



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 102, Folder 1, General correspondence, memos & working papers, January 1986.



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LITHOGRAPHERS-PRINTERS

DIVISION OF *Brooklyn Letter Service, Inc.*

540 ATLANTIC AVENUE • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11217

January, 1986

Dear Friend:

For Americans, 1986 bodes to be a year of joyous celebration!

1986 marks the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty...that magnificent Lady, who graces the New York Harbor and bids welcome to all who come.

"I've never seen anything that looked so good as the Liberty Lady in New York Harbor" wrote 34 year old Captain Harry S. Truman to his sweetheart Bess Wallace in 1919, on returning from the first World War.

Daniel Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, who grew up in Oklahoma says, "I become an American all over again each time I see the statue."

Between 1891 and 1954 nearly 17 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island -- ancestors of more than 100 million Americans today were welcomed by the Lady. When I was three years old that wonderful Lady welcomed my parents, my sister and I. For me, she remains the light left on at home when we go out at night. For me, she is home! If you haven't already taken the excursion boat tour to Liberty or Ellis Islands make it a must. The disuse of Ellis Island is heartbreaking -- soon to be restored. The sight of the Lady brilliantly lighted -- brilliantly green and ten times bigger than one can imagine from a distance is awesome. Each time I see her, she welcomes me anew.

Happily, on May 18, 1982, President Reagan announced formation of the Liberty-Ellis Centennial Commission and appointed Lee A. Iacocca its chairman. As a businessman myself, my respect and admiration for Mr. Iacocca is boundless. In my over forty year career, I too have experienced severe strains but the assurance, fidelity and integrity with which Mr. Iacocca handled the Chrysler situation was extraordinary. I just finished reading his book. I recommend it highly. For me, Mr. Iacocca is Mr. Americana himself!

Under your leadership, Mr. Iacocca, after two years of repairs by outstanding artisans, our Lady will make her formal debut on the weekend of our Independence Celebration -- and that will be a celebration indeed!

(continued)



LITHOGRAPHERS-PRINTERS  
DIVISION OF *Brooklyn Letter Service, Inc.*

This annual letter is also celebrating a birthday. Twenty years ago, when looking for an appropriate greeting to welcome a New Year, the 'year-end' letter was born. The responses, each year, have been most gratifying. So, once again, to those of you who are the warp and woof of the fabric of my life -- my family, my friends, my customers, my suppliers, my employees, my associates in all of my communal endeavors -- once again we share some thinking.

I am obsessed with the countless natural disasters that have occurred in 1985, aren't you?

Doesn't this tell us something?

If, with our advanced technology/technocracy that has walked a man on the moon/that launches space satellites for communication/that is planning to build a space platform, we still cannot foretell, forewarn or prevent the earthquake that devastated Mexico -- the volcanic eruption in South America -- the gruesome mud slides in Italy -- all of which took countless thousands of lives -- had we not better see to ourselves to ensure that man made disasters MUST be brought under control.

I am disturbed with the situation in Nicaragua -- in Afghanistan -- in the Philippines and even more disturbed that the Middle East remains a tinder box giving rise to terrorism on a world scale.

When are we going to heed the admonition 'to beat our swords into ploughshares'?

Sometime this spring a demonstration is planned of people holding hands from one end of our country to the other. They will be holding hands to demonstrate their care and concern for their fellow human being. I strongly believe in the power of love. Let's reach out -- let's speak out -- let's let our voices be heard. Perhaps the caring, sharing and loving will make our world a bit better place to live in.

As we join together to bid welcome to 1986 -- as we look forward to celebrating the Lady's birthday -- let's do so in warmth and fellowship -- in gratitude for living in this blessed land that has inscribed on its statue base -- "From her beacon-hand/Glows world-wide welcome"...Emma Lazarus.

To each of you, my heartfelt good wishes for a year of peace and plenty -- good health -- happy occasions.

Sincerely,

Sam Paznik

  
HAPPY NEW YEAR!!

86-102-1

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

MEETING SCHEDULE

January 1 - 10, 1986

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1

NEW YEAR'S DAY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2

2:30 P.M.

International Relations Department Staff

Proskauer Room

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3

12:00 Noon

\*NAD/Black-Jewish Relations  
(7 people) (G.Rubin)

Room 800B

MONDAY, JANUARY 6

9:15 A.M.

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES  
STAFF ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Room 800A

12:00 Noon

\*Oral History Library Volunteers  
(20 people) (I.Krents)

Room 200C

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7

4:30 P.M.

\*Commentary Publications Committee  
(15 people) (P.Shamis)

Room 800B

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8

12:00 Noon

\*IRD/Israeli Intergroup Relations  
(10 people) (H.Milkman)

Room 800B

12:00 Noon

\*JCAD/Noon Forum  
(35 people) (Gladys Rosen)

Room 800A

2:00 P.M.

\*NAD/TV & Extremism  
(10 people) (C.Moskovitz)

Proskauer Room

3:30/5:30 P.M.

\*IRD/Israeli Visitor  
(30 people) (G.Gruen)

Room 800A

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9

12:00 Noon

\*IRD/Israeli Foreign Official  
(10 people) (H.Milkman)

Room 800B

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10

10:00 A.M.

\*NAD/Acculturation Task Force  
(25 people) (G.Rubin)

Room 800A

\*Outside guests expected. Please send attendance list to Receptionist.

COMMUNICATIONS  
COORDINATION  
COMMITTEE, FOR THE

UNITED NATIONS



GLOBAL  
COMMUNICATION  
CENTERS

NEW JERSEY OFFICE

89 Van Ness Ct.  
Maplewood, NJ 07040  
(201) 761-4607

January 8, 1986

Rabbi

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum,

We are about to embark on the opening of a model Global Communication Center, whose ultimate goal is to help bridge the gap between science and religion, in order to raise the level of world consciousness and contribute to heading off a world conflagration.

When the Industrial Revolution ushered in a whole new technology it promised to solve the world's problems. Instead it brought on far more problems than it solved, and then failed to take responsibility for the effect of its technology on our environment, polluting the very air we breathe, the soil that produces our food, and the rain that quenches our thirst.

In our dismay at the multitude of present dilemmas crying out for solution, we search about frantically for someone to blame: Who robbed our coffers of money for social reform? Who failed to bury toxic industrial wastes in leakproof containers? Who depleted our soil of richness with excessive chemical sprays?

As life on earth becomes increasingly interdependent, it is neither safe nor sensible to indulge in blaming others for the conditions we ourselves have created: Christian blames Jew, Jew blames Arab, white blames black, Moslem blames Christian - the list grows daily, and the blame leads to violence. We now face the prospect of Doomsday.

One of the most serious manifestations of scapegoating is the new wave of anti-Semitism, which we believe cannot be overcome by rational means. Current research has indicated that prejudice is a psychosomatic condition, i.e. a mental stress causing irresponsible and irrational behavior.

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Many Jewish leaders believe that the juggernaut of hostility can be stopped by rekindling the flame of remembrance with such movies as "Genocide" and "Holocaust"; by recreating concentration camp experiences in classrooms; by tracking down neo-Nazis; and even by government lobbying for protection of Jews. While these efforts can be deeply understood, they have been known to bring on negative results, as witnessed in Germany, where the showing of "Holocaust" triggered a rash of anti-Jewish violence. It would seem that other methods calling for basic alteration in human thinking must be uncovered.

One is compelled to ask : Can some of the Christian bias be attributable to that gruesome crucifixion image which has been burdening the unconscious of the believer since Christianity began?

Whatever the origins of prejudice, it has become apparent to us that genuine communication is the only hope in a world of chaos and confusion. With true dialogue we can make the miles of separation narrower, and the barriers disappear. As the Global Communication Center succeeds in this purpose, others like it will be opened around the world. Our survival hangs in the balance.

The Center's initial program will offer young men and women from 18 to 24 college credit for training in satellite communications technology, and with it eligibility to enter jobs in this significant new field. With further expansion, workshops in communication between husbands and wives, parents and children, corporations and communities they affect, and young and old will be given, followed by training programs in multi-level marketing of useful products, which will provide valuable new skills as well as a more humanistic approach to income for members.

We look forward to your inspiration in making this plan a reality.

Sincerely yours,

*Rosamonde Ritt*

Marcel Bau and Rosamonde Ritt, CCC-UN  
Co-coordinators for the first Global  
Communication Center

*From the desk of:*  
*Rabbis*  
*Joseph B. Glaser Benjamin Welfish*  
*Wolfe Kelman*

January 15, 1986

Dear Colleague:

The Geneva Summit is now over. It is perhaps too early to conclude whether or not the discussions of human rights issues and about Soviet Jewry in particular will bear fruit. In the short term, however, it is clear that little or no change in emigration policy is to be expected.

The buoyed spirits of Soviet Jews and the hopes and prayers of world Jewry for a reversal in Soviet policy may go unrequited. The condition of our brethren in the Soviet Union has surely not been ameliorated. If anything, the struggle within the refusenik community has become even more desperate and dispirited. Ordinary day-to-day harassment and discrimination has not been alleviated. Jewish intellectuals and student-age youngsters are, in particular, subject to psychologically painful acts of exclusion and isolation. The struggle to maintain and promote a semblance of Jewish social and cultural community life, not to mention religion, today requires acts of extraordinary courage and determination.

We American Rabbis, perhaps better than most, understand these things. Many of our colleagues have been to the Soviet Union and many of us are involved in the movement to help Soviet Jewry. And we also know how critically important public opinion is in our struggle.

Confidential reports of the Summit meeting indicate that the subject of Soviet Jewry was discussed by President Reagan for a far greater amount of time than had been anticipated. The fact that Jesse Jackson, in his meeting with Premier Gorbachev, also raised the issue was helpful. We understand, however, that these things happened only because of the persistence of public pressure and concern. This is precisely why we have joined together to write you today.

We would like to remind you that the largest continuing political lobbying effort conducted in Washington, DC is that of the Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry. This year marks the 10th annual lobby program. It will be held in February and as many as one-thousand Jewish college students will converge on Washington to meet with nearly every member of the House and Senate along with key members of the Administration. The Washington Lobby highlights the international efforts of the Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry. Together with the B'nai B'rith Hillel

Foundations National Student Secretariat, these two national student groups coordinate an impressive and unique Soviet Jewry advocacy program. Personal meetings on Capitol Hill are reinforced through a constant process of communication and related activities involving political and governmental leaders with students and faculty people on hundreds of college campuses throughout the nation.

The annual focus of this tremendous advocacy effort is the Lobby itself. To make it happen we need your help. Because of you, this program for Soviet Jewry has been maintained and deepened year in and year out. It is vigorous, hopeful and inspiring. The Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry reaches Jewish students better than any other Jewish advocacy effort we know of. Won't you help us make certain that it works for Soviet Jewry this year too? Please, join us in sending a check today at least for "Chai," in multiples if you can. These young people deserve our help.

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joseph B. Glaser". The signature is written over a faint background watermark that includes the text "AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES".

Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wolfe Kelman". The signature is written over a faint background watermark that includes the text "AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES".

Rabbi Wolfe Kelman



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Binyamin Walfish". The signature is written over a faint background watermark that includes the text "AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES".

Rabbi Binyamin Walfish



Dear Colleague:

Enclosed is my/our contribution in support of the magnificent work of the Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry.

Amount enclosed:

\$18.00     \$36     \$72     \$100     Other

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

[Please Print]

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_



JAN 27 1986

January 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM RE  
LUNCH WITH AMBASSADOR RINALDO PETRIGNANI (Italy)

The lunch was a follow-up to a meeting at the Embassy attended by Bookie, David Harris, et al., in the aftermath of the Achille Lauro highjacking.

Petrignani recited the action Italy had taken in response to the Rome airport killings, distinguishing Italy's actions from those of other Western European countries which have done little or nothing. Italy has stopped arms sales to Libya, and announced that it will not seek to fill any voids created by Americans leaving Libya or by the termination of trade between the two countries. Further, Italy will consider taking further action at the behest of the United States, or as circumstances may warrant. As an aside, Petrignani commented that until recently Italy was not certain of the U.S.'s true intentions regarding Libya. This dates back to the Carter period when there were conflicting signals from the White House, but also during the current administration, with Reagan making harsh statements concerning Kaddafi and Libya but with a rich back door channel remaining open. This has now stopped and Italy can be expected to adjust to the firmer U.S. position.

Kaddafi did not support the Red Brigade (in fact, the Red Brigade was anti-Kaddafi for this reason) nor did Arafat. Petrignani insisted that the Italian government had not made a deal with Arafat banning PLO terror in Italy in return for Italy's political support of the PLO. Returning to the Libyan question, there are currently some 14,000 Italians in Libya and Italy buys much of its oil from Libya. Moreover, there is an historic relation between the two countries spanning the past hundred years, not all of which has been peaceful. But the proximity of the two countries, together with the history of the region, has led to the present relationship despite Italy's distrust of Kaddafi, whom it sees as unstable and dangerous. Petrignani mused about the possibility that American military action could lead to a Libyan strike at American military bases in Italy.

As for the PLO, Petrignani recognizes the damaging nature of Craxi's statement in the Chamber of Deputies in which he referred to the PLO as freedom fighters, likening them to Massini, an Italian patriot and hero of the Republican Party to whom his comment was addressed in a parliamentary exchange. Privately, Craxi has questioned whether the PLO remains a viable force and whether Arafat can serve as an effective leader of the Palestinians. The government coalition agreement

calls on the PLO to abandon violence without distinguishing between actions within and without Israel. This was a condition to Spadolini's joining the government. Craxi, who has a home in Tunisia where he visits with Arafat, had thought that his support for Arafat would strengthen him in his struggle with the PLO extremists. Craxi now doubts this will work. Most significantly, the Italian government is now prepared to support a peace process that does not include a role for the PLO, at least at the initiation of negotiations, but still believes that the Palestinians must participate at some point in the negotiations in order to achieve real peace.

Petrignani sees no fundamental conflict between the policies of the United States and Italy on the Arab/Israeli conflict. Both support an independent, secure Israel. The only difference is one of tactics, with the U.S. refusing to talk to the PLO until it agrees to U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, whereas Italy has taken the position that direct talks with Arafat were preferable.

At our previous meeting with Petrignani we had urged the Italian government to take tangible steps to reduce the PLO presence in Italy following the Achille Lauro highjacking. Petrignani assured me today, after checking with Andreotti, that the PLO has only a one or two-man office in Italy and that the Italian government had no intention of inviting Arafat to visit any time soon, for obvious reasons. When Arafat was previously invited, the visit was upstaged by his audience with the Pope, which gave Arafat more attention than the government had intended. As for the Vatican, Petrignani recognizes the importance of recognition of Israel if only to persuade the Arab world that any change in the status quo can be brought about only by peaceful negotiations. He commented favorably on Spain's recognition and added a word about his admiration for the survival of the Jewish people, with whom he identifies in a personal way for reasons that will be left unsaid in this memorandum.

He will be pleased to meet with our people in New York and if David Harris will suggest some convenient dates, I will try to make the arrangements.

A.  Moses

cc: Mr. Hyman Bookbinder  
Theodore Ellenoff, Esq.  
Howard I. Friedman, Esq.  
Dr. David M. Gordis  
Mr. David Harris  
Mr. Leo Nevas  
✓ Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum

JAN 29 1986

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

**date** January 22nd 1986

**to** Marc Tanenbaum/ George Gruen  
**from** M. Bernard Resnikoff

**subject**

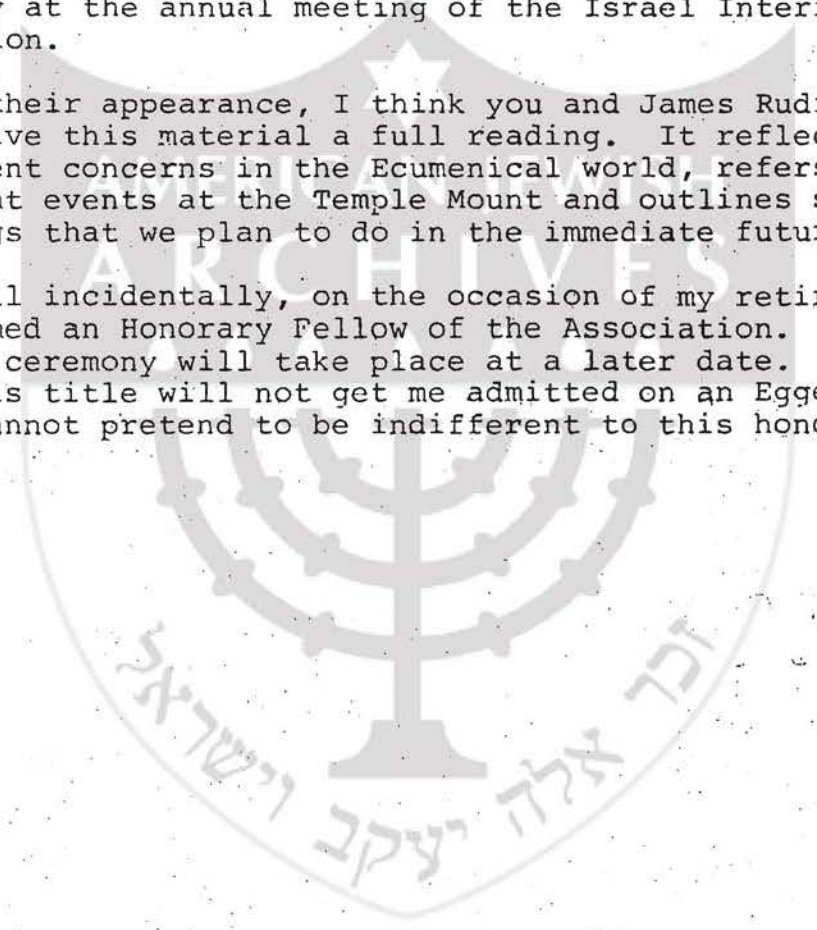
I am attaching a full set of materials that were distributed yesterday at the annual meeting of the Israel Interfaith Association.

Despite their appearance, I think you and James Rudin should give this material a full reading. It reflects our current concerns in the Ecumenical world, refers to the recent events at the Temple Mount and outlines some of the things that we plan to do in the immediate future.

Not at all incidentally, on the occasion of my retirement, I was named an Honorary Fellow of the Association. A formal ceremony will take place at a later date. While this title will not get me admitted on an Egged bus, I cannot pretend to be indifferent to this honor.

Regards.

cc. David Gordis



100-100000

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 22nd 1986

**to** Marc Tanenbaum/ George Gruen  
**from** M. Bernard Resnikoff

**subject**

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Regards.



cc..David Gordis

THE ISRAEL INTERFAITH ASSOCIATION

P.O.B. 7739 Jerusalem 91077

Report of the Executive Committee Submitted  
For the General Meeting (22.1.86)  
\*\*\*\*\*

GENERAL SURVEY

A summary of the four years since the past General Meeting arouses in us on the one hand a feeling of great satisfaction for the many and varied activities we succeeded in doing despite all the difficulties, and on the other profound concern for the future due to our unsuccessful attempts to create a guaranteed fiscal base for our work and the liquidation of financial reserves with which we were helped during this period.

During those years the following active and veteran members passed away :  
Father Alfred Delm e (Tel Aviv), Mr. Baruch Heyman (Beer Sheva), Prof. Uriel Tal (Herzlia), Mr. Benyamin Jaffe (Jerusalem), Mr. Abed Ala'ani (Taibeh), Dr. Pinhas Rosenblitt, Mr. Gabriel Stern and two of our Honorary Friends : Mr. Yaacov Yehoshua and Mr. Hanan Sidor. May their memory be blessed. Their contribution to our work and to the advancement of interfaith dialogue and human relations will not be forgotten.

We remember our friends, the righteous gentiles who died during this period : Father Rudolph, Ms. Maria Baxiu and Dorothy Parkes, and Dr. Fay Karpf (from Los Angeles) who for several years donated our annual awards. Their memory will always be with us.

During this time, after many years of active involvement in our work, the following members and friends bid us farewell and returned to their countries : Dr. Wesley Brown who was appointed President of the Baptist Seminary in Berkeley, California ; Dr. George Giacomakis, Rev. Robert Craig who was the head of the Scottish Church ; Father Laurentius Klein who is serving a central ecumenical role in Germany and Prof. Donald Nicholl who is teaching in ecumenical colleges in Birmingham and other places. Just recently we were sorry to hear that Prof. Lorenz Volken will be leaving soon. We trust that the deep ties of friendship that were made with all of them will continue and that we shall see them as frequent visitors here.

These four years were noted for the Lebanon War which had severe ramifications on relations between Jews and Arabs and on Jewish-Christian dialogue in the world. Extremism and intolerance increased. The election of a Knesset member who stands for racism and the activities of his movement arouse great concern. On the other hand, there rose, to our joy, greater awareness of the importance of dialogue and co-existence between peoples and the vitalness of such activity. The entire time we stood in the shadow of severe economic problems which greatly influenced the possibilities and scope of our activities.

THE ASSOCIATION

In the spirit of the Association's aims, and within the economic and fiscal possibilities (which became more and more limited) the Association continued during this period many and varied activities in Israel and abroad. In Israel it tried to increase its membership and bring its message to different groups, mainly educators, communal leaders and communications media people. It activated branches and initiated various projects of which the important ones during the period were meetings of Jewish and Arab educators and the preparation and trial period of "Neighbours", the program for the study of co-existence in junior high schools. Also, the Association made public declarations and reacted to events in its area of interest and activity, and published a variety of publications. In the beginning of 1983 the Association celebrated with an impressive ceremony the move to its new offices. During this period the process of being registered as an "amuta" (friendly society) was completed. A delegation of the Association was received by the President of Israel and its representatives maintained ongoing relations with many vital contacts. The Association continued to participate in interfaith dialogue in international settings, and also provided hospitality and help in organizing special programs in Israel.

In the last two years there occurred a slowdown of activities, to the extent of a complete interruption of certain projects due to budgetary and organizational difficulties.

IN ISRAEL - BRANCH ACTIVITIES

A wide variety of activities were carried out especially in the JERUSALEM branch. In the past four years there took place in Jerusalem several series of meetings and lectures : the meaning of the holidays and ideas associated with them in the three faiths ; visits and discussions with religious congregations and institutions ; religion in the modern world, and also lectures and meetings on other subjects such as : a study meeting on the attitude to minorities as a moral test of our society (Judge Haim Cohen) ; and the relations between Israel and the Vatican

(Dr. Meir Mendes) and on interreligious relations in the peace process with Egypt (Prof. Shimon Shamir). In the branch there took place in cooperation with the Buber Institute of the Hebrew University, meetings of the Jewish-Arab Circle (renamed at the end of the period : the Jewish-Arab Forum) and a circle for the study of the sacred sources of the three faiths. Among the special events that occurred in Jerusalem were : a symposium on the social and political doctrine of Martin Buber in commemoration of twenty years since his death (in cooperation with the Buber Institute), a symposium on the Armenian genocide and holocaust (in cooperation with the Hillel Foundation) ; study evenings devoted to St. Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther and Maimonides (in cooperation with the Hartman Institute). There were two annual James Parkes memorial lectures (in cooperation with various organizations). Jointly with the Buber Institute there took place two summer seminars on "Aspects of Jewish Thought and Experience"(in English) which won great interest.

#### In the TEL AVIV branch

Throughout these four years Dr. Mendes coordinated a monthly program of lectures and meetings on a wide variety of topics with lecturers from the different faiths. In the other branches - Haifa, Nazareth, Beer Sheva, the Triangle - we carried out more limited activity, especially last year, due to organizational problems which arose.

#### NATIONWIDE ACTIVITIES

As was mentioned, our central projects in this period were : Jewish and Arab educators seminar meetings and the "Neighbours" program.

#### EDUCATORS MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

District meetings took place : in the South, North, Center and Jerusalem districts. (We tried to have one district meeting a year.) The Seminar meetings were devoted to the theme of co-existence education in the school in theory and practice and included lectures, discussion groups and workshops. Participating in them were supervisors, principals and teachers. Special seminar workshops were organized for youth workers (jointly with the National School for Youth Workers) and lately also with teacher seminary students.

#### "NEIGHBOURS"

During this period the program was completed and published in a limited edition. After the first trial year - with the approval of the Division of Study Programs of the Ministry of Education and Culture - an amended edition was released which is being taught during this second trial year in many more classes than last year. Special training programs for teachers and educators were held and many teaching aids for teachers and pupils were prepared. We trust that after completing the trial period (two or three years) the program will be adopted by the Ministry of Education and recommended for all junior high schools. The Arabic edition of the program is presently being printed, and efforts are being made to begin a parallel trial period in Arab schools this school year.

Besides the above we carried out : young adults meetings (two national three and two day seminars and a series of evening meetings in Jerusalem) ; study days on the attitude to Arabs and co-existence in the communications media (one in Jerusalem jointly with the Institute for Communications and one in Beit Berl in cooperation with the Arab-Jewish Institute) ; a Jewish-Moslem meeting ; a seminar for getting to know the Arabic speaking Christian communities in Israel ; meetings with southern Beduins (we conducted a tour and visit in the Negev and hosted Beduin tribe representatives in Jerusalem at the University) ; a study meeting on "Intolerance in Israeli Society and Ways of Coping With It" and on "The Ramifications of Missionary Activity and Hebrew-Christian Activity on Christian-Jewish Relations" (jointly with the Israel Office of the American Jewish Committee) ; we appointed a sub-committee to study the Temple Mount issue. All of these are parts of wider projects which can be conducted in the future provided that there will be the necessary means.

The Association awarded prizes to creative writers, individuals and organizations who contributed to understanding between the faiths and peoples : at the end of 1982 and 1985 (the Gabriel Stern Memorial Prizes). As part of the General Meeting we shall present the Dr. Israel Goldstein Award which henceforth will be an annual prize. We continue to present annually a prize to an outstanding student in the preparatory courses of the David Yellin College (in the name of Buber). The Association initiated and took upon itself to help in organizing the distribution of awards to eleventh grade pupils for outstanding final papers on the subject of understanding between Jews and Arabs (by the Marcus Fund).

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Representatives of the Association participated actively in the international Jewish and Christian committees for interreligious consultations. Our permanent representative in the

International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations, Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder, participated in all the meetings with the Christian organizations that were held during this period and occasionally he was accompanied by other members according to the theme and setting (Prof. Talmon, Dr. Rosenak, Mr. Abramov). Prof. Werblowsky participated as one of the observers from the International Jewish Committee at the World Council of Churches Assembly. Father Prof. Marcel Dubois was appointed a member of the Catholic-Jewish Relations Committee of the Vatican and participated in practically all of the meetings it held. Rev. Ake Skoog and others participated in the meeting with the World Council of Churches.

The Association participated most actively in the work of the "International Council of Christians and Jews". Mr. Joseph Emanuel participated as a member of the Executive and as Chairman of the Planning Committee in all of its meetings. Association members participated in all of the annual conferences which were held during this period (in Berlin, Amersfoort, Florence and Dublin) and also in the meetings of the young adults which the Council sponsored, and made important contributions to these conferences as lecturers, discussion leaders and discussants. We always strived to include among the participants from Israel Arab members and young adults. An Israeli delegation also participated in a special conference that was held in Budapest in November 1985 devoted to the possibilities of Christian-Jewish dialogue between East and West.

The Association also fostered relations with other international bodies. Dr. Jack Cohen participated as our representative in the Nairobi conference of the "World Conference on Religion and Peace." We are in contact with the "World Congress of Faiths" and other organizations.

Our international activity included hosting and helping to prepare programs for groups and many important people. We prepared special programs for a leadership group from the Swiss Association of Christians and Jews and also for the Christian-Jewish Relations Committee of the Protestant Church of Germany (on the meaning of the Torah idea in our time). We helped organize the annual seminars of the Dutch and Belgian theologians, and hosted clergymen and ecumenical groups from many lands.

In 1982 and 1983 we held summer seminars for clergymen from African countries. In 1984 and 1985 they were not held for lack of budget. We are making every effort to renew this project as soon as possible and to establish a parallel one for Christian clergy from Asia.

In 1982 and 1984 we ran two seminars for Spanish speaking clergy in Israel and in Spain (jointly with the Institute for Jewish-Christian Studies in Madrid). At the moment preparations are being made for the coming seminar which will be held in Israel at the beginning of April. During this time, members of our Spanish speaking sub-committee participated in many activities with clergymen from Spanish speaking countries in cooperation with the Central Institute for Cultural Relations and with "Casa Argentina". Mr. Nahum Schutz, Dr. Nathan Lerner and Dr. Haimitovsky, members of the Spanish sub-committee, have maintained many significant contacts on topics of our concern and interest in their visits in Spain and Latin America.

#### PUBLIC DECLARATIONS

Public declarations released by the Association in this period include public statements against intolerance, violence and racism and also an appeal to all the political parties before the Knesset elections to commit themselves to legislate for human and civil rights and against racism. The responses were most positive and we received many inquiries from the public at large.

#### PUBLICATIONS

During this period we were forced to cease publishing our "Israel Interfaith Newsletter" for budgetary reasons. (There are signs of a chance to renew the publication possibly under another name). In contrast to this we did continue to publish the bulletin "Christian Life in Israel", and already seventeen issues in six languages have been released. This publication has aroused great interest and its distribution grows persistently.

We also released an Arabic information booklet on the Association ; annual collections of "Oikoumenikos" ("Christian Comment Columns" from the Jerusalem Post) various mimeographed collections (lectures, information for members) and also two editions of the study program "Neighbours" for junior high schools (including teaching aids for teachers and pupils). We published the book "Here and Now", a collection of articles on the social and religious doctrines of Buber (jointly with the Buber Institute). Presently we are preparing a second edition of the book.



SUMMARY

Again in this period the Association did not succeed in solving several problems which are on its agenda for many years : what is the proper combination between the long range educational and social activity and relating to current urgent questions without becoming overly involved in political controversy and other actual issues ; how to bring the long range activity and our work in general to the consciousness of Israel public opinion ; what is the appropriate way to activate members and involve them actively so they will see themselves as responsible partners and not just passive participants ; and above all how to guarantee for our work a proper organization and financial base that will allow us to operate without improvisations and unbearable pressures. The new governing bodies which will be elected in this meeting and after it will have to deliberate on these subjects.

And last but not least : during this period we worked in cooperation with many different institutions and organizations some of which financially supported our work. These include Jewish organizations like the World Jewish Congress, the World Zionist Organization, the American Jewish Committee, the Hebrew University and especially its Buber Institute ; government and public agencies in Israel, church bodies in different countries and organizations of Friends that organized or were being established. Our work would not be possible if not for the cooperation and support of all of these. To all of them, those that we mentioned and did not cite and to all those who fostered and built these relations - our thanks.



ה צ ע ו ת ה ח ל ט ה - מוגשות לאסיפה הכללית ב- י"ב בשבט תשמ"ו (22.1.1986)  
XX

ה צ ע ו ת ה ח ל ט ה ב ע נ י י נ י ט כ ל ל י י מ

א. האסיפה הכללית מביעה דאגה עמוקה נוכח התגברותן באחרונה של אווירת חוסר הסובלנות וההקצנה, כלפי פנים וכלפי חוץ, בחלקים גדולים של חברתנו, וקוראת למוסדות האגודה ולנציגיה לראות את ההתמודדות עם תופעות אלה כתפקיד הראשון במעלה של האגודה בתקופה זו.

ב. האסיפה הכללית מציינת בסיפוק את המודעות הגוברת בציבור ובמימסד הממשלתי לצורך לפעול לסיפוח דו הקיום בין יהודים וערבים בארץ ולחנך על ערכי השוויון והדמוקרטיה. היא מביעה תקווה שמודעות זו תלך ותגבר ותתבטא גם במעשה הציבורי והחינוכי.

ג. האסיפה הכללית מציינת בסיפוק את עמדתם העקבית של נשיא המדינה, יו"ר הכנסת וראש העיר ירושלים למען עקרונותיה של מגילת העצמאות ואת מאבקם חסר הפשרות בגילויי הגזענות והאפלייה, ושולחת לכולם ברכה מקרב לב.

ד. האסיפה הכללית מביעה סיפוק מן ההתקדמות בדו-שיח הבינדתי במישור הבינלאומי, ובמיוחד בין נוצרים ויהודים, ומביעה הערכה לכל הפעילים בתחום זה ולמאמציהם.

ה. האסיפה הכללית קוראת לכל העוסקים בשאלות הרגישות של המקומות הקדושים לדתות לחזור לפתרון תוך מירב הסובלנות, ההתחשבות ההדדית והאחריות הנובעת ממעמדה של ישראל בארץ הקודש ובעיר הקודש.

ו. בהאמינה שטיפוח חיי דו-קיום משהופים במדינה בין האזרחים בני כל הקבוצות והעדויות היא עניין על-מפלגתי, מעבר לאינטרסים ולניגודים כיתתיים, חוזרת האסיפה הכללית על הקריאה שהופנתה באסיפת היסוד של האגודה לכל בעלי הרצון הטוב, בני כל הדתות, בארץ ובאזור, להסות שכס ולהשתתף השתתפות פעילה במאמצים למען ביסוס דו-קיום בשלום ובאחוה בארצנו, באזור ובעולם בכלל.

ה צ ע ו ת ה ח ל ט ה ב ע נ י י נ י ה א ג ו ד ה

א. האסיפה הכללית שולחת ברכת רפואה שלימה והחלמה לחבר נשיאות הכבוד שלה הרב ד"ר ישראל גולדשטיין ושולחת לו מיטב האיחולים במלאת לו תשעים שנה.

ב. האסיפה הכללית שולחת איחולים לחבר הותיק ויו"ר ועדת הביקורת שנים רבות עו"ד צבי שורץ במלאת לו תשעים.

ג. האסיפה מקבלת בסיפוק את ההמלצה להעניק התואר "עמית כבוד" לחברים הבאים - לאות הערכה על מסירותם לרעיון דו השיח והאחוה בין הדתות ועל תרומתם לאגודה ולפעולותיה:  
- מר יוסף אבילאה  
- מר יעקב אלקוב  
- מר שלום בן חורין  
- הרב משה חיים ויילר  
- גב' קלוטילד מסיס  
- ד"ר שאול קולבי  
- ד"ר משה רזניקוף  
- עו"ד צבי שורץ  
התעודות יחולקו בטכס מיוחד.

הערה: עמיתי הכבוד הראשונים של האגודה היו: האב ברוננו הוסאר, הרב שלום א. זאוי, מר יעקב יהושע ז"ל, מר חנן סידור ז"ל, הבישוף יוסף ראיה.

ד. האסיפה מודה לכל חברי המוסדות הותיקים על עבודתם המסורה, ומקווה שיוסיפו לתרום מנסיונם לעבודת האגודה ולקידום מטרתיה. האסיפה מכרכת את החברים והפעילים החדשים עם הצטרפותם לאגודה ולמוסדותיה.

ה. האסיפה הכללית מציינת בסיפוק את שיתוף הפעולה עם מוסדות וגורמים ציבוריים שונים בארץ ובחו"ל ומחליטה להמשיך ולהרחיב קשרים ושיתוף פעולה אלה. האסיפה מודה לכל המוסדות והארגונים המסייעים לאגודה סיוע חומרי, ומקווה שתיוע זה ימשך ויגדל.

1. האסיפה הכללית מחליטה לתקן את הסעיפים הבאים בתקנון האגודה כדלקמן:

לסעיף 5.ב. (ענייני חברות) יתווספו בראשיתו (לפני הנוסח הקיים) המלים הבאות: הועד המנהל יסדיר בהוראות את נוהלי קבלת החברים ותשלומי דמי החבר. הועד המנהל יחליט...

סעיף 7.ג.1) יתוקן כך שייאמר בו: מספר חבריו של הועד המנהל ייקבע ע"י המועצה, אך לא יהיה פחות מ- 7 חברים ולא יותר מ- 21 (במקום 15).

סעיף 7.ג.2) ו- 3): בין בעלי התפקידים הנזכרים בסעיפים הנ"ל יתווסף התפקיד יו"ר עמית (בכל מקום שנזכרו היו"ר וסגניו).

בסעיף 9.ה. מופיע בטעות ששנת הכספים שלנו היא מ- 1.4 עד 30.9. הטעות נעשתה בהסח הדעה בתהליך רישום העמותה. הנ"ל יתוקן כך שיסקף את המצב הנכון.

הערות: היועץ המשפטי שלנו (בהתנדבות), עו"ד ריצ'רד מייך, ידאג לניסוח המדוייק של הסעיפים.

ה צ ע ו ת   ח ל ט ה   ב ע נ י י נ י   מ ו ס ד ו ת   ה א ג ו ד ה

א. האסיפה הכללית בוחרת מחדש את כל החברים הבאים לנשיאות הכבוד של האגודה:



הארכיבישוף מכסימוס סאלום  
פרופ' עקיבא ארנסט סימון  
שייך מוסה אלעטאוה  
שייך חופיק מחמוד עסליה  
מר טדי קולק  
הרב פרופ' מנחם עמנואל רקמן  
ד"ר נתן א. שוראקי

שייך לביב אבו אלרוקן  
מר שניאור זלמן אברמוב  
הרב ד"ר ישראל גולדשטיין  
שייך מחמד חובישי  
מר יוסף חמים  
מונ. אוגוסטין חרפוש  
השופט חיים כהן  
פרופ' בנימין מזר

ב. האסיפה הכללית מיפה את כוחם של יו"ר הועד המנהל ומזכ"ל האגודה לפנות אל החברים הבאים ולהזמין להצטרף לנשיאות הכבוד של האגודה:

מר ז'ק פיטר  
מר משה קול  
עו"ד צבי שורץ

ח.כ. עבדאלוהאב דרואטה  
מר אברהם הרמן  
שייך פריד וג'די טברי  
מר אריה סימון

ג. האסיפה הכללית בוחרת את החברים הבאים למועצת האגודה. (הבחירה תיכנס לתוקפה לאחר קבלת הסכמתם של המועמדים:

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 23. רבר. חירט כהן סטיוארט, ירושלים | 1. מר איברהים אבו רקייק, באר טבע      |
| 24. הרב גרטון לוי, ירושלים         | 2. פרופ' חיים אבני, ירושלים           |
| 25. מר יחזקאל לנדאו, ירושלים       | 3. ד"ר יחיאל אילסר, ירושלים           |
| 26. ד"ר יורן לרסן, ירושלים         | 4. האח יוחנן אליחי, חיפה              |
| 27. מר מוטספה מראר, ג'לב'וליה      | 5. גב' תמר אשל, ירושלים               |
| 28. מר צבי מרקס, ירושלים           | 6. רבר. ארנד בורסמה, נס עמים          |
| 29. מר שמטון מרקוס, ירושלים        | 7. מר הרברט בטלהיים, חיפה             |
| 30. ד"ר ארנסט טטוק, ירושלים        | 8. מר שלום בן חורין, ירושלים          |
| 31. רבר. ג'יימס סמית, אשקלון       | 9. ח.כ. מרדכי בראון, ירושלים          |
| 32. רבר. איברהים סמעאן, חיפה       | 10. מר משה גבאי, אילון                |
| 33. מר ג'ורג' סמעאן, ירושלים       | 11. ש"י שופט סהל ג'ראח, עכו           |
| 34. הרב פנחס ספקטור, ירושלים       | 12. מר מוניר דיאב, תמרה               |
| 35. ד"ר פאו פיגראס, באר טבע        | 13. פרופ' מנחם דגוס, חיפה             |
| 36. השופט פארס פלאח, עכו           | 14. מר דוד הרדן, ירושלים              |
| 37. ד"ר פנחס פלאי, ירושלים         | 15. פרופ' גב' אמדו לוי-ולנסי, ירושלים |
| 38. מר פואד פרח, נצרת              | 16. ד"ר מחמד חביבאללה, נצרת           |
| 39. פרופ' יהודה קרמון, ירושלים     | 17. ד"ר אברהם חיים, ירושלים           |
| 40. מר רפאל קארס, ירושלים          | 18. ד"ר ישראל חמיטובסקי, תל אביב      |
| 41. ד"ר מיכאל רוזנק, ירושלים       | 19. האחוח לוי טורסון, ירושלים         |
| 42. מר אברהם דובינזון, באר טבע     | 20. גב' רות ישין, אשקלון              |
| 43. ד"ר שמעון טרית, ירושלים        | 21. פרופ' בנימין ינוב, הרצליה         |
| 44. מר משה תמרי, תל-אביב           | 22. עו"ד זכי כמאל, דלית אל כרמל       |

ד. האסיפה הכללית בוחרת את החברים הבאים כטועמים (או כממלאי מקום) לחברי מועצת האגודה, אם לא יוכלו החברים שנבחרו לקבל את בחירתם, וכן אם (וכאשר) ייאלצו לפרוט במסך תקופת המועצה:

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 13. השב יצחק יעקב, ירושלים         | 1. הרב משה אבלין, ירושלים        |
| 14. מר עידן ירון, ירושלים          | 2. גב' דורית אורגד, קרית אונו    |
| 15. ד"ר יחזקאל כהן, ירושלים        | 3. ד"ר משה אורפלי, ירושלים       |
| 16. מר פרץ כץ, ירושלים             | 4. גב' שולמית ברגר, ירושלים      |
| 17. מר כמאל מנצור, עוספיה          | 5. מר אורי אפשטיין, ירושלים      |
| 18. מר שלמה מרכוס, ירושלים         | 6. ד"ר דוד אטבורן, ירושלים       |
| 19. מר סלים גחאס, מעלות-תרשיחא     | 7. מר ישראל גילאור, באר שבע      |
| 20. האחות מארי-לואיז סאקו, ירושלים | 8. גב' עדינה דרבסי, ירושלים      |
| 21. האחות קירסטן פדרסן, ירושלים    | 9. פרופ' ראובן המר, ירושלים      |
| 22. גב' ברטה פסויג, תל-אביב        | 10. רבר. ריץ ון דר ווחס, ירושלים |
| 23. רבר. ריי רג'יסטר, נצרת         | 11. מר מחמד חוראני, ירושלים      |
| 24. מר יוחנן רונן, ירושלים         | 12. רבר. בדפורד יאנג, ירושלים    |

ה. האסיפה הכללית בוחרת את החברים הבאים לועדת הביקורת של האגודה:

- מר נימר אסמיר
- ד"ר דוד זומר
- האב יוסף סטיאסני

אם לא יסכים אחד מן הנ"ל:

- מר ריזק אבו שאר
- מר איברהים עליאן

הערה: הועד המנהל החדש ייבחר בישיבת המועצה שתתקיים בהקדם. הועדות והצוותים האחרים הפועלים במסגרת האגודה ייקבעו ע"י הועד המנהל עם היכנסו להפקידו.



THE ISRAEL INTERFAITH ASSOCIATION  
14 Radak St., P. O. Box 7739  
91077 Jerusalem Tel.: 635212

האגודה להבנה בינדותית בישראל  
רח' רד"ק 14 ת.ד. 7739  
ירושלים 91077 טל': 635212

י"ח בטבת תשמ"ו  
30.12.1985

Dear Members,

לחברי האגודה שלום רב,

בשם הוועד המנהל של אגודתנו אנו מתכבדים להזמין ל א ס י פ ה כ ל ל י ת של האגודה, שתתקיים ביום ד', י"ב בטבת תשמ"ו (22.1.1986), בשעה 3:30 אחה"צ, באולם בית הקונפדרציה הציונית, רח' אמיל בוסה (ימין משה, מאחורי מלון המלך דוד), ירוסלים.

על סדר היום:

- א. דברי ברכה ואזכרה
- ב. חלוקת פרס ישראל גולדסטיין לסנת הסמ"ה והודעה על בחירת עמיתי כבוד
- ג. דו"ח הוועד המנהל
- ד. דו"ח כספי
- ה. הצעות החלטה ותיקונים בתקנון
- ו. דיון
- ז. בחירות למועצת האגודה ולוועד הביקורת
- ח. סגנוח

לפי התקנות צריכים להיות נוכחים בסעת פתיחת האסיפה שליט מחברי האגודה. אם לא יהיו אלה נוכחים תוך טעה מן הזמן שנקבע להחילת האסיפה, נוכל להתחיל את החלק הפורמלי שלה (מסעיף ג' שעל סדר היום) בשעה 4:30, ואז תהיה האסיפה חוקית בכל מספר משתתפים. בחלק זה של האסיפה ישתתפו חברים בלבד!

המזכירות תמציא לחברים את הדו"חות, הצעות החלטה, רשימות המועמדים וכו' לפני האסיפה. נסמח לקבל גם מן החברים הצעות, המלצות, רעיונות וכו' ולהביאם לדיון באסיפה הכללית. המזכירות עומדת לרשות החברים למסירת מידע ולביירוים.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of our Association we cordially invite you to the GENERAL MEETING of the Association which will take place on Wednesday, January 22, 1986, at 3:30 p.m., in the Auditorium of the Zionist Confederation House, Emile Betta St. (Yemin Moshe quarter, behind the King David Hotel), Jerusalem.

#### The Agenda

1. Greetings and remarks in memory of departed Members
2. Awarding the Israel Goldstein Prize for 1985, and announcement of the conferment of the title "Honorary Member of the Association" to veteran Members
3. Executive Committee report
4. Financial report
5. Suggested resolutions and amendments to the Rules of the Association
6. Discussion
7. Election of Members to the Council and to the Control Committee
8. Miscellaneous

Our Rules stipulate that the required quorum to open the General Meeting is a third of the Members. If there is no quorum present by 4:30, an hour after the time publicized for the start of the General Meeting, the Meeting will be reconvened and the formal business of the Association (items 3 to 8 on the agenda) can be conducted legally with whatever number of members are present. This part of the Meeting is for Members only.

The secretariat will provide members with reports, suggested resolutions, lists of candidates etc. before the Meeting. We will be happy to receive from Members ideas, suggestions, recommendations etc. and bring them to the discussion at the General Meeting. The secretariat is at your disposal to provide further information and answer any inquiries concerning the General Meeting.

Sincerely yours

בכבוד רב

R.J.Z. Werblowsky  
The Chairman of the Ex. Committee

J. Emanuel  
The Gen. Secretary

ר.י.צ. ורבלובסקי י. עמנואל  
יו"ר הוועד המנהל מזכ"ל

דו"ח הועד המנהל לאסיפה הכללית  
י"ב בשבט תשמ"ו (22.1.86)

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### סקירה כללית

סיכום ארבע השנים שעברו למן האסיפה הכללית הקודמת מעורר בנו מצד אחד הרגשת סיפוק גדולה, בשל הפעילות הרבה והמגוונת שהצלחנו לקיים על אף כל הקשיים, ודאגה עמוקה לקראת העתיד, מצד שני, בשל אי-הצלחתנו ליצור בסיס כספי מובטח לעבודתנו והתחלשותן של העולמות הכספיות שנעזרנו בהן בתקופה זו.

במשך השנים האלה הלכו ועולמם אחדים מחברינו הפעילים והותיקים: האב אלפרד דלמה (ת"א), מר ברוך הימן (באר-שבע), פרופ' אוריאל טל (הרצליה), מר בנימין יפה (ירושלים), מר מחמד עבד אלע'אני (סייבה), ד"ר פנחס רודנבליס, מר גבריאל שטרן, וסנים מעמית הכבוד שלנו: מר יעקב יהוסע ומר חנן סידור. יהי זכר כולם ברוך. הרוטמת לעבודתנו ולקידום הדו-שיח הבינדתי והבינאנוסי לא תישכח.

נזכור גם את ידידינו חסידי אומות העולם שאף הם נפטרו בתקופה זו: האב רודלוף, הגב' מריה בקסיץ ודורותי פארקס, גם את החורמת הפרסים שלנו במשך שנים אחדות הגב' ד"ר פיי קארף (מלוס אנג'לס) נזכיר. זכרם יהיה תמיד עמנו.

במשך השנים האלה נפרדו מאתנו וחזרו לארצותיהם אחרי שנים רבות אחדים מחברינו וידידינו שהיו סותפים פעילים לעבודתנו: ד"ר ווסלי בראון, שנבחר לנשיא הסמינר הפסיכיסטי בברקלי, קליפורניה; ד"ר ג'ורג' ג'יאוקמקוס; רבר. רוברט קרייג, שהיה כעת לראש הכנסיה הסקוטית; האב לורנציוס קליין, המשרת בתפקיד איקומיני מרכזי בגרמניה, ופרופ' דונלד ניקול, המורה בקול'גים האיכומיניים בבירמינגהם וגם אחרים. בימים אלה סמענו בצער על עזיבתו הקרובה של פרופ' לורנץ פולקן. אנו מקוים סקטי הידידות העמוקים שנרקמו עם כולם יימשכו וסנראה אותם לעתים תכופות מפקדים כאן.

את ארבע השנים האלה ציינו מלחמת לבנון, שהיו לה השלכות קשות על היחסים בין יהודים וערבים ועל הדו-שיח היהודי-נוצרי בעולם. התגברו ההקצנה וחוסר הסובלנות. בחירתו של ח"כ הדוגל בגזענות ופעילות תנועתו עוררו דאגה רבה. מאידך עלתה, לשמחתנו, גם המודעות לחסיבות דו-השית ודו-הקיום, בין העמים ולחיוניות הפעולה למענו. כל התקופה עמדה בצלו של המצב הכלכלי הקשה, שהשפיע רבות על אפשרויות הפעילות והקיפה.

### האגודה

ברוח מטרותיה של האגודה, ובמסגרת האפשרויות הכלכליות והכספיות (שהצטמצמו והלכו), המשיכה האגודה במשך כל התקופה פעילות רבה ומגוונת בארץ ובחו"ל. בארץ השתדלה להגדיל את מספר החברים ולהביא את דברה אל חוגים שונים בעיקר אל אנשי החינוך, אנשי הציבור והתקשורת. היא הפעילה סניפים ויזמה פרויקטים שונים, שהחובבים בהם בתקופה זו היו מיפגשי המחנכים היהודים והערבים והכנתה וניסויה של תוכנית לימודי הדו-קיום לחסיבות הביניים "סכנים". כן פירסמה האגודה גילויי דעת ותגובות בנושאים הנוגעים לתחום פעולתה, והוציאה לאור פרסומים שונים. בראשית 1983 חגגה האגודה בטכס מרסיס את המעבר למשרדים חדשים. בתקופה זו הוטל גם תהליך ריטומה כעמותה. משלחת של האגודה נתקבלה אצל נשיא המדינה ונציגיה קיימו מגעים סוטפים עם גורמים רבים אחרים. כן המשיכה האגודה להשתתף ב"דיאלוג" הבינדתי במסגרות הבינלאומיות, גם ע"י אירוח וארגון תוכניות מיוחדות בארץ. בסנתים האחרונות חלה האטה בפעילות, עד כדי הפסקה גמורה של פרויקטים מסוימים, בגלל קשיים תקציביים וארגוניים.

### בארץ

#### הפעילות בסניפים

פעילות מגוונת במיוחד התקיימה בסניף ירושלים. בארבע השנים שעברו התקיימו בה סידרות אחדות של מיפגשים והרצאות: משטעות החגים ורעיונות הקטורים בהם בטלוס הדתות; ביקורים וסיחות עם קהילות ומסודות; הדת בעולם המודרני, וגם הרצאות ומיפגשים בנושאים אחרים כגון:

מיפגש עיון על היחס למיעוטים כמבחן מוסרי לחברתנו (הסופס היים כהן); וכן על יחסי ישראל והותיקן (ד"ר מאיר מנדס) ועל היחס הבינדיתיים בתהליך השלום עם מצרים (פרופ' סמעון סמיר). בסניף התקיים, בטיחוף עם מרכז בובר של האוניברסיטה, חוג יהודי-ערבי (סקראנו לו בסוף התקופה: פורום יהודי-ערבי) וחוג לעיון במקורות המקודטים לטלוס הדתות. בין האירועים המיוחדים שקייפנו בירוסלים היו: סימפוזיון על מסנתו החברתית והמדינית של מרטיין בובר במלאת עטרים סנה לפטירתו (בטיחוף עם מרכז בובר); סימפוזיון על הטואה ורצח העם הארמיני (בטיחוף עם "בית הלל"); ערבי עיון מוקדטים לפרנציסקוס מאסיזי, למרטיין לותר ולרמב"ם (בטיחוף עם מכון הרטמן). נחקיימו שתי הרצאות סנהיות לכבוד ג'יימס פארקס (בטיחוף עם מוסדות סוניס). בטיחוף עם מרכז בובר התקיימו סני סמינרי קיץ על "פרקים במחשבה ובחוויה היהודית" (באנגלית), שזכו להתענינות מרובה.

בסניף ת"א נחקיימה כל השנים האלה פעילות רצופה של הרצאות ומיפגשים על מגוון רחב של נושאים ובהשתתפות מרצים בני הדתות הסונות בניצוחו של ד"ר מנדס. בסניפים האחרים - חיפה, נצרה, באר-שבע, המסולס - קיימו פעילות מצומצמת יותר, בעיקר בסנה האחרונה, בגלל בעיות ארגוניות סנתעוררו, אך תוך מאמץ להתמודד עם נושאים סוניס בתחום המחשבה והמעשה של עבודתנו.

### פעולות ארציות

כאמור, הפרויקטים המרכזיים שלנו בתקופה זו היו: מיפגשי מחנכים יהודים וערבים והתוכנית "סכנים".

### מיפגשי המחנכים

נחקיימו מיפגשים אזוריים: בדרום, בצפון, במרכז ובמחוז ירוסלים. (השתדלנו סיהיו לפחות אחת לסנה). המיפגשים הוקדו לנושא החינוך ולדו-קיום בביה"ס מבחינה עיונית ומעשית, וכללו הרצאות, קבוצות דיון וסדנאות. משתתפים בהם אנסי חינוך מכל הרמות (מפקחים, מנהלים ומורים). מיפגשים מיוחדים אורגנו למדריכי נוער (בטיחוף עם המדרשה הארצית למדריכים) ובתקופה האחרונה גם לתלמידי סמינריס.

### "סכנים":

בתקופה זו הוסלמה התוכנית והוצאה לאור במהדורה מצומצמת. לאחר סנת הניסוי הראסונה - באיסור האגף לתוכניות לימודים של משרד החינוך והתרבות - יצאה לאור מהדורה מתוקנת, סמלמיים לפיה בסנה הניסוי הסנה במספר גדול פי כמה של כיתות. קוימו השתלמויות אחדות למורים ולאנסי חינוך, והוכן חומר עזר רב למורים ולתלמידיס. מקויס סלאחר השלמת הניסוי (בסנה הסנה או השליסית) תאומף התוכנית ע"י משרד החינוך ותומלץ לכל חטיבות הביניים. המהדורה הערבית של התוכנית נמצאת כעת בהדפסה, ונעטיס מאמציס להתחיל בניסוי מקביל בבתי הספר הערביים עוד הסנה.

מלבד הנ"ל קיימו: מיפגשי צעירים (סני סמינריס ארציים וסידרת פגיסות בירוסלים); ימי עיון על היחס לערבים ולדו-קיום באמצעי התקטורת (אחד בירוסלים בטיחוף עם המכון לקומנציקסיה ואחד בבית ברל בטיחוף עם המכון היהודי-ערבי); מיפגש יהודי-מוסלמי; סמינר להכרת הקהילות הנוצריות דוברות הערבית; מיפגשים עם הבידואים בדרום (קיימו סיור בנגב ואיחנו אותס בירוסלים באוניברסיטה); מיפגשי עיון על נושא "חוסר הסובלנות בחברה היסראלית והדריכים להתמודד עמו" ועל "הסלכותיהס של הפעולה המיסיונרית ושל פעילוהס של יהודים מסיחיים על יחסי נוצרים-יהודים" (בטיחוף עם המסרד ביסראל של הועד היהודי האמריקני); קיימו גם צוות ללימוד נושא הר-הביה. כל אלה חלקים מפרויקטים רחבים יותר, סניתן יהיה להמטיכם בעתיד אם יהיו האמצעים הנחוצים.

האגודה חילקה פרסיס ליוצרים ולאנסיס ולארגונים שתרמו לקידום ההבנה בין הדתות והעמים: בסוף 1982 ובסוף 1985 (פרס ע"ס גבריאל סטרן). כחלק מהאסיפה הכללית נחלק את הפרס ע"ס ד"ר גולדסטיין, סיהיה מעתה פרס סנתי. אנו מוסיפים לתת מידי סנה פרס לתלמיד/ה מצטיין במכינות הערביות של המכללה ע"ס ילין (ע"ס בובר). האגודה יזמה וקיבלה עליה לעזור בארגון חלוקת פרסיס לתלמידי י"א על עבודות גמר מצטיינות בנושא ההבנה בין יהודים וערבים. (ע"י קרן מרקוס).

### הפעילות הבינלאומית

נציגי האגודה השתתפו השתתפות פעילה בוועדות הבינלאומיות היהודית והנוצריות למגעים בינדיתיים. נציגנו הקבוע בוועדה היהודית הבינלאומית, ד"ר ג'פרי ויגודר, השתתף בכל הפגיסות שהיו בתקופה זו עם המימסדים הנוצרים, כסמטלויס אליו, לעתים, חבריט אחרים לפי הענין והמסגרת (פרופ' סלמן, ד"ר רוזנק, מר אברמוב). פרופ' ורבולובסקי השתתף כאחד ממסקיפי הועדה היהודית הבינלאומית בעצרת של מועצה הכנסיות. האב פרופ' מרסל דיבואה נתמנה לחבר ועדת הקיסור הקתולית-יהודית של הותיקן והשתתף כמעט בכל המיפגשים שהיו. רבר. אקה סקוג ואחרים השתתפו במיפגש עם מועצה הכנסיות.

האגודה השתתפה השתתפות פעילה גם בעבודת "המועצה הבינלאומית של נוצרים ויהודים".  
 מר יוסף עמנואל השתתף, כחבר ההנהלה וכיו"ר ועדת התכנון, בכל היטיבות. קבוצות חברים  
 השתתפו בכל הועידות השנתיות שנתיקמו בתקופה זו (בברלין, באמסטרט, בפירנצה ובדבלין)  
 וכן במיפגשי דור ההמשך (הצעירים) שקיימה המועצה. ותרמו להן תרומה חשובה כמציגים, כמנחים  
 וכמתדיינים. השתדלנו תמיד שבין המשתתפים יהיו תמיד גם חברים ערבים וחברים צעירים.  
 משלחת ישראלית השתתפה גם בכנס שהתקיים בבודפשט בנובמבר 1985 ושהוקדש לאפשרויות הדיאלוג  
 הנוצרי-יהודי בין מזרח ומערב.

האגודה סיפחה גם קטרים עט גופים בינלאומיים אחרים. ד"ר יעקב כהן השתתף  
 כנציגנו בוועידת נירובי של ה"ועידה העולמית על דת ושלום". מגעים מתקיימים גם עם, "הקונגרס  
 העולמי של האמונות" ועם ארגונים אחרים.

פעילותנו הבינלאומית כללה אירוח וסיוע בהכנת תוכניות לקבוצות ואיסים רבים. תוכניות  
 מיוחדות הכנו בתקופה זו לקבוצת מנהיגים של האגודה להכנה נוצרית-יהודית כשוייץ וכן לחברי  
 הועדה ליחסים נוצרים-יהודים של הכנסיה האבנגלית הגרמנית (על שטמעות מוסג התורה בתקופתנו).  
 כן סייענו בארגון הסמינרים השנתיים לחיאולוגים הולנדים ובלגים, ובאירוח אנשי-דת  
 וקבוצות איקומיניות מארצות טונות.

בשנים 1982 ו-1983 קיימנו את סמינרי הקיץ לאנשי דת מארצות אפריקה. בשנים 1984 ו-1985  
 לא נחקיימו מטיבות חוסר תקציב. אנו עושים מאמצים לחדש פרויקט זה בהקדם וגם ליסד פרויקט  
 מקביל לאנשי דת נוצרים מאסיה.  
 בשנת 1982 ובשנת 1984 נחקיימו גם שני סמינרים לאנשי-דת דוברי ספרדית בארץ ובספרד (בשיתוף  
 עם המכון ללימודים יהודים-נוצרים במדרד). נעשה כעת הכנות לסמינר הבא שיחקייס בארץ  
 בראשית אפריל. במסך התקופה השתתפו חברי חוג דוברי הספרדית שלנו בפעילויות רבות עם אנשי-דת  
 מארצות דוברות ספרדית בשיתוף עם המכון המרכזי ליחסי תרבות ועם "בית ארגנטינה".  
 מר נחום טוץ, ד"ר נתן לרנר וד"ר המיטובסקי, חברי הועדה הספרדית, קיימו מגעים רבים וחשובים  
 בנושאים שלנו בביקוריהם בספרד ובדרום אמריקה.

גילויי דעת

גילויי הדעת שפרממה האגודה בתקופה זו כללו קריאות לציבור נגד גילויי חוסר הסובלנות,  
 האלימות והגזענות, וכן פניה לכל מפלגות לפני הבהירות הכנסת לקבל עליהן התחייבויות בנושאי  
 זכויות האדם והאזרח והמלחמה בגזענות. התגובות עוררו הדים חיוביים, והיו פניות אחדות אלינו  
 בעקבותיהן.

פרסומים

בתקופה זו נאלצנו להפסיק את פרסום הבולטיין הכללי שלנו מטיבות תקציביות (מסתמן כעת סיכוי  
 לחידוש ההוצאה יתכן בסם אחר). לעומת זאת המשכנו בפרסום בולטיין המידע על חיי הנוצרים בארץ,  
 וכבר יצאו לאור 17 גליונות בסט ספות. פרסום זה מעורר עניין רב ותפוצתו גדלה בהתמדה.  
 כן הוצאנו: חוברת הסברה בערבית על האגודה; לקסי "איקומינקוס" (טאמרי ה"דף הנוצרי"  
 ב"ירוסלים פוסט"); לקטים משוכפלים טונים (הרצאות, חומר לחברים) וכן שתי מהדורות של תוכנית  
 הלימודים "טכנים" להטיבות הביניים (כולל חומר עזר רב למורים ולתלמידים). הוצאנו לאור גם  
 את הספר "כאן ועכשיו", קובץ מאמרים על משנתו החברתית והדתית של בובר (בשיתוף עם מרכז בובר).  
 כעת מכינים מהדורה שניה של הספר הנ"ל.

לסיכום

גם בתקופה זו לא הצליחה האגודה לפתור בעיות אחדות העומדות על סדר יומה זה שנים רבות:  
 מהו הטילוב הנאות בין הפעולה החינוכית והחברתית שהיא לטווח ארוך לבין ההתייחסות לסאלות  
 הסעה המיידיות מבלי להיעשות מעורבים יתר על המידה במחלוקות פוליטיות ואקטואליות אחרות;  
 מה הדרך להביא את הפעולה לטווח ארוך ופעולתנו בכלל לתודעת דעת הקהל בארץ; מה הדרך הנאותה  
 להפעלת החברים ולטילובם בפעילות, כך שיראו את עצמם כשותפים אחראים ולא רק כמשתתפים סבילים,  
 ומעל לכל כיצד להבטיח לעבודתנו השתיה כספית וארגונית נאותה שתאפשר לפעול ללא אלתורים ולהצים  
 בלתי נסבלים. על כל הנושאים האלה יצטרכו לתת את דעתם המוסדות החדשים שייבחרו באסיפה הזאת  
 ואחריה.

ואחרון אחרון: בתקופה זו קיימנו שיתוף פעולה עם מוסדות רבים וטונים, שאחדים מהן תמכו בעבודתנו  
 כספית, בתוכם ארגונים יהודיים כמו הקונגרס היהודי העולמי, ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית, הועד  
 היהודי האמריקני, האוניברסיטה העברית ובמיוחד מרכז בובר שלה; גופים ממסלתיים וציבוריים בארץ;  
 גורמים כנסייתיים בארצות טונות ואגודות ידידים שהתארגנו או שהיו בתהליך הקמה. פעולתנו לא  
 היתה מתאפשרת ללא שיתוף הפעולה והתמיכה של כל אלה. לכולם, שהזכרנו ושלא הזכרנו - ולכל אלה  
 שסיפחו ובנו קטרים אלה - תודתנו.



האגודה להבנה בינדחית בישראל

ת.ד. 7739, ירושלים 91077

דו"ח כספי 1.10.81 - 30.9.85

מוגש לאסיפה הכללית  
המתכנסת ב-22.1.86

- א. שנת הכספים שלנו היא מן ה-1/10 עד ה-30/9 (מקבילה לשנה הפעילות שלנו). בחקופה הנסקרת עברו ארבע שנות כספים שלמות. דוחות כספיים מפורטים הוכנו ע"י רואה החשבון של האגודה (דו"ח 1985 עדיין בהכנה).
- ב. להלן פירוט ההכנסות וההוצאות, באלפי שקלים יסנים (= שקלים חדשים), לפי שנות הכספים, לפי הסעיפים הראשיים ובהקטנה לפי הסינוי במדד. (נתוני 1985 - לא סופיים).  
הערה: ההקטנה לפי הסינוי במדד - כדי לאפשר השוואה בין שנות הכספים (בסה"כ היה הסינוי לעומת ראשית החקופה 11910, כלומר: כל הוצאה של 100 שווה ל 11910 לפי מדד ספטמבר 1985).
- ג. הכנסות

1985		1984		1983		1982		1981		
באלפי ס' יסנים		באלפי ס' יסנים		באלפי ס' יסנים		באלפי ס' יסנים		באלפי ס' יסנים		
הקטנה נומינלי	האינדיקס	הקטנה נומינלי	האינדיקס	הקטנה נומינלי	האינדיקס	הקטנה נומינלי	האינדיקס	הקטנה נומינלי	האינדיקס	
11910.00	100	2884.60	100	524.52	100	230.48	100	100	100	בסיס
129,9	15,469	305	8,792	1,030	5,403	1,005	2,316	1,321		הקצבה לפעולות
	-	-	153	-	2	50	115	43		מטונים לכיסוי הוצאות
210,8	25,109	68	1,960	63	332	32	73	175		דמי חבר ותרומות
37	440	35	102	12	64	-	1	2		מכירת ספרים והכ' שונות
316,7	37,724	370	10,672	11	558	229	528	343		רביח והצמדה
661,1	78,742	746,5	21,679	1,116	6,360	1,316	2,933	1,884		סה"כ

הוצאות

1985		1984		1983		1982		1981	
באלפי שקלים יטנים		באלפי שקלים יטנים		באלפי שקלים יטנים		באלפי שקלים יטנים		באלפי שקלים יטנים	
הקטנה בסינ באינדקס	נומינלי	הקטנה בסינ באינדקס	נומינלי	הקטנה בסינ באינדקס	נומינלי	הקטנה בסינ באינדקס	נומינלי	בסיס 100	
11910.00		2884.60		524.52		230.88			
153.9	18,328	108	3,111	170	890	120	277	137	המסרד
330.3	39,340	331	9,551	495	2,595	439	1,012	501	סגל
2.6	311	5	150	2	9	2	4	11	אירוח
4.7	556	5	152	42	222	45	105	34	הסברה ופרסום
		28	798	278	1,456	407	938	230	ארגון כנסים
74.2	8,834	47	1,349	14	75	29	67	130	פרויקטים חינוכיים
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	36	44	פעולות נוער
92.3	10,991	73	2,098	43	227	56	129	188	נסיעות ואס"ל (כולל חו"ל)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	פרסים
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	סיולים
7.5	40+859	20	585	41	217	20	47	9	הוצ' בנק וסונות
2.0	241	617	17,794	1,085	5,691	1,134	2,615	1,319	סה"כ
3.6	439								
671.2	79,939								

..3/-

- ד. (1) כפי שנראה מן הטבלה המטווה הצליחה האגודה בסנים 1982, 1983 ו-1984 לכסות את הוצאותיה ולסיים בעודף מסוים. רק בשנת הכספים האחרונה (1985) סיימה האגודה בגרעון ניכר. (הדו"ח הכספי לשנה זו עדיין בהכנה, ועל כן אין נתונים סופיים). הסיוע המצופה ממקורות שונים לכיסוי הגרעון טרם הגיע.
- (2) עם זאת יש לציין שגם בסנים הקודמות בא חלק ניכר מהמימון מעבודות שנצברו ומהפרטי הצמדה וכו' ולא מחרומות וממענקים לחוכניות שבוצעו.
- ה. החקציב הבסיסי, הדרוש לאגודה, לקיום התחתי הארגוני והמינהלית שלה (צוות עובדים קבוע מצומצם המפעיל מחנדים, מטרדים ומקומות מיפגס וכו') מסתכס בכ-100 אלף דולר בשנה (עובדים - \$72,500; מטרדים ומקומות מיפגס - \$17,500; טונות - \$10,000). כעת, לאחר קיצוצים, ההוצאה מסתכמת ב-\$75,000 - \$80,000, אבל הדבר פוגע מאוד בחפוד ובמילוי המסימות שהאגודה נטלה על עצמה (לטוח ארוך). מלבד הנ"ל על האגודה לגייס מידי שנה גם חקציבים מיוחדים לפרויקטים שונים חינוכיים ובינלאומיים בתחומי פעילותה. גובה חקציב הפרויקטים משתנה לפי האפשרויות והמסימות (בעבר הגיע גם הוא לעתים ל-\$100,000 ומעלה). ביצוע הפרויקטים מותנה, כמובן, בקיום התחתי הארגוני. הבטחת קיום התחתי עשויה לאפשר הגדלת הפרויקטים והרחבתם.
- רוב הכנסות האגודה באו עד כה מחורמים, ארגונים ויחידים, נוצרים ויהודים - בעיקר נוצרים יידיי ישראל מחו"ל, שהיו מעונינים בפעילות האגודה ורצו לעודדה. למרות המאמצים שנעשו בכיוון זה לא הצליחה האגודה למצוא גורמים בארץ שיקבלו עליהם את התמיכה בה, אם בשל חוסר ענין מספיק בנושא הבינדתי, הקטיים הכלכליים וכו'. כמו כן, גם כדי לסמור על אי-חלוחה, לא נזקקה עד כה לעזרה מן המימסד הממסלתי (אלא לסם ביצוע פרויקטים מטוחפים).
- בסנים האחרונות נצטמצמה מאוד העזרה מידידינו בחו"ל, מטעמים בלתי חלויים בנו. בטל כך נקלעה האגודה למצוקה קשה, ונאלצה להאס במידה רבה את קצב פעולותיה והתפתחותה, וזאת דווקא בחקופה טבה קידום מטרותיה של האגודה והרחבת פעילותה נעשו חיוניים פי כמה, גם לדעתם של רבים טלא הבינו זאת כאטר נוסדה, לאור עליח הקיצוניים והקיצוניות בכל החוגים.
- כדי שתוכל להמטיך להתקיים על האגודה לגייס לחקציב הטוסף עוד \$75,000 ולפרויקטים עוד \$75,000. ללא גיוס סכומים אלה לא חוכל להמטיך בקיום מסגרתה הקיימת ובמפעליה.
- ו. המטך פעולת האגודה חלוי ביצירת בסיס כספי קבוע ומסודר לפעולה הטוטפת. לסם כך הוצעה לא אחח הקמת צוות (או צוותים) של חברים וידידים שיחמסרו לפעולה זו בארץ ובחו"ל, ע"י הטגה תרומות ממוסדות ומיחידים, הקמת "אגודות ידידים" נוספות, וכך הגדלת הסחתפוח החברים בחרומות ובעבודה מתנדבת. יש לקוות שלקראת הסנים הבאות חימצא הדרך הנאותה לפתרון בעיה זו.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

\*

*Zach Shuster*



The American Jewish  
Committee

Institute of Human Relations  
165 East 56 Street  
New York, New York 10022  
212 751-4000

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President

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National Executive Council

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January 22, 1986

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Dear Friend:

We are pleased to invite you to an informal luncheon discussion with Dr. Avraham Rozenkier, the International Secretary of Mapam (the United Workers Party of Israel), on Wednesday, January 29 at 12 noon in the Proskauer Room (7th floor) of The Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th Street, New York City.

Dr. Rozenkier will be speaking to us about the options for Middle East peace, Israel's economic situation, and what is being done to combat Kahane's racist approach in Israel.

Born in France, Dr. Rozenkier is a University of Haifa-trained sociologist and anthropologist. He is a member of the Western Galilee kibbutz of Yehiam. Most recently, Dr. Rozenkier co-authored Educating for Democracy and Coexistence, a proposal for a comprehensive educational project to be undertaken by the Givat Haviva Educational Foundation. He has represented his party at meetings of the Socialist International and met with prominent Palestinians.

We hope that you will be able to join us for what promises to be an enlightening and timely discussion of crucial issues facing Israel. Please contact Marilyn Rogers (212-751-4000, ext. 311 or 310) to indicate whether you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

George E. Gruen, Ph.D.

Director

Israel and Middle East Affairs

GEG/sm

JAN 24 1986



# THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE • 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-2000

January 22, 1986

To: Milton Himmelfarb/David Singer

cc: David Gordis  
Irving Levine  
Mort Yarmon  
Marc Tanenbaum  
Jim Rudin

Fr: Hyman Bookbinder

Subject: Black Poll

In case you all have not seen the latest Washington Post poll on American Blacks, I recommend it strongly. (Washington Post 1/18 and 1/19) It has much useful data, including Black-Jewish data.

I was intrigued by the "ideological" profile of American Blacks reflected in the poll. Of those who expressed preference, 36% accepted the "liberal" label, 35% the "moderate" label and 29% the "conservative" label.

This 36-35-29 profile compares with the 36-38-16 profile of Jews in recent AJC polls. Pretty close! Both are to the left of the general American profile but not that far left either.

This may all be a matter more of semantics and labels than of substance, but it is intriguing nevertheless. Shows a potential for consensus.

By the way, I think the whole polling profession ought to be concerned about the ritter contradictions between the recent Times-CBS poll and the more recent Post one. That Times poll, showing 56% Reagan approval by Blacks, never should have gotten all the attention and acceptance that it did -- with so few Black respondents in their standard sample. There are a lot of columnists and commentators who should be feeling rather ashamed of themselves for rushing into print or onto the tube with "profound" explanations for the tremendous increase in Reagan popularity among Blacks. Now the Post tells them it's 23%, not 56%!

- more -

How could Adam Clymer at the New York Times have permitted them to go so far in interpreting their meager figures?

HB:dw

P.S. I assume "clippings" can get you the two articles from the Post. It's too difficult for me to send you full pages.



ON THE AIR  
ON THE AIR

Sunday, January 26, 1986

Leora Isaacs, Program Specialist in AJC's Jewish Communal Affairs department is scheduled to be interviewed on the WNEW-AM (1130 dial) radio program, "The Jewish Concept."

The program airs Sunday, January 26, 1986 at 6:30am.

Ms. Isaacs will be discussing the AJC study on "Single & Jewish."

The second part of a two-part series.

86-968-5  
1/24/86



JAN 29 1986

memorandum

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 27, 1986  
**to** Harold Applebaum  
**from** George E. Gruen  
**subject** NJCRAC Propositions

Attached are the NJCRAC Israel Propositions. Aside from minor changes and corrections, which I presume they will accept, I have made two changes of substance:

Proposition 5. In the first paragraph dealing with the PLO, I don't like their formulation "that the PLO commitment to terrorism is a fundamental and immutable element of its nature,..." and would substitute something along the lines of the following: "that the PLO use of terrorism is a fundamental and continuing element of its strategy to destroy Israel,..."

Proposition 8 on Anti-Zionism. I find this too self-congratulatory and optimistic. It completely ignores the serious issue we confront, and which, in fact, was discussed at length by NJCRAC at its Boston meeting last year, namely the attempt to prove that Zionism is in fact racism by emphasizing the links between Israel and the racist regime of South Africa. I have drafted the following two inserts as suggested additions to this proposition:

Insert "A" to Proposition 8 JS:

However, a new tactic has emerged in recent years in which those groups seeking to delegitimize Israel have grossly exaggerated the links between Israel and South Africa in an attempt to portray Israel as a racist state allied to the pariah apartheid regime of South Africa. This campaign has exacerbated Black-Jewish relations in the United States and has also found a responsive chord among anti-South African activists on campuses.

Insert "B" under Strategic Goals p. 8 after last paragraph---

--- continue to prepare and disseminate information placing the quantitatively minimal nature of Israel-South African relations in relative global perspective and noting the double standard being applied to Israel by its critics, while at the same time urging Israeli officials to continually highlight their country's clear opposition to apartheid and to insure that the actions of Israeli institutions and individuals are consistent with this policy.

GEG:mr -- Enc.

cc: D. Gordis -- M.H. Tannenbaum -- D. Harris



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date January 2, 1986  
to George Gruen  
from Harold Applebaum  
subject NJCRAC Joint Program Plan

Would you kindly review the attached "Israel Propositions" for the NJCRAC Joint Program Plan.

The process for national agency response is described in the attached memo. Please note that we are asked to submit proposed revisions by February 3.

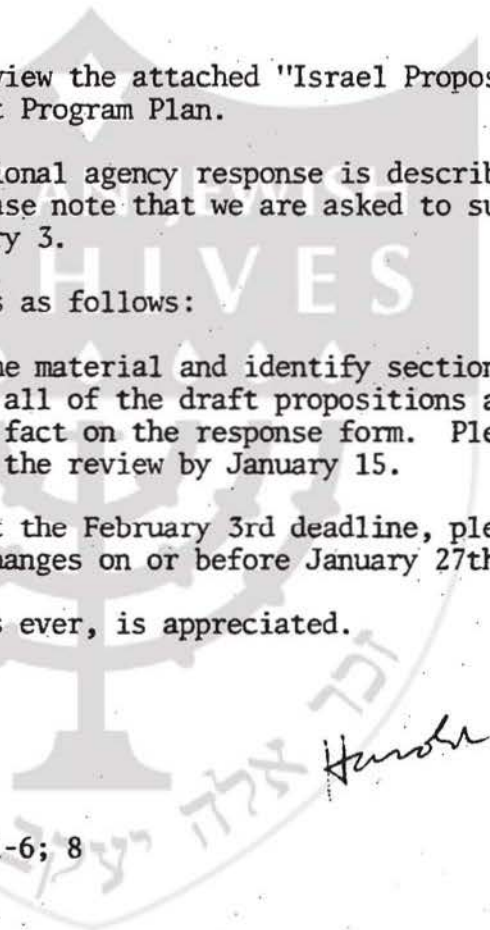
Could we handle this as follows:

1. Please review the material and identify sections requiring a response. If all of the draft propositions are acceptable, note that fact on the response form. Please complete this segment of the review by January 15.
2. In order to meet the February 3rd deadline, please send me your proposed changes on or before January 27th.

Your cooperation, as ever, is appreciated.

HA/lb  
cc: D. Gordis  
M. Tanenbaum  
D. Harris

Enc: Propositions 1-6; 8



*Harold*

Response Form on NJCRAC Propositions for 1986-87 Joint Program Plan

TO: NJCRAC  
443 Park Avenue South -- 11th Floor  
New York, NY 10016

Attn: Adam Simms

The Plenum will discuss and act upon only those propositions which member agencies have requested in advance of the Plenum be placed on the agenda of the Plenary Session because they differ with the judgments set forth in the propositions either in terms of changed conditions, comments or strategic goals. You must enclose a brief statement stating your agency's position on the issue to be placed before the Plenum in regard to each proposition that is checked below. All such submissions, in writing, must be in our office no later than Monday, February 3rd. Otherwise, it will be assumed that the propositions are acceptable to member agencies.

<u>Propositions</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Reflecting our Disagreement</u> <u>Plenum Should Discuss</u>
1. IS: U.S.-Israel Relations	1	_____
2. IS: U.S. Foreign Aid	2	_____
3. IS: Arms Sales to Arab Countries	2-3	_____
4. IS: The Peace Process	3-4	_____
5. IS: The PLO	5	_____
6. IS: Kahaneism	5-6	_____
7. JS: Anti-Semitism in the U. S.	6-7	_____
8. JS: Anti-Zionism	8	_____
9. JS: Attacks on Bill of Rights	9-10	_____
10. JS: Constitutional Convention	10	_____
11. JS: Right to Reproductive Choice	11	_____
12. JS: Censorship	12	_____
13. EN: Energy	12-13	_____
14. CS: Religion and Public Policy	13-14	_____
15. CS: Jewish-Catholic Relations	15-16	_____

<u>Propositions</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Reflecting our Disagreement Plenum Should Discuss</u>
16. SEJ: Federal Policy and Poverty	16-17	_____
17. SEJ: Civil Rights Enforcement	17-18	_____
18. SEJ: Black-Jewish Relations	19	_____
19. SEJ: Immigration	20	_____
20. SEJ: UN Nairobi Convention on Women	21-22	_____
21. INT: Soviet Jewry	22-23	_____
22. INT: Ethiopian Jewry	24	_____
23. INT: Apartheid	24-25	_____
24. INT: International Terrorism	25-28	_____

Enclosed is a brief explanation in reference to those propositions checked above.

Enclosed are \_\_\_\_\_ additional propositions which we are recommending for Plenary Session debate and action. They deal with \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*G. Brown*

Draft Joint Program Plan Propositions

For Action of NJCRAC Plenum, February 16-19, 1986

(The Plenum will discuss only those propositions with which member agencies disagree and have so advised NJCRAC in writing by February 3, 1986.)

ISRAEL PROPOSITIONS

PROPOSITION 1 IS: Israel and the Middle East - U.S.-ISRAEL RELATIONS

Changing Conditions: The relationship between the United States and Israel, which the U.S. government has described as mutually beneficial, continues to grow into one characterized by an extraordinary degree of cooperation and trust. The relationship is likely to continue along this path for the foreseeable future.

Background: The United States and Israel have embarked on new ventures which enhance and deepen the degree of cooperation between them. The Free Trade Agreement of 1985 enables each nation greater access to the other's markets and should prove beneficial to both economies. Similarly, the Strategic Cooperation Agreement, signed in 1981, provides the United States with secure military access in a troubled and volatile region of vital importance to American national interests.

Under the coalition agreement reached following Israel's October 1984 election, the National Unity government will transfer its leadership to Yitzhak Shamir in October, 1986. Given the good working relationships which Mr. Shamir established with American officials during his previous term as Prime Minister, the scheduled transfer of the Prime Ministership is not likely to have significant impact upon the overall contours of U.S.-Israel relations.

The only major difficulty to arise between the United States and Israel during 1985 emerged in the wake of the arrest of an American naval intelligence official who was charged with unauthorized passage of classified information to Israeli diplomats. Both nations moved quickly to minimize potential damage to their relationship, and it is expected that temporary frictions will be overcome.

Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- continue to emphasize that Israel is the United States' most reliable strategic ally in the Middle East and should continue to receive American political, moral and economic support;
- encourage increased people-to-people exchanges between Israel and the United States through tourism, leadership missions, and academic, cultural and scientific exchanges.

*Wishful thinking*

PROPOSITION 2 IS: Israel and the Middle East - U.S. FOREIGN AID

Changing Conditions: The Administration and Congress continue to be favorably disposed to assist Israel in achieving economic recovery. However, enactment of the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget legislation may have ramifications on the amount of the foreign aid package.

Background: Despite intense budgetary pressures, Congress's approval of the Administration's package of \$1.8 billion in defense and \$1.2 billion in economic grant aid to Israel during Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987, along with supplemental grants of \$750 million in both years, demonstrated the U.S. government's nearly universal recognition of Israel's status as a strategic ally and of the need to provide assistance its economic recovery plan. Strong bipartisan support was also manifested for a proposal introduced by Senators Inoué and Kasten to reduce interest on outstanding U.S. loans to Israel, which amount to approximately \$1 billion per year. The proposal was withdrawn in return for a commitment by Secretary of State Shultz that in 1986 the Administration would submit legislation providing for across-the-board reductions in interest rates for all recipients of foreign aid loans. This commitment is consistent with the Administration's previous revision of the foreign aid process so as to provide aid in the form of grants only, in recognition of the overwhelming debt burdens of most recipient countries. These welcome developments have been clouded by the as yet undetermined impact of the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget legislation. This measure, designed to reduce the nation's federal deficit by 1991, provides that in the event Congress and the President cannot agree on budget packages which meet predetermined ceilings, automatic across-the-board cuts will be made in appropriations according to formulas set forth in the legislation. Since foreign aid is not exempt from the legislation's provisions, assistance to Israel may be affected.

for

While the recent appropriation assures that foreign aid to Israel will not be the occasion for Congressional action for another two years, Arab Americans lobbied against the legislation and their anti-Israel aid campaign is not expected to abate, despite its notable lack of success or public impact.

Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- continue to interpret to the Administration, Congress and the American people the reasons why assistance to Israel is in America's national interest;
- support measures to reduce interest payments on foreign aid loans;
- continue to monitor and develop appropriate responses to media campaigns directed against U.S. aid to Israel.

PROPOSITION 3 IS: Israel and the Middle East - U.S. ARMS SALES TO ARAB COUNTRIES

postponement of the

Changing Conditions: Congress, by overwhelmingly approving in 1985 the sale of sophisticated American arms to Jordan, appeared to establish the principle that Arab countries must enter into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel before such sales will be authorized. In agreeing to defer its proposed sale to Jordan, the Administration accepted this position.

Note Israel's unilateral gesture of \$51 million giveback

X ?

Background: In response to President Reagan's formal notification of the Administration's request for an authorization to sell \$1.6-1.9 billion of sophisticated arms to Jordan, Congress, by overwhelming majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives, took the position that the sale would be disallowed unless the Administration withdrew it. On taking this stance, Congress appeared to establish the principle that it will approve future arms sales to Jordan only if Jordan is engaged in "direct and meaningful negotiations" with Israel. Congress's action moves in the direction, long advocated by the Jewish community relations field, that American arms should be sold only to those Arab states that have concluded peace treaties with Israel. The President's unwillingness to withdraw his proposal indicates that the Administration has not yet abandoned those considerations which in the past have led it and previous administrations to propose other arms sales.

Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- oppose the sale of sophisticated American arms to any Arab state not actively engaged in direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel.

(NOTE: During 1986, Congress and the Jewish community will face two critical tests: (1) renewed Congressional consideration of the Jordan arms package; and (2) final determination as to whether or not Saudi Arabia has met the conditions previously set forth for final delivery of the AWACS. The Executive Committee or the Plenum will make the ultimate judgment on the wording of this proposition.)

PROPOSITION 4 IS: Israel and the Middle East: THE PEACE PROCESS

Changing Conditions: Greater diplomatic activity than at any time since the late 1970s was devoted last year to initiating direct talks between Israel and Jordan. Israel again demonstrated its willingness to be flexible in accommodating some of the preconditions set forth by Jordan in order to undertake direct peace negotiations. However, the obstacle to peace continues to be the unwillingness of Jordan and other Arab states to come to the negotiating table, *without the backing of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.*

Background: Nineteen eighty-five saw an intensified round of diplomatic initiatives designed to bring about direct peace talks between Jordan and Israel. While serving to produce some favorable media comment about Jordan's and Egypt's roles as "moderates" in the Middle East conflict, consultations involving President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, Assistant Secretary Murphy, Prime Minister Peres, King Hussein, President Mubarak, and PLO chief Yasser Arafat yielded little that was positive or substantive in moving the Arab side toward direct peace negotiations.

Indeed, in some respects events declared indicative of movement toward peace talks often evaporated within days after being proclaimed. Despite the fact that it once again generated a flurry of intimations about readiness to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242, the PLO continued to reject it. Hussein's insistence on coordinating Jordan's moves with the PLO, despite such continual reversals and embarrassments created by Arafat, has caused the monarch to deadlock his own proposals.

as well as a \$1 billion package of supplemental arms to Saudi Arabia;

✓

without

Searching for ways to gain acceptance for his proposals, Hussein reopened diplomatic relations with Egypt during 1985, hoping that the only Arab state to have a peace treaty with Israel would, in return for Jordan's restoration of its status in the Arab world, exercise leverage with the United States and Israel. President Mubarak's reiteration of support for the PLO and Arafat as essential partners in the peace has served only to stalemate further Jordan's advance toward the negotiating table, and to underscore Egypt's ambivalence about its relationship with Israel and about its role as a force for peace and moderation in the Middle East conflict.

In marked contrast to the actions of Jordan and Egypt, Israel has demonstrated increasing readiness to be flexible in meeting a number of key demands set forth by Jordan as preconditions for opening direct negotiations. Reiterating his government's readiness to meet King Hussein without setting any preconditions, Prime Minister Peres used the occasion of an address before the UN General Assembly in October, 1985 to respond to Hussein's call for talks under UN Security Council auspices. Israel, the Prime Minister declared, welcomed the support of the Council's five permanent members for direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations--an indication that Israel was willing to search for a way to accommodate a key precondition of Hussein's while still preserving Israel's insistence (with respect to a Soviet or Chinese role in the peace process) that other parties involved in negotiations must have diplomatic relations with Israel. (On this point, too, Israel demonstrated flexibility. Prior to the November, 1985 U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, Prime Minister Peres indicated that if the USSR allowed Soviet Jews to emigrate, Israel would be ready to accommodate Soviet participation in the peace process without pressing the USSR to restore diplomatic relations.) The critical element is that whatever international arrangement is utilized, it must immediately lead to direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. Israel's government is also open to the active participation of a Palestinian delegation in such negotiations so long as such a delegation does not include members of the PLO.

In sum, Israel remains ready to find grounds upon which to move the peace process forward with Jordan. For his part, however, Jordan's monarch seems as yet unable to understand that his articulation of an intention to negotiate with Israel is no substitute for the actual act of negotiation.

Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- continue to support and interpret to the American public the reasons why the United States insists that any Middle East negotiations must take the form of direct, bilateral talks between Israel and each of its neighbors;
- continue to interpret to the American public the reasons why the United States refuses to deal with the PLO;
- interpret to the U.S. government and the American people that King Hussein holds the key to Middle East peace negotiations, and that his continued insistence that the PLO be accorded a role in the peace process serves only to block progress toward negotiations;
- highlight Israel's flexibility on details of preconditions demanded by King Hussein for opening negotiations, especially as demonstrated in Israel's readiness to accommodate in some fashion participation by Palestinians and support by the international community.

✓  
✓  
PROPOSITION 5 IS: Israel and the Middle East - THE PLO

*continuing*  
*strategy to destroy Israel,*  
*use of*  
Changing Conditions: Despite increasing recognition that the PLO ~~commitment to~~ terrorism is a fundamental and ~~immutable~~ element of its ~~nature~~, the Arab states and a significant number of western European governments continue to invest the PLO with the status of "the legitimate representative of the Palestinians," and therefore an essential participant in any Middle East peace negotiations.

Background: Revelations of the PLO's complicity in planning and carrying out the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro provided graphic confirmation that the PLO remains fundamentally committed to terrorism despite attempts to portray itself as pursuing its ends through peaceful, diplomatic initiatives. When pressed by Jordan and Egypt to repair damage to the PLO's image wrought by the Achille Lauro incident, PLO chief Yaser Arafat issued a statement in Cairo that, invoking a pledge made in 1974--but never observed--the PLO would not conduct attacks against civilians outside of Israel. Apart from being a bald reassertion of the PLO's commitment to the use of terror against Israelis--no Israeli civilians, including children, are innocents, according to the PLO Covenant--two days later Arafat declared to the Arab press during a visit in Abu Dhabi that his statement was merely intended to placate adverse western reactions to the Achille Lauro affair.

✓  
? The United States sees the PLO for the terrorist organization it is and remains the only major western nation to have a clear, firm policy rejecting any recognition of the PLO until it accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, recognizes Israel's right to exist, and unequivocally renounces terrorism. France, however, continues to reaffirm its support for a PLO role in the peace process; and even after the attack on the Achille Lauro, one of Italy's ~~merchant~~ *cruise* ships, that nation's prime minister was willing to weather a cabinet crisis in order to reiterate his belief that the PLO's use of violence was legitimate.

So long as Arab states, including Jordan and Egypt, continue to sanction the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians," they will continue to give the PLO a virtual veto over any peace process. Such a posture suggests the unwillingness or unreadiness of Arab governments to make concrete steps toward peace with Israel.

✓ Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- expose attempts to characterize *his supporters in* Arafat and the PLO as "moderate";
- educate the public about the true terrorist and intransigent nature of the PLO and its factions.

PROPOSITION 6 IS: Israel and the Middle East - KAHANEISM

Changing Conditions: Members of Israel's government and Israelis in general have demonstrated increasing recognition of the need for programs to improve relationships between the Jewish and Arab citizens of Israel. This need has been brought home particularly by the findings of public opinion surveys conducted in Israel which attest to the small but troubling expressions of sympathy and support for the anti-Arab policies advocated by Meir Kahane.



✓ Background: The continuing pressures of dislocation upon Israel, created by unrelenting war and terrorism, political isolation, and economic difficulty, were manifest in disturbing increases of support for anti-Arab policies advocated by Meir Kahane. The Brooklyn-born founder of the Jewish Defense League, Kahane is now a member of Israel's Knesset after receiving barely 1% (approximately 26,000) of the votes cast in Israel's 1984 general elections. He now takes advantage of his parliamentary status to seek legitimation of his goal of expelling all Arabs from Israel, the West Bank (Judea and Samaria) and Gaza. Alleging that Judaism and democracy are incompatible, Kahane seeks to appeal to the fears and insecurities of Israelis, particularly those born since the 1967 war, whose attitudes toward the possibilities of Arab-Jewish coexistence have hardened.

During the past year, Israel's government and all the nation's major political parties, along with major American Jewish organizations, have forcefully repudiated such policies and supported measures to reinforce the democratic and pluralistic character of the State of Israel. A growing number of citizen groups and universities within Israel are now finding increased demand for their intercultural education programs designed to foster better understanding and relationships among the nation's Jewish and Arab citizens. In the wake of Meir Kahane's demagogic activities, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon has inaugurated meetings with these groups to indicate the government's support for and encouragement of their work. Their work follows traditions established by the founders and early leaders of the Zionist movement, including Theodor Herzl, and Israel's Prime Ministers beginning with David Ben-Gurion.

Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- continue to speak out forcefully against Meir Kahane's policies and anti-democratic forces in Israel;
- encourage programs launched by the government and private groups in Israel to counter anti-democratic forces which seek to abridge the civil rights of Israel's Arab citizens;
- interpret to the American Jewish community the dangers of Kahaneism;
- interpret to the American public the efforts being undertaken in Israel to maintain the pluralistic, democratic nature of that country.

#### JEWISH SECURITY AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM PROPOSITIONS

PROPOSITION 7 JS: Jewish Security and Individual Freedom - ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Changing Conditions: The activities of extremist groups in the nation's farm belt and positive responses to Louis Farrakhan in America's black community run counter to the long-term decline of anti-Semitism during the past four decades and are a matter for intense national concern. Nevertheless, the status and security of American Jews remain strong.

PROPOSITION 8 JS: Jewish Security and Individual Freedom - ANTI-ZIONISM

Changing Conditions: Well-founded concern among Jews that expressions of anti-Zionism are used to cloak anti-Semitic attitudes and actions have not proven to be a major problem in the United States. While such manifestations have been noted on the nation's campuses, the media and public opinion reject anti-Zionism as a legitimate category of political belief or opinion. This is in sharp contrast to the situation in western Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Background: The final document adopted by the UN End of Decade of Women Conference, held in Nairobi, Kenya during the summer of 1985, reflected none of the anti-Zionist references contained in previous statements; indeed, the entire conference, including both the official sessions and their parallel non-governmental forums, were marred by far less anti-Zionist rhetoric than most close observers had expected. That this was so was attributable to two factors: extensive coordination among American Jewish women in preparing for participation at the gathering; and the firm resolve of the official American delegation to accept no such conduct or language in the final document. This stance on the part of the American representatives was an outgrowth of a policy established under President Ford, and subsequently adhered to by Presidents Carter and Reagan, to grant no legitimacy to the doctrines of anti-Zionism pro-pounded by the Soviet Union and other supporters of the PLO cause. Indeed, in November, 1985, on the tenth anniversary of the UN's adoption of its anti-Zionism resolution, President Reagan announced that the U.S. delegation to that international body will seek to have the resolution rescinded.

In similar fashion, American public opinion and the media have rejected the notion of anti-Zionism as either a meaningless category of political discourse, or a codeword for anti-Semitism, which remains in wide disrepute. On college campuses anti-Zionism manifests itself, <sup>mainly</sup> among ineffective political fringe groups.

✓  
INSERT A → This is not the case, however, in many nations throughout western Europe, Latin America and Africa. There, active Communist parties, the presence of PLO officials, and the existence of or sympathy for Third-World liberation movements or ideologies combine to ensure the injection and diffusion of the anti-Zionist ideology into the media, student political activity and, in some cases, official government policy.

"A" → Thus, while American Jews remain relatively unscathed by the impact of anti-Zionism, the security of Jewish communities abroad, depending upon their particular locations, are more vulnerable to its insidious manifestations.

Strategic Goals: The Jewish community relations field should:

- encourage the United States to analyze the changing nature of alliances within other international forums in order to utilize opportunities to block promulgation of or to secure rejection and repudiation of anti-Zionist statements;
- support the United States government in pursuing diplomatic initiatives that encourage other governments to move away from supporting anti-Zionism in their international diplomacy;
- encourage the United States to seek support from other western nations in its campaign to convince the United Nations to rescind its infamous anti-Zionist resolution.

INSERT "B"

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

MEETING SCHEDULE

January 27 - 31, 1986

MONDAY, JANUARY 27

9:15 A.M.	Staff Advisory Committee Meeting	Room 800A
11:00 A.M.	International Relations Department Staff	Room 800B
3:00 P.M.	*IRD/Visiting Israeli (20 people) (M.Tanenbaum)	Room 800B

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28

10:00 A.M.	*Interreligious Affairs Meeting (6 people) (J. Rudin)	Proskauer Room
4:00/5:30 P.M.	*MILTON HIMMELFARB RETIREMENT PARTY	Engel Aud.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29

12:00 Noon	*Media Meeting (35 people) (G.Gruen)	Room 800A
12:00 Noon	*NAD/NOW Legal Defense (10 people) (S.Rabinove)	Room 800B
12:00 Noon	*IRD/Israeli Visitor (12 people) (G.Gruen)	Proskauer Room

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30

NO MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31

NO MEETINGS SCHEDULED

\*Outside guests expected. Please send attendance list to Receptionist.



The American Jewish Committee

Institute of Human Relations  
165 East 56 Street  
New York, New York 10022  
212 751-4000

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January 28, 1986

Dear Friend:

We hope that you will join us at the next showing of Judaica on Tape at the Jewish Communal Affairs Commission's Lunch Time Learning series.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ARCHIVES \*  
 \* Date: February 5, 1986 \*  
 \* Time: 12:15 - 1:45 P.M. \*  
 \* Place: The American Jewish Committee \*  
 \* 165 East 56th Street \*  
 \* New York City \*  
 \* Coffee, tea and cake will be served \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

In the second tape of the series The Bible Speaks to Contemporary Concerns, we will continue to explore what our ancient texts have to say to us about issues of continuing concern. The focus of the taped dialogue between Dr. Neil Gillman, Associate Provost of the Jewish Theological Seminary and Dr. Jeffrey H. Tigay, Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages and Literature at the University of Pennsylvania will be that of evil and suffering as epitomized by the Book of Job. The two scholars examine the text and explore the various rabbinic interpretations of the relationship between sin and suffering as well as the mystic aspects of Job's experience.

We suggest that you bring a translation of the Bible with you so that you can follow the taped comments. A discussion under the guidance of a staff member of the JCAD will follow the viewing.

On February 19, the featured videotape will address the impact of the biblical narrative on western civilization and the role of the land in the history of the Jewish people. We hope that you will be able to come to both sessions to enjoy the fascinating insights which emerge from the dialogues between Dr. Gillman and Dr. Tigay.

Please use the enclosed card to indicate that you will join us on February 5 as well as on February 19.

I look forward to your continuing interest in the Academy's innovative experiment in adult Jewish education.

Cordially,

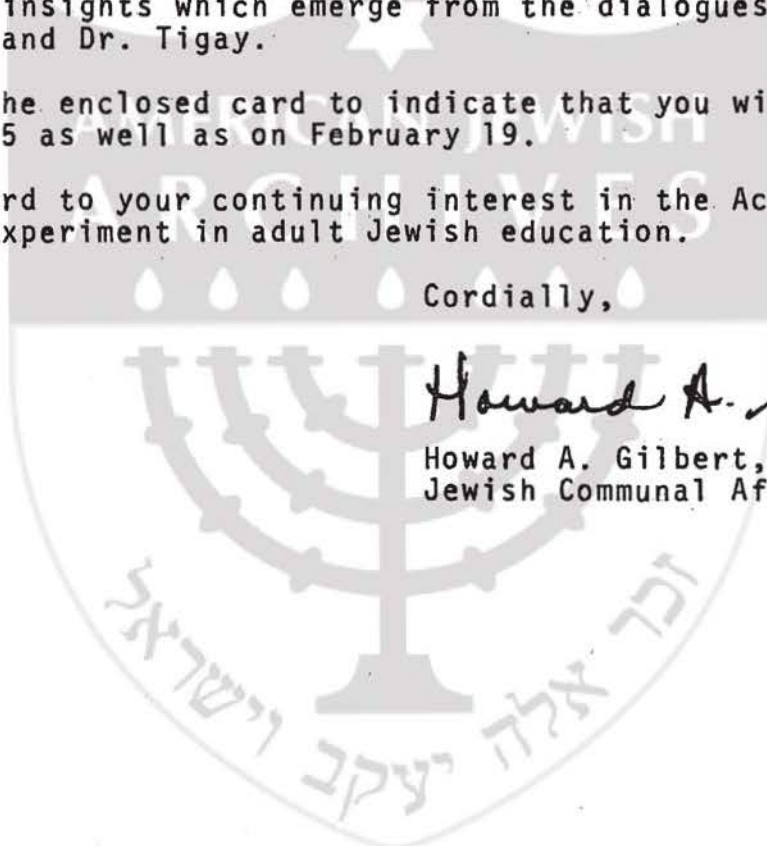


Howard A. Gilbert

Howard A. Gilbert, Chairman  
Jewish Communal Affairs Department

HAG/gk  
enc.

86-750



FEB 10 1986

memorandum

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 29, 1986  
**to** Marc Tanenbaum/James Rudin  
**from** M. Bernard Resnikoff

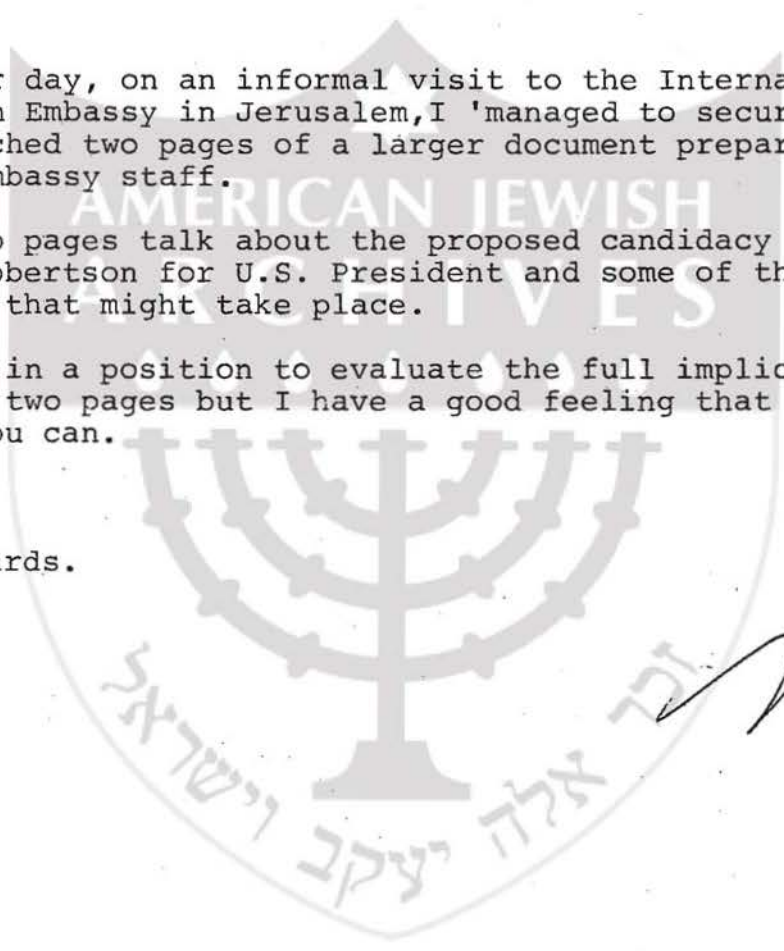
**subject**

The other day, on an informal visit to the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem, I 'managed to secure' the attached two pages of a larger document prepared by the embassy staff.

These two pages talk about the proposed candidacy of Pat Robertson for U.S. President and some of the spin-off that might take place.

I am not in a position to evaluate the full implication of these two pages but I have a good feeling that the two of you can.

Best regards.



There will come a time of tremendous tension among the Christian and Jewish supporters of Israel in the West, especially in the U.S.

More and more Christians are becoming concerned about the increase in immorality all around and seek to remedy these situations very much on the pattern of the examples expressed by God's people in the Old Testament. Prophetic warnings, days of prayer and fasting, petitions, support for family purity, God's laws and God-fearing men in government.

This movement that in part showed itself active in support for President Reagan will in all likelihood become even more involved in the case that Dr. Pat Robertson, President of the Christian Television Network, will announce his candidacy for the Presidency of the U.S. for the upcoming 1988 presidential election.

It could have far-reaching effects on this huge bastion of biblical Christian support among a potential of millions of American voters, many of whom are simple-minded believing folk that will not be able to understand the complexity of political realities in the U.S.

Although this huge bastion of biblical Christian support for the young state of Israel may be one of the last remaining friendly movements among the Gentiles, it may, nevertheless, be torpedoed by some for the following developments and this will be terribly sad for Israel, which needs the support of these groups.

The two possible reasons for the breakaway of many supporters of Israel are the following:

1. Many liberal-minded Jews resent the strong emphasis by these Christians on Judeo-Christian standards of morality, as they feel more comfortable in a world of liberality to any man's ways and opinions believing

in that world to free themselves to pursue their ways of life.

2. The other reason for the breakaway being the strong antagonism that is felt by many Jews against the possibility of missionary interest in all these expressions of love and support for the Jewish cause and state.

These two negative reactions among many Jews, either on the liberal side or on the more orthodox side, will cause many Jews not to lend their support to these Christians even fighting what is of holy concern for them with tooth and nail even though they are the most loyal supporters of Israel's cause in the U.S.

When this becomes increasingly clear to them, it will undoubtedly set in a negative reaction among many and turn much of their dedication to Israel sour because of the negative experiences that they will have been faced with in their own home situations.

This all will, in all likelihood, be climaxed when they will see that "their candidate," a pro-Israel, pro-moral and God-fearing statesman, will be fought by the very people for whom's state they are willing to fight.

It is a serious possible prospect and we Christians and Jews should, in love for Israel, do everything to prevent a further erosion of true, even if it be sometimes rather naive, support for the embattled state of Israel being careful to distinguish between true and dangerous bigots on both sides of the fence and warm-hearted Christian support based on a Book, part of which we both claim as "ours".



*I am the desk of*

MARC TANENBAUM

*M. Bernard Rensikoff*

FEB 10 1986

January 30, 1986

I thought you would like to see the attached statement issued by the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem in response to recent events at the Temple Mount.

Regards.





International Christian Embassy Jerusalem  
השגרירות הנוצרית הבינלאומית בירושלים

The following statement was sent by the International Christian Embassy Jerusalem to Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu.

\* \* \* \* \*

Statement by the ICEJ

The International Christian Embassy Jerusalem fervently hopes and prays that the day will soon come that the Temple Mount - or as the Bible calls it, the Mountain of the Lord - will no longer be a reason for religious divisiveness but a place where all mankind will unite in worship to G-d according to His declared purposes.

The Bible foresees the day when all nations will flow to the mountain of the Lord irrespective of race or color, and says that: "His house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations."

It is against biblical and historical truth for the Muslims to demand that the Temple Mount is their sole property - only allowing the adherents of their faith to pray there.

The Embassy hopes, therefore, that this mountain will not continue to be monopolized exclusively by any group or religion as if it were their sole possession, but that under G-d it will become the most exalted place to which all mankind can come up and learn the ways of the Lord and worship at His footstool, in accordance with the words of the prophet Micah:

"It shall come to pass in the latter days that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established as the highest of the mountains and shall be raised up above the hills and peoples shall flow to it and many nations shall come and say, Come let us go up to the mountain of the Lord to the house of the G-d of Jacob that He may teach us His ways and we may walk in His paths. For out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem ... and they shall beat their spears into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more."

(Micah 4:1,2,3)

The Board of the International Christian Embassy Jerusalem

memorandum

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 30, 1986

**to** Area Directors

**from** Sonya F. Kaufer

**subject** GOVERNMENT INFILTRATION OF CHURCHES  
BRAVO, ARGENTINA  
TERRORIST VICTIMS IN LEBANON

Attached are three op-eds touching on three different areas of AJC concern.

I am sending them to you at one time because all three issues are currently in the news -- and these op-eds provide us with multiple opportunities for AJC comment and visibility.

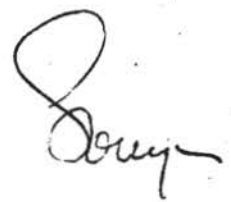
Please try to place these over different signatures and in different newspapers, if there is more than one in your community.

Please remember, too, that these make useful radio commentary if your local stations carry such brief editorials, either in response to station comment or on their own.

I get frequent clippings from some of you and hear nothing at all from others. Additional feedback would be most welcome!

Regards.

sfk/dr  
att.  
86-965



# THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE **VIEWPOINT**

INFORMATION AND OPINION TO PONDER AND SHARE  
PUBLICATIONS SERVICE GOVERNMENT INFILTRATION OF CHURCHES  
SONYA KAUFER, Director

Two major religious denominations (Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. and American Lutheran Church) and four of their Arizona congregations have sued the U.S. government. They are charging that the government has secretly intruded on their worship in its search for illegal aliens and those who may have provided sanctuary to them. The suit claims that the government, in using paid undercover informers to make hidden tape recordings of church services, to take down license numbers of worshipers, and to infiltrate church meetings and Bible study classes, violated constitutional guarantees of religious freedom, protection against unreasonable search and seizure, and due process of law. These activities were conducted by the government without warrant and in direct violation of explicit written guidelines for undercover operations involving religious groups. The government, however, claims that it has done nothing wrong, that it has the right to use any means necessary to gather evidence against illegal aliens and those who harbor them.

Whatever one may think about churches providing sanctuary for aliens who are fleeing persecution or warfare in their own countries, the sanctuary movement is very public and very open. Hence, the government's tactics in this case are inexcusable. Its practices here reek of the police state, not the United States of America. In fact, they are very much analogous to similar government practices in churches and synagogues in the Soviet Union. They ought to be stopped, with apologies from the U.S. government to the churches involved.



# THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE **VIEWPOINT**

INFORMATION AND OPINION TO PONDER AND SHARE  
PUBLICATIONS SERVICE

SONYA KAUFER, Director

## BRAVO, ARGENTINA

Argentina's two-year-old civilian government has again demonstrated its exemplary commitment to justice and democracy.

When Raúl Alfonsín became president in December 1983, he pledged to bring to justice the generals and admirals who, as rulers of the country since 1976, had conducted the "dirty war" against alleged dissidents, during which thousands of Argentines were kidnapped, tortured, and murdered. An amnesty that the military rulers had engineered for themselves before relinquishing power was revoked. And when a military tribunal refused to try the officers, the case was transferred to a civilian court as the constitution directed.

The court has now returned guilty verdicts against the nine leading defendants. These verdicts have been appealed to Argentina's Supreme Court. And other trials of military and civilian personnel implicated in the massive human rights violations of the 1970s are still under way. Although the final outcome of these cases is still uncertain, Argentina's commitment to human rights and the rule of law should be an inspiration to all of Latin America.



# THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE **VIEWPOINT**

INFORMATION AND OPINION TO PONDER AND SHARE  
PUBLICATIONS SERVICE  
SONYA KAUFER, Director

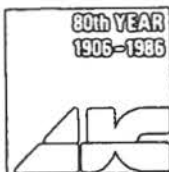
## TERRORIST VICTIMS IN LEBANON

The continuing carnage in Lebanon, which has claimed thousands of innocent victims over the past decade, now includes the murder of two Jews abducted by terrorists in March 1985.

Haim Cohen and Isaac Tarrab were not American or French citizens whose kidnapping might serve to humiliate the West. Nor were they associated with any of the private Lebanese militias whose warlords regularly make and break truces and kill one another with abandon. They were two Lebanese Jews, one a department store employee, the other a retired professor of mathematics. And they were singled out for abduction and murder simply because they were Jews.

The Jewish community of Lebanon has existed since Biblical times; it is one of the most ancient Jewish enclaves in the world. Though its numbers have dwindled in recent years, those Jews who have chosen to remain in Lebanon have always taken pride in their Lebanese identity and lived at peace with their Christian and Muslim neighbors.

That Shiite terrorists have chosen to prey on their fellow citizens for no other reason than that they are Jews is a moral obscenity and must be condemned as such by the international community.





**The American Jewish  
Committee**

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165 East 56 Street  
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212 751-4000

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**Bertram H. Gold**

January 30, 1986

Dear Friend,

It gives us much pleasure to invite you to a reception in honor of His Excellency Ambassador Moshe Yegar, Consul General of Israel in New York, on Wednesday, February 12, 4 p.m., at the American Jewish Committee headquarters.

Ambassador Yegar has had a long and distinguished career as a scholar and career foreign service officer. He served as an Israeli diplomat in Malaysia and wrote his Ph.D. thesis on "Islam in Malaysia." He also served as Consul General in Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

In his last post, Ambassador Yegar was Director of the Ministry of Information of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, and played a key role in interpreting Israel's foreign policy to the world media.

We are inviting a select group of leaders from the major political, foreign policy, religious, racial, and ethnic groups in this area in order to afford an opportunity for establishing personal communication with Ambassador Yegar.

Kindly let Rita Reznik know that you will be able to join us. Please telephone her at 212-751-4000, Ext. 314.

With warm good wishes, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Nevas, Chairman  
International Relations Commission

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Director  
International Relations Department

LN/MHT:RPR



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Honorary Chair,  
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January 30, 1986

Dear Friend,

We are pleased to invite you to attend a reception in honor of His Excellency Manuel Sassot, Consul General of Spain in New York, on Monday, February 10th, 3:30 p.m., at the headquarters of the American Jewish Committee.

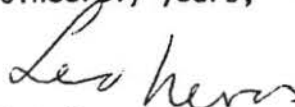
Ambassador Sassot will speak on "Spanish-Israeli Relations - Its Meaning for Middle East Peace."

The Spanish official was formerly the Director of the Middle East Desk of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, and played a key role in the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel on January 17th.

Kindly let Rita Reznik know that we may look forward to your attendance at this interesting meeting. Please call her at 212-751-4000, Ext. 314.

With warm good wishes, we are,

Sincerely yours,



Leo Nevas, Chairman  
International Relations Commission



Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Director  
International Relations Department

LN/MHT:RPR



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Author

Organizations listed for identification only

# AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD SERVICE

National Office: 29 Commonwealth Avenue Suite 101 Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 267-6656  
Telex: 6972685 (Answer Back: 65 02774684 MCI)

## MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 31, 1986

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD  
FROM: LARRY SIMON *LS*  
SUBJECT: RECENT DOINGS

1. Just a short note to accompany three wonderful articles about AJWS. Two are written by members of the board in their synagogue bulletins and the longer piece appeared in B'nai B'rith's Jewish Monthly.

2. My recent trip to Colombia was very rewarding. I was greatly impressed by the progress on the Bricks for Colombia project and will send you a trip report soon. We have wired an additional \$9800 to support the project bringing our total to \$119,800 in direct aid to Colombia.

3. I'm off to Israel this weekend for a week of intensive investigation of small-scale technologies appropriate for field application on some of our projects.

4. Our accountants have completed an audit of our books which will be sent to all board members in the coming weeks. I wanted to note here that the audit will show cash receipts through December 1985 at almost \$407,000 and in kind donations (medicines and hospital equipment) at \$750,000. Not bad for a partial year with few fund-raising systems in place.

Best wishes.

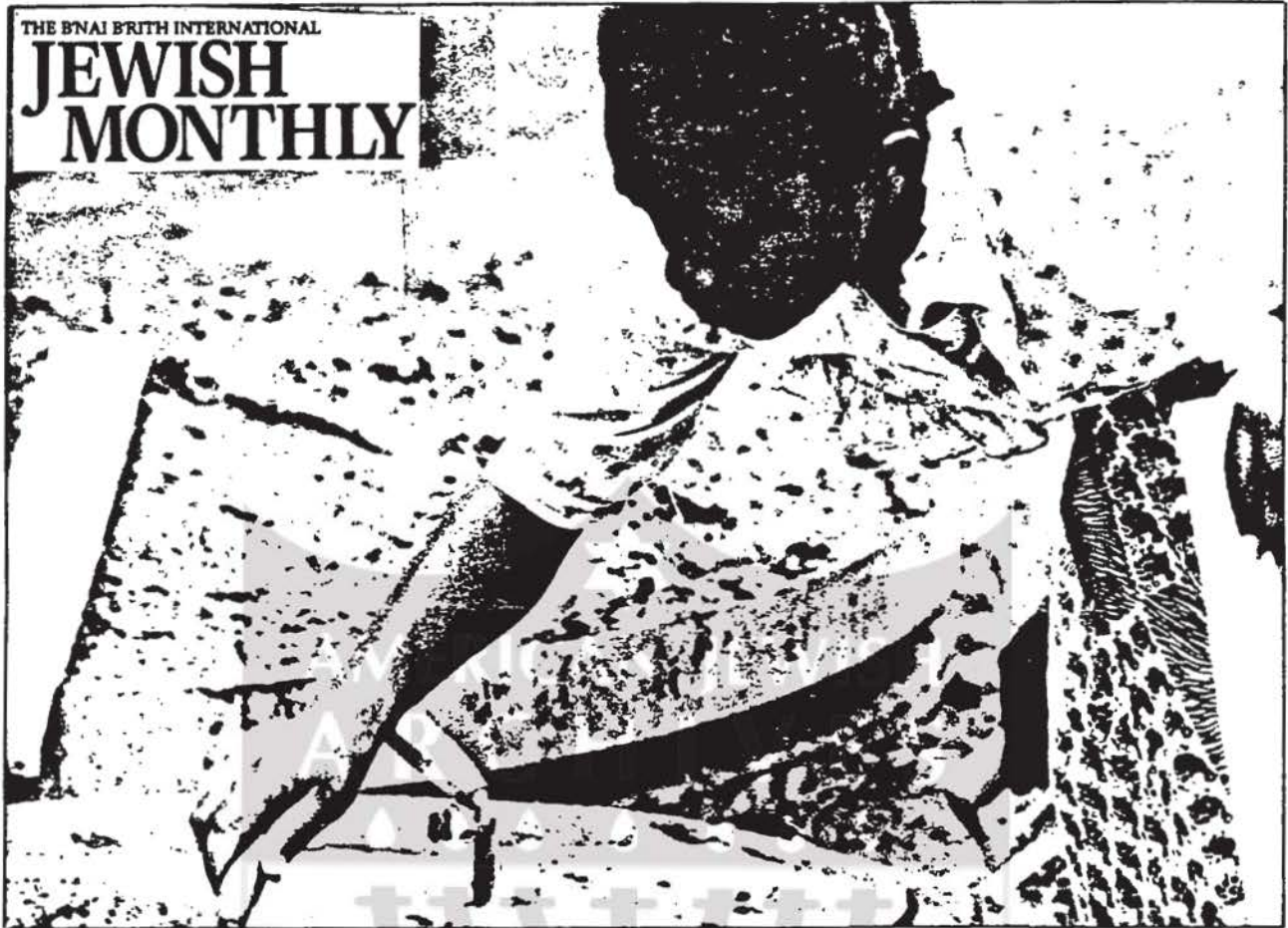
Enclosures

Resource Development Office

1290 Avenue of the Americas Suite 1276 New York, New York 10104 (212) 333-5708

THE B'NAI BRITH INTERNATIONAL

# JEWISH MONTHLY



A Mozambiquan woman works on an American Jewish World Service project to build latrines for shanty dwellers.

## THE LITTLE THREE

New groups that fulfill the Talmudic maxim:  
'Charity knows neither race nor creed'



BY PAMELA MENDELS

"I will scatter this people among the Gentiles that they may do good to the Gentiles."

*Apocrypha: II Baruch, 1:4*

On a September afternoon in Maputo this year, Larry Simon waited with a group of American Jews to meet the leader of one of Africa's most beleaguered nations. Mozambique had already lost 100,000 people to the drought afflicting the African continent. Several million others were threat-

*Pamela Mendels is a New York-based freelance writer.*

ened, and basic medicines were scarce.

Simon, a tweedy and bespectacled veteran of development work in the Third World, arrived with supporters of the newly-formed American Jewish World Service as part of what they call Operation L'Chayim. They brought \$750,000 worth of medical supplies — including drugs as essential as penicillin — donated by pharmaceutical firms and private groups.

President Samora M. Machel greeted the visitors at his residence. Simon recalled the Presi-

dent's comments with emotion. Machel told them that Mozambique was facing a severe economic crisis and that the drought jeopardized the lives of nearly two-and-a-half million Mozambiquans.

Then, welcoming the visitors to his country, he added the words that most struck Simon: "You, representing the Jewish people of the United States, bring life to our children."

For years Simon had noticed the involvement of Jews in development groups such as the Peace Corps, and had been struck by the lack of a formal Jewish develop-

## AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD SERVICE

ment agency. With Machel's comment in the far-off capital in southeastern Africa, the Jewish community unofficially entered a new era in its long history of good works: offering charitable assistance from a distinctly Jewish organization to people in need, regardless of who they are.

In fact, American Jewish World Service is not the only ground-breaking Jewish charitable endeavor to be founded recently. Two other organizations are convinced that there is plenty of room in the neighborhood for them and their more established peers, such as the United Jewish Appeal.

One might call them the "little three": American Jewish World Service, New Israel Fund and the Jewish Fund for Justice.

Although the mandates of the three groups are vastly different — one works in Israel, the second domestically, the third in developing countries — some common philosophical threads bind them. They favor small-scale projects. They tend to be liberal in outlook, representing an attitude toward the Jewish community and world at large that came of age in the social justice movements of the 1960s.

"[This] form of Jewish consciousness broke forth during Abraham Joshua Heschel's marching alongside Martin Luther King in Selma," said Lawrence Phillips, president of the Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation, who provided some of the seed money and inspiration for American Jewish World Service.

Of the "little three," American Jewish World Service (AJWS) has the most global ambitions. "Our own organization," says the prospectus for the group, "... will allow us, as Jews, to exert a visible presence in the developing nations, thus sowing the seeds of good will for our own people while acting on our deepest moral obligations to others."

AJWS is examining how it could assist in agricultural projects in Sri Lanka, and is exploring programs in Zimbabwe, Simon noted. By May 1986, the group hopes to raise between \$1-\$1.5 million for its work.

For the moment, AJWS is concentrating on Mozambique. In

addition to shipping medicine to that country, the group plans to help in the construction of a plant to produce IV equipment (supplies are severely limited in Mozambique) and has awarded a \$5,000 grant to a local cooperative that is building latrines.

One reason AJWS has devoted time to Mozambique is that two of the group's key figures, Simon and a Harvard Medical School doctor who works with the organization, know the country well from their involvement with past development projects there. It also helped that relations between the African nation and the West have recently

from this fund so far has been unnecessary," Simon commented, but "had we been in existence several years ago, we might have made a case that Cambodia under Pol Pot would have qualified."

Like American Jewish World Service, the Jewish Fund for Justice formally began operation this year. The group makes grants to antipoverty and community-organizing efforts in the United States, from a project for the homeless in Boston to a rural development program for the poor of Mississippi.

Simon Kahn, acting chairman of the Jewish Fund for Justice, is a



Holocaust survivor and author Elie Wiesel, founding member of American Jewish World Service, reviews Mozambique airlift plans with Lawrence Phillips, national chairman of the charity.

improved, although Simon is swift to add: "I can't say that was the major factor in our decision. We'll work anywhere we believe there is a significant chance for development. We are a nonpolitical organization. Therefore we will work in countries regardless of politics, unless those politics interfere with our ability to operate."

Simon did note, however, that a country's expression of "open hostility to Israel or working to endanger Jews or Jewish interests is obviously a factor for an organization of our kind."

The Jewish component of American Jewish World Service is also evident in its decision to allocate special funds to help survivors of genocide. "Dispersal of money

41-year-old North Carolina-based community organizer who has spent his adult life working to help the poor of the South. He was always proud of the large number of Jews involved in such work, but felt something was missing — an official Jewish organization reaching out to America's underprivileged.

Kahn was bothered by "seeing so much of a Christian presence in terms of funding, and want[ed] more of a Jewish presence."

The Jewish Fund for Justice, which by mid-1985 had allocated \$37,000 in grants to 13 projects around the United States, has launched that Jewish presence. For example, Jewish representatives now sit on the Ecumenical Review Board, a group of religious organi-

zations that considers requests for grants from antipoverty groups, and that, prior to the Fund's formation, was comprised of representatives from Catholic and Protestant organizations.

Unlike many charitable organizations, the Fund did not begin with a check from one generous benefactor. "We are not the child of a philanthropist or an established Jewish organization," said executive director Lois Roisman. "We are the product of a group of people, none of whom was wealthy, who similarly realized this need."

In fact, the first major contribution to the group came from outside the Jewish community: a \$60,000 grant from the Veatch Program, the giving-arm of a Unitarian Universalist congregation on Long Island. The Veatch group supports numerous projects run by religious groups, from Quaker to Catholic-operated programs, as long as the projects are nonsectarian.



Schoolchildren from Hebrew day schools help pack boxes of medicines bound for Mozambique, where 100,000 people died of famine-related diseases last year.

Since receiving the Veatch grant, the Fund has been supported by a number of \$15,000 to \$20,000 donations from Jewish family foundations, as well as contributions from individuals and private groups.

Roisman explained the need for the Fund by pointing to the make-up of the American Jewish community in 1985. Today, she

said, many American Jews have reaped the benefits of the struggles of their immigrant forebears, and consider themselves "tenders of the dream. We have the luxury now of reaching out formally and participating as partners with other groups in solving the common problems of our democracy."

The group's goal is to raise about \$1 million a year over the next three years to donate to projects that fit the Fund's goals of working to combat poverty "and the systematic disenfranchisement of low-income people in the United States."

New Israel Fund has been working since 1979 to support projects that strengthen democracy and tolerance in Israel, from programs to help battered women to efforts to improve relations between Jews and Arabs.

In an interview at the offices of New Israel Fund (NIF) in September, Jonathan Jacoby talked about the group that he oversees as executive director and that, in

1984, donated about \$750,000 to a range of organizations in Israel. It was the week before NIF's annual meeting, and the group's small offices near Times Square buzzed with activity.

"Our primary grant-making goal," Jacoby said in a room crammed with papers and filled with the sound of ringing phones, "is to help Israelis strengthen the

democratic fabric of their society, either by promoting civil rights and liberties or lessening tensions between segments of society."

A glance through NIF brochures gives a detailed look at the array of institutions that New Israel Fund has supported with grants ranging from \$2,000 to \$25,000. Here is a sampling of activities that received NIF contributions in 1985:

- Pirchei Shalom, which "trains community leaders in the area of Jewish-Arab cooperation." The group intends to sponsor four soccer workshops each attended by about 500 children, to be led by two well-known Israeli soccer players, one Arab, the other Jewish;

- Woman to Woman, a group that operates a shelter for battered women in Jerusalem;

- Chemdat, the Committee for Freedom of Science, Religion and Culture, "a nonpartisan coordinating committee of public organizations that seeks to neutralize extremist views in the areas of science, religion and culture and thereby foster improved relations between Israeli secular and religious groups."

Jacoby noted that NIF supports many groups that seek to ease tensions between Jewish and Arab Israelis. There are two reasons for this: "One, Arabs of Israel are citizens and are entitled to the same rights as Jews. In order to help them achieve those rights, it's important to break down stereotypes Jews have of Arabs and Arabs have of Jews. Two, the hostility between Arabs and Jews feeds on the general hostility between Israel and its Arab neighbors," Jacoby commented.

An Israeli visitor to NIF's New York offices said the recent increase in the popularity of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who believes that Arabs should be expelled from Israel, has lent particular significance to NIF's work. Kahane's rise "has given us a great sense of urgency about our mission," commented Gila Brand, a tall and articulate woman who heads the Jerusalem office of NIF. "One hears all the time 'I agree with Kahane,' and it's frightening. There is even a greater awareness by the Israeli government [of the need] to implement programs for tolerance and pluralism in schools. We at NIF

believe that they are not enough. They are a drop in the bucket."

Brand is particularly proud of the Israel-U.S. Civil Liberties Law Program, sponsored jointly by NIF and the Washington College of Law at the American University in Washington, D.C. The program brings Israeli lawyers to the United States, where they spend a year studying at the law school and working in local civil liberties groups. Upon return to Israel, the lawyers are expected to spend a year interning with civil liberties groups in that country.

NIF has also donated major grants to the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, an Israeli version of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Though few could argue against the humanitarian visions of the little three, the emergence of the charities raises some questions. Could the newcomers divert funds from more established charities? Officials of all three groups share a firm belief in the importance of *not* supplanting the work of more established charities, from the Council of Jewish Federations to the Joint Distribution Committee. The newcomers stress that the work done by the older organizations is important to Israel and Jewish communities around the world.

Rather, the newcomers say they fill a void by supporting with overtly Jewish organizations charitable causes that are worthy of help but that would not ordinarily receive institutional Jewish funding. They argue that the American Jewish community can support many organizations. And they believe this can be accomplished without harming the fund raising of the established charities.

"We start with the belief that there's no such thing as a finite amount of giving by American Jews," Phillips noted. Jacoby emphasized that NIF officials are careful to avoid fund-raising drives when established groups launch their campaigns.

Officials of several local federations said they had not seen any significant decrease in contributions because of the newcomers. In a few cases, commented Steven Nasatir, executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of Metro-

politan Chicago, there has been an "awkward competition" for funds, but, he added, "it doesn't amount to significant amounts."

"All in all," Nasatir said, "I don't think there's been any great upheaval or havoc from an establishment point of view."

Another question is whether the new groups will duplicate work of the older charities. Nasatir expressed concern for the potential of the public's "confusing" the work of World Service with that of the Joint Distribution Committee. But Simon maintained that the mandates of the groups are different because the J.D.C. concentrates its efforts with Jewish communities, while American Jewish World Service does not.

A third question: Beyond charitable aims, do the groups have political goals? NIF literature stresses that the group does not



Participants in a workshop to promote Arab-Jewish understanding — a project supported by New Israel Fund.

support political parties in Israel or groups affiliated with parties.

In the case of the other two groups, one could ask whether the donations are a way to improve relations between Jews and others. For example, the Jewish Fund for Justice supports Minnesota COACT, a group that helps farmers threatened by foreclosures on mortgages on their property. Was the Fund's support of this group motivated by Jewish alarm over the appearance of fringe, anti-Semitic groups in some areas where the farm crisis has hit?

Director Lois Roisman answered firmly: "[Minnesota COACT] is a good group that's doing some cutting edge work to help farmers stay afloat. That's work we care about. There may be

secondary benefits [to these types of grants], but that can't be the tune that we dance to."

Simon of American Jewish World Service emphasized that his group's primary goal is to help others. He added: "We also felt a visible Jewish organization involved in a humanitarian effort in developing nations would not go unnoticed. It surely will not hurt the image of Jewish people [that aid] going overseas clearly be aid from the Jewish people."

Perhaps the most interesting question raised by the groups is "why now?" What is going on in the psyche of the American Jewish community that a flurry of new charities has come into being?

Steven Shaw, director of the Radius Institute, a New York-based group that has helped numerous new Jewish organizations get started and a board member of NIF, offered some insights. "For one thing," he noted, "there has been a trend in the world of philanthropy in general in recent years, and not just in the Jewish world, toward the establishment of small foundations."

Another factor, he said, has been a degree of concern among certain American Jews about a rightward turn in the community. "Jewish idealism often takes many forms, not necessarily religious," he said. "There is a liberal idea of Jews as 'a light unto nations.'" The new groups, Shaw maintained, give a forum "for those Jews who still have a liberal agenda uppermost."

He also noted that larger charities cannot tackle all the world's problems, so the smaller groups serve to support projects "not dealt with under that umbrella — Council of Jewish Federations/United Jewish Appeal."

Warren Eisenberg is one individual who straddles both the old and the new charities. In addition to his work as director of the International Council of B'nai B'rith, he sits on the board of American Jewish World Service.

"I think there is enormous diversity in the Jewish community," he said. "[The newcomers] represent different ideological departure points or areas not covered by the other groups. I think there's room for all." □



Board of Governors Institute  
January 30 - February 2, 1986  
El Conquistador - Tucson, Arizona

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3. ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS

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Marketing & Communication

Leadership

Membership

Staff Development

## AJC'S KEY AREAS OF ACTIVITY

AJC's key areas of activity can be divided into two major categories. The first group of activities are those mandated by the overriding priority concerns of world Jewry and require attention from every Jewish "defense" organization. These include Israel & the Middle East, anti-Semitism and extremism, and world affairs. Our approach is to offer unique strategies and competencies, and we make significant contributions in each of these areas; yet we are one player among many others. The second category of activities comprises those emanating directly from our unique organizational history, our beliefs and distinctive values and particularly our skills and traditional modes of operation. These areas are interreligious and inter-ethnic affairs, American and Jewish public policy issues, and research and strategic planning. Our distinct objectives, programs and strategies in these areas set us apart from other Jewish or general organizations. In each of these areas we are or can be the leading force and have a decisive impact. While it is useful to refer to these two broad programmatic categories, it must be noted that in reality they are constantly and inextricably inter-related.

also,  
one  
player  
among  
many

The description of our departmental program plans within the context of these key areas of activity represents our integrated program approach and our comprehensive conception of agency objectives and activities.

The agency's objectives in each of these six areas of activity are implemented by the national program departments, our field and our Washington office through various strategies and modes of operation: studies, surveys and publications; coalition building; public education; political activity; legal action; monitoring developments; cultivating relations with key influentials; and staff and leadership training.

Many of our activities are shaped by unforeseeable events. Our ability to sustain our ongoing programs, even as we react responsibly to crisis situations, reflects the organic nature of the agency's strength, maturity, effectiveness and creative powers. The plans outlined in this document demonstrate the interrelationship of the elements of our work and their foundation in our organization's philosophical premises, objectives and operating principles.



PROGRAM PLANS

ANTI SEMITISM & EXTREMISM

While the status and security of Jews in the U.S. continues to be strong and there has been a substantial decline of anti-Semitism in the past few decades, there is a perception of vulnerability in the grass roots of the Jewish community. In the last few years, this concern with anti-Semitism has become intense and central due to the activities of extremist groups in the nation's farm belt, demonstrations of anti-Semitism among Blacks, concerted assaults on the principle of separation of church and state, and the emergence of small extremist groups engaged in violent activity.

The status and security of Jewish communities in various parts of the world notably Eastern Europe and the Middle East, is fragile, and even in Western countries there have been numerous anti-Semitic incidents involving individual Jews and Jewish institutions.

Because of our traditional role in combatting and analyzing anti-Semitism of ideological and political significance and other forms of bigotry and the credibility of our distinctive point of view, AJC has a special responsibility and opportunity to become more visible and active in this area.

General Objectives

Our aim is to sensitize the general public to the danger that anti-Semitism poses to society at large. We plan to systematically monitor and assess anti-Semitic trends and occurrences. focusing in 1986/87 on problems emerging in the farming and Black communities. When the situation calls for it, we will mobilize and/or organize Jewish and general groups to combat these occurrences effectively. We plan to improve our capacity to respond rapidly to events that arise in the communities through tightening staff responsibilities and through the creation of regional lay-staff teams and networks (modelled after the Midwest pattern).

Research & Information

Our plans call for increasing our research and analysis activities to focus on:

- New worldwide trends and sources of potential anti-Semitism and extremism.

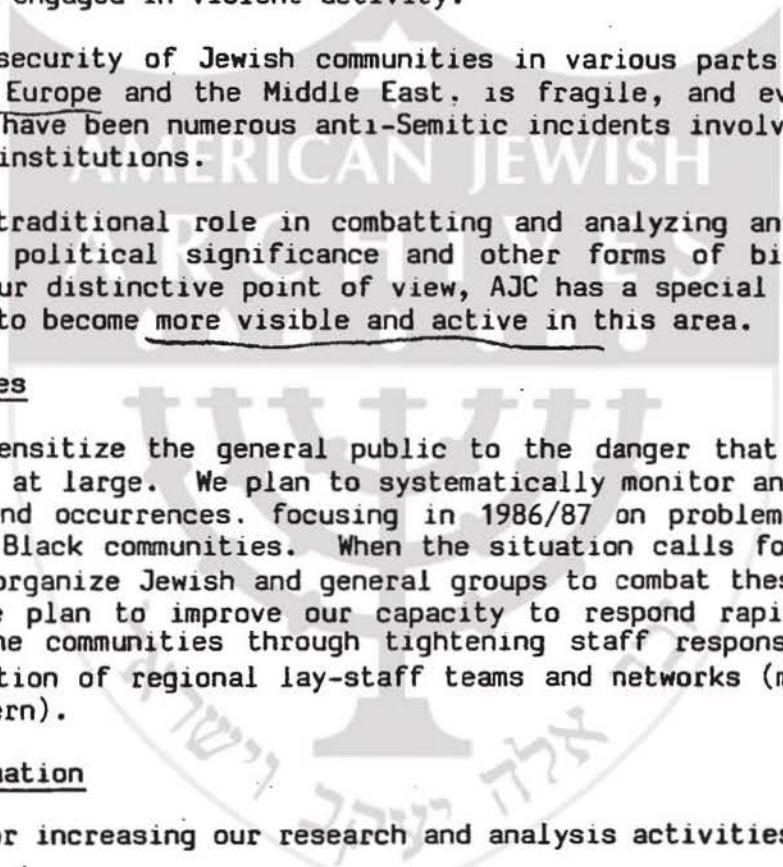
Jewish attitudes toward anti-Semitism -- the nature of Jewish vulnerability and the intense concern with anti-Semitism.

- The impact of Israel as well as anti-Zionism, on the security of Jewish communities.
- The origin, ideology, political organization and membership profile of extremist groups and individuals, both nationally and internationally.
- The impact of the media on anti-Semitism and extremism.

We plan to continue monitoring and collecting data on individuals and groups through the use of more sophisticated computer technology and available information systems.

USSR  
Zionism  
= racism  
Nairobi

Pla  
Sao Paulo  
Spain



Media (Print and Electronic)

We plan to initiate a major media campaign -- using interviews, articles, press conferences and editorial meetings -- aimed at delegitimizing anti-Semitism and related attitudes, sensitizing the public about the dangers they pose to the fabric of democratic societies, and preventing them from being used for political purposes, particularly in the farmbelt and among Black Americans.

Coalition Building & Cultivation of Relations

We plan to enhance our outreach efforts to targeted religious and ethnic groups and others opposing such trends, and encourage them to publicly condemn them.

We plan to convene statewide interreligious conferences on anti-Semitism and extremism in Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and, possibly, Georgia and Texas.

Political Activity

We plan to cultivate our new relations with the FBI for the purpose of voicing our concerns and exchanging information. In the area of legislation and law enforcement, we will identify and advocate legislation attempting to limit the activity of criminal hate groups and individuals and continue to encourage law enforcement agencies to vigorously prosecute anti-Semitic extremists who commit violent crimes.

We plan to continue monitoring the impact of possible friction between the U.S. and Israel resulting from the Pollard affair and its aftermath, and to evaluate its effect on the public image of American Jews

Long-Range Strategy & Program Formulation

Our plans call for formulating a long-range strategy and program for the agency based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Anti-Semitism and Extremism. This may entail phasing out or curtailing programs dealing with anti-Semitic attitudes directed at individuals, which are currently of lesser concern.

Terrorism - CIA - Oakley

J

## PROGRAM PLANS

### ISRAEL & THE MIDDLE EAST

#### The Geopolitical Arena (The Middle East Conflict)

The relationship between Israel and the U.S. continues to be characterized by a growing degree of collaboration and trust and a deeper understanding of the compatibility of our strategic interests, even in the wake of the Pollard affair. There is also a greater recognition in the U.S. of Israel's concerns and needs, as well as an appreciation for its advocacy of the peace process. We plan to continue our assessment of new developments and players in the Middle East, as we also monitor possible ramifications of legislation on U.S. foreign aid to Israel and other Middle Eastern countries.

#### Research & Information Gathering

We plan to increase our research and focus on:

- Changes in the Arab world and the Palestinian movement in terms of ideologies, groups and individuals and their impact on the peace process.
- The impact of Islamic fundamentalism on the Middle East conflict.
- American Christian attitudes toward Israel and the Middle East and how they are affected by recent events and trends.
- The status and condition of small, endangered Jewish communities in the Arab world.

Based on the conclusions of these studies, we will review AJC's policy on the Middle East.

#### Public Education & Interpretation

We plan to initiate a media campaign aimed at highlighting the shared strategic interests and common democratic values of the United States and Israel and interpreting Israel's concerns and needs in light of the deterioration of pro-American and democratic forces in the Middle East. This campaign will include increasing our volume of op-ed pieces, letters to the editor and articles, as well as providing briefings for columnists, editorial boards and other media influentials.

We plan to continue our work with CAMERA (Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America).

We plan to interpret and advocate Israel's concerns in our work with religious and ethnic leaders, including encouraging visits to Israel by key ethnic and religious influentials and groups.

#### Political Activity *w. Europe, East Europe, C. & South America, Africa, 19814*

Our plans call for reinforcing our ties with foreign diplomats and leaders stationed in the U.S. and abroad on behalf of Israel. We will also make a concerted effort to advocate Israel's interests with diplomats and representatives of international organizations in the local communities.

*N.S. Embassies, consular generals*

We plan to continue our work with Congress and the Administration by exchanging background information and advocating policies that strengthen U.S.-Israel ties.

### Israel-Diaspora & American Jewish-Israeli Relations

As the principal architect of the relationship between Diaspora and Israeli Jews, we plan to continue to reinforce these relationships and to enhance understanding and appreciation in Israel for the vitality of Jewish life abroad. The main conduit for our work in this area is the Institute on American Jewish-Israeli Relations, and we hope that professional leadership changes in our Israel office will facilitate better integration of the Institute's work.

We plan to increase the involvement of the chapters in the seminal work of the IAJIR through the Institute's Community Associates network, members of which will encourage local American Jewish-Israeli dialogues and distribution of IAJIR materials.

We plan to pursue studies and dialogues probing the attitudes of American Jews and Israelis and identifying the perceptions and misperceptions of each.

We plan to reach out to emerging Israeli leaders in all segments of society by sponsoring an annual delegation to the U.S. (the Matthew & Edna Brown Young Israeli Leadership Program).

We plan to continue offering mission programs in Israel to selected groups among our leadership and membership.

We plan to merge our two Hebrew-English publications in Israel into a major magazine which will highlight our common social, ideological and political concepts and ideas.

### Israel's Domestic Life

Our plans call for contributing more vigorously to the domestic quality of life in Israel, particularly in intergroup and intragroup relations (between Arabs and Jews, Eastern and Western Jews, Jews and Christians, Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jews), through the inauguration of AJC's Israel Institute for Human Relations. The professional changes in our Israel office will also enable us to assume a more visible role and perform a political function.

We plan to study and encourage programs to promote religious pluralism as well as to counter extremist and anti-democratic forces in Israel and speak forcefully and publicly against them. We are also considering a major publication on the emergence of the radical right in Israel.

We plan to interpret the efforts being undertaken in Israel to maintain its pluralistic and democratic nature to the media and public in the U.S.

We plan to continue exploring ways to assist Israel with its economic development.

We will continue publishing Israel Press Highlights, while exploring special funding for and increasing subscriptions to this publication.

## PROGRAM PLANS

### WORLD AFFAIRS

Our work in the international arena will focus on the enhancement of human rights the world over, the protection of civil and religious rights of Jews and others, the development and cultivation of relationships with world leaders to help assure the future of all Jewish communities and the enrichment of the quality of Jewish life abroad.

The main issues we plan to concentrate on are international terrorism, human rights, Soviet Jewry and endangered Jewish communities. (Of course, virtually every international activity AJC is involved in bears directly or indirectly on Israel.)

We plan to pursue our international concerns with foreign diplomats, government officials and international organizations, and we will conduct our programs in the U.S. and abroad through AJC offices and a network of correspondents.

### Overriding Concerns & Issues

#### International Terrorism

As the scourge of international terrorism continues, it is vital that we assume a major role in the area of public education, as well as take the following steps:

- Focus our research on the connection between international terrorism, Islamic fundamentalism and Palestinian groups.
- Publish backgrounders to reinforce understanding among key opinion molders and the general public of the threat that terrorism poses to all democratic Western societies.
- Continue to work closely with the U.S. Administration's Task Force on Countering Terrorism, and press the Administration and Congress to pursue an active, comprehensive anti-terrorism policy with our Western allies and the entire community of nations.
- Form a National Citizens Coalition Against International Terrorism. Recognizing the constraints affecting the policies and actions of world governments, we will seek to mobilize citizens of goodwill and significant leaders from all walks of life against terrorism and extremism. The coalition will act as a conduit of public education through a major media campaign. Chapters will be encouraged to form comparable local coalitions with other ethnic and religious leaders and groups.

#### Human Rights

We plan to continue promoting international human rights standards and adherence, including religious tolerance, human rights education, the right to leave and respect for civil and political rights.

Through the work of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, we plan to sponsor research, publications and educational programs which focus the attention of governments and human rights advocates on human rights abuses and international efforts to foment anti-Semitism. We also plan to develop a human rights public education program.

We plan to focus special attention on the human rights struggle in South Africa, and we will continue to monitor the situation through our contacts in the Jewish community there and, possibly, through special factfinding missions. We also plan to participate in community ethnic and religious coalitions which are pressing to abolish apartheid.

#### Genocide Convention

We plan to work with the Administration and the Senate leadership, in concert with other national and international organizations, to ensure that support and momentum for the ratification of the United Nations Genocide Convention are sustained.

#### World Jewry

We hope to continue to engage in activities which strengthen the security of Jews the world over and to protect endangered and otherwise vulnerable Jewish communities, including those in the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, South Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.

We plan to assist in the enhancement and enrichment of the quality of Jewish life, particularly in the smaller Jewish communities of Latin America and Europe, by conducting training workshops for Jewish leaders and distributing educational materials and videotapes.

#### Soviet Jewry

As one of the most critical issues facing us, programs related to Soviet Jewry should receive major attention. Our planned objectives include:

- Reinforcing efforts to ease restrictions on Soviet Jewish emigration and ameliorate the denial of cultural and religious freedom for Soviet Jews.
- Increasing the visibility of AJC's efforts in this area by intensifying our political activities and seeking to interpret the issue to the Administration and foreign governments, thus enhancing the perception in the U.S.S.R. of an American Jewish community with real political power and leverage.

Our efforts in this area will include the following:

- Monitoring and analyzing political changes and emerging trends in the U.S.S.R. for their impact on Soviet Jewry, and consulting with Soviet affairs specialists to assess trends, policy alternatives and strategies which might influence the Soviet government.
- Encouraging officials of the U.S. and foreign governments to continue to press the Soviet Jewry issue in all contacts with Soviet officials, and consulting with them on possible courses of action.
- Seeking to develop relations with Soviet officials and diplomats.

- Encouraging chapters to stress Soviet Jewry and religious liberty in consular visits, during contacts with the media, through life-line letters, and by planning visits to the U.S.S.R. (In connection with the 80th Anniversary Celebration, we will begin coordinating monthly visits of Jewish and Christian leaders to the U.S.S.R.)
- Pressing the cause of Soviet Jewry with our ethnic and religious allies and stepping up the activities of the Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, three of whose key leaders recently visited the U.S.S.R. We also plan to encourage chapters to create local task forces based on this model and continue our "Action Day" programs in New York City and other communities.

### Twining

As a reaffirmation of our commitment to the well-being of Jewish communities around the world, we plan to encourage chapters to initiate a pilot project (to be co-sponsored by their local Jewish community) of twinning with a declining or threatened Jewish community overseas. (To a limited extent, some ties have already developed between Southern and Southwestern chapters and Jewish communities in Mexico and Central America.)

### Ethiopian Jewry

Although radically altered political conditions in the region have deeply diminished the future rescue of Ethiopian Jews, we plan to persist in our concerted effort to keep lines of communication open with this community and to explore with others effective ways to facilitate their emigration.

### International & Diplomatic Relationships

We plan to give additional attention to the development and cultivation of relations with foreign diplomats stationed in the U.S., building these relations on a variety of levels, including offering diplomats a platform to address American Jews as well as other religious and ethnic groups.

We plan to continue developing a core of lay leaders in key cities who will cultivate organizational and social relations with foreign diplomats in embassies, consulates and U.N. missions.

To facilitate the advancement of our objectives, we plan to make concerted efforts to develop relationships with top officials of foreign governments, international organizations, religious leaders and other international opinion molders.

### Geographical Emphases

We plan to assess the impact and work of AJC offices abroad and explore the feasibility of creating a network of correspondents around the world to assist us in monitoring events and cultivating relations with Jewish communal organizations and key world leaders. Our specific work in the various regions will follow the plans described in previous segments.

### Western Europe

We propose increasing our presence and activities in Western Europe, where we already have substantial activities and contacts, particularly in countries with considerable political and economic power and influence. Special emphasis will be given to West Germany, France, Spain, England, Italy and the Vatican, as well as other members of the European Economic Community.

We plan to continue our exchange programs and leadership missions to Germany and attempt to develop similar programs with other countries in Western Europe.

### Eastern Europe

This area will take on additional importance as opportunities to reestablish diplomatic relations between Israel and the Warsaw Pact nations (and Yugoslavia) present themselves. To assist in this effort, AJC plans to maintain close contacts with the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the U.S. State Department.

We plan to pursue further our existing contacts in Eastern European countries, and we will plan a mission to this region (East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria & Yugoslavia).

### Africa

We plan to analyze the feasibility of greater involvement in this region in view of the improving relations between Israel and a number of African nations, the plight of Ethiopian Jewry and the situation in South Africa.

### Asia & the Pacific

With the growing importance of the Asian community in the U.S., there is commensurate interest in programming possibilities relating to China and Japan. AJC chapters in the Western Region are particularly interested in pursuing this area. In addition, the Australian Jewish community has approached us to conduct some joint activities. During the coming year, we plan to conduct consultations to determine the feasibility of our involvement in this area.

### Latin America

We plan to continue our activities focusing on fostering interreligious understanding, advocating human rights, countering anti-Semitism and working with political and religious leaders in this area, as well as our Spanish media campaign (aimed at Latin America as well as Hispanic audiences in the U.S.).

### Publications

We plan to publish periodically a survey/report on the condition of world Jewry, including an examination of the larger issues that have immediate bearing on Jewish interests.

We plan to place articles prepared by AJC professionals and lay leaders in publications that deal with international issues, such as Foreign Affairs.



## PROGRAM PLANS

### AMERICAN & JEWISH PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

AJC has always been involved in societal issues facing both the Jewish and general communities, since we view the American Jewish community as an integral part of American society as a whole.

#### The General Public

We plan to enhance our participation in the American public arena by formulating coherent and enlightened policy positions on issues that are of concern to American society. Our programs in this area will be motivated by the conviction that Jewish values and ethics can clarify our understanding of contemporary issues and augment our capacity to contribute to the advancement of general societal goals.

#### Religious Pluralism & Values Education

We plan to continue our efforts to protect religious pluralism and oppose attacks on the principle of separation of church and state. We will foster programs which focus on defining and teaching core American values, thus attempting to offer constructive alternatives to the political fundamentalist groups.

We plan to convene a Task Force on Values Education to develop a sharpened definition of core values and identify distinctive strategies and programs for AJC. The Skirball Institute of American Values will enable us to initiate research in this area.

Nationally and in the communities, we plan to build coalitions to promote religious pluralism.

Through our legal activities, we plan to continue our opposition to school prayer amendments to the Constitution, including those permitting silent prayer.

We plan to continue monitoring the implementation and impact of the Equal Access law in public school districts.

We plan to join with others, in the Christian community and elsewhere, in lawsuits to challenge government efforts to abet sectarian religious practices.

We plan to collaborate with others in state and local celebrations of the bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987.

#### Immigration & Acculturation

AJC has assumed a leading role in the field of immigration and refugee policy, and we have begun to direct our attention to the growing issue of acculturation of newcomers to American society. We aim at building support for a fair and generous U.S. immigration and refugee policy and for acceptance of new immigrants in American communities.

Our 1986/87 plans call for:

- Working on the national and local scene to seek coalition partners who share our concern for a sound immigration policy.
- Advocating higher levels of admission of refugees and asylum seekers who desire to flee persecution abroad.
- Continuing the work of the Task Force on Immigration and Acculturation, which brings together immigration experts and AJC leaders to evaluate the impact of American society on newcomers, in terms of economic integration, intergroup relations, language policy and service provisions. The Task Force findings and recommendations will guide our future work in this field.

### Social & Economic Policy

In the past several years, a major debate has emerged in the U.S. on how to respond to social and economic needs and the role of government and the public sector in insuring socio-economic opportunities. While AJC has played an important role in a number of public policy areas, we have not dealt in a systematic manner with critical issues such as poverty, unemployment, the impact of tax and budget initiatives and the socio-economic conditions of various groups in American society. Our aim is to formulate policy positions for the agency which draw on the general and Jewish sources of our experience and promote an intelligent, humane and just society.

In 1986/87, our Task Force on Social Policy will complete its series of national consultations and will recommend comprehensive policy positions and directions for programming. These findings will be disseminated widely. We also plan to evaluate legislative, tax and budget initiatives as they affect social policy issues.

### Women's Issues

Women's issues are of major importance to American society in general and to the Jewish community in particular, and they should be pursued by AJC vigorously and visibly. In 1986/87, we intend to restructure our approach to women's issues and the promotion of sexual equality by linking it more closely with our work on broader human rights and social justice issues.

Other areas we plan to focus on will include:

- Acting on the findings and recommendations of the Task Force on Pay Equity to determine whether AJC should take a policy position on this issue and, if so, to develop a consensus-oriented and constructive strategy.
- Continuing our legislative activity on the Economic Equity Act and the Equal Rights Amendment.
- Pursuing social club discrimination cases which come to our attention and merit our involvement.
- Disseminating the findings of our survey on "Jewish Women on the Way Up."
- Devising follow-up activities on the Nairobi Women's Conference, based on the recommendations of our Task Force on Nairobi.

- Continuing our Women of Faith program, which brings together leaders from a variety of religious denominations, including Moslems.
- Convening a conference to assess the impact of societal changes resulting from the feminist movement on Jewish community institutions, organizational life and family life.

### Affirmative Action

Over the past year, we have made considerable progress in developing support for our affirmative action position in the Black community and among public officials. Our activities will be designed to continue the momentum we have gained and augment the comprehension of our pro-affirmative action and anti-quota position.

Our future plans call for:

- Entering several court cases that merit our involvement.
- Assessing the impact of affirmative action programs on socio-economic mobility.
- Advocating our position with members of Congress, the Administration and the media to build broader support for affirmative action programs.

### Energy

AJC has long believed that the Jewish community has a vital stake in helping the United States to reduce its dependence on imported oil, particularly from the Persian Gulf. Our energy program stemmed initially from concern about a possible backlash against American Jews and Israel as the result of the 1973 oil embargo. It continues to respond directly to our concerns about Israel and Middle East tensions. While U.S. dependence on Persian Gulf oil has decreased significantly, the U.S. still has not put into place measures which would prevent another energy crisis in the future. AJC is the major Jewish source for information and guidance on matters of energy policy, and our pioneering energy education and advocacy programs are widely acknowledged. We plan to assess our continued activity in this area in light of global developments and other emerging agency priorities.

In 1986/87, we plan to disseminate analyses by experts on the continued need for the U.S. to further reduce its dependence on imported oil, so as to ensure long-range American energy security.

We plan to advocate the enactment of a tax on imported crude oil and oil products, which will help to meet our vital energy goals as well as reduce the federal budget deficit, and we hope to organize a Washington D.C. conference where energy experts and economists will advocate these goals.

We plan to seek the establishment of national and local coalitions of individuals and organizations who support our energy policy.

We plan to continue publishing AJC's Energy Information Service Bulletin.

### The Jewish Public

Our work on issues of concern to the Jewish community is widely acknowledged for its pioneering quality. Our general objectives remain to enrich the quality of Jewish life and strengthen the American Jewish community through research, piloting and influencing professional and lay community leaders, rather than through delivery of services. In the coming years, our program planning will be affected by our assessment of the threats posed by internal polarization of the Jewish community, particularly the developing schism between Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jews. To meet this threat, we plan to introduce a major new program aimed at creating an atmosphere of Jewish communal harmony, while maintaining our diversities. In doing this, we will utilize the strategies and experiences gained from our many years of work with other religious and ethnic groups.

### Intra-Jewish Relations

We plan to continue our dialogues with national lay leaders of the various Jewish religious movements and expand this program into the local communities. We believe that these dialogues will decrease polarization and nurture a climate of good will and understanding between the participants.

### Future of the Jewish Community

We plan to publish material emanating from a 1985 conference, "The Future of the Jewish Community: New Sociological Perspectives and Implications," and encourage chapters in major metropolitan areas to sponsor local conferences on this theme in connection with our 80th Anniversary Celebration.

### Jewish Identity

AJC has been addressing the meaning of Jewish identity in the modern world for the last two decades, since a major study we conducted identified this issue as one of central concern to American Jews. In the coming years our work will highlight the psychodynamics of Jewish identity and the impact of Jewish culture on Jewish self-image.

In 1986/87 we plan to:

- Convene a major conference to peruse the findings of a professional task force which explored the psychological factors in the formation of Jewish identity.
- Convene a series of colloquia to explore the relationships between Jewish culture and art and the formation of Jewish identity. This pilot program, if successful, can be followed by further initiatives in this area.

### The Jewish Family

Most of our initiatives in this field are conducted through the William Petschek National Jewish Family Center, which has become the leading advocate of and resource for programs and initiatives to sustain the Jewish family.

In 1986/87, we plan to focus on the following:

- Regional seminars to assess the work of the Center and its impact on programs and policies of local agencies. Our findings will enable us to chart our future needs and programs.
- Intergenerational programs based on our work regarding grandparenting. We will initiate a retreat program to promote communications between different generations in the family and stimulate discussion on the role of grandparents in the general society and the Jewish community. We will also publish a "Jewish Grandparents Catalogue."
- Convene meetings of adult children of intermarrieds, who were raised with a dual religious heritage or none at all, to explore the dynamics of such families and address the growing trend within the community to raise children without religious identification.
- A conference to evaluate the effectiveness of programs designed to promote Jewish in-marriage.
- A conference to assess the growth of Jewish day-care centers and their impact on Jewish family life.
- Research on reconstituted families assessing their demographics and social dynamics.
- Conducting secondary research of a Jewish sub-sample as part of a national study on issues affecting the family, including divorce, remarriage and grandparenting.
- Developing a core curriculum on Jewish family life for use in Jewish secondary schools and by social and religious agencies that conduct adult education programs.

#### Jewish Education

Jewish education for children and adults remains an important issue in the Jewish world and is considered to be the key to building a committed and knowledgeable community. In the coming years, we intend to initiate programs for our AJC constituency aimed at augmenting their Jewish knowledge, thus enabling us to conduct our activities with other ethnic and religious groups in a more "sure-footed" manner.

Our plans for the coming year include:

- A study of successful Jewish childhood education, both formal and informal, creating an inventory of successful models and exploring the possibility of replicating them.
- A conference of school personnel which will concentrate on school accountability.

- Continuing the work of our Jewish education think tank and publicizing its deliberations and recommendations.
- Production of two new videotapes for adult education -- a telecourse in basic Judaism and a series on Jewish viewpoints on contemporary ethical issues.
- Conducting regional retreats for targeted professional groups to facilitate enhancement of Jewish knowledge. (For example, lawyers will be invited to learn about the relevance of Jewish law to contemporary legal issues.)
- Continuation of our Academy for Jewish Studies summer program.

#### Campus Programming

Through our annual Academicians Seminar to Israel, AJC has developed a network of academics on many American college and university campuses. In recognition of the importance of the college milieu in shaping opinions and attitudes, we are considering direct involvement on the campuses utilizing this network to enhance the Jewish commitment of faculty members and students.

In the coming years, we plan to :

- Broaden our annual Academicians Seminar to include participants from other English-speaking countries.
- Initiate research to assess the quality and quantity of Jewish studies programs, their effect on campus attitudes toward Jewish concerns, and the demographics of students involved in these programs.
- Conduct activities on campus through the development of chapter speakers bureaus.

PROGRAM PLANS

INTERRELIGIOUS & INTERETHNIC AFFAIRS

One of AJC's hallmarks is the development of relations with other religious and ethnic groups to achieve common societal goals. This network of coalitions is mobilized when Jewish security or issues of vital interest to the Jewish community are at stake. Our experience and record of accomplishment in forging and sustaining such ties with a wide range of leaders and groups gives us a major advantage over other organizations active in this field. For the reasons indicated previously in this document, the time has come for us to marshal these resources and direct them to more comprehensive long-range programs. Another major objective for the coming year is the reassessment of the importance of various groups in American society in connection with issues that concern us as Jews.

Black-Jewish Relations [Africa / South Africa]

We plan to continue pursuing positive relations with America's Black community, taking advantage of the fact that these relations are not currently affected by a crisis atmosphere or intense media interest. As outlined in the section on anti-Semitism and extremism, the Black community will be a major focus of our activities in this area.

We plan to reinforce our relationship with the National Urban League and other Black organizations and leaders to identify and advance common concerns.

We plan to establish coalitions on behalf of our pro-affirmative action position, and will continue to develop support for this position among Blacks.

We hope to continue to cultivate relations with the Black Christian community through more vigorous activity of our Interreligious Task Force on Black-Jewish Relations.

Through our chapters, we plan to cultivate relations with emerging Black political, business and professional leaders.

We plan to encourage chapters to establish Black-Jewish coalitions and engage in local dialogues.

We hope to influence attitudes of Blacks through our seminarians program and the release of publications and videotapes aimed at sensitizing Black and Jews about our traditional bonds, common interests and differences.

Hispanic-Jewish & Asian-Jewish

We plan to give major emphasis to outreach efforts to America's fastest growing ethnic groups, and we will base our activities on existing relationships with leaders of these groups.

We plan to continue our Spanish media project, with the objective of facilitating our outreach to Hispanic groups.

We plan to encourage communities with suitable populations to initiate dialogues with local Hispanic and/or Asian groups, particularly in the Western and Southwestern chapters.

We plan to utilize our relationships with Catholics to facilitate our outreach to the Hispanic community and we hope to explore the feasibility of programs relating to Eastern religions in order to facilitate our outreach to non-Christian Asian groups.

We plan to conduct a comparative study of the socio-economic mobility patterns of several ethnic groups, including Asians.

### White Ethnic Groups

Many of AJC's traditional allies in the white ethnic community have now achieved political maturity and success, thus enabling us to pursue new agendas with them.

Our plans call for:

- Continuation of our Polish-Jewish dialogue, particularly in light of the possible resumption of relations between Israel and Poland. The dialogue will focus on human rights issues in Poland, persecution of Nazi war criminals and Holocaust commemorations.
- Added stress on our Italian-Jewish relations; specifically on the issues of media portrayal and defamation.
- Expansion of our Heritage News Service, which provides the media with op-eds, feature stories and analysis on topics related to ethnicity in the U.S.
- Laboratory work in Chicago with AJC's Illinois Ethnic Consultation on ways to involve a broad coalition of ethnic groups in pursuing common concerns, such as the rise of extremism.

### Ethnicity (Research & Pilot Project)

Our plans call for continuation of our ethnicity studies and pilot projects, focusing on issues of ethnic identity as they relate to self-image, the life cycle and the family.

We plan to step up our work on the impact of ethnicity on the political process, social stability, the media, as well as the relations between different ethnic groups.

### Evangelical Christians

The concern in the Jewish community regarding the "Christianization" of America will guide this year's emphasis on our work with Evangelical Christians. A few of our chapters have been targeted as sites for Evangelical-Jewish conferences focusing on religious pluralism and proselytizing.

We also plan to work with the leadership of the National Association of Evangelicals and the National Council of Churches, focusing on counteracting attempts to Christianize America.



We expect the publication of two books on Christian-Jewish relations, dealing with the relationship between Evangelicals and Jews. We also plan to release our study analyzing Jewish perceptions of Evangelicals, Evangelical teaching about Jews and Israel, and the activities of the Christian right on the political and social scene.

#### Catholic-Jewish Relations

We plan to follow up on the tremendous success of our Vatican II Commemorations by sponsoring programs with the U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops and other Catholic organizations.

We plan to evaluate the impact of the Vatican "notes" and the 1985 Vatican Synod and will seek appropriate occasions for dialogue with Catholic clergy and laity as part of our ongoing efforts to advance Jewish-Catholic understanding.

We also plan to initiate a Holocaust education program with the Catholic Bishops Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations, in which we will jointly develop effective Holocaust teaching materials for use in Roman Catholic elementary and secondary schools, universities and seminaries. A systematic and comprehensive program is currently being developed, which will include the appointment of joint Catholic-Jewish academic task forces and, possibly, the establishment of a Center on Holocaust Education. This project can break important new ground, and it promises to have an enormous impact on the entire Catholic education system.

#### Mainline Protestants & Others

Our chapters and the national office will cooperate on cultivating relations with a targeted group of top Protestant clergy and significant clerics in other Christian denominations.

We also plan to conduct consultations aimed at developing programs with Moslems and members of Eastern religions.

#### Religious Leadership Education

We plan to continue our examination of what Christian religious institutions teach about Jews and Judaism, focusing on clerical education through our seminarians program. In 1986/87, we plan to add the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta, the nation's largest Black seminary, to this program. We also plan to augment the impact of the program by developing a network of graduates of our conferences and disseminating material emanating from them.

#### Training of AJC Leaders

We plan to seek the involvement of more of our lay leaders in our interreligious activities by conducting seminars throughout the country aimed at expanding their knowledge of and familiarity with Jewish and Christian history, religious thought and attitudes toward contemporary issues.

## ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS

### RESEARCH & STRATEGIC PLANNING

We plan to enhance the research and strategic planning capabilities of the organization through the centralization of research and information activities and concentration on long-range issues and phenomena that must be studied in order to formulate appropriate policies and strategies for the future. A number of specific research projects were described in previous sections of this document, some of which are planned as part of a proposed major research program in the coming years -- Project 2000.

In 1986/87, we plan to inaugurate this comprehensive endeavor to study the anticipated and emerging needs and problems which will affect world Jewry in the year 2000 and beyond. This research program calls for an investigation of ten major areas, among which are socio-demographic trends, patterns of Jewish identity, the Jewish community as a polity, and economic issues (including occupational patterns, philanthropy and the financing of Jewish institutions). Our efforts on this project will be guided by a special commission, including distinguished scholars and leaders.

We are also in the process of forming an Academic Advisory Committee to consult with us on ongoing research.

### PUBLICATIONS

Each of the AJC's major publications -- the American Jewish Year Book, Commentary, Present Tense and the AJC Journal -- has made a mark for the agency and is contributing to public discourse, as well as to informing our own constituency on our thinking and activities.

Our plans call for a major effort in the coming years to diminish our publications deficits through a variety of fundraising approaches, including special annual events for supporters of Commentary and Present Tense and packaging other publications for major gift opportunities.

### RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Our aim is to expand the Appeal for Human Relations and broaden the structure of our campaign to sustain and augment our programs in a conservative and evolutionary way and to prevent future recurrences of our current fiscal problems.

Our 1986/87 campaign plans call for the following:

- Increasing the number and volume of institutionalized and special events (including plate dinners), particularly in growth areas such as Orange County and cities such as Chicago, Los Angeles, etc.
- Involving AJC leaders systematically and directly in identifying, soliciting and securing major contributors and honorees for these events.
- Expanding our major gift campaign and creating a compatible leadership structure offering major givers special access to the organization.

- Targeting AJC members, as well as Jews not associated with AJC, for a direct mail campaign. (Recent efforts have yielded promising results and suggest that this approach, if conducted systematically, can tap new sources of financial support.)
- Developing proposals to seek foundation grants for AJC programs, research and publications.
- Devising annuity and planned-giving programs.
- Developing our endowment fund and gift opportunities to allow for major contributors (\$100,000 and over) to have name association with a full range of AJC publications, research funds and/or fellowships.
- Reinforcing AJC's campaign in the communities by setting specific goals for each chapter.
- Creating exciting and effective campaign literature, including case presentations, institutional pieces, gift opportunity packages and newsletters reporting on campaign events, honorees and major contributors.

#### FIELD OPERATION & CHAPTER-NATIONAL RELATIONS

AJC's chapters fulfill several interrelated functions. They constitute important arenas in which agency policies and programs are articulated and implemented, thus influencing local levels of governments and shaping public opinion. They assist in securing broad-based support for the agency, both in terms of fundraising and the recruitment of members. They are a principal arena for the public education functions of the agency, communicating views and concerns to the national office and functioning as an instrument for channeling agency views to the larger community.

In order to achieve our goals, it is necessary for the chapters to be actively involved both in the institutional work of membership recruitment and fundraising and in formulating active, innovative programming.

National and the chapters must aim to reinforce a sense of unity and commitment to the total organization and enhance understanding of AJC as an organization with core tenets and programs.

In 1986/87, we plan to:

- Institute a systematic review and assessment of AJC's potential in communities around the country, including locations where we currently have no presence.
- Continue to improve printed communications through the AJC Journal, the newly-formatted chapter newsletters, and communications with chapter presidents and other chapter leaders.
- Enhance the program development function of the field operation by improving quality control of national and chapter programs and their relevance to AJC's overall objectives through effective program packaging for chapter implementation, as well as reinforcing relations between national departments and chapters through improved planning, reporting, evaluating, and service systems.

- Study and recommend changes, suggested by the CSC Task Force on Chapter Structure, that will enable the chapters to fulfill their various functions and ensure their participation and input in agency decision-making.
- Assess the professional support system in the communities in view of the multiple functions of the chapters, and also evaluate the support systems of similar organizations.

#### MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

AJC must improve its ability to communicate to the public (both Jewish and general) the nature of our agenda and our pioneering work in areas of primary concern to the Jewish community -- anti-Semitism, Israel, and threats to religious pluralism here and abroad. *Samir Jany*

We plan to devise a long-range marketing strategy designed to demonstrate our activities more clearly in these key areas, interpret the ideas, values and approaches that guide our work, and ensure the development of additional fiscal resources.

We plan to create techniques for maximizing the public relations value of our major programs, campaign events and personalities.

We hope to initiate a communications program with a variety of important targeted markets:

- Insiders - A personalized communication to members of the Board of Governors, chapter presidents and key chapter leaders (with whom we already share reflections on our thinking and activities) on a bi-weekly basis, thus providing them with a sense of involvement.
- Contributors and Supporters of AJC's Campaign - People of importance and influence who assist AJC in its fundraising efforts, yet are not otherwise involved with the organization, will be kept informed of major AJC undertakings and accomplishments on a monthly basis.
- Jewish Leaders in the U.S. and Abroad - Presidents and directors of Jewish organizations and other personalities closely identified with the Jewish community will be kept advised of AJC's unique contribution to Jewish life and interests on a bi-monthly basis.
- Influentials in American Society - Business, political and civic leaders will be informed of AJC positions and activities on major issues affecting the American public and of concern to the American people, also on a bi-monthly basis.

#### LEADERSHIP

Meeting the challenge of identifying, training, cultivating and utilizing lay leaders effectively is crucial to AJC's survival and growth. We plan to re-assess the agency's needs in this critical area and design a comprehensive and organic program for every phase of AJC's leadership development cycle.

In 1986/87 we plan to:

- Review AJC national structures and meetings, with an eye toward making these gatherings more cost-effective and conducive to decision-making.
- Create a computerized leadership resource file to improve utilization of AJC leaders.
- Facilitate the establishment, when deemed effective, of task forces with specific objectives and limited activity periods, thus creating new, meaningful national leadership positions, increasing participation and input of chapter leaders in national activities, and providing training for national leadership positions.
- Encourage and assist chapters in conducting leadership retreats aimed at enhancing commitment and understanding of the total agency.
- Focus on leadership training through the Hilda Katz Blaustein Leadership Development Program. These sessions will strive to sustain commitment and support for the total organization; develop effective lay teams; reinforce understanding of leadership responsibilities; enhance knowledge of AJC's unique philosophical and operational principles; impart new leadership skills; develop more effective collaboration between volunteers and professional staff; and deepen personal insights about Jewish identity and AJC's perception of American Jewish life.

#### MEMBERSHIP

Our goals and objectives can best be achieved through a membership broadly representative of the diverse elements that make up the American Jewish community. Continuous membership growth is necessary if the agency is to sustain itself in the future.

In the coming year we plan to:

- Promote membership as an institutional priority for AJC.
- Urge chapters to conduct systematic membership campaigns during a specific month, which will be chosen locally so as not to conflict with agency fundraising efforts.
- Devise strategies for broadening our membership base to include groups not adequately represented in AJC, particularly younger people in their 30's and 40's.
- As part of our 80th Anniversary Celebration, encourage chapters to form "The Successors" young adult groups to facilitate recruitment and retention of younger people as AJC members and leaders.
- Develop a productive national direct mail campaign.

#### STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Some of the plans previously outlined in this document may require changes in staff assignments. While our staff is capable of adapting to a wide repertoire of program roles and duties, the agency may have to augment its staff development program. We are in the process of developing a plan aimed at enhancing staff supervision and managerial skills; improving facilitating skills; increasing fundraising abilities; improving lay-staff collaboration; and enhancing media relations. In addition, we plan to offer training for individual staff members on a more systematic basis.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS INSTITUTE

El Conquistador, Tucson, Arizona - January 29 to February 2, 1986

TASK GROUPS

<u>Group #1</u> <u>ALAMO ROOM</u>	<u>Group #2</u> <u>MADERA ROOM</u>	<u>Group #3</u> <u>PIMA ROOM</u>	<u>Group #4</u> <u>SABINO ROOM</u>
Fri. Chairman: Kert Friedman	Fri. Chairman: Joe Durra	Fri. Chairman: Jack Lapin	Fri. Chairman: Shrub Kempner
Sat. Chairman: Rik Kohn	Sat. Chairman: Bart Udell	Sat. Chairman: Bob Gries	Sat. Chairman: Arnold Gardner
Emily Alschuler Howard Friedman Howard Gilbert Walter Gips Ruth Goddard Al Hochberg Phil Hoffman Chuckie Holstein Manette Kaufmann Ben Loewenstein David Peirez Julie Reichman Herb Schwartz Stanley Snider Peter Straus	Morton Blaustein Henry Dubinsky Ted Ellenoff Frank Goldsmith Selma Hirsh Ben Kohl Ellie Lazarus Jimmy Marshall Elaine Petschek Michael Price Leon Rabin Gordie Rosenblum Mary Shapero David Squire Elmer Winter	Sholom Comay Manny Dannett Stuart Durkheimer Harold Gales Joan Goldweitz George Grumbach David Hirschhorn Bee Hoffman John Levy Leo Nevas Dan Ninburg Charles Petschek Elise Waterman Maynard Wishner	Stan Adelstein Mimi Alperin Meta Berger Bob Brill Noel Graubart Bob Jacobs Martin Kellner Carl Koch Richie Maass Jon Marshall Idelle Rabin Bob Rifkind Ed Ring Mena Rosenthal Bob Shapiro
<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>REPORTER</u>	<u>STAFF RESOURCE</u>
American & Jewish Public Policy Issues		Bob Goodkind	Hy Bookbinder Yehuda Rosenman
Anti-Semitism & Extremism		Bruce Ramer	Gene DuBow
Interethnic/Interreligious Affairs		Bob Hexter	Irving Levine Jim Rudin
Israel & the Middle East		Ann Kaufman	Shula Bahat
World Affairs		Ann Kaufman	Marc Tanenbaum

TASK GROUP #2 - MADERA ROOM

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31 - Joseph Durra, Chair

9:00 AM World Affairs  
10:30 AM Coffee Break  
10:45 AM American & Jewish Public Policy Issues  
12:15 PM Luncheon on Your Own  
1:15-2:45 PM Interethnic/Interreligious Affairs

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1 - Barton Udell, Chair

9:00 AM Israel & the Middle East  
10:30 AM Coffee Break  
10:45 AM Anti-Semitism & Extremism  
12:15 PM Plenary Session - Coronado Room  
Rating Program Areas



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS INSTITUTE

El Conquistador - Tucson, Arizona, January 29 to February 2, 1986

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PARTICIPANTS  
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Stan & Ita Adelstein	David & Barbara Hirschhorn	Bob & Arleen Rifkind
Barry & Mimi Alperin	Selma Hirsh	Ed & Gerry Ring
Dick & Emily Alschuler	Al & Estelle Hochberg	Gordie Rosenblum
Meta Berger	Phil & Bee Hoffman	Mena Rosenthal
Morton Blaustein & Jane Lucas	Alex & Chuckie Holstein	Herb & Ada Schwartz
Jon & Bobbe Bridge	Bob & Terri Jacobs	Walter & Mary Shapero
Bob Brill	Ann Kaufman	Bob Shapiro
Sholom & Estelle Comay	Dick & Manette Kaufmann	Stanley & Mary Ann Snider
Manny & Sylvia Dannett	Martin & Dorothy Kellner	David & Pat Squire
Henry & Ellen Dubinsky	Shrub & Peaches Kempner	Peter Straus
Stuart & Leah Durkheimer	Carl & Shelley Koch	Bart & Barbara Udell
Joe & Joan Durra	Ben & Linda Kohl	Elise Waterman
Ted Ellenoff	Rik Kohn	Elmer & Nan Winter
Howard & Wilma Friedman	Jack & Susan Lapin	Maynard & Elaine Wishner
Ken Friedman	David & Ellie Lazarus	
Harold & Harriet Gales	John & Sally Levy	<u>Staff</u>
Arnold & Sue Gardner	Ben & Eleanor Loewenstein	Shula Bahat
Howard & Barbara Gilbert	Richie & Dolly Maass	Hy Bookbinder
Walter & Ann Gips	Jimmy & Eva Marshall	Gene DuBow
Ruth Goddard	Jon & Maxine Marshall	Arthur Feuer
Frank & Elizabeth Goldsmith	Leo & Libby Nevas	Irving Levine
Joan Goldweitz	Dan Ninburg	Nancy Merjos
Bob & Barbara Goodkind	David & Elizabeth Peirez	Yehuda Rosenman
David Gordis	Charles & Elaine Petschek	Jim Rudin
Noel & Mickey Graubart	Michael & Jo Ann Price	David Singer
Bob & Sally Gries	Leon & Idelle Rabin	Marc Tanenbaum
George & Ginnie Grumbach	Bruce & Ann Ramer	Bill Trosten
Bob & Barbara Hexter	Julie & Genie Reichman	



## THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Board of Governors Institute  
January 30 - February 2, 1986

### Notes for Chairpersons

Attached you will find the schedule of your Task Group on the day you will act as its chairperson, as well as suggested questions for each session. Please make sure that sessions begin and end according to the schedule. You will be joined by the staff resource assigned to the session.

Please make sure that each session focuses on the program area devoted to it. In order not to pre-empt other sessions, please do not let the discussion wander off to issues which are going to be discussed in a major way in other sessions.

Officers in the group can clarify, when necessary, the recommendations of the Officers group.

Staff resource can be called upon for clarification of issues and programs.

Please be sure that those who wish to participate have a fair chance and that nobody makes long speeches.

Please ask the group to refer to the relevant section of the Program and Organizational Plans document as background material for the session. Participants may want to glance over it quickly prior to the discussion.

### General Guidelines

The purpose of the task group is to carefully examine our present and future directions in each of the program areas in light of the Officers recommendations and the information included in the document.

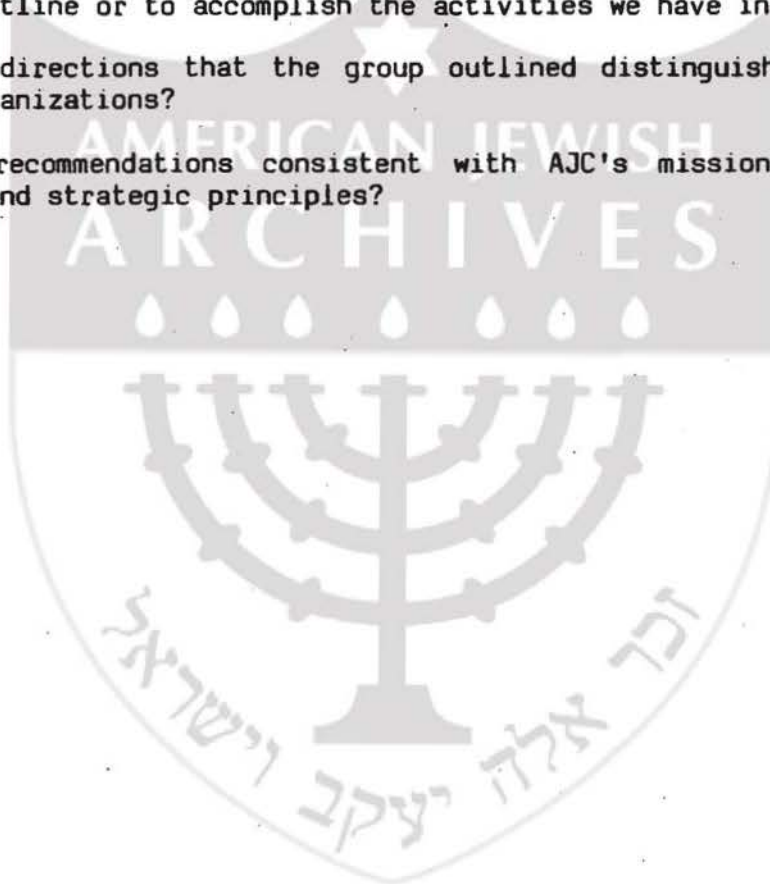
Please solicit general reactions from the group regarding the recommendations of the Officers in the area under consideration. Ask participants to identify new or additional program areas.

### General Questions

1. Are the assumptions and rationale upon which the plans are based acceptable to the group? What should be our assumptions?
2. In which areas is it essential for us to be involved?
3. Are there any unique programmatic contributions the AJC can make in this area?
4. Are there any new programs we should consider? What specific programs should we be involved in in the coming year or two?

5. Are there any areas of program in this field that we should be prepared to curtail and phase out?
6. Can our work in this area enhance our work in other areas? How?
7. How can chapters be involved in this area?
8. How are we affected by the programmatic involvement of other Jewish organizations in this area?
9. How can we involve our leadership?
10. What organizational changes will be required to fulfill the role that we have to outline or to accomplish the activities we have in mind?
11. Will the directions that the group outlined distinguish us from other Jewish organizations?
12. Are the recommendations consistent with AJC's mission, philosophical premises and strategic principles?

bg 13



## THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

### WORLD AND COMMUNAL CHALLENGES AND TRENDS

Concerned as it is with contemporary issues, AJC has always demonstrated the capacity to respond to new and emerging needs of American and world Jewry while sustaining its fundamental values and character. A series of new and changing realities now exists which may have major impact on our program directions.

Several changes in the American and international socio-political landscape merit our attention as they may portend serious threats to world Jewry. Re-surgent fundamentalism and fanaticism have become a world-wide phenomenon. In the United States, pluralism is being threatened by the suggestion that Christian values are the solution to a moral spiritual vacuum, and by the injection of sectarian views into the political process, thus threatening the separation of church and state, a fundamental principle of the American society.

Internationally, no adequate response has evolved to terrorism and extremism which are put forth as legitimate forms of political behavior. This diminishes the prospects for peace in the Middle East and strengthens totalitarian regimes, and is therefore a matter of vital concern for the security of Jewish communities in various parts of the world.

Powerful personalities have emerged in the Black community of America, trying to move its agenda from civil rights issues to a total world view encompassing both the national and international scene. Nationally, their separatist and polarizing agenda is based on a real disappointment with the failure of the "Great Society" programs to solve the problems of the most needy elements in the Black community. Internationally, they identify with Third World ideology and countries while advocating anti-Israel and anti-American attitudes. These attempts, laced as they are with anti-Jewish rhetoric and exploiting some real and some perceived differences of opinion on issues such as South Africa and affirmative action, jeopardize the historic alliance between Blacks and Jews and, in the eyes of some, legitimize anti-Semitic behavior. Economic pressures have made many vulnerable to the appeals of bigots and racists.

In addition, the growing number of groups in American society seeking political power and vying with one another for a "piece of the pie" may breed antagonism between the diverse communities that make up America's pluralistic society.

These and other daunting problems challenge us to reaffirm our vision of America and our conviction that Americanness and Jewishness are compatible and mutually enhancing.

Internal threats to the Jewish community also concern us. We must explore and respond to the impact of changing family patterns on the quality of Jewish life. We are committed to be helpful in improving the quality of Jewish education. We are anxious to use our human relations and intergroup skills to mitigate the increasingly strident intra-Jewish relationships, both in the U.S. and in Israel. We are very concerned about the schisms between the Orthodox right and other parts of the community, between the universalists and particularists, between the assimilationists who have opted out and the loyalists who maintain their involvement through diverse forms of activity, and between Diaspora Jews generally and their brothers and sisters in Israel.

Last, but not least, we are perturbed about the ominous economic and social problems in Israel and the intergroup, ideological and religious tensions afflicting Israeli society.

This litany is not meant to invoke a sense of despair. We are a strong and resolute organization wise in the ways of democratic pluralistic policies, willing and able to forge coalitions which serve our objectives while accommodating the legitimate interests of other political, ethnic and religious groups. But in order to maintain our continued effectiveness, we must respond to these new realities. These trends challenge our world view and social ideology. It is critical that we continue to be a major presence to counter these forces vigorously, marshalling our resources effectively and refining and reforming our programs and strategies as needed. And we have begun to do this. Recently, for example, we initiated a response to anxiety in the Jewish community concerning anti-Semitism among fringe groups and individuals affected by the farm crisis. We drew upon our long-standing intergroup relationships and upon experts in several departments and from different parts of the country. It becomes increasingly clear that we must enhance our capacity to manage anti-Semitism, to use our influence to advance Jewish interests and serve as a catalyst to deter adversaries and to bring about understanding between groups in the Jewish and general community. The improvement of our capacity to deal with the issues faced by our community is a major purpose of our planning process.

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### Suggested Questions:

1. Should AJC augment its outreach activities vis a vis foreign government officials, international opinion molders, etc.?
2. What real benefits can we expect to gain from such relations?
3. How can we best position ourselves in the international arena; through enhanced presence abroad? Maintaining contacts from the U.S.?

### International Terrorism

1. What special role can we plan in raising consciousness among the American people as to the nature of international terrorism and in mobilizing citizens to support our government in its activities?
2. How can we mount a significant anti-terrorism campaign? Who could be our most effective coalition partners?

### Soviet Jewry the USSR

1. Do the "new atmospherics" in the US-USSR relations require any fundamental rethinking of our work on behalf of Soviet Jewry?
2. What are the new considerations?

### Jewish Communities Abroad

1. What should be the nature of our relations with Jewish communities abroad (Big Brother providing resource, sharing intergroup expertise, assistance in setting up communal institutions).
2. On which communities should our program focus?

### Latin America

1. In light of our extensive contacts with government officials and Jewish communities in Central and South America, does AJC have a particular role to play in supporting movements for democracy and human rights in these countries? How?

### Asia

1. In view of the growing importance of Asian countries (notably China & Japan) in the international arena specifically vis a vis American foreign policy and Israel, should we respond to a recent request for AJC programming in this area?

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
 BOARD OF GOVERNORS INSTITUTE  
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AGENDA

Wednesday, January 29

6:00 PM Officers Dinner & Meeting Madera

Thursday, January 30

10:00 AM Continuation of Officers Meeting Oracle  
 12:30 PM Lunch Hopi  
 5:30 PM Cocktail Reception Topaz  
 6:00 PM Dinner & Evening Session Topaz

Chair: Theodore Ellenoff

"AJC's Philosophical & Operational Principles  
 & Long Range Goals"

Remarks: Dr. David Gordis

Discussion

"AJC's Program Priorities for the Coming  
 Year - Recommendations of the Officers"

Remarks: Howard Friedman

Friday, January 31

8:00 AM Breakfast Victorias

9:00 AM Task Groups (Governors only)

Group 1 - Anti-Semitism & Extremism Alamo

Group 2 - World Affairs Madera

Group 3 - American & Jewish Public  
 Policy Issues Pima

Group 4 - Inter-ethnic/Interreligious Sabino

10:30 AM Coffee Break

10:45 AM Task Groups

- Group 1 - World Affairs Alamo
- Group 2 - American & Jewish Public Policy Issues Madera
- Group 3 Interethnic/Interreligious Pima
- Group 4 - Israel & the Middle East Sabino

12:15 PM Lunch on your own

1:15 PM Task Groups

- Group 1 - American & Jewish Public Policy Issues Alamo
- Group 2 - Interethnic/Interreligious Madera
- Group 3 - Israel & the Middle East Pima
- Group 4 - Anti-Semitism & Extremism Sabino

6:00 PM Cocktail Reception Topaz

6:30 PM Shabbat Celebration, Dinner & Evening Session Topaz

"World & Communal Challenges - AJC's Unique Role"

Chair: Robert Jacobs

Panelists: Mimi Alperin, Sholom Comay, Robert Rifkind

Discussion

Saturday, February 1

8:00 AM Breakfast Victorias

9:00 AM Task Groups

- Group 1 - Inter-ethnic/Interreligious Alamo
- Group 2 - Israel & the Middle East Madera
- Group 3 - Anti-Semitism & Extremism Pima
- Group 4 - World Affairs Sabino

10:30 AM Coffee Break

10:45 AM Task Groups

Group 1 - Israel & the Middle East Alamo

Group 2 - Anti-Semitism & Extremism Madera

Group 3 - World Affairs Pima

Group 4 - American & Jewish Public Policy Issues Sabino

12:15 PM Plenary Session - Rating Programs Coronado

Lunch on your own

5:00 PM Cocktail Reception on behalf of The Appeal for Human Relations Coronado

7:00 PM Havdalah, Dinner, Evening Session Topaz

"AJC's Key Areas of Activities for the Coming Years"  
(Reports of Task Groups)

Chair: Charlotte Holstein

Reporters: Robert Goodkind, Robert Hexter  
Ann Kaufman, Bruce Ramer

Discussion

Sunday, February 2

8:00 AM Breakfast Plenary Session Topaz/Coronado

Chair: Leo Nevas

"Summary of Institute Recommendations"

Remarks: Theodore Ellenoff

Discussion

"AJC's Organizational & Institutional Objectives & Imperatives"

Remarks: Dr. David Gordis

11:30 AM Adjournment





8. Uniqueness

How distinct is AJC's involvement in this area? Do we make a unique contribution? How does our work in this area compare with that of other organizations?

9. Visibility

How much visibility in the general and Jewish community will this program area provide for AJC?

10. Implementable in chapters

Can the program area be implemented in the chapters in an efficient and effective fashion?

11. Leadership and membership support

How well does this program area help attract or retain members and leaders for AJC?

12. Impact on Jewish community

To what extent does (or will) our work in this area have an impact on the Jewish community?

13. Concern to general community

How important is this program area in the general community?

14. Concern to our allies

How important is this program area to our current or potential coalition partners?

15. Impact on general community

To what extent does (or will) our work in this area have an impact on the general community?

16. Evaluation potential

Does our work in this area lend itself to evaluation and assessment of accomplishments?

Rating Scale for Question 17

1	2	3	4	5
(No resources)	(Lower than present level)	(Continue at present level)	(Moderate expansion)	(Major expansion)

17. Level of resources

Please rate what you think should be the adequate level of resources allocated to our work in this area.



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World Affairs

American & Jewish Public Policy Issues

The American Public

The Jewish Public

Interreligious & Interethnic Affairs

### 3. ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS

Research & Strategic Planning

Publications

Resource Development

Field Operation & National-Chapter Relations

Marketing & Communication

Leadership

Membership

Staff Development

## AJC'S KEY AREAS OF ACTIVITY

AJC's key areas of activity can be divided into two major categories. The first group of activities are those mandated by the overriding priority concerns of world Jewry and require attention from every Jewish "defense" organization. These include Israel & the Middle East, anti-Semitism and extremism, and world affairs. Our approach is to offer unique strategies and competencies, and we make significant contributions in each of these areas; yet we are one player among many others. The second category of activities comprises those emanating directly from our unique organizational history, our beliefs and distinctive values and particularly our skills and traditional modes of operation. These areas are interreligious and inter-ethnic affairs, American and Jewish public policy issues, and research and strategic planning. Our distinct objectives, programs and strategies in these areas set us apart from other Jewish or general organizations. In each of these areas we are or can be the leading force and have a decisive impact. While it is useful to refer to these two broad programmatic categories, it must be noted that in reality they are constantly and inextricably inter-related.

The description of our departmental program plans within the context of these key areas of activity represents our integrated program approach and our comprehensive conception of agency objectives and activities.

The agency's objectives in each of these six areas of activity are implemented by the national program departments, our field and our Washington office, through various strategies and modes of operation: studies, surveys and publications; coalition building; public education; political activity; legal action; monitoring developments; cultivating relations with key influentials; and staff and leadership training.

Many of our activities are shaped by unforeseeable events. Our ability to sustain our ongoing programs, even as we react responsibly to crisis situations, reflects the organic nature of the agency's strength, maturity, effectiveness and creative powers. The plans outlined in this document demonstrate the interrelationship of the elements of our work and their foundation in our organization's philosophical premises, objectives and operating principles.

## PROGRAM PLANS

### ANTI SEMITISM & EXTREMISM

While the status and security of Jews in the U.S. continues to be strong and there has been a substantial decline of anti-Semitism in the past few decades, there is a perception of vulnerability in the grass roots of the Jewish community. In the last few years, this concern with anti-Semitism has become intense and central due to the activities of extremist groups in the nation's farm belt, demonstrations of anti-Semitism among Blacks, concerted assaults on the principle of separation of church and state, and the emergence of small extremist groups engaged in violent activity.

The status and security of Jewish communities in various parts of the world notably Eastern Europe and the Middle East, is fragile, and even in Western countries there have been numerous anti-Semitic incidents involving individual Jews and Jewish institutions.

Because of our traditional role in combatting and analyzing anti-Semitism of ideological and political significance and other forms of bigotry and the credibility of our distinctive point of view, AJC has a special responsibility and opportunity to become more visible and active in this area.

#### General Objectives

Our aim is to sensitize the general public to the danger that anti-Semitism poses to society at large. We plan to systematically monitor and assess anti-Semitic trends and occurrences, focusing in 1986/87 on problems emerging in the farming and Black communities. When the situation calls for it, we will mobilize and/or organize Jewish and general groups to combat these occurrences effectively. We plan to improve our capacity to respond rapidly to events that arise in the communities through tightening staff responsibilities and through the creation of regional lay-staff teams and networks (modelled after the Midwest pattern).

#### Research & Information

Our plans call for increasing our research and analysis activities to focus on:

- New worldwide trends and sources of potential anti-Semitism and extremism.  
  
Jewish attitudes toward anti-Semitism -- the nature of Jewish vulnerability and the intense concern with anti-Semitism.
- The impact of Israel as well as anti-Zionism, on the security of Jewish communities.
- The origin, ideology, political organization and membership profile of extremist groups and individuals, both nationally and internationally.
- The impact of the media on anti-Semitism and extremism.

We plan to continue monitoring and collecting data on individuals and groups through the use of more sophisticated computer technology and available information systems.

### Media (Print and Electronic)

We plan to initiate a major media campaign -- using interviews, articles, press conferences and editorial meetings -- aimed at delegitimizing anti-Semitism and related attitudes, sensitizing the public about the dangers they pose to the fabric of democratic societies, and preventing them from being used for political purposes, particularly in the farmbelt and among Black Americans.

### Coalition Building & Cultivation of Relations

We plan to enhance our outreach efforts to targeted religious and ethnic groups and others opposing such trends, and encourage them to publicly condemn them.

We plan to convene statewide interreligious conferences on anti-Semitism and extremism in Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and, possibly, Georgia and Texas.

### Political Activity

We plan to cultivate our new relations with the FBI for the purpose of voicing our concerns and exchanging information. In the area of legislation and law enforcement, we will identify and advocate legislation attempting to limit the activity of criminal hate groups and individuals and continue to encourage law enforcement agencies to vigorously prosecute anti-Semitic extremists who commit violent crimes.

We plan to continue monitoring the impact of possible friction between the U.S. and Israel resulting from the Pollard affair and its aftermath, and to evaluate its effect on the public image of American Jews.

### Long-Range Strategy & Program Formulation

Our plans call for formulating a long-range strategy and program for the agency based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Anti-Semitism and Extremism. This may entail phasing out or curtailing programs dealing with anti-Semitic attitudes directed at individuals, which are currently of lesser concern.

## PROGRAM PLANS

### ISRAEL & THE MIDDLE EAST

#### The Geopolitical Arena (The Middle East Conflict)

The relationship between Israel and the U.S. continues to be characterized by a growing degree of collaboration and trust and a deeper understanding of the compatibility of our strategic interests, even in the wake of the Pollard affair. There is also a greater recognition in the U.S. of Israel's concerns and needs, as well as an appreciation for its advocacy of the peace process. We plan to continue our assessment of new developments and players in the Middle East, as we also monitor possible ramifications of legislation on U.S. foreign aid to Israel and other Middle Eastern countries.

#### Research & Information Gathering

We plan to increase our research and focus on:

- Changes in the Arab world and the Palestinian movement in terms of ideologies, groups and individuals and their impact on the peace process.
- The impact of Islamic fundamentalism on the Middle East conflict.
- American Christian attitudes toward Israel and the Middle East and how they are affected by recent events and trends.
- The status and condition of small, endangered Jewish communities in the Arab world.

Based on the conclusions of these studies, we will review AJC's policy on the Middle East.

#### Public Education & Interpretation

We plan to initiate a media campaign aimed at highlighting the shared strategic interests and common democratic values of the United States and Israel and interpreting Israel's concerns and needs in light of the deterioration of pro-American and democratic forces in the Middle East. This campaign will include increasing our volume of op-ed pieces, letters to the editor and articles, as well as providing briefings for columnists, editorial boards and other media influentials.

We plan to continue our work with CAMERA (Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America).

We plan to interpret and advocate Israel's concerns in our work with religious and ethnic leaders, including encouraging visits to Israel by key ethnic and religious influentials and groups.

#### Political Activity

Our plans call for reinforcing our ties with foreign diplomats and leaders stationed in the U.S. and abroad on behalf of Israel. We will also make a concerted effort to advocate Israel's interests with diplomats and representatives of international organizations in the local communities.



We plan to continue our work with Congress and the Administration by exchanging background information and advocating policies that strengthen U.S.-Israel ties.

### Israel-Diaspora & American Jewish-Israeli Relations

As the principal architect of the relationship between Diaspora and Israeli Jews, we plan to continue to reinforce these relationships and to enhance understanding and appreciation in Israel for the vitality of Jewish life abroad. The main conduit for our work in this area is the Institute on American Jewish-Israeli Relations, and we hope that professional leadership changes in our Israel office will facilitate better integration of the Institute's work.

We plan to increase the involvement of the chapters in the seminal work of the IAJIR through the Institute's Community Associates network, members of which will encourage local American Jewish-Israeli dialogues and distribution of IAJIR materials.

We plan to pursue studies and dialogues probing the attitudes of American Jews and Israelis and identifying the perceptions and misperceptions of each.

We plan to reach out to emerging Israeli leaders in all segments of society by sponsoring an annual delegation to the U.S. (the Matthew & Edna Brown Young Israeli Leadership Program).

We plan to continue offering mission programs in Israel to selected groups among our leadership and membership.

We plan to merge our two Hebrew-English publications in Israel into a major magazine which will highlight our common social, ideological and political concepts and ideas.

### Israel's Domestic Life

Our plans call for contributing more vigorously to the domestic quality of life in Israel, particularly in intergroup and intragroup relations (between Arabs and Jews, Eastern and Western Jews, Jews and Christians, Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jews), through the inauguration of AJC's Israel Institute for Human Relations. The professional changes in our Israel office will also enable us to assume a more visible role and perform a political function.

We plan to study and encourage programs to promote religious pluralism as well as to counter extremist and anti-democratic forces in Israel and speak forcefully and publicly against them. We are also considering a major publication on the emergence of the radical right in Israel.

We plan to interpret the efforts being undertaken in Israel to maintain its pluralistic and democratic nature to the media and public in the U.S.

We plan to continue exploring ways to assist Israel with its economic development.

We will continue publishing Israel Press Highlights, while exploring special funding for and increasing subscriptions to this publication.

PROGRAM PLANS

WORLD AFFAIRS

Our work in the international arena will focus on the enhancement of human rights the world over, the protection of civil and religious rights of Jews and others, the development and cultivation of relationships with world leaders to help assure the future of all Jewish communities and the enrichment of the quality of Jewish life abroad.

The main issues we plan to concentrate on are international terrorism, human rights, Soviet Jewry and endangered Jewish communities. (Of course, virtually every international activity AJC is involved in bears directly or indirectly on Israel.)

We plan to pursue our international concerns with foreign diplomats, government officials and international organizations, and we will conduct our programs in the U.S. and abroad through AJC offices and a network of correspondents.

Overriding Concerns & Issues

International Terrorism

As the scourge of international terrorism continues, it is vital that we assume a major role in the area of public education, as well as take the following steps:

- Focus our research on the connection between international terrorism, Islamic fundamentalism and Palestinian groups.
- Publish backgrounders to reinforce understanding among key opinion molders and the general public of the threat that terrorism poses to all democratic Western societies.
- Continue to work closely with the U.S. Administration's Task Force on Countering Terrorism, and press the Administration and Congress to pursue an active, comprehensive anti-terrorism policy with our Western allies and the entire community of nations.
- Form a National Citizens Coalition Against International Terrorism. Recognizing the constraints affecting the policies and actions of world governments, we will seek to mobilize citizens of goodwill and significant leaders from all walks of life against terrorism and extremism. The coalition will act as a conduit of public education through a major media campaign. Chapters will be encouraged to form comparable local coalitions with other ethnic and religious leaders and groups.

Human Rights

We plan to continue promoting international human rights standards and adherence, including religious tolerance, human rights education, the right to leave and respect for civil and political rights.

Through the work of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, we plan to sponsor research, publications and educational programs which focus the attention of governments and human rights advocates on human rights abuses and international efforts to foment anti-Semitism. We also plan to develop a human rights public education program.

We plan to focus special attention on the human rights struggle in South Africa, and we will continue to monitor the situation through our contacts in the Jewish community there and, possibly, through special factfinding missions. We also plan to participate in community ethnic and religious coalitions which are pressing to abolish apartheid.

*yes*  
Genocide Convention

We plan to work with the Administration and the Senate leadership, in concert with other national and international organizations, to ensure that support and momentum for the ratification of the United Nations Genocide Convention are sustained.

World Jewry

We hope to continue to engage in activities which strengthen the security of Jews the world over and to protect endangered and otherwise vulnerable Jewish communities, including those in the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, South Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.

We plan to assist in the enhancement and enrichment of the quality of Jewish life, particularly in the smaller Jewish communities of Latin America and Europe, by conducting training workshops for Jewish leaders and distributing educational materials and videotapes.

Soviet Jewry

As one of the most critical issues facing us, programs related to Soviet Jewry should receive major attention. Our planned objectives include:

- Reinforcing efforts to ease restrictions on Soviet Jewish emigration and ameliorate the denial of cultural and religious freedom for Soviet Jews.
- Increasing the visibility of AJC's efforts in this area by intensifying our political activities and seeking to interpret the issue to the Administration and foreign governments, thus enhancing the perception in the U.S.S.R. of an American Jewish community with real political power and leverage.

Our efforts in this area will include the following:

- Monitoring and analyzing political changes and emerging trends in the U.S.S.R. for their impact on Soviet Jewry, and consulting with Soviet affairs specialists to assess trends, policy alternatives and strategies which might influence the Soviet government.
- Encouraging officials of the U.S. and foreign governments to continue to press the Soviet Jewry issue in all contacts with Soviet officials, and consulting with them on possible courses of action.
- Seeking to develop relations with Soviet officials and diplomats.

- Encouraging chapters to stress Soviet Jewry and religious liberty in consular visits, during contacts with the media, through life-line letters, and by planning visits to the U.S.S.R. (In connection with the 80th Anniversary Celebration, we will begin coordinating monthly visits of Jewish and Christian leaders to the U.S.S.R.)
- Pressing the cause of Soviet Jewry with our ethnic and religious allies and stepping up the activities of the Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, three of whose key leaders recently visited the U.S.S.R. We also plan to encourage chapters to create local task forces based on this model and continue our "Action Day" programs in New York City and other communities.

### Twining

As a reaffirmation of our commitment to the well-being of Jewish communities around the world, we plan to encourage chapters to initiate a pilot project (to be co-sponsored by their local Jewish community) of twinning with a declining or threatened Jewish community overseas. (To a limited extent, some ties have already developed between Southern and Southwestern chapters and Jewish communities in Mexico and Central America.)

### Ethiopian Jewry

Although radically altered political conditions in the region have deeply diminished the future rescue of Ethiopian Jews, we plan to persist in our concerted effort to keep lines of communication open with this community and to explore with others effective ways to facilitate their emigration.

### International & Diplomatic Relationships

We plan to give additional attention to the development and cultivation of relations with foreign diplomats stationed in the U.S., building these relations on a variety of levels, including offering diplomats a platform to address American Jews as well as other religious and ethnic groups.

We plan to continue developing a core of lay leaders in key cities who will cultivate organizational and social relations with foreign diplomats in embassies, consulates and U.N. missions.

To facilitate the advancement of our objectives, we plan to make concerted efforts to develop relationships with top officials of foreign governments, international organizations, religious leaders and other international opinion molders.

### Geographical Emphases

We plan to assess the impact and work of AJC offices abroad and explore the feasibility of creating a network of correspondents around the world to assist us in monitoring events and cultivating relations with Jewish communal organizations and key world leaders. Our specific work in the various regions will follow the plans described in previous segments.

✓ Western Europe

We propose increasing our presence and activities in Western Europe, where we already have substantial activities and contacts, particularly in countries with considerable political and economic power and influence. Special emphasis will be given to West Germany, France, Spain, England, Italy and the Vatican, as well as other members of the European Economic Community.

We plan to continue our exchange programs and leadership missions to Germany and attempt to develop similar programs with other countries in Western Europe.

Eastern Europe

This area will take on additional importance as opportunities to reestablish diplomatic relations between Israel and the Warsaw Pact nations (and Yugoslavia) present themselves. To assist in this effort, AJC plans to maintain close contacts with the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the U.S. State Department.

We plan to pursue further our existing contacts in Eastern European countries, and we will plan a mission to this region (East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria & Yugoslavia).

Africa

f We plan to analyze the feasibility of greater involvement in this region in view of the improving relations between Israel and a number of African nations, the plight of Ethiopian Jewry and the situation in South Africa.

Asia & the Pacific

? With the growing importance of the Asian community in the U.S., there is commensurate interest in programming possibilities relating to China and Japan. AJC chapters in the Western Region are particularly interested in pursuing this area. In addition, the Australian Jewish community has approached us to conduct some joint activities. During the coming year, we plan to conduct consultations to determine the feasibility of our involvement in this area.

Latin America

We plan to continue our activities focusing on fostering interreligious understanding, advocating human rights, countering anti-Semitism and working with political and religious leaders in this area, as well as our Spanish media campaign (aimed at Latin America as well as Hispanic audiences in the U.S.).

Publications

We plan to publish periodically a survey/report on the condition of world Jewry, including an examination of the larger issues that have immediate bearing on Jewish interests.

We plan to place articles prepared by AJC professionals and lay leaders in publications that deal with international issues, such as Foreign Affairs.

## PROGRAM PLANS

### AMERICAN & JEWISH PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

AJC has always been involved in societal issues facing both the Jewish and general communities, since we view the American Jewish community as an integral part of American society as a whole.

#### The General Public

We plan to enhance our participation in the American public arena by formulating coherent and enlightened policy positions on issues that are of concern to American society. Our programs in this area will be motivated by the conviction that Jewish values and ethics can clarify our understanding of contemporary issues and augment our capacity to contribute to the advancement of general societal goals.

#### Religious Pluralism & Values Education

We plan to continue our efforts to protect religious pluralism and oppose attacks on the principle of separation of church and state. We will foster programs which focus on defining and teaching core American values, thus attempting to offer constructive alternatives to the political fundamentalist groups.

We plan to convene a Task Force on Values Education to develop a sharpened definition of core values and identify distinctive strategies and programs for AJC. The Skirball Institute of American Values will enable us to initiate research in this area.

Nationally and in the communities, we plan to build coalitions to promote religious pluralism.

Through our legal activities, we plan to continue our opposition to school prayer amendments to the Constitution, including those permitting silent prayer.

We plan to continue monitoring the implementation and impact of the Equal Access law in public school districts.

We plan to join with others, in the Christian community and elsewhere, in lawsuits to challenge government efforts to abet sectarian religious practices.

We plan to collaborate with others in state and local celebrations of the bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987.

#### Immigration & Acculturation

AJC has assumed a leading role in the field of immigration and refugee policy, and we have begun to direct our attention to the growing issue of acculturation of newcomers to American society. We aim at building support for a fair and generous U.S. immigration and refugee policy and for acceptance of new immigrants in American communities.

Our 1986/87 plans call for:

- Working on the national and local scene to seek coalition partners who share our concern for a sound immigration policy.
- Advocating higher levels of admission of refugees and asylum seekers who desire to flee persecution abroad.
- Continuing the work of the Task Force on Immigration and Acculturation, which brings together immigration experts and AJC leaders to evaluate the impact of American society on newcomers, in terms of economic integration, intergroup relations, language policy and service provisions. The Task Force findings and recommendations will guide our future work in this field.

### Social & Economic Policy

In the past several years, a major debate has emerged in the U.S. on how to respond to social and economic needs and the role of government and the public sector in insuring socio-economic opportunities. While AJC has played an important role in a number of public policy areas, we have not dealt in a systematic manner with critical issues such as poverty, unemployment, the impact of tax and budget initiatives and the socio-economic conditions of various groups in American society. Our aim is to formulate policy positions for the agency which draw on the general and Jewish sources of our experience and promote an intelligent, humane and just society.

In 1986/87, our Task Force on Social Policy will complete its series of national consultations and will recommend comprehensive policy positions and directions for programming. These findings will be disseminated widely. We also plan to evaluate legislative, tax and budget initiatives as they affect social policy issues.

### Women's Issues

Women's issues are of major importance to American society in general and to the Jewish community in particular, and they should be pursued by AJC vigorously and visibly. In 1986/87, we intend to restructure our approach to women's issues and the promotion of sexual equality by linking it more closely with our work on broader human rights and social justice issues.

Other areas we plan to focus on will include:

- Acting on the findings and recommendations of the Task Force on Pay Equity to determine whether AJC should take a policy position on this issue and, if so, to develop a consensus-oriented and constructive strategy.
- Continuing our legislative activity on the Economic Equity Act and the Equal Rights Amendment.
- Pursuing social club discrimination cases which come to our attention and merit our involvement.
- Disseminating the findings of our survey on "Jewish Women on the Way Up."
- Devising follow-up activities on the Nairobi Women's Conference, based on the recommendations of our Task Force on Nairobi.

- Continuing our Women of Faith program, which brings together leaders from a variety of religious denominations, including Moslems.
- Convening a conference to assess the impact of societal changes resulting from the feminist movement on Jewish community institutions, organizational life and family life.

### Affirmative Action

Over the past year, we have made considerable progress in developing support for our affirmative action position in the Black community and among public officials. Our activities will be designed to continue the momentum we have gained and augment the comprehension of our pro-affirmative action and anti-quota position.

Our future plans call for:

- Entering several court cases that merit our involvement.
- Assessing the impact of affirmative action programs on socio-economic mobility.
- Advocating our position with members of Congress, the Administration and the media to build broader support for affirmative action programs.

### Energy

AJC has long believed that the Jewish community has a vital stake in helping the United States to reduce its dependence on imported oil, particularly from the Persian Gulf. Our energy program stemmed initially from concern about a possible backlash against American Jews and Israel as the result of the 1973 oil embargo. It continues to respond directly to our concerns about Israel and Middle East tensions. While U.S. dependence on Persian Gulf oil has decreased significantly, the U.S. still has not put into place measures which would prevent another energy crisis in the future. AJC is the major Jewish source for information and guidance on matters of energy policy, and our pioneering energy education and advocacy programs are widely acknowledged. We plan to assess our continued activity in this area in light of global developments and other emerging agency priorities.

In 1986/87, we plan to disseminate analyses by experts on the continued need for the U.S. to further reduce its dependence on imported oil, so as to ensure long-range American energy security.

We plan to advocate the enactment of a tax on imported crude oil and oil products, which will help to meet our vital energy goals as well as reduce the federal budget deficit, and we hope to organize a Washington D.C. conference where energy experts and economists will advocate these goals.

We plan to seek the establishment of national and local coalitions of individuals and organizations who support our energy policy.

We plan to continue publishing AJC's Energy Information Service Bulletin.



## The Jewish Public

Our work on issues of concern to the Jewish community is widely acknowledged for its pioneering quality. Our general objectives remain to enrich the quality of Jewish life and strengthen the American Jewish community through research, piloting and influencing professional and lay community leaders, rather than through delivery of services. In the coming years, our program planning will be affected by our assessment of the threats posed by internal polarization of the Jewish community, particularly the developing schism between Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jews. To meet this threat, we plan to introduce a major new program aimed at creating an atmosphere of Jewish communal harmony, while maintaining our diversities. In doing this, we will utilize the strategies and experiences gained from our many years of work with other religious and ethnic groups.

### Intra-Jewish Relations

We plan to continue our dialogues with national lay leaders of the various Jewish religious movements and expand this program into the local communities. We believe that these dialogues will decrease polarization and nurture a climate of good will and understanding between the participants.

### Future of the Jewish Community

We plan to publish material emanating from a 1985 conference, "The Future of the Jewish Community: New Sociological Perspectives and Implications," and encourage chapters in major metropolitan areas to sponsor local conferences on this theme in connection with our 80th Anniversary Celebration.

### Jewish Identity

AJC has been addressing the meaning of Jewish identity in the modern world for the last two decades, since a major study we conducted identified this issue as one of central concern to American Jews. In the coming years our work will highlight the psychodynamics of Jewish identity and the impact of Jewish culture on Jewish self-image.

In 1986/87 we plan to:

- Convene a major conference to peruse the findings of a professional task force which explored the psychological factors in the formation of Jewish identity.
- Convene a series of colloquia to explore the relationships between Jewish culture and art and the formation of Jewish identity. This pilot program, if successful, can be followed by further initiatives in this area.

### The Jewish Family

Most of our initiatives in this field are conducted through the William Petschek National Jewish Family Center, which has become the leading advocate of and resource for programs and initiatives to sustain the Jewish family.

In 1986/87, we plan to focus on the following:

- Regional seminars to assess the work of the Center and its impact on programs and policies of local agencies. Our findings will enable us to chart our future needs and programs.
- Intergenerational programs based on our work regarding grandparenting. We will initiate a retreat program to promote communications between different generations in the family and stimulate discussion on the role of grandparents in the general society and the Jewish community. We will also publish a "Jewish Grandparents Catalogue."
- Convene meetings of adult children of intermarrieds, who were raised with a dual religious heritage or none at all, to explore the dynamics of such families and address the growing trend within the community to raise children without religious identification.
- A conference to evaluate the effectiveness of programs designed to promote Jewish in-marriage.
- A conference to assess the growth of Jewish day-care centers and their impact on Jewish family life.
- Research on reconstituted families assessing their demographics and social dynamics.
- Conducting secondary research of a Jewish sub-sample as part of a national study on issues affecting the family, including divorce, remarriage and grandparenting.
- Developing a core curriculum on Jewish family life for use in Jewish secondary schools and by social and religious agencies that conduct adult education programs.

#### Jewish Education

Jewish education for children and adults remains an important issue in the Jewish world and is considered to be the key to building a committed and knowledgeable community. In the coming years, we intend to initiate programs for our AJC constituency aimed at augmenting their Jewish knowledge, thus enabling us to conduct our activities with other ethnic and religious groups in a more "sure-footed" manner.

Our plans for the coming year include:

- A study of successful Jewish childhood education, both formal and informal, creating an inventory of successful models and exploring the possibility of replicating them.
- A conference of school personnel which will concentrate on school accountability.

- Continuing the work of our Jewish education think tank and publicizing its deliberations and recommendations.
- Production of two new videotapes for adult education -- a telecourse in basic Judaism and a series on Jewish viewpoints on contemporary ethical issues.
- Conducting regional retreats for targeted professional groups to facilitate enhancement of Jewish knowledge. (For example, lawyers will be invited to learn about the relevance of Jewish law to contemporary legal issues.)
- Continuation of our Academy for Jewish Studies summer program.

#### Campus Programming

Through our annual Academicians Seminar to Israel, AJC has developed a network of academics on many American college and university campuses. In recognition of the importance of the college milieu in shaping opinions and attitudes, we are considering direct involvement on the campuses utilizing this network to enhance the Jewish commitment of faculty members and students.

In the coming years, we plan to :

- Broaden our annual Academicians Seminar to include participants from other English-speaking countries.
- Initiate research to assess the quality and quantity of Jewish studies programs, their effect on campus attitudes toward Jewish concerns, and the demographics of students involved in these programs.
- Conduct activities on campus through the development of chapter speakers bureaus.

PROGRAM PLANS

INTERRELIGIOUS & INTERETHNIC AFFAIRS

One of AJC's hallmarks is the development of relations with other religious and ethnic groups to achieve common societal goals. This network of coalitions is mobilized when Jewish security or issues of vital interest to the Jewish community are at stake. Our experience and record of accomplishment in forging and sustaining such ties with a wide range of leaders and groups gives us a major advantage over other organizations active in this field. For the reasons indicated previously in this document, the time has come for us to marshal these resources and direct them to more comprehensive long-range programs. Another major objective for the coming year is the reassessment of the importance of various groups in American society in connection with issues that concern us as Jews.

Black-Jewish Relations

We plan to continue pursuing positive relations with America's Black community, taking advantage of the fact that these relations are not currently affected by a crisis atmosphere or intense media interest. As outlined in the section on anti-Semitism and extremism, the Black community will be a major focus of our activities in this area.

We plan to reinforce our relationship with the National Urban League and other Black organizations and leaders to identify and advance common concerns.

We plan to establish coalitions on behalf of our pro-affirmative action position, and will continue to develop support for this position among Blacks.

We hope to continue to cultivate relations with the Black Christian community through more vigorous activity of our Interreligious Task Force on Black-Jewish Relations.

Through our chapters, we plan to cultivate relations with emerging Black political, business and professional leaders.

We plan to encourage chapters to establish Black-Jewish coalitions and engage in local dialogues.

We hope to influence attitudes of Blacks through our seminarians program and the release of publications and videotapes aimed at sensitizing Black and Jews about our traditional bonds, common interests and differences.

Hispanic-Jewish & Asian-Jewish

We plan to give major emphasis to outreach efforts to America's fastest growing ethnic groups, and we will base our activities on existing relationships with leaders of these groups.

We plan to continue our Spanish media project, with the objective of facilitating our outreach to Hispanic groups.

We plan to encourage communities with suitable populations to initiate dialogues with local Hispanic and/or Asian groups, particularly in the Western and Southwestern chapters.

We plan to utilize our relationships with Catholics to facilitate our outreach to the Hispanic community and we hope to explore the feasibility of programs relating to Eastern religions in order to facilitate our outreach to non-Christian Asian groups.

We plan to conduct a comparative study of the socio-economic mobility patterns of several ethnic groups, including Asians.

### White Ethnic Groups

Many of AJC's traditional allies in the white ethnic community have now achieved political maturity and success, thus enabling us to pursue new agendas with them.

Our plans call for:

- Continuation of our Polish-Jewish dialogue, particularly in light of the possible resumption of relations between Israel and Poland. The dialogue will focus on human rights issues in Poland, persecution of Nazi war criminals and Holocaust commemorations.
- Added stress on our Italian-Jewish relations, specifically on the issues of media portrayal and defamation.
- Expansion of our Heritage News Service, which provides the media with op-eds, feature stories and analysis on topics related to ethnicity in the U.S.
- Laboratory work in Chicago with AJC's Illinois Ethnic Consultation on ways to involve a broad coalition of ethnic groups in pursuing common concerns, such as the rise of extremism.

### Ethnicity (Research & Pilot Project)

Our plans call for continuation of our ethnicity studies and pilot projects, focusing on issues of ethnic identity as they relate to self-image, the life cycle and the family.

We plan to step up our work on the impact of ethnicity on the political process, social stability, the media, as well as the relations between different ethnic groups.

### Evangelical Christians

The concern in the Jewish community regarding the "Christianization" of America will guide this year's emphasis on our work with Evangelical Christians. A few of our chapters have been targeted as sites for Evangelical-Jewish conferences focusing on religious pluralism and proselytizing.

We also plan to work with the leadership of the National Association of Evangelicals and the National Council of Churches, focusing on counteracting attempts to Christianize America.

We expect the publication of two books on Christian-Jewish relations, dealing with the relationship between Evangelicals and Jews. We also plan to release our study analyzing Jewish perceptions of Evangelicals, Evangelical teaching about Jews and Israel, and the activities of the Christian right on the political and social scene.

#### Catholic-Jewish Relations

We plan to follow up on the tremendous success of our Vatican II Commemorations by sponsoring programs with the U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops and other Catholic organizations.

We plan to evaluate the impact of the Vatican "notes" and the 1985 Vatican Synod and will seek appropriate occasions for dialogue with Catholic clergy and laity as part of our ongoing efforts to advance Jewish-Catholic understanding.

We also plan to initiate a Holocaust education program with the Catholic Bishops Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations, in which we will jointly develop effective Holocaust teaching materials for use in Roman Catholic elementary and secondary schools, universities and seminaries. A systematic and comprehensive program is currently being developed, which will include the appointment of joint Catholic-Jewish academic task forces and, possibly, the establishment of a Center on Holocaust Education. This project can break important new ground, and it promises to have an enormous impact on the entire Catholic education system.

#### Mainline Protestants & Others

Our chapters and the national office will cooperate on cultivating relations with a targeted group of top Protestant clergy and significant clerics in other Christian denominations.

We also plan to conduct consultations aimed at developing programs with Moslems and members of Eastern religions.

#### Religious Leadership Education

We plan to continue our examination of what Christian religious institutions teach about Jews and Judaism, focusing on clerical education through our seminarians program. In 1986/87, we plan to add the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta, the nation's largest Black seminary, to this program. We also plan to augment the impact of the program by developing a network of graduates of our conferences and disseminating material emanating from them.

#### Training of AJC Leaders

We plan to seek the involvement of more of our lay leaders in our interreligious activities by conducting seminars throughout the country aimed at expanding their knowledge of and familiarity with Jewish and Christian history, religious thought and attitudes toward contemporary issues.

## ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS

### RESEARCH & STRATEGIC PLANNING

We plan to enhance the research and strategic planning capabilities of the organization through the centralization of research and information activities and concentration on long-range issues and phenomena that must be studied in order to formulate appropriate policies and strategies for the future. A number of specific research projects were described in previous sections of this document, some of which are planned as part of a proposed major research program in the coming years -- Project 2000.

In 1986/87, we plan to inaugurate this comprehensive endeavor to study the anticipated and emerging needs and problems which will affect world Jewry in the year 2000 and beyond. This research program calls for an investigation of ten major areas, among which are socio-demographic trends, patterns of Jewish identity, the Jewish community as a polity, and economic issues (including occupational patterns, philanthropy and the financing of Jewish institutions). Our efforts on this project will be guided by a special commission, including distinguished scholars and leaders.

We are also in the process of forming an Academic Advisory Committee to consult with us on ongoing research.

### PUBLICATIONS

Each of the AJC's major publications -- the American Jewish Year Book, Commentary, Present Tense and the AJC Journal -- has made a mark for the agency and is contributing to public discourse, as well as to informing our own constituency on our thinking and activities.

Our plans call for a major effort in the coming years to diminish our publications deficits through a variety of fundraising approaches, including special annual events for supporters of Commentary and Present Tense and packaging other publications for major gift opportunities.

### RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Our aim is to expand the Appeal for Human Relations and broaden the structure of our campaign to sustain and augment our programs in a conservative and evolutionary way and to prevent future recurrences of our current fiscal problems.

Our 1986/87 campaign plans call for the following:

- Increasing the number and volume of institutionalized and special events (including plate dinners), particularly in growth areas such as Orange County and cities such as Chicago, Los Angeles, etc.
- Involving AJC leaders systematically and directly in identifying, soliciting and securing major contributors and honorees for these events.
- Expanding our major gift campaign and creating a compatible leadership structure offering major givers special access to the organization.

- Targeting AJC members, as well as Jews not associated with AJC, for a direct mail campaign. (Recent efforts have yielded promising results and suggest that this approach, if conducted systematically, can tap new sources of financial support.)
- Developing proposals to seek foundation grants for AJC programs, research and publications.
- Devising annuity and planned-giving programs.
- Developing our endowment fund and gift opportunities to allow for major contributors (\$100,000 and over) to have name association with a full range of AJC publications, research funds and/or fellowships.
- Reinforcing AJC's campaign in the communities by setting specific goals for each chapter.
- Creating exciting and effective campaign literature, including case presentations, institutional pieces, gift opportunity packages and newsletters reporting on campaign events, honorees and major contributors.

#### FIELD OPERATION & CHAPTER-NATIONAL RELATIONS

AJC's chapters fulfill several interrelated functions. They constitute important arenas in which agency policies and programs are articulated and implemented, thus influencing local levels of governments and shaping public opinion. They assist in securing broad-based support for the agency, both in terms of fundraising and the recruitment of members. They are a principal arena for the public education functions of the agency, communicating views and concerns to the national office and functioning as an instrument for channeling agency views to the larger community.

In order to achieve our goals, it is necessary for the chapters to be actively involved both in the institutional work of membership recruitment and fundraising and in formulating active, innovative programming.

National and the chapters must aim to reinforce a sense of unity and commitment to the total organization and enhance understanding of AJC as an organization with core tenets and programs.

In 1986/87, we plan to:

- Institute a systematic review and assessment of AJC's potential in communities around the country, including locations where we currently have no presence.
- Continue to improve printed communications through the AJC Journal, the newly-formatted chapter newsletters, and communications with chapter presidents and other chapter leaders.
- Enhance the program development function of the field operation by improving quality control of national and chapter programs and their relevance to AJC's overall objectives through effective program packaging for chapter implementation, as well as reinforcing relations between national departments and chapters through improved planning, reporting, evaluating, and service systems.



- Study and recommend changes, suggested by the CSC Task Force on Chapter Structure, that will enable the chapters to fulfill their various functions and ensure their participation and input in agency decision-making.
- Assess the professional support system in the communities in view of the multiple functions of the chapters, and also evaluate the support systems of similar organizations.

#### MARKETING & COMMUNICATION

AJC must improve its ability to communicate to the public (both Jewish and general) the nature of our agenda and our pioneering work in areas of primary concern to the Jewish community -- anti-Semitism, Israel, and threats to religious pluralism here and abroad.

We plan to devise a long-range marketing strategy designed to demonstrate our activities more clearly in these key areas, interpret the ideas, values and approaches that guide our work, and ensure the development of additional fiscal resources.

We plan to create techniques for maximizing the public relations value of our major programs, campaign events and personalities.

We hope to initiate a communications program with a variety of important targeted markets:

- Insiders - A personalized communication to members of the Board of Governors, chapter presidents and key chapter leaders (with whom we already share reflections on our thinking and activities) on a bi-weekly basis, thus providing them with a sense of involvement.
- Contributors and Supporters of AJC's Campaign - People of importance and influence who assist AJC in its fundraising efforts, yet are not otherwise involved with the organization, will be kept informed of major AJC undertakings and accomplishments on a monthly basis.
- Jewish Leaders in the U.S. and Abroad - Presidents and directors of Jewish organizations and other personalities closely identified with the Jewish community will be kept advised of AJC's unique contribution to Jewish life and interests on a bi-monthly basis.
- Influentials in American Society - Business, political and civic leaders will be informed of AJC positions and activities on major issues affecting the American public and of concern to the American people, also on a bi-monthly basis.

#### LEADERSHIP

Meeting the challenge of identifying, training, cultivating and utilizing lay leaders effectively is crucial to AJC's survival and growth. We plan to re-assess the agency's needs in this critical area and design a comprehensive and organic program for every phase of AJC's leadership development cycle.

In 1986/87 we plan to:

- Review AJC national structures and meetings, with an eye toward making these gatherings more cost-effective and conducive to decision-making.
- Create a computerized leadership resource file to improve utilization of AJC leaders.
- Facilitate the establishment, when deemed effective, of task forces with specific objectives and limited activity periods, thus creating new, meaningful national leadership positions, increasing participation and input of chapter leaders in national activities, and providing training for national leadership positions.
- Encourage and assist chapters in conducting leadership retreats aimed at enhancing commitment and understanding of the total agency.
- Focus on leadership training through the Hilda Katz Blaustein Leadership Development Program. These sessions will strive to sustain commitment and support for the total organization; develop effective lay teams; reinforce understanding of leadership responsibilities; enhance knowledge of AJC's unique philosophical and operational principles; impart new leadership skills; develop more effective collaboration between volunteers and professional staff; and deepen personal insights about Jewish identity and AJC's perception of American Jewish life.

#### MEMBERSHIP

Our goals and objectives can best be achieved through a membership broadly representative of the diverse elements that make up the American Jewish community. Continuous membership growth is necessary if the agency is to sustain itself in the future.

In the coming year we plan to:

- Promote membership as an institutional priority for AJC.
- Urge chapters to conduct systematic membership campaigns during a specific month, which will be chosen locally so as not to conflict with agency fundraising efforts.
- Devise strategies for broadening our membership base to include groups not adequately represented in AJC, particularly younger people in their 30's and 40's.
- As part of our 80th Anniversary Celebration, encourage chapters to form "The Successors" young adult groups to facilitate recruitment and retention of younger people as AJC members and leaders.
- Develop a productive national direct mail campaign.

#### STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Some of the plans previously outlined in this document may require changes in staff assignments. While our staff is capable of adapting to a wide repertoire of program roles and duties, the agency may have to augment its staff development program. We are in the process of developing a plan aimed at enhancing staff supervision and managerial skills; improving facilitating skills; increasing fundraising abilities; improving lay-staff collaboration; and enhancing media relations. In addition, we plan to offer training for individual staff members on a more systematic basis.



**The American Jewish  
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Institute of Human Relations  
165 East 56 Street  
New York, New York 10022  
212 751-4000

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January 30, 1986

Dear Friend,

It gives us much pleasure to invite you to a reception in honor of His Excellency Ambassador Moshe Yegar, Consul General of Israel in New York, on Wednesday, February 12, 4 p.m., at the American Jewish Committee headquarters.

Ambassador Yegar has had a long and distinguished career as a scholar and career foreign service officer. He served as an Israeli diplomat in Malaysia and wrote his Ph.D. thesis on "Islam in Malaysia." He also served as Consul General in Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

In his last post, Ambassador Yegar was Director of the Ministry of Information of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, and played a key role in interpreting Israel's foreign policy to the world media.

We are inviting a select group of leaders from the major political, foreign policy, religious, racial, and ethnic groups in this area in order to afford an opportunity for establishing personal communication with Ambassador Yegar.

Kindly let Rita Reznik know that you will be able to join us. Please telephone her at 212-751-4000, Ext. 314.

With warm good wishes, we are,

Sincerely yours,

*Leo Nevas*

Leo Nevas, Chairman  
International Relations Commission

*Marc H. Tanenbaum*

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Director  
International Relations Department

LN/MHT:RPR