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Box 54, Folder 13, Arab propoganda, 1967-1969.



CONFIDENTIAL

ARAB PROPAGANDA IN CHRISTIAN CHURCH GROUPS

The intensified Arab propaganda effort in the United States is taking place in a number of areas: United Nations agencies, American political leadership, college campuses and the general American community. Of particular concern is the extent to which this effort has penetrated church groups and publications. According to a recent study of the American Jewish Committee, the anti-Israel campaign has taken several forms: (1) the proliferation of a number of associations, committees, etc. over the past several years, a number of them led or coordinated by American clergymen, some with headquarters in Arab nations, most notably Lebanon, such as Americans for Justice in the Middle East, Americans for Middle East Understanding, etc. (2) There is a barrage of mail from American missionaries in Arab nations, directed to "fellow Christians" of the West which are readily printed or reprinted in major Protestant denominational or interdenominational publications. (3) Reports from Christian church delegations to the Middle East -- which are based largely on visits to the Arab refugees -- tend to be anti-Israel in tone. (4) There is an apparently well organized campaign of letter writing to the general and religious press reflecting an anti-Israel position.

The overwhelming majority of American Christians whose stance is anti-Israel have scrupulously avoided the use of blatant anti-Semitic propaganda, and this distinction should be borne in mind in countering their efforts. (Another distinction which should be acknowledged is some difference between Catholic and Protestant responses; American Catholics tend to be more sympathetic to Israel, and most of the pro-Arab statements and materials are found in Protestant journals and among Protestant clergy. The Middle Eastern Catholic groups are, of course, uniformly anti-Israel.) Nevertheless, some of the anti-Israel, anti-Zionist material slides into anti-Semitism. Christian attitudes toward Israel are also complicated by frequently unacknowledged - and perhaps unconscious - theological presuppositions on the one hand, and an uncritical acceptance of the "third world" political ideology on the other hand.

The arguments of those Christians who are anti-Israel center around certain themes:

1. An overriding preoccupation with the plight of Arab refugees, and the assumption that Israel is totally or largely responsible for their plight.
2. A tendency to characterize Israel as a militaristic, expansionist state.
3. A tendency to regard Zionism as narrow tribalism, or racist chauvinism, a contradiction or corruption of the "noble universalism of prophetic Judaism." (Along with this frequently goes a sympathy for the American Council for Judaism, and in some cases, specific directives to seek cooperation and dialogue with that organization.) The other side of this coin

is a tendency to look sympathetically on Arab nationalism, and in some cases to romanticize the Arab fedayeen terrorist groups and commando units as "freedom fighters".

4. American Christians share the general American mood of non-intervention, and express particular anxiety about the possibility of a major world war being sparked by the Middle East crisis. There is an almost automatic assumption that should a conflagration be touched off, it will be the fault of Israeli, not Arab intransigence.

PROPOSED SUGGESTIONS FOR RABBINIC ACTION

I. Organizing the Jewish Community

1. Regional, state and local meetings of Jewish religious and communal leadership should be held to alert people to the problem of Arab propaganda in churches and in American Christian publications.

2. Specific committees should be organized to monitor Christian publications, speakers, programs, etc. that take place in church settings. These committees should be aware of the existing resources that are available to them

3. Bureaus of informed Jewish speakers, both rabbinic and lay, should be organized on a community level. Public platforms and mass media should be used to interpret the issues.

4. Letters on the Middle East situation should be sent to public officials and to the general and religious press, and to radio and TV program directors. Especially hostile articles should be answered directly with a strong and knowledgeable response.

II. Dealing with the Christian Community

1. It is necessary for Jews to talk to Christians often and to speak to them with the assumption that they are friendly toward Israel. Do not assume that they are hostile. It should be emphasized to Christians that being pro-Arab and pro-Israel are not mutually exclusive.

2. Personal contacts and friendships with Christian clergy should be enhanced and deepened. These may include lunches, pulpit exchanges, social visits, private and public meetings, etc.

3. Local Jewish communities should organize one day Jewish - Christian "Middle East clergy institutes." Experience has shown that these institutes are extremely effective in combating anti-Israel propaganda. It matters little how the institute is structured. It can be along either "theological" or "historical" lines. The Middle East should be thoroughly discussed at these institutes by competent authorities.

4. Available printed materials should be distributed to Christian clergy and Christian lay leaders.

III. Allies

1. In programming or seeking speakers, be sure to check with the following organizations: American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, University and Interfaith Committee of the American Israel Cultural Foundation, members of the Christian clergy and seminary faculty who have shown their commitment to Israel through previous speeches and writings.

2. Be sure to use the resources of existing national Jewish agencies, i.e. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Zionist Council, Anti-Defamation League, United Synagogue of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, NCRAC, etc.



M. Tanenbaum

MH

Marc H. Tanenbaum

~~Any questions, responses or requests for additional information should be directed to Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum.~~

CONFIDENTIAL
2/26/69

ARAB PROPAGANDA IN CHRISTIAN CHURCH GROUPS

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III Allies

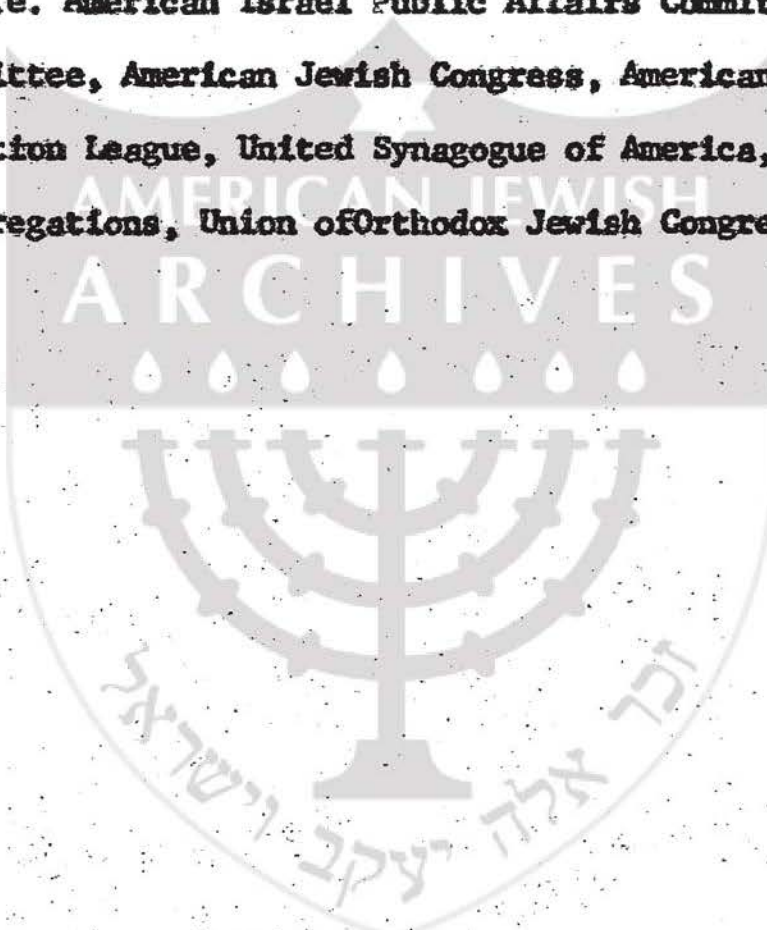
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Encls.





THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Paris Office: 30, Rue La Boetie, 75 Paris 8, France • Elysees 69-11, 83-63 • Cable: Wishcom, Paris • Zachariah Shuster, European Director

FO-Eur

March 28, 1969

Dear Marc:

Many thanks for your letter of March 24, with your suggestions regarding the meeting in Rome.

I am planning to go there at the end of the coming week, and hope to have the occasion to discuss the subjects on the agenda as well as your suggestions with Father Rijk and other participants from the US and European countries.

And now with regard to the subjects you mention in your letter:

Concerning intensified Arab propaganda in the Catholic and Protestant communities, I feel that there is urgent need to have documentary material, particularly as far as the churches are concerned. I regret that the summary of general conclusions, to which you refer in the letter, was not enclosed. I believe that what is necessary now is not to talk anymore in generalities about the attitudes of the church toward Israel and Jerusalem, but to point out by chapter and verse omissions and commissions of church authorities and publications in this entire area. Otherwise we might be confronted by the usual explanation that the church is not a political body and cannot take a position on purely political issues; that it has adherents on both sides of the conflict; etc. I therefore suggest that you send me immediately any material you can get hold of, to my address in Rome (the hotel Mediterraneo) and the Paris office.

I shall be glad to discuss with Father Rijk the new relationships between the Catholic and Protestant churches with regard to Jews and their possible influence on attitudes toward Jews and toward Israel.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, President

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I was glad to see from your letter to Dr. Gerhart Riegner that you have decided to go to the Geneva meeting of the World Council of Churches on May 25. I shall try to join you there, if possible. However, this will depend on the duration of my stay in New York after the annual meeting.

I hope to have the opportunity to discuss this and other matters with you soon after my arrival in New York. Meanwhile, with warmest regards and all good wishes for a joyful Passover,

Cordially yours,



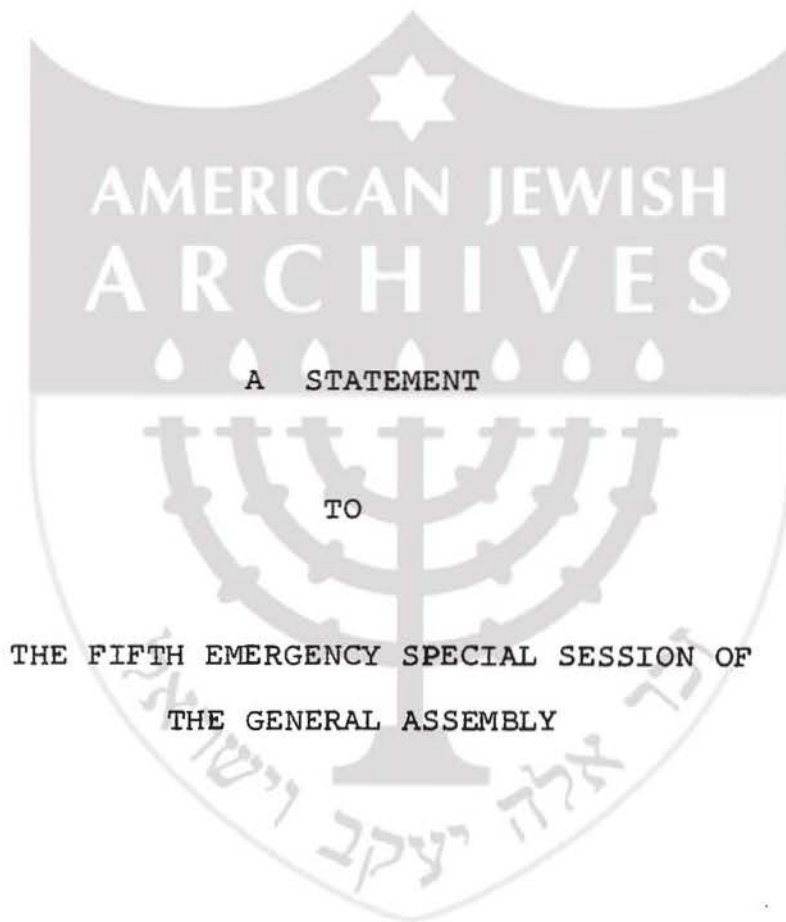
Zachariah Shuster

cc: Mr. Gold
Dr. Segal
Mr. Yarmon

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56 Street
New York 10022, New York



THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION
441 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017



JUNE 28, 1967

Mr. President and distinguished Delegates:

The United States and the United Kingdom are responsible for the failure of the Security Council to condemn the criminal war of aggression unleashed by the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv against the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria. These two permanent members of the Security Council sabotaged the efforts of the Security Council to order an immediate cease fire and an immediate withdrawal of the Zionist aggressors enabling them to occupy extensive additional areas inside the territories of these three Arab States.

Although the General Assembly was convened in an Emergency Special Session to deal with the Zionist criminal war of aggression and to take immediate action for the withdrawal of the invading forces, the General Assembly continues to engage in lengthy debates thus permitting the Jewish invaders to consolidate their conquest and to commit genocide against the Christian and Muslim civilian populations in the occupied areas.

The draft resolution submitted by the United States to the General Assembly is designed to reward the Zionist aggressors with the fruits of their criminal aggression and to exact from the Arab States recognition of the Zionist illegal occupation in Palestine. In the most reprehensible manner, the United States is subjecting United Nations Delegations in New York and their governments at home to strong pressure.

The United Nations was first seized with the Palestine question in 1947. No other international problem has engaged the Security Council and the General Assembly more than this one. In spite of all this and in spite of the tragic events of the last twenty years in Palestine, the United States persists with its repugnant pressure to drive the General Assembly into committing the same errors made in 1947-1948 and thereafter. The United States and its collaborators are advocating the revival of old abortive approaches such as direct negotiations, a United Nations mediator, the employment of United Nations forces, peace keeping operations and the resettlement of refugees. We reject such proposals advanced by the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Rumania, and Denmark. These proposals emanate from one source only, from the United States Government whose unjust and immoral policy on Palestine is dictated by the Jewish octopus in the United States.

After twenty years of turmoil and bloodshed in the Middle East the United Nations General Assembly is being led into forsaking its Charter and the principles of international law and justice which must remain the sole guide for this assembly in seeking a solution to the Palestine problem.

Certain delegations have expressed their sympathy with the Palestine Arab refugees and have urged an end to their plight. Behind these hollow and hypocritical sentiments are concealed the evil design to destroy the right of the indigenous population of Palestine to self-determination in their ancestral homeland. We wish these delegations to understand that their immoral and unrealistic approach to the problem will prolong the human misery of these refugees and will further inflame the tragedy in the Middle East. How many decades will it require for the corrupt Zionist-controlled politicians in the West to understand that the people of Palestine supported by the Arab and Muslim nations will never submit to any form of Zionist colonialism? They are determined to continue their struggle until they liberate their ancestral homeland in the exact manner the peoples of Asia and Africa have liberated their homelands from European colonialism.

Mr. President:

The Western Powers are too blinded by Zionist influence and corruption to see the truth or to uphold justice. Their efforts in the United Nations for the last twenty years have been consistently concentrated solely upon serving the Zionist criminal objective. The Palestine Arab people have lost hope that the Western Powers will ever see the light of reason, or of justice or of fairness in the Palestine problem. We however, place our hopes in the nations of Asia, of Africa, of Latin America, of the socialist countries and other nations in Europe having common interest in upholding the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and justice.

The Palestine Arab Delegation at this time avails itself of the opportunity to submit to this assembly the points of law and fact to enable it to reach a decision based on the United Nations Charter and on the principles of international law.

The tragedy in the Middle East is the result of the 1916 Zionist-British conspiracy. Without any right whatsoever, the British War Cabinet in 1916 promised Palestine to the Jews of the world as consideration to the Zionists for railroading the United States into World War I to save Great Britain from defeat. By high-handed manoeuvres, Great Britain secured the mandate over Palestine and opened the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration behind the shield of 200,000 British soldiers.

The bloody history of Palestine during the British Mandate, from 1918 to 1948, is well known to the members of this assembly. The high-handed methods employed by the United States in 1947 to pressure

members of the United Nations General Assembly to vote for the partition of Palestine are well known. While the General Assembly in April and May 1948 was convening in a special session seeking a peaceful and a just solution for the Palestine problem, the Zionist gangsters in Tel Aviv were already waging their war of aggression against the Christian and Muslim indigenous population of Palestine. The transplanted Zionist minority expelled more than one million Christian and Muslim Arabs by aggression and massacres and illegally proclaimed a "Jewish State" in the territory of Palestine - the ancestral homeland of Palestine's Christian and Muslim indigenous majority. By collusion with Harry S. Truman, the President of the United States, that illegal "proclamation" was recognized in Washington eleven minutes after it was "proclaimed" in Tel Aviv.

The Jewish gangsters in Palestine were rewarded for their war of aggression and conquest in 1948 by illegally admitting them to membership in the United Nations as a "peace loving" nation.

That illegal act by the General Assembly was another disastrous blunder. By recognizing the fruits of war and aggression, the General Assembly violated the cardinal principle of its Charter. The Middle East since then has been torn by war, by bloodshed and by misery solely as a consequence of that illegality on the part of the General Assembly. This tragic turmoil will continue unabated and may lead to a third world war unless Zionist aggression and the illegal Zionist occupation in Palestine is terminated and the right of the indigenous people of Palestine to self-determination is upheld.

Mr. President:

On the 5th of June, 1967, the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv committed their new criminal war of aggression aided and abetted by the United States and the United Kingdom. These two great powers promised to shield Zionist aggression and to thwart the efforts of the Security Council and the General Assembly to take appropriate measures to deal with the aggression.

It is revolting to note how Zionist crimes against peace, acts of genocide and war crimes are being glorified by top leaders and politicians in the United States and Western Europe. Jews in the United States and throughout the world are gloating over genocide and war crimes committed by their co-religionists against the Arab people. The feverish and pugnacious demonstrations by Jews in the United States and throughout the world, and the many hundreds of millions of dollars collected by them for the Tel Aviv gang prove that Jews consider this their religious war in the Holy Land against Islam and Christianity. This recalls the fanaticisms generated by the Crusaders against Islam.

The establishment of a "Jewish State" is only one part of the Zionist program. Other parts include the reconstruction of the "Jewish temple" of Solomon on the site of the Holy Aqsa Mosque, the occupation of all Muslim Holy Places which have any association with Biblical history and the eradication of Islam from the Holy Land. Jewish organizations already published photographs of Muslim Holy places in Palestine with Jewish emblems and flags superimposed over them and publicly declared their intention to convert them into "Jewish Holy places."

The fate of Christian Holy places in the hands of the Jews face utter destruction. As far back as 1920, Zionist leaders were stating in Jerusalem "what shall be the fate of the Holy Sepulchre, shall it be burned or razed to the ground?" The ultimate objective of Jews is to completely eradicate the roots of Islam and Christianity from the Holy Land and to make Palestine 100% a "Jewish State." The hypocritical assurances given by the South African war criminal Jew Abba Eban in the United Nations, and by members of the Jewish Tel Aviv gang about the fate of the Holy places in Jerusalem are intended to lull Christian leaders into accepting the Jewish occupation of the Holy city of Jerusalem.

The media of mass-communication in the United States must be censured for bias and deliberate distortion of the news. Press, radio and television have been marshalled to glorify Zionist crimes and vilify the Arab victims. Reporters, commentators and editors are either Jews or subservient to Jews.

So-called representatives of the Jewish gang of Tel Aviv carried their campaign of brazen faking in the Security Council and in the General Assembly. Honorable delegates have become accustomed to the contemptuous outbursts of that war criminal, the South African Jew Abba Eban, who roars out his trash, lies and venom with his typical pharisaic gall and affected British accent.

HOW THE UNITED STATES ASSISTED THE JEW GANG OF TEL AVIV

Mr. President:

The Palestine Arab Delegation wishes to reaffirm that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom should be condemned together with the Jewish gang of Tel Aviv for this criminal war of aggression. It has been established beyond any doubt that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom approved the treacherous Zionist war plans giving them the green light while undertaking to come to their aid in the event the Zionist gangsters suffered any reverses. Furthermore, it has also been established beyond any doubt, confirmed by recent publications in the United

States, that the United States Government was privy to the Zionist criminal war and assisted the Zionist gang as follows:

1. The United States Administration deceitfully lulled President Gamal Abdul Nasser and other Arab leaders into believing that the problem of the Gulf of Aqaba would be solved through diplomatic channels, that Vice-President Humphrey was about to visit Cairo and that an Egyptian Delegation was welcome for that purpose in Washington. At the same time, the United States Administration was reviewing the Zionist war plans and reassuring itself about the outcome of the Zionist war. Newsweek, in its issue of June 19, 1967 on page 36, states: "A tense mood of uncertainty gripped the White House in the first hours of the fighting. The week before, the President had received a reassuring assessment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who predicted that the Israelis would win the war within three or four days if they brought off the first air strikes. So skeptical was U. N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg of this report, that Wheeler was sent to compare notes with CIA chief Richard Helms, who ratified the judgment. Still, until the Israelis finally won their devastating victory through air power, there could be no certainty at the White House as the President rose each morning before dawn for the latest intelligence reports and called in his crisis command for long rounds of conferences."

2. The Jewish Tel Aviv gang was supplied with photographs and information pinpointing all Arab airbases in the United Arab Republic, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

3. Electronic secret devices of the Sixth Fleet were used to jam and paralyze the radar installations of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria to enable Jewish airplanes to carry out their sneak "Pearl Harbor" like attack against the airbases in the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria deciding the outcome of the war within the first hour of the aggression.

4. The United States supplied the Jewish gangsters in Tel Aviv with napalm bombs, with fragmentation bombs, with special rockets containing a magnetic device to attract it to the airplane engine, and with a rocket-powered bomb designed for destroying runways.

5. The United States Representative in the Security Council Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, a confessed Zionist, sabotaged the efforts of the Security Council to halt the aggression thereby enabling his co-religionists to achieve their military objectives.

The Machiavellian deceitful methods employed by the United States Administration to lull the Arabs and the technical assistance given by it to the Zionist aggressors were the decisive factors which enabled the Zionist gangsters to achieve their military gains within

the first hour of their aggression. The Zionist gangsters and their allies in the United States are conducting a vicious campaign to brainwash the world about the significance of their "victories" over the Arabs. Levi Eshkol is imitating Hitler, Moshe Dayan is playing the role of Goering, and Abba Eban is playing the role of Goebels. These fascist Jewish war criminals are dreaming of dictating their own peace terms to the Arab Nation. Let no one be under the illusion that the temporary gains secured by the Zionist sneak "Pearl Harbor" like attack have won the Zionist gangsters victory either in war or in peace. The events of the coming months will prove to the Zionist war criminals the full significance of their folly and will bear witness to the everlasting truth that aggression and crime never pay.

JEWS COMMIT GENOCIDE AND WAR CRIMES

Mr. President:

The genocide and war crimes committed by the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv and its armed forces against the Arab civilian population in the occupied areas have only two parallels in history, the crimes committed by the Hebrews in Palestine in 1100 B.C. and the crimes committed by the Nazis in Europe during the second World War. The Zionist gang of Tel Aviv committed a crime against peace by planning, preparing and waging a war of aggression. They committed genocide and crimes against humanity namely, murder, extermination, maltreatment of the civilian population, looting, demolition and expulsion of the civilian population from their homes. The following are examples of these crimes committed by the Zionist invaders in the occupied areas:

1. Zionist forces rounded up thousands of Arab young men in the Gaza Strip and shot in cold blood more than three thousand of them burying them in mass graves.
2. The Zionist war criminals unleashed a wave of terror against the civilian population and are forcing them out of their homes to become refugees. Over 150,000 Christian and Muslim Arabs were expelled from the West Bank of the Jordan and were taken by Jewish buses to the river and ordered to cross. More than 3,000 Arabs were expelled from the Gaza Strip and more than 40,000 Syrians were expelled from the occupied area.
3. Zionist thugs subjected the civilian population to all forms of degradation. They looted Arab homes and violated young women.
4. Zionist forces indiscriminately bombed civilian populations and hospitals. The following hospitals were bombed, many doctors, nurses and patients were killed by napalm bombs:

The Ramallah Hospital, Augusta Victoria Hospital, Jerusalem, The French Hospital, Jerusalem, Military Field Hospital, Ramallah, The

Military Hospital, Jenin, The Military Tent Hospital, Nablus, and The Mobile Army Hospital. Jewish airplanes pursued ambulances carrying the wounded to Amman Hospitals dropping napalm bombs on them.

5. Zionist forces inflicted heavy damage against towns and villages in the West Bank of the Jordan. Qalquiliah was occupied and its 12,000 population was evacuated from the town, practically all houses in the town were demolished. The population is living in the open air and under olive trees without shelter or food. Thousands of them were carried by buses to the Jordan River.

6. Zionist war criminals violated the Geneva Convention for the treatment of war prisoners. Many prisoners were shot in cold blood. After surrendering, thousands of Egyptian soldiers were stripped of their cloths and forced to wander in the desert without food or water. Thousands perished from thirst and heat of the desert.

By its resolution 95 (I) of December 11, 1946 the General Assembly endorsed the principles of the Nuremburg Charter and the conclusions of the International Military Tribunal; it affirmed "the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremburg Tribunal and the judgment of the Tribunal." Again by its resolution 177 (II) of November 12, 1947 the General Assembly instructed the international law commission to formulate the Nuremburg principles and prepare a draft code of offenses against the peace and security of mankind. The international law commission presented to the General Assembly in 1950, a report formulating the Nuremburg principles. That report was accepted by the General Assembly on December 12, 1950.

The Palestine Arab Delegation holds members of the Jew gang of Tel Aviv, their Chiefs of Staff and the commanders in the occupied areas responsible for crimes against the peace, for war crimes, for genocide and for crimes against humanity. All will be tried by the Palestine Arab Nation for these crimes in accordance with international law.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UNITED NATIONS CHARTER CONDEMN
WAR AND AGGRESSION

Mr. President:

There is only one issue before this emergency session. Can the Zionist gangsters of Tel Aviv unleash a criminal war of aggression, enjoy the fruits of this criminal war, and use the United Nations to force the Arab States to accept a peace settlement confirming the illegal Zionist occupation in Palestine?

In view of the fact that the Western Powers and in particular the United States and the United Kingdom are endeavoring to confuse the issue, the Palestine Arab Delegation wishes to recall the principles

of international law which should be applied by the General Assembly to the tragic situation in the Middle East.

It is an established principle of international law recognized by all civilized nations that war has been outlawed as an instrument of settling international disputes. The preamble to the United Nations Charter states: that one of the objectives of the United Nations is to ensure "that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest." Paragraph 4 of Article 2 states: "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

In view of the above mentioned principles it is an established rule of law that every state which is a party to the United Nations Charter is bound to regard every war of the illegal use of force as a violation of the Charter and as being a violation of its own treaty rights. It is a violation of the rights of the international community. Therefore, it is the duty of each member state not to recognize the validity of a situation or regime produced or established as a result of such a violation, otherwise it will be considered as approving or condoning such war or the illegal use of force.

These principles of international law have been established through the process of evolution of the concept of outlawing war and conquest. While the European colonial powers were engaged in colonial conquests in Asia and Africa during the 19th Century, the American states were developing a general sentiment against war and conquest.

The International American Conference meeting in Washington, D.C. in 1890 unanimously declared that "title by conquest to be inadmissible under American public law." The Conference further declared "that all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void if made under threats of war or the presence of armed force."

In 1926, a project for a code of Pan-American International Law was prepared by the American Institute which proposed that: "In the future territorial acquisitions obtained by means of war or under the menace of war in the presence of an armed force to the detriment of any American Republic, shall not be lawful; and that consequently territorial acquisitions effected in the future by these means cannot be invoked as conferring title; and that those obtained in the future by such means shall be considered null in fact and in law" (American Journal of International Law, Special Supplement, Volume 20 (1926, page 384).

In 1928 the Pact of Paris (Kellogg-Briand Pact) was signed, renouncing war as an instrument of policy. By Article 1 of the said Treaty the parties agreed that the settlement of their disputes should "never be sought except by pacific means."

When in the autumn of 1931 Japan invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria, the United States Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, informed both Japan and China that the United States "cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those Governments or agents thereof which may impair the treaty rights of the United States . . . and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Treaty of Paris of August 27, 1928."

The Assembly of the League of Nations supported the position of the United States and adopted a resolution on March 11, 1932, in which it declared "it is incumbent upon members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Pact of Paris."

A few months later, on August 3, 1932, nineteen American States discussed the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco and adopted the following important resolution: "The American nations declare that they will not recognize any territorial arrangement of this controversy which has not been obtained by peaceful means nor the validity of the territorial acquisitions which may be obtained through occupation or conquest by force of arms." (The New York Times, August 4, 1932, Page 9.)

Again the American States in the Montevideo Convention of 1933 on the Rights and Duties of States resolved that they were under the obligation "not to recognize territorial acquisitions or special advantages which have been obtained by force."

Professor Frederick Arnold Middlebush, Professor of Political Science and Public Law in the University of Missouri, in a learned presentation before the American Society of International Law at its 27th annual meeting, April 27-29, 1933, summed up the development of the Doctrine of Non-Recognition as follows: - "The Doctrine of Non-Recognition covers not only the withholding of recognition in the strict sense in which the term is sensed in international law but also the withholding of formal acknowledgment or consent from certain *fait accomplis*." Professor Middlebush continues: "Non-recognition of a situation is sufficiently broad in scope to cover withholding recognition for a new state, a new government or a belligerent community. Under the doctrine we are discussing, the withholding of recognition is a paramount obligation if these situations have been brought about by means contrary to the pact and covenant. Evidently there no longer exists, under this doctrine, a right to

recognize at will. The situation recognized must be "legitimate, in the sense that illegitimate means have not been used in bringing it about.

"The purpose of the Non-Recognition doctrine has been held by its official advocates to be fourfold: to alter international law, to prevent war or use of force, to restore to a state rights taken from it by way of force, and to express moral censure."

Lauterpacht in his book, "Recognition in International Law" and McMahon in his book "Conquest and Modern International Law, state: "The Doctrine of Non-Recognition is based on the view that acts contrary to International Law are invalid and cannot become a source of legal rights to the wrongdoer. That view applies to International Law, one of the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations. The Principle *ex injuria jus non oritur* is one of the fundamental maxims of jurisprudence. An illegality cannot, as a rule become a source of legal right to the wrongdoer. After the end of hostilities there is full room for the application of the principle that no rights and benefits can accrue to the aggressor from his unlawful act." (Lauterpacht: Oppenheim's International Law.)

The United Nations, as well as all its members, are bound by the Doctrine of Non-Recognition and therefore cannot recognize in any way any illegal regime of occupation. The late Dag Hammerskjold summed up the legal position in the introduction to his last report "1960 suppl. 1, vol. 1 (A/4800 add.1)" He stated: "Were nations under the Charter to be allowed by the use of tacit military strength to achieve ends contrary to the principles of justice it would obviously deprive those very principles of all substance and significance. The organs of the United Nations have consistently maintained that the use of force, contrary to the Charter as interpreted by those organs, cannot be permitted to yield results which can be accepted as valid by the organization and as establishing new rights."

As far as the United States is concerned its position was succinctly summed up by an American jurist in the American Journal of international law volume 30 (1936) Page 865 as follows: "The United States has definitely committed itself by treaty to a general rule of conduct which is applicable in all principles where it is called upon to recognize the validity of territorial acquisitions made as a result of the use of armed force, and it would seem to be immaterial whether the aggressor or the victor happened to be parties to the treaty or not."

This is the position of the United States on this topic of international law, yet the present United States administration is following a policy to aid and abet war of aggression and conquest and to use the United Nations as a vehicle to enable the aggressor to reap the fruits of its criminal war of aggression.

THE ONLY JUST SOLUTION

Mr. President:

The Palestine Arab Delegation submits that the General Assembly is bound by the above mentioned principles and that the only course open for this Assembly is to adopt a resolution honoring its Charter and the principles of international law by deciding the following course for a solution of the Palestine problem:

1. To condemn the criminal war of aggression unleashed by the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv.

2. To condemn the United States and the United Kingdom for aiding and abetting the Zionist criminal war of aggression and by using their influence and pressure in the Security Council to thwart its efforts to meet its responsibility under the Charter.

3. To decide that the admission of the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv to the United Nations in 1949 was null void ab initio because the so-called "Israel" was never a State either in fact or in law.

4. To call upon the Security Council to hold an immediate session for recommending the expulsion of the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv from the United Nations in accordance with Article 6 of the United Nations Charter on the grounds that its admission to the United Nations was illegal and that ever since it has persistently violated the principles of the Charter and have demonstrated that it did not satisfy the basic requirements of membership.

5. The General Assembly should instruct the Security Council to take effective measures under Chapter 7 of the Charter to disarm the Zionist gang of Tel Aviv.

6. The General Assembly should establish a United Nations Commission to carry out the following:

a. facilitate the repatriation of transplanted Jews in Palestine to the countries of their origin or to other countries willing to accept them.

b. to enable the indigenous population of Palestine to return to their homes and take possession of their property.

c. to supervise the establishment of a democratic government for the Republic of Palestine elected by the indigenous Christians, Muslims, and Jews, with full guarantees for freedom of worship and free access to the Holy Places.

Issa Nakhleh Omar Azouni
Representatives of the Arab
Higher Committee for Palestine

This material is filed, under the Foreign Agents' Registration Act with the Department of Justice where the required statement of the Palestine Arab Delegation, as an agency of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval of this material by the United States Government.

LAW OFFICES OF
SIROTE, PERMUTT, FRIEND & FRIEDMAN
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35203

MORRIS K. SIROTE
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March 4, 1969

SECOND FLOOR-FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
FIRST AVENUE AT 21ST STREET, NORTH
TELEPHONE 252-9831

American Jewish Committee
Hartford Building, Suite 526
100 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

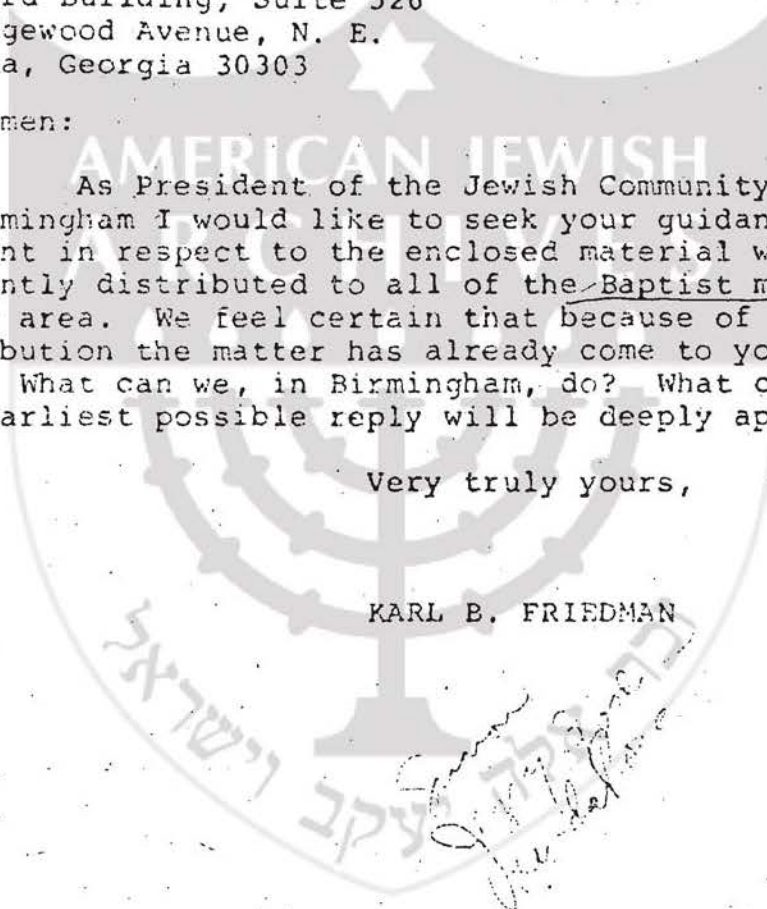
Gentlemen:

As President of the Jewish Community Council of Birmingham I would like to seek your guidance and judgment in respect to the enclosed material which was apparently distributed to all of the Baptist ministers in our area. We feel certain that because of the broad distribution the matter has already come to your attention. What can we, in Birmingham, do? What can you do? Your earliest possible reply will be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

KARL B. FRIEDMAN

KBF:ah
Encl.



OCT. 22, 1975

CONTACT: Mr. William A. Gralnick
American Jewish Committee
1800 Peachtree St., N.W.-#411
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(404) 352-2340

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATLANTA...His Excellency the Most Reverend Thomas A. Donnellan, Archbishop of Atlanta, denounced the United Nations committee resolution equating Zionism and racism. The Archbishop, keynoting with Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum a two-day Vatican II Commemorative Conference sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and the Archdiocese of Atlanta, said the following

"I would like to take this occasion to give public expression to my regret at the recent action of a United Nations full membership committee in recommending to the General Assembly that it determine that Zionism is a form of racism and social discrimination. Such a recommendation is not in accord with the facts, and is productive of much harm. I am proud that the United States delegation denounced this as an anti-Semitic and obscene action, and warned that the resolution places the work of the United Nations in jeopardy.

"Anti-Semitism is evil, and should be denounced and repudiated wherever it rears its head."

Sharing the Vatican Council observance with Archbishop Donnellan, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, National Director of the Interreligious Affairs Department of the American Jewish Committee, declared that "The United Nations has become the single greatest purveyor of 'verbal violence' not only against Israel, but against the Jewish religion and the Jewish people as well. Unless seriously challenged and contained, such verbal rejection threatens to lay the foundation for actual physical destruction."

Rabbi Tanenbaum, who was the only rabbi invited as an observer during the Vatican Council deliberations, called on Christian leadership not to stand by silently, but to identify actively and publicly with the Jewish people and Israel in order to turn back this Nazi-like assault on the dignity and security of world Jewry. He said that it was especially important for Christian clergy to sensitize business leaders, particularly bankers, investment brokers, and corporate executives to their moral obligations to combat actual and potential discrimination against Jews that is emerging from the Arab economic warfare against the Jewish people and Israel.

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



Table 20

Detailed statement of income to UNRWA, 1 May 1950-31 December 1968^{a/}

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1 May 1950	Twelve months to					
	31 December 1963	31 December 1964	31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968 b/	
I. Pledges by Governments							
Abu Dhabi	-	-	-	-	20,927	40,000	60,927
Australia	2,776,703	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	3,784,703
Austria	16,950	5,000	10,000	10,000	29,350	10,000	81,300
Bahrain	23,687	-	-	-	-	-	23,687
Belgium	336,000	32,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	498,000
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cambodia	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,141
Canada	15,431,688	925,926	1,111,111	1,111,111	2,463,768	1,727,315	22,770,919
Central African Republic	-	398	-	-	-	-	398
Ceylon	3,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	800	10,200
China	-	3,279	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	63,279
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Cyprus	1,123	279	280	280	560	560	3,082
Denmark	592,090	79,540	114,733	209,348	496,986	684,666	2,177,363
Dominican Republic	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany	2,232,076	400,000	503,145	500,000	752,800	2,092,263 ^{e/}	6,480,284
Finland	23,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	65,000	60,000	178,000
France	11,780,118	228,564	213,238	229,778	1,258,137	1,071,912	14,781,747
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	617,497	104,072	155,302	167,437	155,547	152,579	1,352,434
Ghana	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	33,000
Greece	230,017	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	305,017
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Holy See	13,965	6,000	1,000	2,500	28,500	2,400	54,365
Iceland	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
India	290,518	21,008	21,008	13,333	13,333	13,333	372,533
Indonesia	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	240,000
Iran	43,153	6,000	6,000	-	12,695	7,120	74,968
Iraq	-	2,000	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	302,000
Ireland	63,876	20,000	25,000	25,000	65,000	40,000	238,876
Israel	256,547	-	-	-	683,911	591,000	1,531,458
Italy	501,326	160,000	160,000	160,000	240,100	160,000	1,381,426
Jamaica	-	-	560	560	3,000	560	4,680
Japan	112,500	20,000	30,000	30,000	140,000	40,000	372,500
Jordan	1,336,565	105,357	105,320	173,819	163,737	127,000	2,011,798
Kuwait	602,750	220,110	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	1,702,850
Laos	4,687	-	-	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	583,469	29,241	33,495	37,231	51,839	51,357	786,632
Liberia	26,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	29,500
Libya	24,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	364,000
Luxembourg	28,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	43,000
Malawi	-	-	140	140	-	-	280
Malaysia	24,738	1,500	1,500	1,500	11,500	1,500	42,238

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Table 20 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1 May 1950 to	Twelve months to					
	31 December 1963	31 December 1964	31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968 b/	
I. Pledges by Governments (continued)							
Malta		-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Mexico	115,691	-	-	-	-	20,000	135,691
Monaco	5,849	204	204	204	204	204	6,869
Morocco	99,563	19,763	19,763	20,000	25,000	25,000	209,089
Netherlands	651,899	114,883	166,228	140,625	115,518	110,193	1,299,346
New Zealand	1,876,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	84,000	67,200	2,447,200
Niger	-	-	-	510	510	2,500	3,520
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000
Norway	585,569	63,000	70,000	77,000	293,497	91,000	1,180,066
Pakistan	520,542	20,964	20,964	31,446	20,964	20,969	635,849
Philippines	11,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	17,500
Qatar	62,728	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	92,728
Republic of Korea	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
Republic of Viet-Nam	21,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	24,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	-	39,200
Saudi Arabia	1,618,413	-	297,778	594,778 ^{c/}	297,778	297,778	3,106,525
Singapore	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,000
Spain	16,667	33,333	-	-	166,481	-	216,481
Sudan	153,940	-	-	-	-	-	153,940
Sweden	1,316,246	354,959	447,445	2,354,641	2,200,773	2,222,369	8,896,433
Switzerland	604,820	115,554	268,612	297,791	254,630	196,760	1,738,167
Syria	1,165,030	90,226	88,965	91,480	93,726	93,500	1,622,927
Thailand	4,125	-	-	-	6,800	-	10,925
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	2,500
Tunisia	10,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	31,000
Turkey	51,759	8,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	95,759
United Arab Republic	4,602,016	248,591	246,712	255,960	120,452	-	5,473,731
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	79,724,004	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	105,024,004
United States of America	315,968,069	24,700,000	23,800,000	22,550,000	24,200,000	22,200,000	433,418,069
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Yugoslavia	488,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	588,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	-	238,211
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES	448,302,131	33,963,601	34,000,353	34,969,322	40,335,873^{d/}	37,482,188	629,053,468
II. Contributions from others							
UNESCO	1,696,194	300,927	279,294	332,215	343,221	340,000	3,291,851
WHO	500,955	45,798	51,303	51,402	60,878	60,000	770,336
Sundry donors	5,240,556	455,397	485,453	438,770	1,944,709	1,800,000	10,364,885
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	7,437,705	802,122	816,050	822,387	2,348,808^{d/}	2,200,000	14,427,072

Table 20 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1 May 1950 to	Twelve months to					
	31 December 1963	31 December 1964	31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968 b/	
III. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments							
	8,225,406	396,008	318,475	536,342	384,448	700,000	10,560,679
TOTAL INCOME	<u>463,965,242</u>	<u>35,161,731</u>	<u>35,134,878</u>	<u>36,328,051</u>	<u>43,069,129</u>	<u>40,382,188</u>	<u>654,041,219</u>

The figures in this table through 1967 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the government pledges applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

The figures for 1968 are estimated.

Includes a late contribution of \$297,000 for 1964.

Includes special contributions for the emergency situation arising from the hostilities of June 1967 as follows:

from Governments	\$5,841,465
from others	\$1,309,928

In the case of certain assisted projects, funds to be provided in 1968 will be limited to actual cash requirements in that year.



Colorado Chapter

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

609 E. Speer Blvd. • Denver, Colo. 80203 • 733-3273

DATE: April 8, 1969 |
TO: ~~Samuel Katz and~~ Isaiah Terman
FROM: Mrs. Adrea Rosenberg, Foreign Affairs Chairman
of the Colorado Chapter.
SUBJECT: Arab Propaganda

In answer to your Memorandum of February 12 and subsequent memoranda, the following are the activities as they exist in the Colorado area to the best of my knowledge: Perhaps, first a small historical background would be useful.

Arab Propaganda activities in the Rocky Mountain area, particularly in Colorado began intensively in the middle 50's, 1954 - 1955. They were, in those years, centered primarily on the campus of the University of Colorado, around a small nucleus of pro-Arab American Professors who had formed a chapter of the American Friends of the Middle East. The peak of this activity usually was reached every year in the Spring during the Conference on World Affairs sponsored by the University. At this time usually anywhere from one or two to half a dozen Arab officials and Propaganda Specialists would visit the campus and get a great deal of publicity on the campus and in the Mass Media, like the Denver Post.

This activity was counteracted in the early days through the actions of the National Zionist Speaker's Bureau, working locally through the Anti-Defamation League. The campus itself provided practically no one either among the students or among the faculty, who were Jews, who were interested in attempting to counteract this in any way or work toward a balance on the program. Subsequently, in the years beginning in 1957, and 1958, local people in Denver working largely again through the ADL office and through me personally; working directly with Professor Howard Higman, who was chairman of the Conference on World Affairs, were able to work out both ground rules for balance on the program, as well as a scaling down of the number of panels which would be inflammatory in nature and propagandistic in nature. Doing this largely through personal contacts with Professor Higman, the crisis in 1967 de-

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Executive Director
(MRS. ARNOLD) PEARL ALPERSTEIN

veloped and evoked a large amount of community concern and awareness that something needed to be done. Not only during the Spring Arab Propaganda season, but on a year round and constant basis. As a result of the crisis and through the efforts of Mr. Steinhauser of the ADL, a broad based community wide committee in Denver was organized, called Middle East Public Information Committee. This committee had representatives on it from a number of Jewish organizations, including such groups as Hadassah, Council of Jewish Women, The Rabbinical Council and the American Jewish Committee.

We have functioned with lay chairmen, using the ADL staff facilities and constantly attempting to both broaden the base and the scope of our activities. A Speaker's Bureau has been set up headed by Mrs. Harry Valas. We have tried to cover both the local Denver area as well as the surrounding smaller communities in which there are numerous college campuses. In addition, in the last few months we have had the good fortune to have a young man sent here by the Jewish Agency. His name is Natan Oren. He works out at the Jewish Community Center and his primary task is to develop students for Israel groups on college campuses permanently by anyone who is interested in going, and finally to develop informed groups about Israel. Working together, all of these groups have developed a relatively effective agency for counteracting of Arab Propaganda.

Now to the Propaganda itself as it is conducted by the Arabs in our area, in answer to your question:

1. The OAS has found a "welcome home" for years now on the University of Colorado Campus and have an active chapter there as well as on the Campus of Colorado State University at Fort Collins. These two universities being the largest in Colorado, also have the largest number of Arab Students, numbering close to 200 or perhaps even 300 at certain times.

These students have what they call an "Arab Day" each year on each campus. This "Day" is a festival which usually lasts for one week or more. On the campus at the University of Colorado there are in addition to the same, pro-Arab American Professors, an Egyptian Professor, Ragei El Mallakh who is also extremely active and who is a protégé and perhaps is subsidized by the Arab American Oil Company, in addition to the Arab Information Service.

From these centers the students go out to church groups particularly, and civic groups as well as being active on the campus.

2. In answer to question 2; Mehdi has visited Denver several times, the most recent time being about a year ago and has spoken in the city and has appeared on the Mass Media. We also have pro-Arab Professors at the University of Denver and a new young Arab on the faculty at a local Catholic College, Loretta Heights College, whose name is Samir Zakhem.

Again, these people have been very active both on the campus and off the campus in the Denver Area.

3. The material disseminated from the Arab Information Service and the Arab Embassies and Consulates appears to go through the channel of the Professors and the Arab Student groups. There are also direct mailings to every library in this area. I have found the Arab World and AFNI publication as well as Arab Information Service Publication on the shelf of every library in the Denver area.

Just within the past six months there have been organized so called fund raising drives for the Arab refugees or the Fatah. There has been one I know of on the University of Denver campus and another on the University of Colorado Campus. Perhaps the most disturbing element to report has been the response and the change in attitude of the clergy with regard to Israel and attitudes toward it. This was especially noticeable after the Israeli raid on the Beirut airport. Last Spring, in May of 1968 the ADL and the Middle East Public Information Committee began a series of seminar type dialogues with large numbers of the clergy. This was done through a written invitation, sent out by the Rabbinical Council, inviting all members of all denominations of the clergy to come and meet with select members of the Middle East Public Information Committee, which had been especially prepared to talk and deliver a small speech to them. This developed into a series of feedback sessions as well as more or less round table discussions. The last of these was held in February of this year and the results indicated that particularly among the Protestant clergy there was a growing sense of hostility toward Israel, and increased concern on the part of these clergymen with regard to the Arab refugees.

It is questionable in my opinion as to whether any change was effected in these discussions with the basic fundamental attitude. Mr. Steinhauser disagreed with me in that he feels that some progress was made and that he can see some signs of at least questioning the Anti-Israel material sent out by certain national Protestant organizations.

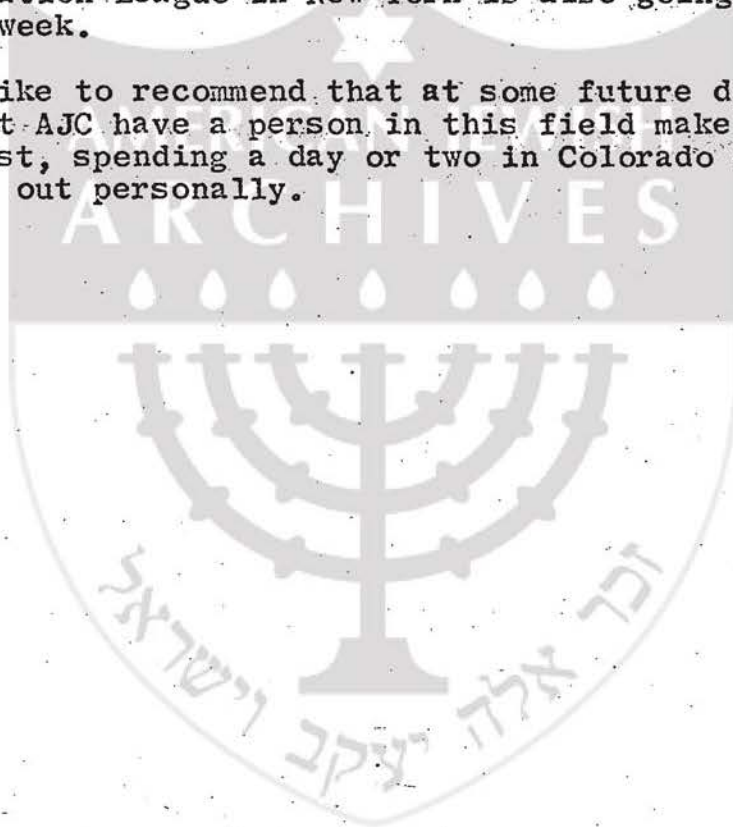
The material sent from the AJC office has been used immediately, as Mrs. Alperstein has transmitted it directly to me as soon as she received it, and I have always passed it on as quickly as possible to the members of the Middle East Public Information Committee. In addition, Mr. Louis Waldbaum has joined the Middle East Public Information Committee and is going to become, when he returns from his leadership tour to Israel, a member of our Speaker's Bureau.

Mrs. Valas, Speaker's Bureau Chairman, feels that we have reached, through this technique, approximately a thousand people this past year in terms of the size of the audiences reached in direct person-to-person small group talks. Those who have been reached over the Mass Media, of course, it is impossible to tell.

As to forthcoming plans, the Conference on World Affairs at the University of Colorado will be held the week of April 14-18. During that time Mr. Dan Tittir, of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, as well as Ambassador Rabin will be on the campus of the University of Colorado to hopefully counteract some of the intensified Arab Propaganda at that time. Mr. Abe Foxman of the Anti-Defamation League in New York is also going to be on hand for that week.

I would like to recommend that at some future date, perhaps next year, that AJC have a person in this field make a field trip through the West, spending a day or two in Colorado so that this can be checked out personally.

AR: mat



4/11/69

BACKGROUND MEMORANDUM

ARAB INROADS IN THE CHRISTIAN WORLD, ON CAMPUSES
AND IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY: WHAT AJC CAN DO

A once quiescent and slumbering Arab propaganda apparatus, inactive and ineffective in the United States since 1960, revived, albeit slowly, given impetus and motivation by the stunning Israeli victory in the Six-Day War.

Arab diplomats, in moments of rare candor, have opined that their failure to influence U. S. government policy on their behalf stems primarily from "inept Arab information policies," and gave tacit recognition to the hard fact that previous efforts fell far short of expectations and aspirations. The overwhelming majority of Americans, prior to the June conflict were, if nothing else, neither pro-Arab nor anti-Israel.

The Arab world is today seeking "to make its voice and its thinking heard in the United states..." and accordingly Arab propaganda has of late increased in tempo, in volume, and in some cases finesse.

An official Arab League report of February 9, 1969 now concludes that there has been a marked improvement in getting the Arab point of view across in the American press and that "large sectors of the American people resent Zionist activity in the United States..."

Certainly the largest, if not the most effective instrumentalities of Arab propaganda both in the United States and overseas is the Organization of Arab Students which in the United States has 8,000 members organized on more than 100 college and university campuses. Its avowed purpose is to reach American students and to

"communicate the Arab point of view." Humiliated by the Israeli military victory in June 1967, the Organization of Arab Students has since then become strident and energetic. In the main, it has embraced the philosophy of the third world force and has declared that their enemy is the world imperialism and neo-colonialism exemplified by the government of the United States and world Zionism. Accordingly, Arab students now identify with Al Fatah and other emerging Arab guerrilla movements in the Middle East and has given them a new sense of dedication and militancy. In addition to increasing their normal campus activities, they frequently form alliances with the anti-war protesters, black militants and the plethora of student radicals. Campus groups identified with the New Left, the old line Communist Party, Progressive Labor Party adherents, Trotskyites and the Maoists, which proportionately have a sizeable black membership, have elevated to a high programmatic priority anti-Israel and anti-Zionist activity. They have actively demonstrated against Israeli speakers (often aided and abetted in their endeavors by black militants) organized campus demonstrations, student forums, accepted speaking engagements on campus in the community, and become frequent writers of "letters to the editor."

Identification of Arab students and black militants became evident and much more pronounced subsequent to the 1968 OAS annual convention in late summer, during the course of which featured speaker Stokely Carmichael pledged the support of American blacks to the Arab revolution. Scores of professors of Arab origin teaching on American campuses have become itinerant spokesmen for the Arab cause, speaking on campus primarily, although making frequent appearances before civic

and church groups.

Together with a number of non-Arabic academicians, these scholars are the most articulate and emphatic pleaders of the Arab cause now on the American scene.

Arab inroads into the black community appear to be limited in scope but potentially dangerous to the Jewish community. While militant black students have, as previously noted, joined hands with the Arab students in what they perceive as a common cause, black revolutionaries are potential beneficiaries of Arab money, arms, and training in guerrilla tactics. The possibility of instigation of anti-Zionist, anti-Semitic activity as a quid pro quo should not be overlooked.

The most visibly militant black movement now current on the American scene - the Black Panthers - has pledged fealty and support to the Organization of Arab Students. Its official publication has glorified the activities of the Al Fatah and is replete with news items hostile to Israel. It should be recalled that SNCC, now almost exclusively black, in the June-July 1967 issue of its newsletter, depicted Israel in a grotesquely anti-Semitic fashion in denouncing the outcome of the Six-Day War.

The Black Muslim movement, still an important albeit diminishing force in the black community, has long preached a kinship and affinity for their black Egyptian brothers. Its official newspaper Muhammad Speaks, proclaims that "the outlook of African and Asian nations in the Middle East conflict has not been represented in the white press..." Its news columns report on the "oppressions and daily indignities" inflicted upon Arabs by Israelis.

Arab inroads into the total black community, as reflected in the responsible Afro-American press, appears to be limited judging by their editorial content. It may not remain so in the near future, what with the students, militants and revolutionaries expounding the notion of Israeli imperialism and racism.

A 1968 Labor Day weekend Black Power Conference meeting in Philadelphia, to which came representatives of almost all black groups, unanimously passed an unpublicized resolution which called for the wiping out of Zionism, and the abortive New Politics Convention in the summer of 1967 was permanently rendered impotent when black militants insisted upon a conference resolution denouncing the "imperialistic Zionist war."

While not precisely within the purview of this report, it should be noted that Arab propaganda is worldwide in scope and certainly not hindered by national or continental boundaries. Anti-Israel propaganda, produced in Arab countries for domestic consumption, indisputably more anti-Jewish than that which is produced for American consumption, is transmitted by common conveyance and shortwave radio to Europe, Latin and Central America, France, England, and West Germany have operative arms of the Arab propaganda effort. The Argentine, and to a lesser extent Mexico, currently are focal points for a massive South and Latin American drive by Arabs, which seeks to undermine a once pro-Israel attitude by many area countries. Here, too, blatant anti-Semitism is frequently employed to foster anti-Israel prejudices.

In our ongoing program of countering that form of Arab propaganda which spills over into anti-Semitism and in our continuing search for better and more effective weapons to discharge our

responsibilities, we need to know what is currently transpiring in your communities. Please come prepared to report on recent developments or manifestations of Arab propaganda with which you are familiar and to discuss with us the manner in which the problem was or is being solved.



cc: Milton Eilerin
Marc Tanenbaum
Robert E. Segal

March 17, 1969

Philip Perlmutter

Frederick Andelman

Frank Maria

On Tuesday, March 11, I attended a meeting at Boston University sponsored by the Eastern Orthodox Fellowship, in cooperation with the American Friends of the Middle East, which was addressed by Frank Maria, a long time Arab apologist and propagandist in the New England area. The meeting was attended by about 75 people, most of whom were Jewish Boston University students.

Maria tried to appeal to the patriotism of American youth, and to the humanitarianism they demonstrated in their opposition to the Vietnam war, to oppose Israel's expansionist and intrusionist policies on the same grounds, especially with reference to the refugee problem.

The speaker suggested that the true tragedy in the Middle East is the refugee problem which he called "the other Biafra," and held that an information gap exists in the United States on this matter; a gap created and sustained by powerful Zionist influences on the American news media. The media not only underplay the true suffering of innocent Arab populations, but also threaten the Arabs in a demeaning and defamatory fashion. Zionist pressures also extend into the state department, which prevents the United States from adopting a more even handed policy.

Maria defended the rightness of the Arab cause by suggesting that the persistence of the enemy (the Arabs) despite three ruinous defeats at the hand of one of the world's ten most powerful nations (Israel) could not be attributed to fanaticism (a Zionist explanation), but perhaps to the zeal that moves all men to fight for their own freedom. On the grounds of being freedom fighters, he also defended the Arab terrorist organizations, although he did say that he did not condone the level of violence of some of their activities.

The speaker appealed to the students to use their political influence to:
a) move the United States into a neutral position so that the refugee problem may be given the attention it deserves; b) to alert Americans to the growing anti-Americanism in the Middle East; and, c) to alert Jews to the possible repercussions that the actions of Zionists may have for them, in the minds of those who can't separate Zionism from Judaism.

The question and answer period following degenerated into a yell fest but Maria never lost his cool. Young students, armed to the teeth with the facts, tried to bait Maria, but he is experienced in speaking to hostile audiences, which this one was.

FA:s

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT



October 1968 - February 1969

No. 7

FAD BULLETIN - No. 7

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Compiled by Minna Hoffenstein

the Middle East
DEVELOPMENTS IN ~~EASTERN EUROPE~~

The plight of the Jews in Arab countries, which has long been a major AJC concern, worsened considerably during and after the June 1967 Arab-Israel war. In recent months, primary attention was given to the Jews of Iraq, whose situation became increasingly grave.

On January 27th, 16 alleged "spies" for Israel -- ten of them Jews -- were executed following secret trials, and the bodies of several were displayed in a public square amid officially-inspired mob scenes. Thereafter, others were threatened with a similar fate. Before and since these developments, the AJC has exerted massive efforts on behalf of the Iraqi Jewish community. Most AJC programs and action were initiated or coordinated in the Foreign Affairs Department. In addition to alerting the world of developments through the mass media, AJC was in contact with the U.S. and other governments, with United Nations officials, leaders of the World Council of Churches, the Vatican and other religious bodies, and many non-governmental agencies, to try and avert other threatened executions and to urge aid for the community.

The AJC advocated three kinds of action to save Jews in Iraq: that governments and organizations prevail upon Iraq to let them leave the country, that the American government signify it will permit immediate entry as soon as they can leave, and that the UN immediately dispatch a representative or a commission to Iraq (and to Egypt and Syria) to examine the condition of the Jews there. In addition, the AJC called attention to the desperate economic plight of the Jewish population in Iraq and the need for assistance through an international body and/or friendly governments.

On January 27th, AJC president Justice Arthur J. Goldberg issued a widely publicized statement strongly deploring Iraq's actions; and on the 28th, wrote to Secretary of State Rogers asking the U.S. to urge Iraq to allow the remaining Jews to leave the country. From Paris, Zachariah Shuster, AJC's European director refuted a statement by the Iraqi Premier that Iraqi Jews -- who have not been permitted to leave in years -- are free to emigrate. He also criticized the Iraqi Government's "black-mail" in securing statements from Iraqi Grand Rabbi Sassoon Khadourie, whose son was under arrest.

In early February, FAD prepared a fact sheet on Iraq, describing the political situation and developments affecting Jews based on reports from AJC's European office.

In February, Mr. Shuster met with delegates to the 25th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, in connection with its consideration of discrimination against Jews in Arab countries, especially in Iraq. At the same time, Abraham S. Karlikow, foreign affairs specialist in AJC's European office, met in Geneva with Red Cross officials on the situation in Egypt, Iraq and Syria; and with the Reverend A. Dominique Micheli, Secretary of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, concerning WCC action in behalf of Jewish minorities in Moslem lands.

The AJC European office helped organize a meeting of European non-governmental organizations in Strasbourg to discuss developments in Iraq. It contacted several French government officials and assisted the Alliance Israelite Universelle in preparing data for its intervention with the French Government.

Representatives of more than 400 non-governmental organizations accredited to the UN attended an emergency meeting on February 6, sponsored by the Human Rights Committee of the Conference of UN Representatives of the United Nations Association-USA. Sidney Liskofsky, FAD specialist on international organizations, was actively involved in planning and conducting this program. In their private capacities, a number of participants signed a "Statement on Violation of Human Rights in Iraq."

Roger N. Baldwin, honorary president of the International League for the Rights of Man, with which the AJC is affiliated, sent a memorandum to UN Secretary-General U-Thant in early December, calling attention to continuing infringements of human rights in Egypt, Syria and Iraq, and asking for intervention to alleviate the sufferings of the Jewish minorities in those countries. The International League also urged the UN office of the High Commissioner for Refugees to intervene.

During this period, the mass media and government agencies in the U.S. turned to the AJC for reliable information on day-to-day developments, much of it gathered by our European office. Interviews with an Iraqi emigre whose brother was executed, were

conducted by networks and wire-services, which were arranged by the AJC, and provided first-hand reports to a wide public.

AJC regional offices throughout the U.S. developed special programs, including a "Statement of Conscience" initiated in Los Angeles, which was signed by Christian and Jewish leaders and broadly publicized.

AJC offices in Mexico and South America were and continue to be active in keeping the public informed, and in contacting important leaders to secure their interest and support for measures to aid Iraqi Jews.

In October, when Egypt shut off the trickle of Jewish emigration it had previously permitted, AJC offices in Paris, Washington and New York requested the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and leaders of other governments to intervene on the basis that, at the least, departures to effect family reunions be allowed. Late in February, the Paris office reported that the Egyptian government apparently was ready to release some Jews from prison, particularly stateless persons, possibly in March.

The AJC recommended to a number of delegations at the UN that if the UN investigates the situation of Arabs in Israel-controlled territory, a basic fairness doctrine calls for study of the condition of Jews in Arab countries.

The AJC European office reported in December on three public opinion surveys by Radio Free Europe on Eastern European attitudes toward Israel and the Arab nations since the June war, and two similar surveys of Western European opinion. Apparently, official communist propaganda efforts to win public support for political and material aid to the Arabs had failed up to then, on the basis of a belief that the Arabs are the real aggressors, and the Israelis were defending their country. The poll also showed that the anti-Semitic campaign in Poland provoked strong revulsion, particularly among younger Poles.

Judge Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., chairman of AJC's Committee on Israel, reported at the February AJC Board of Governors meeting on programs and projects approved for our office in Israel at a combined meeting of Israel and Foreign Affairs Committees, where Louis Shub discussed present and future plans. The AJC's chief objective, it was agreed, should be to encourage the development of techniques, methods and action to deal with human relations problems.

A small group of Russians and Americans, including AJC leaders Irving M. Engel, Morris B. Abram, Richard Maass, Judge Theodore Tannenwald, Jr. and Simon Segal, held a dinner meeting in New York in January for a private discussion on the Middle Eastern situation. This gathering was arranged at the request of the Russians, all from top-level intellectual and journalistic circles -- none from governmental positions -- who had attended a meeting of the "Dartmouth Group", an ad hoc body of Russians and Americans who meet annually.

COUNTERING ANTI-SEMITISM

A statement on anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, prepared by the FAD, was adopted by the AJC National Executive Board meeting in Atlanta in October. It urged "all nations and peoples" to awaken "to the danger of anti-Semitism becoming an integral component of those Soviet bloc regimes who are making of Jews a scapegoat in order to suppress genuine liberalizing forces."

In a telegram to Polish Ambassador Jerzy Michalowski in January, Richard Maass, chairman of AJC's Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed AJC's concern about continuing anti-Semitism in that country. He referred to reports of show trials of members of "an alleged Jewish underground organization", including university students and faculty members.

Alfred Hirschberg, AJC representative in Sao Paulo, reported in January that Arab anti-Israel and anti-Jewish propaganda is on the increase in Brazil and may be further disseminated by the more than 200,000 Lebanese and two to three million other Arabs in the country, most of whom have had good relations with their Jewish fellow citizens in the past. Many Brazilian Arabs hold important positions in politics and in the economy.

Natalio Mazar, assistant to the director of AJC's Latin American office, reported on extremist publications in Argentina published or sponsored by the Arab League and radical right groups. Conspicuous ones are La Liga Arabe and Causa Arabe, which question the loyalty of Argentine Jews to their country, and refer to Arab terrorists as fighters for liberation. A number of anti-Semitic books are in circulation, including some authored by clergymen.

Following the Israeli bombing in late December of the Beirut airport, the heretofore politically indifferent Uruguayans of Lebanese descent, reacted sharply in a published anti-Israeli declaration. Egon Friedler, AJC representative in Montevideo, points to the need for alertness by the Jewish community, who have had good relationships with local Lebanese up to now.

Dr. Jose Eskenazi, president of the Instituto Judaico Brasileiro, and Eduardo Rogovsky met in January with Jewish owners of publishing houses in Brazil to provide guidance on publication of a series of books for distribution among young Brazilian army officers, to create better understanding of Jews and Judaism.

Sergio Nudelstejer, director of AJC's office for Mexico and Central America, reported in January on increased Arab League propaganda in Mexico, including the dissemination of the forgery, "Protocols of the Elders of Zion". Parts of this work were also published, along with anti-Israel and anti-Jewish material in a Mexican magazine Criterio Continental, which circulates among government officials, clergymen and business executives.

In Costa Rica, the "Nationalist Movement" formed by the extreme right, instigated anti-Semitic campaigns in an effort to gain political advantage. Mr. Nudelstejer is in constant touch with leaders of the Jewish community on this and other problems to provide counsel and assistance.

INTERFAITH AND INTERGROUP ACTIVITIES

The AJC has renewed its agreement to support research projects at the Sperry Center of the International University of Social Studies in Rome. The Center's continuing program includes courses in intergroup relations given by Professor Otto Klineberg in the postgraduate School of Sociology for students from 58 countries, mostly in Africa and Latin America, and 130 priests from various parts of the world. Seminars based on the text of "Religion and Prejudice," consider the findings of the AJC research project in this area.

Zachariah Shuster represented the AJC at the funeral in Rome of Augustin Cardinal Bea, head of the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity, and a prime mover in the creation of the Declaration of Non-Christian Religions by Vatican Council II, which provided a foundation for improvement in relations between Catholics and Jews.

Canon François Houtart, Director of Louvain University's Socio-Religious Research Center, and General Secretary of the International Federation of Social Religious Research Institutes (FERES), who is now working on an AJC sponsored project on anti-Jewish attitudes among French-speaking Catholics, reported in December that the first completed study on French-language textbooks, was being re-written in popular form for wider distribution.

Zachariah Shuster wrote a letter of AJC appreciation to Cardinal Suenens, Archbishop of Malines, who in an agreement with the Jewish Consistory of Brussels, recently carried out an act of symbolic significance in eliminating signs of prejudices against Jews, by removing derogatory inscriptions from the Cathedral of St. Michael in Brussels which had been there since the Middle Ages.

Father Jorge Mejia of Buenos Aires, executive secretary of the Latin American Bishops Council (CELAM) conferred with Dr. Simon Segal, director of AJC's Foreign Affairs Department, Mrs. Hanna F. Desser, FAD Latin American specialist, and members of the AJC Interreligious Affairs Department in January. Subjects discussed included the situation in Argentina, and the increase of Arab propaganda in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

In December and January Richard Maass, chairman of the Sub-committee on Latin America, Gerard S. Jeremias, director of AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department, Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum and Hanna Desser met with Dr. J. Gordon Chamberlin of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and others, to discuss a plan for a Latin American Foundation to organize interfaith support for research and action on social and economic problems of the continent.

In January, Mrs. Desser attended the Inter-American Forum in New York, where Latin American problems and possible solutions were analyzed. Participants represented the business, academic, religious, political, student, labor and culture sectors.

This meeting preceded the Sixth Annual Conference of the Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program (CICOP), which Rabbi Tannenbaum, Abraham Monk, AJC consultant on Latin America, and Mrs. Hanna Desser attended. The theme of the conference was "Human Rights and the Liberation of Man in the Americas."

Jerry Goodman, AJC specialist for Europe, joined staff members of the AJC Interreligious Affairs Department at a special meeting in February of the National Council of Churches' Interfaith Committee on Peace and Development in the Middle East, where he discussed the plight of Jews in Arab countries.

In December, a group of ten Jews, Catholics and Protestants met to reorganize the Jewish-Christian Brotherhood of Chile, which had been inactive for more than a year. Raul Schilkrut, AJC representative in Santiago, who has been cooperating with the Brotherhood, reported on plans for exhibitions, audio-visual and music programs in 1969.

The first three issues of a bulletin by the Confraternidad Judeo-Cristiana (Jewish Christian Brotherhood of Argentina) were published in Buenos Aires in 1968, thus reviving a publication first launched with AJC assistance ten years ago. Dr. Mauricio Kurchan, a vice-president of the Instituto Judio Argentino, is also a vice-president of the Confraternidad. The last issue contains a tribute to the late Cardinal Bea; also a reprint of an article written jointly by Rabbi Leon Klenicki and Father Jorge Mejia on the Jewish-Catholic encounter at the Bogota Conference. It is printed in Spanish.

CONFERENCES, LECTURES AND SEMINARS

The First Continental Seminar of Institutes of Human Relations was held in Buenos Aires in October. It was organized by the Instituto Judío Argentino on the initiative of the Centro de Profesionales Judíos of Chile and the Instituto Judeo-Uruguayo de Relaciones Humanas of Uruguay. Officers of the Instituto Brasileiro Judaico of Brazil, and a delegation of AJC leaders from the United States joined the delegates of the other groups in three days of intensive discussion, analysis and planning for continued cooperation on essential programs. Eduardo I. Rogovsky, director of AJC's Latin American office, and his co-workers in Buenos Aires, helped organize and conduct the Seminar.

In addition to the AJC group, (see ten names in Overseas Delegation section) 35 delegates from the four South American countries took part. They included college professors, social scientists, physicians, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, and two cultural leaders -- an outstanding Uruguayan musician, and a noted Chilean art historian. The chairman was the president of the Argentine Institute, Captain Carlos Korimblum of the Argentine Navy.

Questions of universal concern which were considered, and on which recommendations were made included anti-Semitism and discrimination, relationships with Israel, social problems and their impact on the Jewish community, interfaith and intergroup relations, Jewish identity and continuity, relationships to other local bodies and regional and international organizations, and the form of future cooperation among the participating groups.

The Alberto Gerchunoff award established 15 years ago by the Argentine Institute and given bi-annually, was presented in November to Algreto de la Guardia, an outstanding essayist for his book on Ricardo Rojas. Among those present were prominent Argentine writers and journalists, members of the Society and the Argentine Academy of Letters, members of the Institute and leading Jewish personalities. Mrs. Ana Maria Kantor, daughter of the late Alberto Gerchunoff, bestowed the prize and Captain Carlos Korimblum conducted the ceremony. The jury included Isaac Lublinsky, secretary of the Institute, Jose Isaacson, editor of COMENTARIO, and Adolfo de Obieta, secretary of the PRN Club.

Under the direction of Engineer Jaime Singerman, secretary -general of the Argentine Institute, the Argentine Committee for the International Year for Human Rights organized a program of the local faculty of medicine, with the participation of Dr. Ricardo P. Quadri, political secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the period under review, Eduardo Rogovsky gave a number of lectures at leading Argentine Jewish institutions. He spoke on the importance of technical education at the ORT school of Buenos Aires to an audience of directors of local Jewish schools who also inspected ORT's new premises. He also participated in a seminar on educational problems organized by the Tarbut school, and lectured at the Lamroth Hakol about Jewish identification of the adolescent, and met with members of the Zionist University Students Center to explain the program of AJC.

Mr. Rogovsky met at his home with 17 young prospective candidates for membership in the Argentine Institute, all from the ranks of Argentine professionals and intellectuals, as part of the continuing effort to involve more young people.

The AJC office in Buenos Aires cooperated with the Zionist University Federation of South America in organizing a seminar on subjects of current Jewish interest early in November.

In January, Mr. Nudelstejer discussed the American Jewish community as part of a lecture series on world Jewish communities, organized by the Pioneer women in Mexico.

Following the success of the first lecture series jointly sponsored by AJC in Mexico with the Centro Deportivo Israelita early in 1968, a second series devoted to the subject of Jewish youth was held in November-December.

The AJC office in Mexico and the World Association of Jewish Students in Mexico sponsored a series of lectures on youth and social change in the world in general and in the Jewish world, at the Kehila Ashkenazi in Mexico City in January. The student group has requested AJC collaboration in another lecture series.

In cooperation with Beth-El Congregation of Mexico City the AJC conducted a program of four lectures from late January through March. Subjects covered were Judaism and problems of today, by Dr. Nelson Pilosof; the situation of the Jews of the Soviet Union, by Guiora Divon, First Secretary of the Israel Embassy; youth and violence, by Professor Hector Manuel Capello, director of the social psychology department of the National University, and the Jewish community of Mexico, its problems and possible solutions, a round-table discussion with Sergio Nudelstejer presiding.

On the initiative of Sergio Nudelstejer, a cooperative public celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was held on December 11th, with the AJC, the Comite Central Israelita, the B'nai B'rith, the Union Sefaradi and the Consejo Mexicano de Mujeres Israelitas (Council of Mexican Jewish Women) participating. The event took place at the Mexican Association of Journalists, with three speakers -- two non-Jewish Mexicans and Mr. Nudelstejer. Personalities from the political, official and cultural world of Mexico attended, with wide coverage by both the Mexican and Jewish press.

An extensive visiting lecture program in Mexico and Venezuela was developed in January on the initiative of the AJC offices in Latin America and Mexico for Professor Nelson Pilosof of Uruguay, who is professor of philosophy at the University of Montevideo and representative of the Hebrew University in Latin America. This cultural and educational project also helped cement AJC relationships with local Jewish institutions.

In Mexico City, a week of activities arranged by Sergio Nudelstejer included lectures by Dr. Pilosof on the philosophy of Martin Buber and the problems of Judaism today. He spoke at the School of Philosophy of the National University of Mexico, and to major Jewish organizations, including the Centro Deportivo Israelita, the Beth-El Congregation, the Colegio Israelita, the Kehila Ashkenazi Nidjei Israel, the Comite Central Israelita and a conference co-sponsored by the Union Sefaradi, the Organizacion Juvenil Hatikva and the AJC. Receptions attended by leaders of the community were given by AJC and by Guiora Divon, First Secretary of the Embassy of Israel, and meetings were held with Shmuel Hadas, another First Secretary of the Embassy, and with Israel Ambassador Abrahm Darom and his wife. The Yiddish and the Spanish language press gave Professor Pilosof's activities considerable coverage.

Through contacts made by Eduardo Rogovsky with the Jewish community in Venezuela, a program was arranged there for Professor Pilosof. He lectured on Martin Buber at the leading private university in Caracas, Andres Bello Catholic University, to an audience of 200 students and faculty members, and at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Central University of Venezuela on the humanistic studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He also had private meetings with the director of the Central Library and the director of culture of the University of Venezuela.

Professor Pilosof made a number of appearances before Jewish groups. He spoke to a group of 150 persons on the spiritual position of Jews in our time at a Shabat dinner in his honor at the Union Israelita de Caracas. He spoke to a youth group of B'nai B'rith on "Prospects of Judaism in Latin America," at a meeting of the Friends of the Hebrew University and at the Herzl-Bialik School on the Hebrew University itself. An informal party in Professor Pilosof's honor was given for a group of young Jewish intellectuals by Israel Ambassador Jacob Doron.

The Uruguayan Institute organized an important cultural event at the Amigos del Arte (Friends of Art) in Montevideo on Marc Chagall and his work, with many leaders of Uruguayan artistic life participating. The total attendance was 230, of whom 60% were not Jewish. A concluding feature of the event was the showing of a Chagall film, loaned by the French Embassy.

The AJC Latin American office sponsored lecture tours in Chile by two prominent Argentinians. In November, Nissim Elnecape, editor of La Luz, the largest Spanish-Jewish periodical in Argentina, and president of the Sefaradi Zionist Organization of Argentina, delivered three talks -- on Sefardim at the Sefaradi Community in Santiago, on the Dead Sea Scrolls and the birth of Christianity at the Jewish University Center in Santiago, and on the function of the Jewish press in Valparaiso.

In December, four lectures on literary subjects were given by Simja Sneh, well known Argentinian writer and secretary-general of the Argentine Zionist Organization. They were delivered in Yiddish, Hebrew or Spanish, and co-sponsored by the Jewish Studies Center, the Jewish Professional Center, the Kehila Ashkenazi, Israeli Circle, Jewish-Polish Union, and the Zionist Federation. These programs provided an opportunity for expanded AJC cooperation with Zionists groups in Chile.

The Center for Jewish Studies at the University of Chile in Santiago, which is co-sponsored by the AJC, plans two intensive seminars later in 1969 on two major subjects: Problems of Discrimination, by Eduardo Rogovsky, and "I and Thou" (on Martin Buber) by Professor Nelson Pilosof of Uruguay. The Center's Extension Program for the dissemination of Jewish culture includes exhibitions, art shows, lectures, publications and a travelling exhibit of Israeli archeology prepared by the Hebrew University. Dr. Bernardo Berdichewsky, a specialist in Middle Eastern and Biblical archeology is the director and Dr. Gunther Boehm, Jewish art historian is assistant director.

The Jewish University Center of Chile held its annual winter seminar for three days in September in San Sebastian, with AJC assistance. The lecturers who included Israeli university professors and Rabbi Gunter Friedlander of Valparaiso, covered a number of subjects including Jewish history, professional life in Israel and the works of Martin Buber.

Louis Shub, director of AJC's office in Israel, spoke at a joint meeting of the Committee on Israel and the Foreign Affairs Committee in New York in January on the present and planned programs of the AJC office in Jerusalem. Chief considerations are educational services (including the AJC library on Jewish Americana) and the publications program, human relations training for Arab and Jewish leadership, interfaith and intergroup relations, research projects, AJC leadership tours and the Seminar on World Jewish Service.

Boris Smolar, former editor-in-chief of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and author of a weekly column on Jewish affairs in the Anglo-Jewish press, reported in New York at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee in November on his observations during a trip to Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

AJC European Community Service sponsored a conference at Horgen, Switzerland in the Fall, to develop recommendations for a community framework to encourage association by presently non-affiliated Jews with the existing organizational and communal structure. Following discussion of this subject the participants joined in a meeting with 25 young leaders from Jewish communities throughout Europe brought together by the European Council (formerly the Standing Conference of European Jewish Communities). A practical result of this gathering was the working relationship Community Service developed with the European Council.

AMERICAN JEWISH

AJC's European office has been assisting the World Union of Jewish Students (which has headquarters in London), especially with activities concerning Jews in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. AJC provided support and services for a conference on Soviet Jewry to help prepare and organize it on as wide a basis as possible. It was held in Copenhagen in January attended by delegates of the Union from many European countries.

To mark the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, of which the AJC is a member, organized a "Petition on Behalf of Soviet Jewry", during October-December, 1968, which urged the Secretary-General of the UN to put the question of the violation of Soviet Jews' human rights on the agenda of the General Assembly. The FAD was involved in planning and forwarding this project which produced over a quarter of a million signatures for the petition.

The FAD is also cooperating with the AJCSJ in Passover programming for 1969, with two main projects: a "Seder Program for Soviet Jewry" in every U.S. community; and a "Matzoh of Hope" statement to be read in every American Jewish household during the Seder. AJC regional offices are publicizing the program and encouraging participation.

As an act of solidarity with young Jews in the Soviet Union, AJC members joined in Simhat Torah demonstrations held in some 20 cities and metropolitan areas in the U.S. in mid-October.

The AJC has been cooperating with the North American Jewish Youth Council to help develop programs on Soviet Jewry. Jerry Goodman was on the planning board of the first major project, a conference in Chicago in early February, where delegates came from 17 local Jewish Youth Councils, 13 national organizations and 21 universities. Professor Maurice Friedberg, AJC consultant on East European affairs, made a factual presentation.

Salute to Denmark and Sweden, with which the FAD continues to cooperate, staged two major events in New York City to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jews from Nazi persecution: A special service at the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue on October 18th, and a gala concert at Philharmonic Hall on October 20th. Concert proceeds went to Thanks to Scandinavia, Inc., a participating organization in Salute, which maintains a scholarship fund for young Scandinavians for study in the U.S. Several AJC chapters also staged special commemorative programs. The FAD continued to supply suggestions for programs and special educational materials which were channeled by AJC chapters to synagogues and Jewish community councils throughout the country.

As secretary to the Art Advisory Committee of the Memorial to the Six Million Martyrs, Jerry Goodman assisted architect Louis Kahn and the Museum of Modern Art in staging and publicizing an exhibit of the model of the monument.

Eduardo Rogovsky represented the AJC at the convention of the Federation of Jewish Argentine Communities (Vaad Hakehilot), to whom president Arthur Goldberg sent AJC greetings.

. MEETINGS WITH U.S. AND OVERSEAS LEADERS

Dr. Simon Segal represented the AJC at the Conference of Leaders of Jewish Organizations, called by the late Prime Minister Levi Eshkol in Jerusalem, January 8-12, in which 44 organizations from 26 countries participated. Discussions focused on four major subjects: The Image of Israel in world opinion, immigration (aliyah), cooperation with diaspora communities on Jewish education and youth activities, and the situation of Jews in Eastern Europe and Arab countries.

Hyman Bookbinder, AJC representative in Washington, D.C., set up a meeting in November with Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach and Assistant Secretary Joseph J. Sisco, where he and several members of the American Conference on Soviet Jewry discussed the possibility of including mention at the UN Third Committee meeting of the suppression of Jewish rights in the Soviet Union.

Minister Shlomo Argov of the Israel Embassy in Washington met with AJC lay people and FAD and other staff members at the Institute of Human Relations in December to discuss recent developments in the Middle East, especially prospects for peace.

Roberto Graziani-Levy, a founder of the Institute in Rio de Janeiro and a community leader, met with Richard Maass and Hanna Desser during a visit to New York in January to discuss the situation in Brazil.

Dr. Tobias Kamenszain, president of the A.M.I.A. (Association Mutual Israelita Argentina) visited the AJC early in February and discussed subjects of mutual interest with Simon Segal and Hanna Desser.

Mr. Simja Sneh, a prominent Zionist leader in Argentina and editor of the periodical Raices, who also writes for COMENTARIO, visited with Dr. Segal and Mrs. Desser in February.

Dr. Jaime Finkelstein, an Argentina leader and head of the Department of Culture and Education of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, conferred with Dr. Segal in New York in early December. Prior to leaving Buenos Aires, he and Eduardo Rogovsky discussed proposals for a joint education program, specifically in the Center of Jewish Studies at the University of Chile.

Mr. Jacob Blaustein, honorary AJC president and vice-president of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, discussed restitution and indemnification for victims of Nazism and the Statute of Limitations for Nazi War Criminals with the new German Ambassador to Washington, Rolf Pauls, in mid-February.

President Avraham Harman of the Hebrew University met with Committee on Israel members and FAD staff in mid-February at the Institute to discuss plans of the University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry and for a worldwide feasibility study on research in the field of Jewish identity, and a program of teaching, training and action research on the graduate level on the relationship of Israel to other Jewish communities. After detailed written proposals are forwarded by Professor Shimon Herman, the AJC Board of Governors will consider AJC support for these activities.



SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

The Buenos Aires office completed in the Spring the study of attitudes of members of the Argentine Sociedad Hebraica, the largest community center in Latin America. The New York office prepared an English translation of the study's conclusions.

The results of the first stage of AJC's investigation on the Sephardic community in Buenos Aires were submitted in January to the board of the community, who were pleased with the work. On the basis of this study, as yet unpublished, AJC's Latin American Community Service was in a position to assist in a drive to enroll students in a new school opened under the auspices of the Sephardim. As a result, 500 children were registered.

The first volume of sociological studies completed by AJC's European Community Service, which deals with various aspects of French Jewish life, is being published in English. Publication of other studies of different European countries will follow.

An exploratory discussion about the need for a research project on Sephardim in Israel was held at the AJC in November with Dr. Solomon Gaon of England, Elie Eliachar of Israel, Victor Tarry of the New York Spanish-Portuguese synagogue, Simon Segal and Jerry Goodman participating.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

"The Refugees of Arab-Israel Conflict," by George L. Gruen. New York, AJC, March 1969. Printed 15 p. (No. 9 in the series: REPORTS ON THE FOREIGN SCENE.)

Traces the development of the Arab refugee problem since 1948, and discusses the findings of UN envoy Nils Goran-Gussing on his mission to the Middle East in the summer of 1967.

"Iraq: A Fact Sheet." New York, AJC, February 1969. Mimeo. 3 p. A report on the situation of Jews in Iraq, following the recent trials and hangings.

"Latin American Jewry: What of Tomorrow?" Prepared by Rose Feitelson of AJC's Publications Service and Hanna Desser. A special supplement to the AJC NEWSLETTER, New York, January, 1969. Printed 4 p.

A review of problems confronting Latin America's Jews, including a summary of the general situation and AJC's program.

"Human Rights in the 23rd UN General Assembly," by Sidney Liskofsky. Prepared under the auspices of The American Jewish Committee and The International League for the Rights of Man. Published in The Rights of Man, bulletin of the International League for the Rights of Man, February 1969. Mimeo. 29 p.

A compendium of resolutions dealing with human rights adopted at the last session of the UN General Assembly. Two of special interest to Jewish organizations relate to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, and Human Rights in Israeli-Occupied Territories.

"A New Foreign Policy for America," by Arthur J. Goldberg. Chicago, U.N. Association of Illinois and Greater Chicago Divisions, October 1968. Printed. 27 p.

Reprint of a series of articles prepared for the Chicago Daily News, which appeared in leading newspapers around the world.

The third issue of Les Juifs en Union Sovietique; Bulletin d'Information appeared in February. Publication co-sponsored by the AJC European office and local French Jewish organizations. Provides up-to-date information on Jews in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. Printed, in French. 16 p.

The two latest issues of Tfutzot Israel, AJC's Hebrew language bulletin published in Jerusalem, cover the subjects: The Jewish Community of France (Aug-Oct, 1968) and Student Rebellion Around the World (Nov-Dec, 1968) Printed, in Hebrew. 90 p. and 98 p.

"El Mito de los Sabios de Sion," (The Myth of the Elders of Zion) by Norman Cohn. Translated from the English: "Warrant for Genocide; the Myth of the Jewish World-Conspiracy and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion." Buenos Aires, Editorial Candelabro, 1967. Printed, in Spanish. 254 p.

"Community Service Catalog, 1969" (Servicio Comunitario Catalogo 1969). Buenos Aires, American Jewish Committee Latin American Office, 1969. Printed, in Spanish. 20 p.

The first catalogue of AJC's Latin American Community Service materials offered for loan or purchase to Jewish agencies and others, with sections on slides and filmstrips, audio-visual programs of Jewish music, travelling exhibits and publications.

Jewish Identity and Identification (series title).
AJC Latin American Community Service, Buenos Aires, 1968.
Printed, in Spanish.

- No. 7 - Inmigracion y Sociedad Pluralista. 15 p.
- No. 8 - El Concepto de Identidad Judia en las Ciencias Sociales. 20 p.
- No. 9 - Las Comunidades Judias e Israel. 18 p.

The November/December 1968 issue of COMENTARIO in Spanish, marking its 15th year of publication, features an essay on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to commemorate the Declaration's 20th anniversary, and also contains an alphabetical index of authors in COMENTARIO for the period 1966-1968.

The Portuguese-language COMENTARIO No. 35, published in Brazil, includes an article on hunting Nazi criminals, co-authored by Simon Wiesenthal, and another on the tragedy of Biafra.

Recent issues of PARA SU INFORMACION, AJC Spanish language bulletin published in Mexico carried Arthur J. Goldberg's statement on the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and information on the situation in Iraq.

The AJC Mexican office publication of topical reports, CUADERNO DE SERVICIO COMUNITARIO, carries in the December issue a Spanish translation of the AJC story: "Dilemma for Czech Jews: leave or stay?"

Three issues of AJC's Portuguese-language bulletin, INFORMATIVO, published in Rio de Janeiro, feature reports on the Jewish situation in Iraq and world reaction to the executions in Bagdad.

"Um Genocidio cultural, a politica antijudaica da Uniao Sovietica" (On cultural genocide; political anti-Semitism of the Soviet Union). Rio de Janeiro, COMENTARIO (special issue) 1969. Printed, in Portuguese. 110 p.

Translated from the Spanish-language COMENTARIO of July-August, 1967, prepared in memory of the Soviet Jewish writers martyred in August 1952.

INFORMATION SERVICE FOR LATIN AMERICA (SIPLA - Servicio Informativo para Latinoamerica), a bi-monthly news bulletin which began publication in Chile late in 1968, inspired by the SICU bulletin of the Buenos Aires office. Raul Schilkrut, AJC representative in Santiago, directs SIPLA in collaboration with an editorial board of five young academicians.

EXHIBITS, AUDIO-VISUAL & MUSIC PROGRAMS

Considerable interest continues in the exhibit on "Sephardic Culture and Heritage." Beginning mid-October it was presented at the Instituto de Culture de Providencia, one of the most important, non-Jewish institutions of Chile. Another showing followed at the Sephardi Kehilah of Santiago.

In Mexico, where it was first shown, another presentation of the exhibit took place in January at the Beth Israel Congregation in Mexico City. At the request of Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, leader of the B'nai B'rith of Caracas, Venezuela, the Sephardic exhibit will be shown in that city. Subsequently, it will go to Panama and Costa Rica.

A program of Sephardic music, conducted by Maestro Leon Biriotti (a member of the Institute) and attended by nearly 200 persons, was presented at the Sephardic Community of Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Buenos Aires office participated in a world Jewish press exhibit organized by the Congregacion Israelita in that city. On display were COMENTARIO, and publications of AJC Latin American Community Service, as well as those of the Argentine Institute.

Minna Hoffenstein of the FAD staff provided guidance, cooperation and materials to the Home and Hospital of the Daughters of Jacob in the Bronx, New York, for the preparation of a 3-day celebration and study of Sephardic and Spanish cultures, in January.

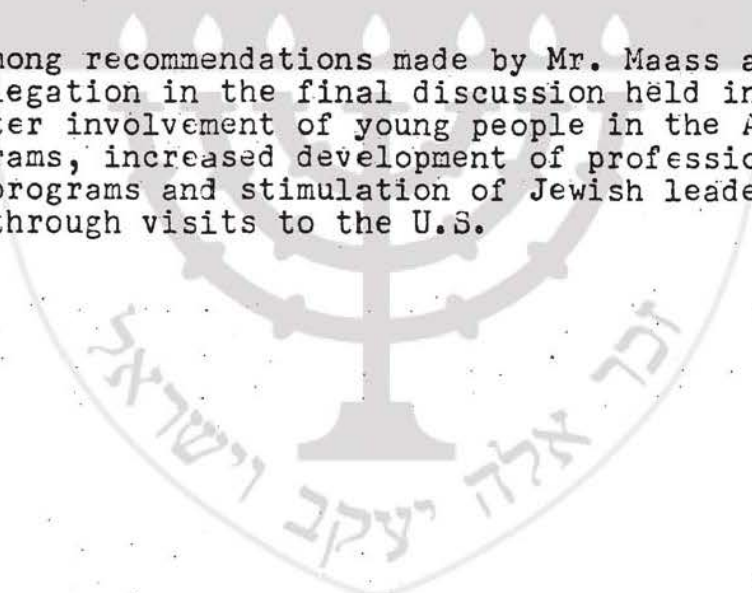
The Sholom Aleichem Club of Philadelphia borrowed the FAD slide series and lecture material on "Passover in Jewish Art and Folklore," for a special arts program comprising also poetry and music, in February.

OVERSEAS DELEGATION

A top-level AJC delegation visited Argentina and Brazil for two weeks in October, to attend the First Continental Seminar of Institutes of Human Relations, in a three-day conference in Buenos Aires and to consult with Jewish community leaders on matters of mutual concern (see Conference section). Richard Maass, chairman of AJC's Foreign Affairs Committee headed the group, which included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greenberg of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Hahn of Omaha, Mr. and Mrs. Morris H. Bergreen of New York City, Bertram H. Gold, Dr. Simon Segal and Mrs. Hanna F. Desser.

During the Seminar and in the time spent in Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, the delegation met with leaders of other important Jewish organizations, Israeli and American officials, churchmen involved in inter-faith efforts and Jewish young people.

Among recommendations made by Mr. Maass and members of the delegation in the final discussion held in Brasilia were greater involvement of young people in the AJC and Institute programs, increased development of professionals through training programs and stimulation of Jewish leadership, possibly through visits to the U.S.



SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Two Foreign Affairs Department lay committees have been reconstructed to increase the scope of the Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) and to develop specialization in certain areas. There are now two instead of three: Committee on Israel and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Richard Maass continues as chairman of the FAC, with Jerry Goodman as staff secretary. The FAC now has three sub-committees: Latin America - Gerald Jeremias, chairman and Hanna Desser, staff, Europe - Morris Bergreen, chairman and Jerry Goodman, staff, and Committee on International Organizations - chairman to be appointed, and Sidney Liskofsky, staff. The Committee on Israel continues as before with Judge Theodore Tannenwald, Jr. as chairman and Gerard Weinstock as co-chairman, and George E. Gruen, staff.

When Dr. Segal was in Israel in January to represent the AJC at Prime Minister Levi Eshkol's conference of world Jewish leaders (see Conference section), he also attended meetings of the Memorial Foundation of Jewish Culture, the Conference of Jewish Organizations as an observer, and the International Committee of the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

Dr. Segal attended the meeting of the World ORT Union in Montreal, Canada, in October, and the annual meeting of American ORT in New York City in January. He addressed a group at the Theodore Herzl Institute in November on the subject of Jews in Arab lands.

Abraham S. Karlikow represented the AJC at the historic inauguration of the Madrid synagogue in December, the first Jewish house of worship to be built in Spain in six centuries.

During Louis Shub's visit in New York early this year, he addressed two groups: 1) At the Central Synagogue, January 29th, sponsored by the AJC New York Chapter, giving his observations and interpretations of the situation of the Arab-Israel confrontation; and 2) in the Institute of Human Relations before the AJC staff, on the AJC's program in Israel.

The International League for the Rights of Man was represented by Zachariah Shuster and Abraham Karlikow at the meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in January. Among the subjects covered were anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, Israel and the situation in the Middle East, and the hangings in Iraq.

A small group of lay leaders and staff met in November with Nataniel Lorch, former Israeli Ambassador to Peru and former member of the Israel delegation to the UN, prior to his return to Jerusalem as head of the Latin American desk of the Foreign Ministry. A number of topics were discussed, including the role of AJC in Latin America.

Richard Maass briefed an open Executive Board meeting of the AJC Westchester Chapter on January 29, on the situation in Iraq.

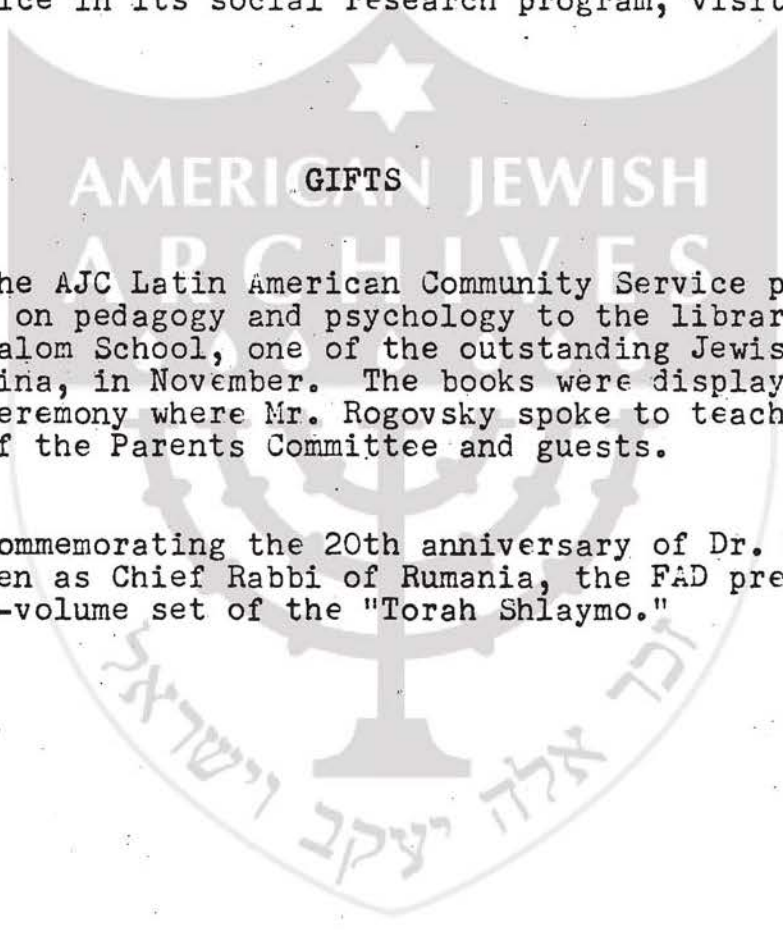
Jerry Goodman was invited to participate in an inaugural flight of Lufthansa German Airlines from West Germany to Israel in November. During the trip he met with Professors Max Horkheimer and T. W. Adorno to discuss recent political developments and AJC's program in West Germany, and with Dr. Friedrich Minssen on the AJC-initiated German Educators' Missions and trends in Christian-Jewish relations. In Israel, discussions were held with AJC staff, members of the Knesset and government officials.

Among those interviewed by Jerry Goodman on AJC's "Dialogue" radio program were Abraham Brumberg, editor of Problems of Communism, on dissent in the USSR; Ambassador Avraham Harmon, president of the Hebrew University, on college youth in Israel and an Iraqi emigre on the situation of Jews in Iraq. He also appeared on a WOR-TV program, produced by the New York Board of Rabbis, on Jews in the Arab world.

Mr. Goodman addressed meetings at several local colleges, Jewish community centers and other Jewish organizations and AJC chapters, on developments in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Engineer Jaime Singerman, secretary-general of the Argentine Institute has been appointed secretary of the Asociacion Argentina Pro Naciones Unidas (Argentine Association of the United Nations).

Miss Susana Grinspan, who works with the Buenos Aires office in its social research program, visited AJC in February.

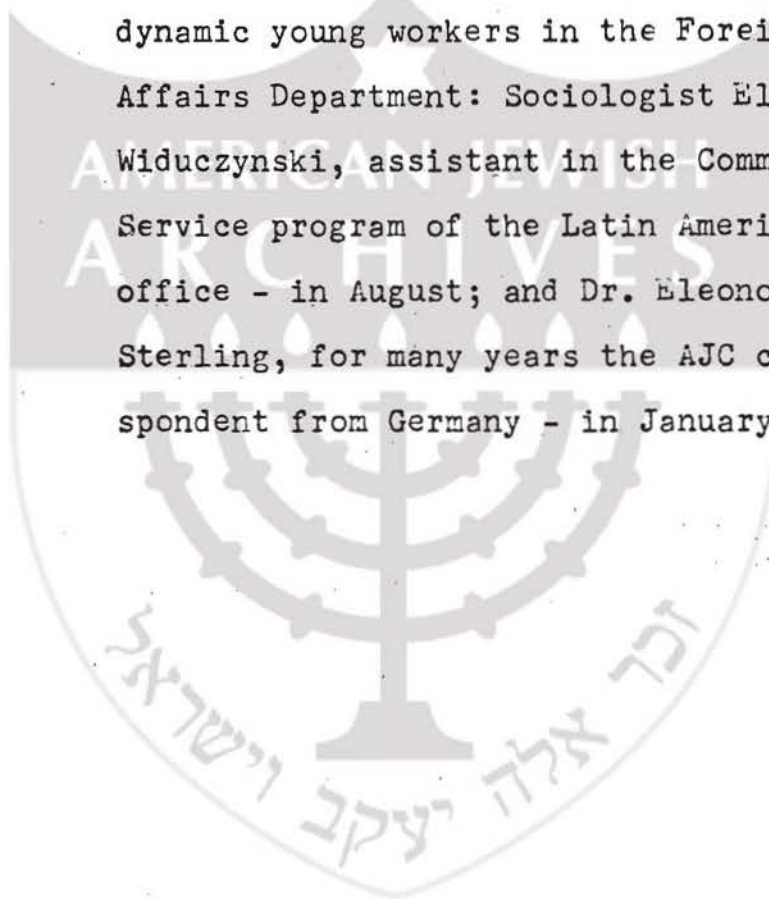


GIFTS

The AJC Latin American Community Service presented 170 books on pedagogy and psychology to the library of the Ramath Shalom School, one of the outstanding Jewish schools in Argentina, in November. The books were displayed at a special ceremony where Mr. Rogovsky spoke to teachers, members of the Parents Committee and guests.

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of Dr. Moses David Rosen as Chief Rabbi of Rumania, the FAD presented him with a 19-volume set of the "Torah Shlaymo."

We note with sorrow the death of two dynamic young workers in the Foreign Affairs Department: Sociologist Elias Widuczynski, assistant in the Community Service program of the Latin American office - in August; and Dr. Eleonore Sterling, for many years the AJC correspondent from Germany - in January.



Matram Samran, Prof of Psych.
ROCHESTER STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA. 55901



2/23/69

FEB 26 1969

MARK -
I thought you
might be interested
in this.

View point
Radio Episcopal Church.
2222 Grand Central Station
N.Y.

Dear Gentlemen
I listen with interest to "View point" program
until I heard the untruth information promoted by
Rabbi Mark Tannenbaum on St. Olaf College
Northfield Minn. Sunday 23rd 1969.

Sure I wish to have a copy. But As Educational service
on objective & Christian basis may I suggest an
interview with Dr. Fayed Saiegh Chief Consultant
for Arab delegates U.N., N.Y. or with me. The
former is an International expert figure on Arab-Israeli
relations. Or with Rabbi Elmar Berger a
National figure. (I volunteer to help in planning.)

After listening to Rabbi Mark Tannenbaum Viewpoint,
and the announcer mentioned this is to be broadcasted in
Radio free Europe, I Sincerely believe that the
American people (we) need a Radio free America
to listen to the other side view point that come
to us distorted and scarecely.

Thank you

M. Samran

May I have an answer!