery D. Post  
President

ADP:gb

cc: Dorothy Berry

# The American



# Jewish Committee

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 • 212/751-4000 • Cable Wishcom, N.Y.

June 24, 1980

The Honorable Anita Gradin  
Member of Swedish Parliament  
Stockholm, Sweden

My dear Anita,

It was both my genuine pleasure and privilege to meet you during the lovely evening arranged by Joe and Charlotte Ettlinger.

I found your views on the whole range of subjects that we talked about most stimulating, and I hope we have opportunities to meet again in the near future.

It occurred to me that in light of your influential positions both in the Swedish Parliament and in the European Community's Parliament that you might find the enclosed positions taken by the American Jewish Committee on the Middle East, the Soviet Union, and related subjects of some interest. If you are so inclined, by all means feel free to share these resolutions with your colleagues in the European Parliament.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Director  
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RPR

Enclosures

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ELISE D. WATERMAN, New York ■

Alben, Ruth  
MHT PSH L

June 30, 1980

Ms. Ruth Alben  
Ruth Alben Speakers Bureau  
312 South Canyon View Drive  
Los Angeles, California 90049

Dear Ms. Alben,

Thank you for your warm and gracious letter. I appreciate your thoughtful comments about my address at Stanford University.

It would be possible for me to consider giving a lecture at Northwestern State University in Louisiana in September 1981, as you suggest.

I would have to work out the date with you fairly early since my calendar begins filling up for 1981 during the next several months.

My basic lecture fee would be \$1,000 plus travel expenses.

We would consider the topics and I would certainly welcome any suggestions that the University people would want me to address myself to in my areas of competence.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially, yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Director  
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RPR

Enclosures BIO, HRR, PRESENT TENSE, CAMBODIA

Ruth Alben Speakers Service



*on tape*

18 June 1980

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum  
New York, New York

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

I had the good fortune to have heard you speak at Stanford University this past weekend. It was the occasion of our son's graduation.

I assist Northwestern State University in Louisiana in planning their major series of speakers. I told the director about your outstanding address. He had heard you speak recently at the NAB convention. He asked that I advise you of their interest in having you speak at the university in September of 1981. Lectures are held Monday through Friday at 10:00AM on campus. We have completed the series for this coming academic year. We would try to meet your honorarium requirements.

I know you have such a hectic schedule of travel commitments. However, if you can see your way to making even a tentative arrangement for Fall of 1981, that would be just fine.

Most Cordially,

A large, stylized handwritten signature that reads "Ruth Alben" followed by a horizontal line.

Ruth Alben  
RA:nb