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# The American Jewish Committee

European Office · 4, rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris · Tel. 522-9243 and 387-3839

NIVES E. FOX, European Representative

March 1, 1985

## MEMORANDUM

To: International Relations Department  
From: Nives Fox  
Subj: CRIF Commission Meeting

The CRIF Commission for Jewish Communities in Peril held a small meeting to hear about the recent activities of the French Association for Jews in Ethiopia (represented by Dr. Haddad and Mr. Norbert Lipszyc). Present were CRIF's representatives, including its President, Théo Klein, SIONA President Roger Pinto and myself.

### Ethiopia

The Association had decided to organize a mission of Medecins sans Frontières to go in the Gondar region, close enough to be able to reach Jewish villages as well as other Ethiopians. Because of the present delicate situation, it was felt that one of their doctors should go there for a preliminary sounding out. Before he left France, it had also been thought useful to have his visit take place also under CRIF sponsorship. This, alas, turned out to be a mistake, for as soon as the authorities heard of the Jewish connection his request to work in the Gondar was brutally rejected. Two more doctors from the same group have gone to Ethiopia since his return, to negotiate agreement for a mission (without CRIF mention of course) and are still there, with little advance in their enterprise. On both trips Medecias sans Frontières contacted all the US medical groups in Ethiopia, and also met the JDC Rome person who was in Addis Ababa at the time.

The first doctor, who stayed in Ethiopia for several weeks, reported on his return that the effects of the Moses operation were not at all the facade they were understood to be abroad. The Ethiopian outrage seemed very real and sincere to him, at all levels, very personal. One expression he quoted was: "it is like having an arm cut off" -- and this type of remark very frequent among middle and lower rank functionaries and professionals. While it is possible to interpret such reactions as just a way to 'up the price', yet such a report of strong feelings should not be automatically discarded.

Nobody now contests the need for total discretion, or for that matter contested discretion in the past. There is however a need to raise funds, for Jews still in Ethiopia and those resettling in Israel; and to do this one must continue speaking, albeit carefully.

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JOHN H. STEINHART, San Francisco ■

There is a sense here (perhaps in other European Jewish communities as well) that French Jewish views should be taken into account by Israel, both for future action on rescue as well as the integration process. Me Klein pointed out that indeed there was no need to accept without question all Israeli decisions and directives, except, he reflected somewhat ruefully, that outside suggestions will probably be heard in direct proportion to the amount of funds raised for Ethiopian Jews. In any case, talk would be of little use unless solutions are found to get the movement out going again. The facts are that Israel has the largest means at her disposal and there is no lack of goodwill today from all Jewish communities.

The 200-250 Jews living in Addis Ababa, it is felt, will be faced with the greatest difficulties in trying to leave the country, their departure likely to be a 'one by one' and very slow procedure. This could be arranged probably only through study scholarships, health reasons, work contracts; and the French government can help toward getting them out more rapidly if it is provided with the names of those who are ready to leave. Once this is on hand, papers will be processed here and sent to the French Embassy in Addis Ababa, to be picked up.

Of course, it is hoped that the JDC initiative will come to fruition. But it is worrying that, at least according to present information, just mention of the Gondar region becomes out of bounds for Jews.

Finally, there is no question of attacking Ethiopia in any way; and it remains important to be aware of Israel's position.

### Syria

Roger Pinto spoke of developments in Syria, a repetition of my recent memos on the subject. He has received a letter from Damascus (did not give sender's name) in which there were clear references that Jews there know of the efforts made on their behalf and are glad. He expressed the feeling that the situation for Jews in ~~the~~ Syria has slightly improved in the past months, basing this on having learned that about half a dozen have been able to depart. You will remember that I mentioned the young woman his brother had "sponsored" to come to France. Apparently not only she was mishandled at the airport, but her parents were brought there and roughed up as well before ~~she~~ the girl was put on a plane for New York, where she landed totally at a loss and without means. She was joined shortly afterwards by her brother and sister-in-law (pregnant), whose permission to leave was granted rapidly and simply after he said he wished to join his sister in the US. The question now is whether the parents will be able to leave just as easily.

Pinto's optimism was not matched by others at the meeting. As you know, there has been a small trickle from Syria all along, and the last half dozen is not all that significant. However, Pinto believes action must continue, in as many places as possible and in every possible way, until the authorities find it irksome enough to open the door and bow out every Jews who wishes to cross it.

North Yemen

There are reports of problems in North Yemen, one reaching the Chief Rabbi of France, René Sirat, who in turn asked \$S\$IONA to check out the situation. There is not much information available, not even on exactly how many Jews still live there: 1000? 2000? At the same time, some French journalists who visited North Yemen about two months ago returned with a film (which nobody present had seen) showing Jewish communities there and interviews. At one point a high ranking government person is heard say in the film "if they wish to leave it is fine with us" and then the interpreter say "But they don't want to leave because they are very happy here." A French photographer (known for his work on Jewish subjects) also was in the area recently. The upshot of such vague reports was that CRIF would try to contact and meet with all these persons, and the Israelis too, so that one might have a clearer idea of the present situation and before organizing some sort of small mission to North Yemen.

I was asked to please check again with AJC in case some data is available, and hereby do.

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Nobody had any recent information about Lebanon, nor was any worry expressed: no news is good news...

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Tanenbaum  
cc: Harris  
Gruen





THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1985

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
Director  
International Relations Department  
The American Jewish Committee  
Institute of Human Relations  
165 East 56 Street  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Thanks for your recent letter sharing your letter to Ambassador Oakley suggesting a White House Conference on international terrorism. I sincerely appreciate your recommendations and your willingness to lend your personal support.

As you know, the President has asked that I head a task force to review how our government can better combat terrorism and how we can better work with other governments in the fight against terrorism. The President has clearly stated this Administration's view that terrorism has no place in a civilized world. The goal of this task force, therefore, is to be certain that we are using every legal means at our disposal to combat this modern scourge.

Admiral James L. Holloway, III, the former Chief of Naval Operations, will be the Executive Director of this Presidentially-appointed Task Force on Terrorism. I have taken the liberty of sharing your letter with Admiral Holloway so that he can have the benefit of your recommendations. I can assure you that your suggestions will be given careful consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*George Bush*  
George Bush



# The American Jewish Committee

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

July 12, 1985

Ambassador Robert Oakley, Director  
Task Force on Counter-Terrorism  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Ambassador Oakley,

My AJC colleagues and I very much appreciate having the opportunity to meet with you yesterday for our discussion of international terrorism and possible follow-up programs.

Given the widespread and heightened interest in this major problem in light of the TWA hostage crisis, I continue to feel that some form of serious national consultation that would involve broad leadership people and groups -- civic, political, and religious -- could be constructive for our national purposes.

My past involvement in White House Conferences on Energy Conservation and Foreign Aid and Trade, among others, persuade me that such models lend themselves to mobilizing a broad national constituency for support of a comprehensive policy and program on combatting terrorism.

It need not be a White House Conference -- although such a conception would lend the issue heightened attention and importance. It might take the form of a Presidential Committee or a National Citizens Conference on Terrorism.

In any case, as I indicated during our meeting, we stand ready to be of every possible assistance to the Vice-President and yourself in helping organize such a forum.

With warm personal good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
Director  
International Relations Department

MHT:RPR

June 24, 1985

Ambassador Robert Oakley, Director  
Task Force on Counter-Terrorism  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Ambassador Oakley,

I very much appreciate having had the opportunity to discuss with you over the telephone last week the present difficult hostage situation in Beirut. It was extremely helpful for me to have the benefits of your insights.

Enclosed please find some materials which comment on one aspect of that unfortunate situation.

In light of our Government's announced intention to mobilize an effective counteraction to international terrorism, I would welcome an early opportunity to discuss with you an idea for building a constituency for this important undertaking among key segments of the American citizenry.

I know how heavy the current pressures are on you, and I certainly respect your urgent priorities. But whenever time allows, I am prepared to come to Washington, in order to present this proposal to you. I want to be as helpful as I possible can be to you and our Government and this might be a modest contribution in that direction.

With every good wish, I am,

Cordfally yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
Director  
International Relations Department

MHT:RPR

Enclosures



A G E N D A  
AJC INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMISSION  
Monday, Sept. 9, 1985, 9:30 A.M.  
LEO NEVAS, CHAIRMAN, PRESIDING  
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✓ 1. Proposal for a White House Conference on Terrorism

✓ 2. Soviet Jewry

- International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, Washington, Sept. 8-9

✓ 3. Israel and the Middle East <sup>Peres</sup> <sup>"blanking light"</sup>

- ✓ - ~~Jordan-PLO initiative; proposed arms sales to Jordan, Saudi Arabia~~ <sup>STATEMENT</sup> <sub>U.S. basis</sub>
- ✓ - AJC Office in Israel: Latest developments

✓ 4. Latin America

- AJC Conferences in Venezuela (Oct. 2-4); Brazil (Nov. 2-5) <sup>MISSION</sup>
- Costa Rica Conference on Human Rights Education

✓ 5. South Africa: The Present Situation - Oct 9 -

Crocker - wife Jewish - Zimbabwe

Jack Hapham's cousin  
San Paolo

6. Planning for the National Executive Council, Miami, November 7-10

7. Nairobi Women's Conference

- Reactions to the Blaustein Study on Palestinian Women: Follow-up to the Conference

DAH:RPR

85-550-79

AUGUST 20, 1985

## Rabbi Kahane Resigns Post As JDL Leader

Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defense League, said today he has resigned as its leader to facilitate a return to this country if he has to give up his U.S. citizenship under a law pending in Israel.

Kahane, 54, moved to Israel from New York 16 years ago. He won a seat in the Israeli Parliament in 1984 on a platform of expelling all Arabs from Israel and Israeli-held territories. Recent polls in Israel indicate his support is growing.

"There are two reasons for my resigning," he said. "No. 1, it's not fair. I just don't have the time. And No. 2, there is a law which is being passed in Israel that says no Knesset member can be a dual citizen."

He has refused to give up his U.S. passport because he said authorities would not allow him to enter this country without it.

"If I'm not connected with the JDL, that might make it easier for me to get a visa. It is important that I come back to the United States on a regular basis."

Kahane said he submitted his resignation Friday and appointed a successor, Irv Rubin, leader of the JDL in Los Angeles. The group claims nearly 13,000 members nationwide.

Kahane is in the United States for speaking engagements and was to have debated Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, director of international relations for the American Jewish Committee, at a local radio station. But Tanenbaum refused to sit in the same room with Kahane, so they were interviewed separately.

"It was a decision of all the major Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Jewish Committee Advisory Council, which agreed they would not legitimize Kahane's presence in this country by participating in a debate with him," Tanenbaum said.

August 18, 1985

RABBI MEIR KAHANE THREATENS ISRAEL'S DEMOCRACY  
WINS RELIGION COMMENTARY  
RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM\* OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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As if America and the Jewish community did not have enough problems these hot August days. Now we learn that Rabbi Meir Kahane, the extremist leader of the right-wing Kach party in Israel, is in the United States on a three-week speaking and fund-raising tour.

This demagogic Orthodox rabbi from Brooklyn has been preaching a brand of ideological hatred toward Arabs and other Jews that has been met with revulsion by the overwhelming majority of American and Israeli Jewry. In response to Kahane's policy calling for the expulsion of Arabs from Israel, the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, passed a bill on July 31 banning from elections any party that incites people to racism or negates Israel's democratic character. That legislation was adopted by a vote of 66 to 0 -- no abstentions.

Last week, all the major Jewish organizations affiliated with the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) issued a joint statement rejecting and condemning Rabbi Kahane's fanatical policies and his violent methods.

Two things should be kept in perspective: First, when Kahane was elected to the Knesset in July 1984, he received only one percent of the national vote. He is not representative of Israel's people or government. Second, Meir Kahane would find virtually no support in Israel or elsewhere were there no PLO terrorists killing innocent Israeli civilians and no Arab states refusing to recognize Israel's existence.

Rabbi Meir Kahane is a case history of Arab extremism breeding Jewish extremism, but the Jewish people want peace, not Arab nor Kahane's wars.

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\*Rabbi Tanenbaum, who is director of the international relations department of the American Jewish Committee, presents a weekly religion commentary over WINS-Westinghouse Broadcasting System.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

**date** August 8, 1985  
**to** Area Directors & Executive Assistant  
**from** George E. Gruen, Director, Israel & Middle East Affairs, IRD  
**subject** Meir Kahane's U.S. Speaking Tour

We understand that Knesset Member Meir Kahane will be arriving in the middle of August for a month long speaking tour. His supporters have been busy seeking maximum media exposure for him. As you know Rabbi Kahane has been much in the news lately, including disturbing reports that his appeal has been growing because of incidents of Arab-Jewish violence, and popular frustration over the failure of the government to prevent terrorist attacks or to solve the increasingly serious economic problems. The absence of a charismatic leader like Menachem Begin has also enabled Kahane to draw supporters from the Likud and Tehiya right-wing nationalists, especially among the teen-agers.

These developments have led some political analysts to predict that if new elections were held today, Kahane might attract as many as four or five seats in the 120 member Knesset. It should be noted, however, that similar predictions were made in the past about various momentarily popular figures and when the voters were actually faced with the decision of who should lead the country, the results bore little relation to the predictions. While one should not minimize the potentially serious problems that Kahane's views represent for Israel's democracy and for peaceful relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors, one should keep the Kahane "threat" in perspective.

I believe that there are several significant recent developments that should be stressed if you are asked for media comment and which underscore the fact that Israel remains a democratic society and has within it the strength to resist and counteract the anti-democratic tendencies of a Kahane:

1. The policy advocated by Rabbi Meir Kahane and his Kach political party to expel Israeli Arabs, as well as Palestinian Arabs living in the West Bank (Judea and Samaria) and the Gaza District, is a racist policy that is rejected by the overwhelming majority of Israelis and by Jews around the world. Indeed, the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, on July 31 passed by a vote of 66 to 0 a bill banning from parliamentary elections any party that incites people to racism or negates Israel's democratic character. The law was designed specifically with Kahane's Kach party in mind. (The Knesset also passed another bill requiring anyone running for the Knesset in the future to give up any second citizenship. This too was designed with Kahane in mind, since he has stated that he intended to maintain his United States citizenship. The reason he has given is to facilitate his frequent visits back to the United States.)

2. It should be noted that Kahane failed in several previous attempts to run for office in Israel and that in the last Knesset election, in July 1984, Kahane received only 26,000 votes, or little more than one percent of the national vote. As The Economist (London) noted in its special survey of Israel (July 20, 1985), Kach received "barely one Israeli vote in a hundred, much fewer than racist parties regularly get in West European elections. He is not representative of Israelis."
3. President Chaim Herzog, while meeting with the leaders of each of the numerous political parties that won Knesset seats in the 1984 elections, pointedly refused to meet with Kahane, whose ideology he considered repugnant to the democratic principles upon which Israel is based.
4. Israel's Declaration of Independence proclaims equal rights to all of Israel's citizens. Israel's Arab citizens, now about 17 percent of the country's population, on the whole live peaceably with the Jewish majority and actively participate in Israeli social, economic and political life, including elections for the Knesset.
5. Israeli Arabs and Jews joined together to protest against Kahane's attempt to visit the Arab town of Umm el-Fahm shortly after he gained a Knesset seat in July 1984.
6. On December 25, 1984, the Knesset passed a resolution to limit the parliamentary immunity of Kahane. The bill specifically curtails his freedom of movement around the country. Israel's police, therefore, can legally bar Kahane from entering Arab villages, and they have already enforced the measure more than once to prevent him from seeking open confrontations with Arabs.
7. Concerned over the implications of Kahane's election, liberal Israelis have redoubled their efforts to promote better relations between Arabs and Jews. On the government level, Prime Minister Shimon Peres appointed Ezer Weizman last September to coordinate the government's policies on Israeli Arabs. Weizman has worked tirelessly to encourage better relations between the government and Arab citizens. In addition, the Ministry of Education has begun to introduce curriculum materials, designed to reenforce the concepts of democracy and cultural pluralism, and to promote tolerance and understanding between Israel's Arab and Jewish communities.
8. On the non-governmental level, a number of organizations have continued their important contributions in terms of working to improve Arab-Jewish relations in Israel. Such organizations include Neve Shalom, the Givat Haviva Center, Interns for Peace, the Van Leer Institute, and the Israel Office of the American Jewish Committee.

9. Ironically, it was Israel's deeply rooted tradition of democracy that enabled Kahane to run for his current seat in the Knesset. Last year Israel's Election Commission decided to disqualify two parties -- Kahane's Kach party and the Progressive List for Peace, a leftist party calling for creation of an independent Palestinian state. However, the Israeli Supreme Court overturned that decision and both parties ran and won representation in the Knesset, with the far left party obtaining two seats, or twice as many as Kahane. The new legislation passed without opposition at the end of July banning racist parties, noted above, specifically empowers the Election Commission to strike parties such as Kahane's from the list in the next elections. These are scheduled for 1988 but may take place sooner if the present National Unity Government is dissolved and new elections are called before then.

C078-IRD-3  
August 8, 1985/el



STEERING COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
JUNE 24, 1985  
AJC HEADQUARTERS  
LEO NEVAS, CHAIRMAN

In Attendance:

Lay Members

Matthew Brown  
Robert Cutler  
Suzanne Elson  
Hans Goldschmidt  
Bee Hoffman  
Philip Hoffman  
Gerald Jeremias  
David Langsam  
Richard Maass  
Alfred Moses  
Daniel Ninburg  
Mervin Riseman  
Carol Siegler  
Leon Silverman  
Charles Temel  
Carolyn Tumarkin  
Maynard Wishner

Staff Members

Hyman Bookbinder  
David Geller  
George Gruen  
David Harris  
Alan Kagedan  
Jacob Kovadloff  
Sidney Liskofsky  
Rita Reznik  
Zachariah Shuster  
Marc Tanenbaum  
Bert Gold  
Selma Hirsh

Guests

Mimi Alperin  
Rita Greenland  
Edward Ring  
Stanley Snider

Leo Nevas was delayed in arriving, and Marc Tanenbaum opened the meeting with a report on the TWA hijacking.

Concerned about reports that a purser on the hijacked TWA flight participated in the "selection" of 6-7 passengers with "Jewish-sounding names," TWA executives and U.S. Government officials met with representatives of several Jewish organizations. After a full briefing in which it was assured that the purser not only did not select names but rather sought to protect the passengers, the Jewish groups, including AJC, issued a statement praising the TWA employee for her courage. Marc Tanenbaum suggested, nevertheless, that TWA issue a directive to its personnel regarding refusal to comply with such odious practices in the future.

George Gruen reported that he had attended a NJCRAC meeting on the hijacking where a U.S. State Department official gave assurances that efforts to free the 6-7 Americans, and the 5-7 Lebanese Jews kidnapped before the hijacking, were continuing.

Marc Tanenbaum added that AJC has been in contact with Israeli officials who agreed that there was a need to avoid any perception in the U.S. that Israel was the "villain of the peace," and who asked for AJC assistance in this regard.

Maynard Wishner, noting the widespread media practice of equating the Shiite detainees in Israel with the American hostages in Beirut, said that it would be useful to have more background information on the detainees.

Marc Tanenbaum agreed that the International Relations Department should put this information together.

Al Moses pointed out that the U.S. government wishes to play down any linkage between the detainees and the hostages. It fears that if such linkage and negotiations occur, the U.S. could become the target of every aggrieved group in the world. However pressing it seems now to draw distinctions between the two groups, AJC must be careful not to engage in public debate that would focus attention on the detainees.

Al Moses then reported on recent Middle East developments. King Hussein has taken a step forward by stating that Jordan and the PLO could hold talks with Israel based on UN resolutions 242 and 338, but Yassir Arafat took "two steps back" a few days later when he called on the U.S. to recognize Palestinian "self-determination," a code word for an independent state. Other differences between the parties include the Jordanian insistence on Soviet participation in peace talks, and Israel's rejection of a meeting of (non-PLO) members of the Palestine National Council (and Jordan) with U.S. officials. Further, Shimon Peres feels that an improvement in relations with Egypt is necessary to gain the Israeli public's support for talks with Jordan. As for U.S. economic aid to Jordan, Israel does not wish to see Hussein humiliated in the Arab world, so it might agree to a compromise to encourage Hussein.

Leo Nevas, in introducing the question of AJC's budget situation and its implications for international relations programming, called attention to the proposed cuts for the department amounting to approximately 15% from the original budget projections. This cut, noted Mr. Nevas, will have an impact on both professional and clerical personnel in the department as well as on programming in all areas; especially in the South American and Israel Offices. He urged that serious efforts be made by AJC lay leadership to assist in the search for additional funds for the agency.

David Langsam asked whether the basis of the current financial difficulties was primarily a result of decreased revenue or increased expenses.

Leo Nevas responded that both factors were responsible. Some anticipated revenue from plate dinners and other sources have not materialized, while personnel and program expenses continue to rise.



Carol Siegler inquired whether there were any limitations placed on AJC national fund-raising drives by UJA/CJF guidelines similar to those in place in local communities.

Leo Nevas noted that there were no insurmountable obstacles on the national level either for person-to-person solicitation or other fund-raising mechanisms.

Matthew Brown added that even in local communities such as Boston there are no particular problems so long as there is consultation and coordination of calendars with federations.

Carolyn Tumarkin suggested that the agency undertake a major fund-raising event such as a concert.

Leo Nevas cited the increasing difficulty of organizations such as the United Nations Association in organizing and benefiting from such affairs, but felt it ought not be excluded from consideration by AJC's fund-raising department.

Matthew Brown emphasized that if the ultimate goal was to re-establish the financial health of the agency, a major effort must be undertaken among members, especially those in a position to make sizable contributions, to persuade them that the very well-being of the agency is at stake and deserves, therefore, a generous response.

David Langsam suggested that foundations might well be interested in supporting the international programming of the agency and offered to be helpful to staff in identifying potential contributors.

Leo Nevas reiterated his hope that lay members would respond generously to the current situation and again noted the severe impact of a 15% budget cut on the International Relations Department and other program arms of the agency.

David Langsam asked what the original budget figure had been.

Marc Tanenbaum noted that the 1984 budget, if annualized, meant a departmental figure of 1.239 million dollars.

Al Moses clarified that the 15% budget cut was not from the 1984 figure but rather from the projected 1985/86 budget.

Rita Greenland suggested that key individuals interested in specific program areas such as international relations be identified and approached for specific project support.

George Gruen remarked that he recently attended a conference at which he had met an official of the Ford Foundation. The official noted that Ford does have funds available for specific projects it deems worthwhile, regardless of the image of the requesting agency as, say, a well-to-do institution.

Turning to the impact of the budget cuts, Dr. Gruen noted that to the extent that it was necessary to make such cuts they should be based on the agency's assessment of program priorities and not, for example, on natural staff attrition. He noted that his assistant, Ken Bandler, was moving to another Jewish agency in August and, if not replaced, it would mean a serious decline for AJC in its Middle East program.

Leo Nevas, while acknowledging the issue raised by Dr. Gruen, stressed that it was not for the Steering Committee to make specific recommendations on departmental personnel but rather to seek to reverse the financial shortfall.

Hans Goldschmidt, citing the example of individuals making major contributions to universities and receiving substantial recognition for their donations, said AJC could benefit from this model.

Mr. Goldschmidt offered to assist in identifying potential members for AJC who could make generous donations if they became interested in the agency's work and had opportunities for recognition of their efforts.

Marc Tanenbaum noted that the International Relations Department had made significant programmatic strides in the last 18 months but was now hampered by an unpredictable budgetary situation. Dr. Tanenbaum cited, for example, the need to cut the entire Spanish-language media program, whose annual budget is only \$20,000 and yet whose impact both in the U.S. and Latin America has been substantial. He proposed three ideas:

1) Establish regional institutes, such as an Institute on Western Europe and one on Central and South America, to be funded by donors interested in particular regional areas or issues.

2) Work with AJC members in the legal profession to promote the creation of specialized trust funds and endowments similar to the Ruth Samuels Fund for international interreligious concerns.

3) Reach out to potential new members among Jewish leadership in UJA and federations, apprise them of the unique work being undertaken by AJC in such areas as international programming, and encourage their participation in our efforts in addition to, and not necessarily in place of, their involvement with UJA/federations.

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Suzanne Elson, co-chair of the AJC delegation to the United Nations Non-Governmental Forum on Women's Rights, to be held in Nairobi in July, noted that AJC was sending the largest American Jewish delegation. AJC's strategy toward the Forum is to stress publicly its hope that divisive issues will be avoided at the meeting; privately, the delegation is preparing for "damage control" on such issues as Palestinian women. In preparation for the Forum, meetings have been held with U.S. government officials and representatives of various NGOs, including Church organizations.

Mimi Alperin, co-chair of the AJC delegation to Nairobi, reported that the group will bring with them materials provided by the Jacob Blaustein Institute and by the International Relations Department for counteracting criticism of Israel, Zionism and Jews. Plans are underway to have a "women of faith" panel in Nairobi, and to hold a Shabbat service there.

Richard Maass pointed out that the NGO Forum will be open to the press and that certain groups will seek to focus media attention on alleged Israeli mistreatment of Palestinian women. It is important that the Blaustein Institute paper on this topic receive wide distribution at Nairobi.

Suzanne Elson and Mimi Alperin responded that while the Blaustein study was factual and will be extremely useful at Nairobi, it would not have been right to distribute it at the June press conference held with Dame Nita Barrow, the convenor of the NGO Forum, who was seeking a cooperative atmosphere at the Forum.

Hyman Bookbinder said that it would be unwise to underestimate what impact the Forum could have on the governmental conference. The view of U.S. and Israeli officials is that Nairobi may well prove a disaster. It is important for us to impress on U.S. delegation members the possibility of such a development.

Suzanne Elson responded that AJC representatives had already met with State Department officials and will be meeting with Maureen Reagan, head of the U.S. delegation, next week, and would make this point.

Marc Tanenbaum said that AJC should be prepared for propaganda warfare at Nairobi, because the PLO and the Soviet bloc have already swamped European and other participants with anti-Israel materials.

Sidney Liskofsky noted that many NGOs and governmental representatives at the UN take the approach of Dame Nita Barrow, who commented at the recent press conference at AJC Headquarters that "Copenhagen was not all one-sided," even though that meeting adopted anti-Israeli positions. Often, wishing to proceed with the agenda, participants in UN meetings will let attacks on Israel pass without objection, hoping the whole matter will die down. It is important to be aware of this tendency.

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Hyman Bookbinder, reporting on the debate in the Senate over the Genocide Convention, said that the Senate might ratify the document this session but with amendments. The Jewish community and the American Bar Association are trying to have the changes eliminated, but, if not successful, will then have to consider a position on the weakened measure.

Leo Nevas mentioned that ABA's leading role in advocacy of the Genocide Convention has come largely as a result of many years of effort by Sidney Liskofsky.

Rita Greenland described a recent (May 1985) visit by 21 members of the (American) Business Council of the United Nations and the National Committee on American Foreign Policy, to the Soviet Union. The mission was led by Ambassador Arnold Salzman and included, in addition to Mrs. Greenland and her husband, Larry Phillips of the Steering Committee. (Mr. Phillips was unable to attend this meeting because of illness.)

First, the group met in Moscow with a number of public officials from the Public Information Agency, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gosplan (the economic planning agency) and, for three of the participants, with members of the Central Committee. At the various meetings, Soviet officials voiced criticism of U.S. policies, including S.D.I. ("Star Wars"), absence of most-favored-nation trade status, and U.S. imposition of economic embargos. At the meeting with Central Committee members, the spokesman, Mr. Zagladin, noted that all those Soviet Jews wanting to leave have already done so and to now seek an agreement on permitting a certain number of Jews to emigrate annually would require Soviet authorities to "force" Jews to leave in order to fulfill such a quota. Mr. Greenland responded that if the Kremlin were to permit freer Jewish emigration, much favorable publicity would accrue to the U.S.S.R. Perhaps, responded Mr. Zagladin, but the West's attention would still more likely be focused on those left behind and thus criticism of Soviet policy.

Mrs. Greenland briefly recounted meetings in the homes of three refuseniks, including the mathematician Alec Ioffe and the cyberneticist Alexander Lerner. Mr. Ioffe, a refusenik for many years, was described as very pessimistic about the future whereas Mr. Lerner, the "dean" of the activist community, seemed more hopeful. In each case, the message to the American Jewish community was the same -- do not forget us and continue to work in our behalf. Additionally, Mrs. Greenland and several others visited the synagogues in Moscow and Leningrad, sorry not to have brought prayer books to be left behind.

Finally, Mrs. Greenland expressed the fear that anti-Semitism was likely to rise in the Soviet Union, but time did not, unfortunately, permit a fuller discussion of this grave matter at the Steering Committee meeting.

Prepared by David Harris and Alan Kagedan

# NEWS

FROM THE

# COMMITTEE



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

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

*MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations*

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**NEW YORK, July 30...** The American Jewish Committee today called upon the South African government to lift the state of emergency imposed last week, and to move "without delay" toward abolition of apartheid.

In a statement by Howard I. Friedman, President, and Leo Nevas, Chairman of the International Relations Commission, the human relations agency termed the imposition of the state of emergency "a defeat for the rule of law" and "a cruel repudiation of South Africans who are working for non-violent change."

The AJC predicted in its statement that "the violation of the basic rights of South Africans" would result only in more bloodshed and would cripple "peaceful efforts to eliminate apartheid," which it described as "the root cause of the tragic killings in South Africa in recent months and years."

Reiterating its "abhorrence of apartheid," which its governing bodies have denounced on previous occasions and which it now called "South Africa's scheme of legalized racism that is devoid of elementary humanity," the AJC also urged South African President P.W. Botha to meet with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu "in the interest of ending the current cycle of violence."

The full AJC statement follows:

"The South African government's imposition of a state of emergency on July 21 is a defeat for the rule of law in that country, and a cruel repudiation of South Africans who are working for non-violent change.

"Under the state of emergency, which confers broad powers of arrest on the military and police and imposes censorship on the media, more than 1,000 persons have been detained, and a number of deaths have occurred. This violation of the basic rights of South Africans will only beget more bloodshed, and will cripple peaceful efforts to eliminate apartheid, the root cause of the tragic killings in South Africa in recent months and years.

"The American Jewish Committee reiterates its abhorrence of apartheid, South Africa's scheme of legalized racism that is devoid of elementary humanity. We urge South African President P.W. Botha to enter into discourse with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu in the interest of ending the current cycle of violence. We call upon the South African government to lift the state of emergency and to move without delay toward the abolition of apartheid."

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

\* \* \* \*

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over...

Howard I. Friedman, President; Theodore Ellenoff, Chair, Board of Governors; Alfred H. Moses, Chair, National Executive Council; Robert S. Jacobs, Chair, Board of Trustees;  
David M. Gordis, Executive Vice-President

Washington Office, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • Europe hq.: 4 Rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris, France • Israel hq.: 9 Ethiopia St., Jerusalem 95149, Israel  
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CSAE 1707

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** August 28, 1985  
**to** Area Directors  
**from** Marc H. Tanenbaum  
**subject** Helen Suzman's talk on South Africa before the EEC

As you know, Helen Suzman, founder of the Progressive National Party in South Africa's Parliament and a long-time leader in the anti-apartheid movement, is a close friend of AJC. Through Leo Nevas, AJC's International Relations Chairman, and staff members of our department, we have kept in close touch with Helen throughout the present crisis in South Africa.

She has just sent us the text of an address she delivered on July 10th before the European Parliament in Luxembourg. You will see that AJC's last policy statement on South Africa is close to Helen Suzman's views.

You may wish to share this with AJC leadership, selected media people, and others.

MHT:RPR

Enclosure

85-550-80

*Extract from —*

TALK BY HELEN SUZMAN, OPPOSITION M.P., SOUTH  
AFRICAN PARLIAMENT, TO EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP,  
LUXEMBOURG, 10th JULY 1985

*Members  
Europ. Parl.*

What can be done by the West to speed up the dismantling of apartheid? Many options are presently under consideration, with disinvestment and sanctions much to the fore: campaigns for such actions have indeed reached tidal wave proportions in the U.S.A. Let me say at once that if I thought these would work, they would have my unconditional support.

Not only do I not believe these campaigns would be effective - I believe they would be counter-productive.

I understand, respect and do not argue against the moral motivation for disinvestment and sanctions. But, once gone from the South African scene, any influence that may have been exercised has gone too: any good that may have resulted from quiet diplomacy, or Codes of Employment Conduct for Companies with Interests in South Africa (as adopted by the European Community) will go by the board.

The Sullivan and European Community Codes have certainly made businessmen more conscious of their social responsibilities, and have led not only to improvements in employment practices, but also to assistance in education and housing for employees and their families.

And more recently - perhaps because of the threat of disinvestment - organised business - Chambers of Commerce and Industry - have expressed their objections to the detention of trade unionists and are pressing for the repeal of influx control.

The vacuum left by the withdrawal of U.S. and European firms will be filled - if it is filled at all - by companies with less interest in the welfare of their black employees. Moreover, if it is fondly imagined that the South African Government will buckle under such pressures and abandon apartheid faster than it intends to do, this illusion should be immediately dispelled. Far more likely, far more in keeping with the temperament of the Government and of the majority of the white inhabitants, would be the development of a siege mentality.

Nor should the idea that economic hardship would lead to a successful Black revolution, followed by a Black majority socialist government to replace the white capitalist regime, be seriously entertained - it just is not on, as anyone acquainted with the ferocity and determination of the South African army and police will agree. Nor incidentally, is there any guarantee that the replacement would be any better or more democratic than the present regime, should a revolution succeed.

That disinvestment, lack of foreign capital and imposition of sanctions would be effective as a punitive measure is, of course, undeniable. But it would not be selective of its victims.

Indeed, although white South Africans would be affected, the major sufferers would be black - South African Blacks and also Blacks from neighbouring states in Southern Africa which are heavily dependent on South Africa for financial aid, grants, markets and jobs, some of which countries, like B.S.L. countries\*, are also part of a customs union with South Africa, and are linked to the Rand monetary system. "Blacks don't care if there is mass unemployment" people say. And I say (who am on the receiving end of many requests from recent job losers for assistance in obtaining jobs) that Blacks who don't care are those whose jobs are not endangered or who have never had a job to lose.

However, my main opposition to disinvestment or sanctions or any steps that inhibit economic expansion of South Africa, is that such action in fact blunts the only weapon that Blacks have, or are in the process of acquiring - the economic muscle that accompanies upward mobility on the economic ladder by virtue of greater skills and increased consumer power.

Slowly - too slowly, but nevertheless surely - blacks are obtaining the leverage with which to demand redress in the imbalances in power and wealth and privilege in South Africa.

It is totally counter-productive to put obstacles in the way of the economic forces which so far have led to those changes which are more than cosmetic - Trade Unionism, skilled job opportunities, urbanisation.

And it is counter-productive to drive whites, a growing number of whom are increasingly disillusioned with apartheid and who have begun to accept power-sharing, back into the laager.

I have to admit I really resent the way in which people living many thousands of miles away from South Africa totally ignore the hundreds of thousands of white South Africans who abhor race discrimination, and who have been fighting apartheid for many years.

My Party, with its policy of no statutory discrimination and full adult suffrage with no domination, obtained 20% of the votes of the white electorate at the last election.

We will do better next time, but not if the country is under grave economic stress - liberalising forces are not strengthened in such circumstances.

So what in fact can or should the West do to help bring apartheid to an end without causing chaos in South Africa? Firstly I must say there are limits to what can be done from outside if peaceful reform is the objective.

\* Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho.



(a) Most helpful would be for Western interests to stay in South Africa and use their concerted influence with the Government in particular and with white South Africans in general.

Contact, not isolation, is needed. In one area only - sport - has isolation been successful in helping to break down segregation. It worked because of South Africa's longing to get back into international sport, but also because desegregation in sport did not affect the power structure. I might add that the fact that there have been no rewards forthcoming in sport is not conducive to South Africans making changes in other respects.

(b) I think European firms should accelerate their efforts to uplift Black participation in the South African economy. The latest report on the implementation of the Code by British firms is quite healthy. I don't know what the position is regarding other countries in the E.E.C., but all firms not adhering to the Code should have penalties imposed on them.

The U.S. is considering making the Sullivan Code compulsory for American firms in South Africa. I appreciate the problems in monitoring, but certainly there have been positive results from all the Codes, and this should be considered.

(c) You should all raise your voices long and loud against apartheid in general, and in particular against any outrageous actions by the South African Government. Never mind about double standards - South Africa claims to have Western values and as such must be judged.

I have no doubt whatever that protest by Western envoys helped to unban people like Beyers Naude, and was instrumental in freezing forced removals such as at Crossroads.

The South African Government is more sensitive than you think. It does not enjoy being a pariah. It would like to be welcomed back into the Western community of nations.

But not at any cost.

Rather should you aim at attainable objectives than adopt measures that could reduce the country to economic chaos, with totally unpredictable consequences.

33RD NATIONAL CONGRESS 30 MAY - 2 JUNE, 1985

DRAFT RESOLUTION

That this Congress of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies confirms and supports the action of the National Executive in seeking to have dialogue with other sections of the South African population and in making public its views on issues which are based on Jewish ethical and moral values and which relate to events, laws and developments in South Africa and

calls upon the National Executive to do so on what are in the Executive's view appropriate occasions in the future.

Congress also records its support for and appreciation for steps already taken in the process of peaceful reform and expresses its dismay at current violence and unrest occurring in the country and calls upon all concerned to do everything possible to ensure the establishment of a climate of peace and calm in which dialogue, negotiation and processes of reform can be continued.

Congress further records its support and commitment to justice, equal opportunity and removal of all provisions in the laws of South Africa which discriminate on grounds of colour and race and

rejects apartheid.

Congress believes that constitutional economic and social reform are indivisible and records its views that nothing should be done to hinder progress in any such directions.

National Executive Council

August 25, 1985

HATE GROUPS EXPLOIT ANTI-SEMITISM IN FARM BELT  
WINS RELIGION COMMENTARY  
RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM\* OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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The recent ABC 20/20 report on the rise of violent anti-Semitic groups that are exploiting the farm crisis in middle America created great concern last week in the Jewish community and among other thoughtful Americans.

I am broadcasting now from Minneapolis where I have been talking at some length this weekend with Jewish and Christian leaders about this problem and I have gotten a somewhat different perspective.

The farm crisis is extremely serious, with an estimated 40,000 small family farms going out of business last year alone. Farmers, who are the backbone of America, are filled with resentment over being forced out of business by local banks who repossess their land and farm machinery.

A group of disparate hate groups called variously the Aryan Nation, Christian Identity, Posse Comitatus, and the Ku Klux Klan have begun systematically exploiting the farmers' frustration and anger. As in Nazi Germany, these hate groups are preaching a brand of Christian Fundamentalism proclaiming that a Jewish conspiracy is trying to buy out the farmlands of America.

From my first-hand experiences here, it is clear that these anti-Semitic groups are a serious infection, but they are far from being an epidemic. Most of the organized farm groups and the vast majority of American farmers believe that their failures are the result of a flawed Government agricultural policy, and has nothing to do with any conspiracy.

But the hate groups are fanatic and are piling up arms for a future confrontation, and they need to be watched and exposed carefully. Reasoned counteraction and not hysteria is what is required to nip in the bud this pernicious movement of haters.

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\*Rabbi Tanenbaum is director of the international relations department of the American Jewish Committee and presents a weekly religion commentary over WINS-Westinghouse Broadcasting System.

rpr

85-550-78

# Minneapolis Star and Tribune

Sat., Aug. 24, 1985

Minneapolis Star and Tribune

## Jewish leader alarmed by the rise of religious, political fundamentalism

By Neal Gendler  
Staff Writer

The rise of religious and political fundamentalism ranks after Soviet expansionism as a critical challenge to the world, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, an American Jewish leader, said Friday in Minneapolis.

Religious fundamentalism, and the fanaticism that it brings, has resulted in 12 million refugees, half in Africa; hundreds of thousands of deaths in the Iran-Iraq war and in Lebanon, and the deaths of Anwar Sadat in Egypt and 300 Americans in Beirut, said Tanenbaum, international relations director of the American Jewish Committee in New York City.

In its U.S. form, it imperils the pluralism that has been the genius of America, he said in a talk at the Minnesota Press Club.

"A great many people, on the highest levels of government ... have not begun to comprehend the magnitude of the threat and the challenge to democratic society," he said. Tanenbaum will speak this morning at B'nai Emet Synagogue in St. Louis Park.

The chemistry that has created the refugee problem "is a vast and growing religious, racial, tribal, group hostility," he said.

Americans at first didn't take the problem seriously, Tanenbaum said, because it was occurring elsewhere, but then found themselves involved in Beirut, and now some officials fear an increasing export to America of conflicts among Libyans, Iranians, Turks, Armenians and others.

In Lebanon, group hatred has led to thousands of deaths and "children 12, 14 years old carrying rifles, machine guns, feeling that they're doing God's will," he said. "A generation is being raised on this kind of hostility." When people do not protest mass killing, he said, a culture is created that finds nothing wrong with massacring people to realize ideological objectives.

The problem is not only in Islam, Tanenbaum said. Jews have their problem with Rabbi Meir Kahane, who seeks to drive Arabs from Israel and whose visit to the United States this month brought a group denunciation by all major Jewish organizations. Christians in America, he said, find people on the religious right seeking to impose their views on the nation.

He makes a distinction between a predominantly Christian society and a Christian state, but said, "Those distinctions are confused in the rhetoric of the Moral Majority and the radical right."

Some on the religious right who are calling for a return to an evangelical Christian America "are creating a series of massive lies about American history" or don't know the history of their own churches, which fought for their freedom from the Anglican Church during colonial times, he said.

Many of the moral questions being raised by the religious right are legitimate, critical issues and need to be addressed, Tanenbaum said.

"The problem is that the medicine they prescribe is worse than the disease they're trying to cure," he said, "a kind of repressive society" in which law would force their values on all.

The quest for prayer in schools threatens pluralism, he said, often the result of parents who want schools to take over parental responsibility for the religious life of their children. He scorned school prayer, which makes minorities uncomfortable, as blasphemous, "cheap religion."



Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum

August 11, 1985

EAST ASIAN JEWRY NEEDS OUR SOLIDARITY  
WINS RELIGION COMMENTARY  
RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM\* OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
-----

Hawaii -- The South Pacific region is destined to become a major focus of American foreign policy and should concern the Jewish community far more than it has in the past. That is the primary conclusion that I have come to after a three-week visit here in Hawaii and through earlier trips throughout South-east Asia.

Last year, leaders of small but influential Jewish communities scattered throughout East Asia met for the first time in Singapore. They examined the rapidly changing situations in their countries, their responsibilities as citizens, and their needs to help preserve their religious and cultural lives in predominantly Oriental societies.

On the positive side, they acknowledged that East Asian trade with the United States quadrupled in the past decade reaching \$169 billion dollars last year alone. (That was in contrast with \$132 billion in trade with Western Europe, once the U.S.'s most-favored partner in commerce.) Jewish merchants are eager to play a constructive -- if modest -- role in preventing the breakout of an economic cold war between their governments and the United States.

On the negative side, Jewish leaders share their neighbor's concerns over the long-ignored Soviet military expansion in the region which could threaten their democratic liberties. One Australian Jewish leader has told me that "the Pacific region is destined to become the main focus of super-power rivalry in the next decade."

Beyond the justified concern over physical security, the small, isolated Jewish communities are greatly worried about meeting their urgent spiritual and educational needs, especially for their children.

We plan to do everything possible to help meet those vital needs of these frontier, strategically placed Jewish communities here in East Asia.

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\*Rabbi Tanenbaum, who is director of the international relations department of the American Jewish Committee, presents a weekly religion commentary over WINS-Westinghouse Broadcasting Company.

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85-550-76

over/

August 4, 1985

HAWAII - A SHOWCASE IN DEMOCRATIC PLURALISM  
WINS RELIGION COMMENTARY  
RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM\* OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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I am broadcasting this commentary from the Island of Maui, in Hawaii. James Michener, the novelist, has called the eight islands of Hawaii "an earthly Paradise." He was not exaggerating.

Hawaii's lush, scenic splendor is an endless collection of picture postcards. But Hawaii's human garden of diverse ethnic and religious groups is as impressive as its variety of exotic foliage. Judging from my own first-time experience here, I wonder whether most Americans appreciate what a showcase of successful democratic pluralism functions daily in this 50th State of the Union.

Look at the composition of Hawaii's population. While some 21% are pure or part-Polynesian, the next largest ethnic groups are Japanese, then Caucasians, Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans, Samoans, and some Porto Ricans and blacks. Yet with all that diversity, there is striking unity of purpose.

Take, for example, the observance next Tuesday of Hiroshima Day. Yesterday, all the Christian churches, Buddhist temples, and Jewish synagogues issued a joint pastoral letter on world peace. To mark the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Hawaii's churches, temples and synagogues yesterday held a commemorative ceremony at Pearl Harbor's main gate. The diverse religious leaders united in reminding the world that the war which began here in Pearl Harbor ended in Hiroshima.

Ironically, it is Hawaii, this Paradise of the Pacific, that calls today on all people to commit themselves not just to pleasure, but rather to work for a world freed from the threat of nuclear destruction.

From Hawaii, this is Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee.

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\*Rabbi Tanenbaum is director of the international relations department of the American Jewish Committee. He presents a weekly religion commentary over WINS-Westinghouse Broadcasting System.

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over/

# AMERICANS FOR A SAFE ISRAEL

147 East 76th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10021

(212) 988-2121

August 27, 1985

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Dear Rabbi,

As Rosh HaShanah approaches, you, as a spiritual leader, have a unique opportunity to alert the American Jewish community to the dangers facing Israel at this very moment. Although some of us have been lulled into a false sense of security by the frequent expressions of American support for Israel, this administration, like all its predecessors, is obsessed with achieving a major political "success" in the Middle East—at Israel's expense! The Reagan Plan, formulated in September 1982, continues to be the cornerstone of America's Middle East policy. This plan mandates that Israel give up crucial territory and relinquish it to bitter enemies, in exchange for ambiguous promises. A withdrawal from Judea and Samaria (the so-called "West Bank") would render Israel's major population centers indefensible. It was, in fact, these pre-1967 borders which invited Arab aggression. Furthermore, it was control of these territories that prevented Arab victory in 1973.

In our government's zeal to promote its plan, it continues to pressure Israel to negotiate with PLO sympathizers, even going so far as to suggest that members of the Palestine National Council are acceptable. In fact, the P.N.C. is the governing body of the P.L.O., and it wrote that terror group's infamous charter which unambiguously calls for the destruction of the Jewish state. At the same time, our State Department is extracting only illusory and vapid statements from King Hussein of Jordan, and planning to reward him with a vast arsenal of advanced weapons.

What is particularly reprehensible is that the Reagan Plan considers the status of Jerusalem "negotiable." Jews whose lifetime commitment is to not forget Jerusalem must resist this infamous effort. If we fail to do so, we will indeed be guilty of forgetting Jerusalem. Let us commit ourselves to insure that this never happens.

We hope that the year 5746 is a good one for you. L'Shanah Tovah.

Sincerely,



Herbert Zweibon  
Chairman



## *Community of the Peace People*

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29 CASTLE PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK 10801

September, 1985

Dear Friend:

Mairead Corrigan, 1976 Nobel Peace Prize winner, will be in the United States from September 29th to October 6th 1985, to speak on the work and the needs of the Peace People of Northern Ireland. Her itinerary includes: Georgetown University on September 30th; Fordham University and Manhattan College on October 1st; Trinity College in Washington, D.C. on October 2nd; Boston College on October 3rd and Our Lady of the Elms College, Chicopee, Mass., on October 5th. Significant stipends have been assured for each of her appearances.

If you are in the vicinity of any of these venues I urge you to make every effort to go and hear what Mairead has to say about the continuing work of the Peace People in Northern Ireland. Those of you who have heard Mairead know her as a visionary - both inspired and inspiring - in her determination to create a peaceful community in a troubled land.

In our efforts to broaden the area of support for the Community of the Peace People we are having a contained Dinner for Mairead at the College of New Rochelle on October 4th. Major donors have been carefully selected to attend this benefit dinner which is not open to the public.

I know that you will understand our need to grow as a fund raising organization and that you will continue your generosity to the Community of the Peace People through our annual Christmas appeal and by your moral and spiritual support.

Sincerely,

*Dorothy Ann Kelly O.S.U.*

Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly. O.S.U.  
Chair

SDAK/lmb



IRD CALENDAR  
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1985-1986

(As of September 1985)

SEPTEMBER

2

Labor Day

5

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING\*

7-9

International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, Washington, D.C.

8-11

International Conference on Maimonides and Spanish Jewry, Cordoba, Spain

9

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.)

9

AJC BOARD OF GOVERNORS

10

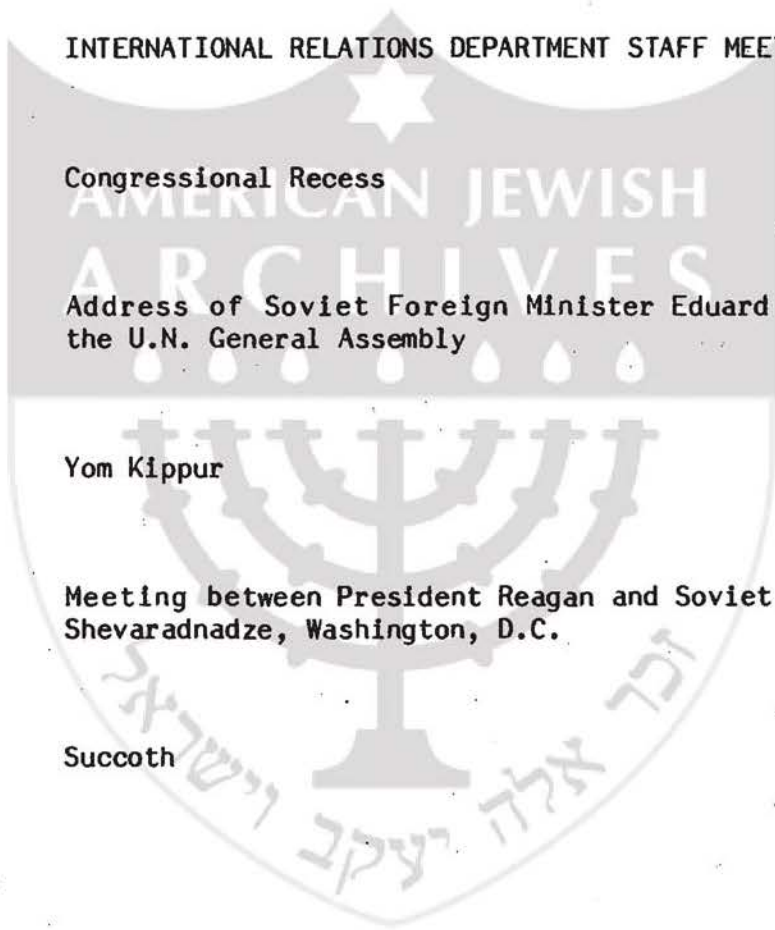
National Conference on Soviet Jewry Board of Governors, Washington, D.C.

10-16

Fifth Biennial Moscow International Bookfair

\* ALL STAFF MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED FOR 10 A.M. to NOON

- 13-17 Congressional Recess
- 16-17 Rosh Hashonah
- 17 Opening of the United Nations General Assembly
- 19 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING
- 23-26 Congressional Recess
- 24 Address of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevaradnadze to the U.N. General Assembly
- 25 Yom Kippur
- 27 Meeting between President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevaradnadze, Washington, D.C.
- 30 Succoth
- OCTOBER
- 1 Succoth
- 2-4 Conference on Vatican Council II Twenty Years Later, co-sponsored by AJC, Jewish Community of Venezuela and Council of Religious Friendship in Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela



- 2-5 Visit of Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev to France
- 3 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING
- 7 Succoth
- 8 Simchat Torah
- 9-18 AJC Overseas Mission\*
- 11 Congressional Recess
- 15 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING
- 15-Nov. 19 23rd Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, Sofia, Bulgaria
- 15-Nov. 25 Cultural Forum, mandated by the Madrid Review Conference, Budapest, Hungary
- 19-20 Conseil Representatie des Institutions Juives de France (CRIF) General Assembly, Paris
- 20-21 National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) Quarterly, Boston, Massachusetts

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\* Tentative dates

- 23 Alliance Israelite Universelle Annual Meeting, Paris, France
- 28 20th Anniversary of the promulgation of the Vatican's Declaration on the Jews
- 28-31 Meeting of the International Jewish Committee for Inter-religious Consultations (IJCIC) and Vatican Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations; Audience with Pope John Paul II; Rome, Italy
- 31 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING
- NOVEMBER
- 1 Congressional Adjournment\*
- 2-5 AJC Leadership Mission; Nostra Aetate Twenty Years Later: A Conference hosted by the National Bishops Conference of Brazil and co-sponsored by the Brazilian Jewish Confederation and AJC, Sao Paolo, Brazil
- 5 Election Day
- 7 STEERING COMMITTEE ON THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (10:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.), Miami, Florida
- 7 AJC BOARD OF GOVERNORS, Miami, Florida

\* Tentative dates

- 7-10 NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING, Miami, Florida
- 10 10th Anniversary of the U.N. General Assembly resolution defining Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination"
- 12 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING
- 13-17 Council of Jewish Federations (C.J.F.) General Assembly, Washington, D.C.
- 19-20 Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland
- 25-Dec. 8 Vatican Synod of Bishops, Rome, Italy
- 28-29 Thanksgiving
- DECEMBER
- 3 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING
- 9-11 National Conference on Soviet Jewry Leadership Assembly, Washington, D.C.
- 10 International Human Rights Day
- 11 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT STAFF MEETING



16 STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS (9:30 A.M.- 12:30 P.M.)

16 AJC BOARD OF GOVERNORS

25 Christmas

JANUARY

1 New Year's Day

30-Feb. 2 AJC BOARD OF GOVERNORS INSTITUTE, Tucson, Arizona

FEBRUARY

3-March 14 United Nations Human Rights Commission, Geneva, Switzerland

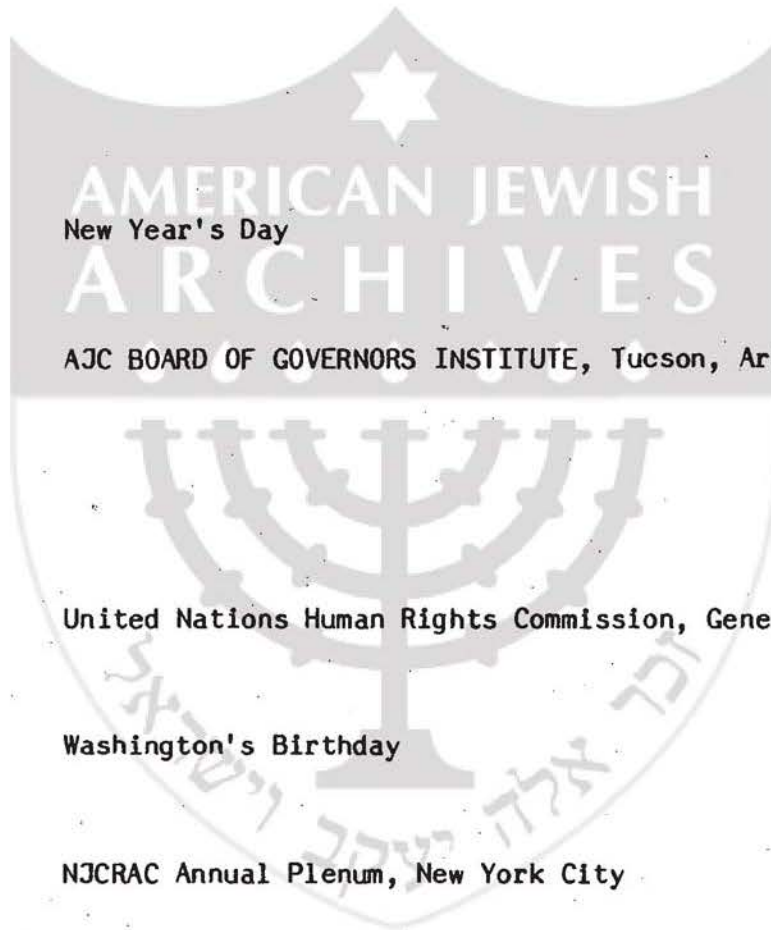
16 Washington's Birthday

16-19 NJCRAC Annual Plenum, New York City

5 Commencement of the Soviet Communist Party Congress, Moscow,  
U.S.S.R.

MARCH

17 STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS (9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.)



17 AJC BOARD OF GOVERNORS

19-21 Conference on the Right to Leave, Cologne, West Germany, co-sponsored by AJC

26-27 SECOND ANNUAL STEERING COMMITTEE MISSION TO WASHINGTON, D.C.\*

APRIL

1-14 Preparatory Meeting of the Experts' Meeting on Human Contacts, mandated by the Madrid Review Conference, Berne, Switzerland

6-8 America-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) Annual Policy Conference, Washington, D.C.

10-21 AJC Overseas Mission\*

15-May 27 Experts' Meeting on Human Contacts, Berne, Switzerland

24-25 Passover

30-May 1 Passover

MAY

4 Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry, New York City

\* Tentative dates

6 Holocaust Memorial Day

14 Israel Independence Day

14 AJC BOARD OF GOVERNORS

14-18 80th ANNIVERSARY ANNUAL MEETING, Washington, D.C.

18-19 European Council of Jewish Community Services Annual Meeting,  
Geneva, Switzerland\*

26 Memorial Day

JUNE

13-14 Shavout



\* Tentative dates

E051-IRD Calendar  
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## THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

A Background Memorandum by  
David Geller  
International Relations Department  
The American Jewish Committee

Events in South Africa, and increasing pressures from a variety of groups to respond to these events, have focused world attention on the deplorable apartheid situation of that country and measures which will hopefully end that system. World Jewry has a special interest in what happens in South Africa, not only because their tradition and their history compel them to speak out against discrimination and racial bias, but also because of the small Jewish community there.

There are some 119,000 Jews living in South Africa among a population of 30,000,000; -- 20 million Blacks; about 1 million Asians; 3 1/2 million "Colored" (mixed race) and about 5 1/2 million whites. 60% of the Jewish population lives in Johannesburg, and its surrounding area. About 20% live in Capetown, and the remaining Jews live in a variety of communities throughout the country. The majority are descendents of Jewish immigrants from Lithuania who came during the years 1880-1940. There were also a number of immigrants who came from England and Germany. In fact, the first Jewish congregation was founded by English and German Jews in 1841 in Capetown. In 1930 the government enacted a Quota Act which severely limited the flow of Jewish immigration. In 1937, an Aliens' Act was passed, which further restricted Jewish immigration. Since World War II, most Jews entering South Africa have been from Israel. It is estimated that there are now between 20 and 30,000 Israelis living in South Africa. There have been no reliable studies on how many of these Israelis have chosen to remain in South Africa, or after a period of study or work, who plan to return to Israel. In addition to the Israelis, several thousand Jews immigrated there after leaving Zimbabwe.

The Jewish community of South Africa is remarkable for the richness of Jewish life and the high standards that it has achieved in a variety of areas. For example, it has the highest percentage of any Diaspora community of children receiving a Jewish education; the highest percentage of population organized in very active Zionist organizations; the highest percentage of aliyah from any Western country (in the 1970s some 10% of the population emigrated to Israel) and the highest per-capita fund-raising for Israel. Jews are prominent in all areas of South African cultural, social and economic life. They are represented in industry, finance, commerce, academia, the professions, especially medicine and law, and the arts. There are over 320 Jewish religious, cultural and fraternal organizations in which Jews participate in a wide variety of activities related to the Jewish as well as the general community. The majority of the Jews live quite comfortably and are strongly represented among the upper middle

class. Despite some manifestations of anti-Semitism (see below), according to Jewish leaders and others in the community who have been interviewed, there is virtually no trace of any discrimination.

The most important organization is the South African Jewish Board of Deputies (SAJBD) which was first organized in 1903, following the South African War (1899-1902). Its purpose was twofold: to consolidate Jewish group life and to act on behalf of the Jewish community. Almost all of the 320 Jewish organizations are affiliated with the Board of Deputies. In general, the SAJBD has refrained from entering the political arena, but in recent decades, it has taken an increasingly outspoken stand opposing apartheid. It has encouraged individual Jews to speak out as individuals regarding government policies, especially those vis-a-vis the Blacks. The Board of Deputies itself, while urging the government in increasingly forceful and specific language, to adopt measures which would end discrimination against Blacks, at the same time, has had to be circumspect because of the community's vulnerability. A number of Jewish leaders see their community increasingly caught between the millstones of right-wing Afrikaners' hostility and growing Black radicalism.

Like communities in other parts of the world, the Jewish community in South Africa is extremely concerned about assimilation and intermarriage even though percentages in that country are far below those registered in communities in North America and Western Europe. There is, the additional "problem" of emigration. Many Jews, especially young and middle-class professionals, have been leaving South Africa in the wake of unrest exemplified by the 1960 Sharpeville massacre, the riots in Soweto in 1976, and the more recent violence. The withdrawal of the Portuguese from Angola in 1974 also influenced the decision of many to emigrate. They became pessimistic about the willingness of the South African government to radically change its policies toward Blacks and feared that racial violence would engulf all whites notwithstanding their political and moral commitments to fight apartheid. The experience of Zimbabwe, where the government, despite previous assurances is establishing a one-party authoritarian state, has also left many Jews with a feeling of pessimism. Another factor with negative impact has been statements by certain South African Black leaders closely connected with leftist and Third-World movements, which have echoed the current anti-Israel bias and, in many cases, anti-Semitic themes.

Of those Jews who emigrated, a significant number went to Israel and many went to Australia, Canada, and the United States. At the same time, most Jews, while deeply concerned and anxious, hope that the situation will somehow improve and that their well-organized, close-knit community will continue to thrive.

Given their traditional values and history most Jews belong to the opposition Progressive Federal Party. This is partly due to the experience of the 1930s when anti-Semitism, influenced by Nazi ideas, spread among the Afrikaners. Jewish immigration was restricted at the time when Jews were desperate for a place to flee from the Germans. In addition, the National Party in many instances banned Jews from membership. However, after World War II, appalled by what had happened to the Jews under the Nazis, the National Party changed its policies drastically. Today there are some Jews who are members of the National Party, especially in the Verligte (enlightened) wing, and not in the Verkrempte (conservative) wing. In addition, the Afrikaners who make up the largest segment

of the National Party, see themselves as a beleaguered island surrounded by a threatening and hostile world, and have developed a positive attitude toward Israel (with a spill-over effect on the Jewish community) in its image of a small state that was strong enough to withstand and indeed overcome tremendous odds. Notwithstanding Israel's forceful and public condemnation of apartheid, the relationship between South Africa and Israel has remained a positive one. Because of the Arab boycott, Israel has imported needed raw materials from South Africa (coal, for example) and there has been a good deal of exchange of information regarding agriculture, technology, medicine, etc. [See Israel and South Africa: A Special Report of the International Relations Department by Kenneth Bandler and George Gruen (American Jewish Committee, 1985).]

While most Jews feel that anti-Semitism is not a serious problem, there are manifestations which have recently aroused some concern. For example, the bombing of Temple Israel in Johannesburg in 1983; the statement of a leader of the Conservative Party that in a government ruled by his party, no religion other than Christianity would be promoted; anti-Semitic graffiti; statements by some students at the University of Witwatersrand; Blacks who support the PLO, indulging in anti-Israel and at times anti-Semitic statements; and some Black anti-Semitism directed against Jewish shopkeepers and landlords. From time to time there have also been statements in the press alluding to the fact that Jews are leaving South Africa during a time of trouble. In May 1984, a number of radical right-wing and anti-Semitic groups came together to form a new political movement called Afrikanervolkswag (AV). The government, including the more conservative National Party, has condemned the group.

However, while concerned, the Jews are not alarmed at this latest development, but it is an added ingredient which helps darken an already clouded horizon.

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THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

OF THE

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

ARCHIVES

Major Program Activities: 1985



December 1985

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT  
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

I STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The American Jewish Committee was founded in 1906 in response to the brutal pogroms in Kishinev and elsewhere in Tsarist Russia. Since that time, AJC has maintained as its central purpose the protection of Jews around the world. In this pursuit, it has become a significant and respected factor on the international scene.

The goals of the International Relations Department today fall into five principal categories:

- a) Strengthening the security and well-being of Israel, interpreting its concerns in the United States and elsewhere, and seeking to contribute to the domestic quality of life, particularly in the sphere of inter and intra-group relations;
- b) Combatting of anti-Semitism and protection of endangered and otherwise vulnerable Jewish communities, including those in the Soviet Union, the Middle East and North Africa, Ethiopia, and South Africa;
- c) Enhancement of the quality of Jewish life, particularly in smaller communities in Central and South America, and Europe;
- d) Promotion of international human rights standards and adherence, including religious tolerance, the right to leave, human rights education, and respect for civil and political rights;
- e) Pursuit of inter-religious dialogue, especially with the Vatican and the hierarchies of the Catholic Churches in Europe, Central and South America, Africa and Asia.

II METHODS OF OPERATION

With a lay Commission on International Relations advising on policy direction, and a full-time professional staff of a dozen specialists in international affairs, located at AJC's New York headquarters and in offices in Jerusalem, Mexico City and Paris, together with a string of correspondents in several key countries, the International Relations Department pursues these five goals through: i) close contact with individual Jewish communities around the world; ii) fact-finding missions; iii) regular contact with foreign government officials, including diplomats stationed in the United States and in United Nations

agencies; iv) preparation of background studies and analyses; v) sponsorship of symposia, colloquia and conferences both in the U.S. and overseas; vi) frequent communication with U.S. government officials; vii) coalitions, when appropriate, with other organizations; and viii) press conferences, background information for the mass media, public statements and other means of public education and interpretation.

III Major Activities (January-November 1985)+

a) ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST

i) Conferences and Symposia

- \* Consultation on "Censorship in a Democratic Society -- A Case Study: Israel," Jerusalem, January 1985
- \* Conference on "The Dhimmi" (Jews and Christians in Islamic lands), New York, April 1985
- \* Conference on "The Christian Presence in the Jewish State," Jerusalem, March 1985
- \* Conference on "Ashkenazi-Sephardi Relations," New York, June 1985
- \* Co-sponsorship of conference on Syrian Jewry, Paris, May 1985

ii) Publications

- \* Israel Press Highlights (weekly)
- \* Tefutsot Israel (quarterly in Hebrew on Diaspora communities)
- \* An Update on Israel's Economic Recovery Measures and U.S. Aid to Israel, January 1985
- \* Growing Political Leadership Roles of Sephardi Jews in Israel, February 1985
- \* Middle East Peace Efforts, March 1985

+NOTE: It should be emphasized that virtually every activity of the International Relations Department bears directly or indirectly on a concern for issues affecting Israel's domestic or international situation. Additionally, the reader will note other overlap in the activities listed below as a program may seek to address more than one goal.

- \* Jews in Yemen, March 1985
- \* Vatican-Israeli Relations Affected by Islamic Fanatics, April 1985
- \* The Kidnapping of Lebanese Jewish Leaders, April 1985
- \* Update on Seven Kidnapped Lebanese Jewish Leaders, October 1985
- \* The PLO Terrorist Attack in Cyprus and Israel's Response, October 1985
- \* Syria -- The Big Question Mark in the Middle East, November 1985

iii) Diplomatic And Other Initiatives

- \* Meetings with Vatican and other Catholic Church officials concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel, February and October 1985;
- \* Contact with the American, British, French, Italian, Japanese, Lebanese, Spanish and Syrian governments, and other efforts, in behalf of seven kidnapped Lebanese Jews, April 1985 - present;
- \* Meetings with the foreign ministers of France, Sweden and West Germany concerning, among other key issues, "Zionism is racism" and anti-Jewish rhetoric at the U.N., September 1985;
- \* Ongoing communication with the Tunisian and U.S. governments and the Jewish communities in both France and Tunisia in the wake of the murder of four Tunisian Jews on Simhat Torah, 1985, and other anti-Semitic manifestations.

iv) Ongoing Work

- \* Contact with Israeli government officials in Israel, New York, Washington, the United Nations, Paris, Mexico City and elsewhere, and with U.S. Administration policy-makers;
- \* In Israel, the AJC Office serves as an important resource for Israeli government officials, the press, academics, immigrants, Christians and non-Israeli visitors, and is actively involved in seeking to reduce inter-group tension and promote greater



tolerance and understanding among all segments of Israel's heterogeneous population;

- \* Coordination with the AJC Washington Office and chapters concerning legislative initiatives affecting Israel, such as the foreign aid package and proposed arms sales to Arab states;
- \* Consultations and colloquia with American, Israeli and other academicians and regional specialists to assess Middle East developments and help formulate policy recommendations;
- \* Communications with the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, America-Israel Public Affairs Committee and other national agencies on key issues.

b) THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

i) Publications

- \* Soviet Jewry: an Overview, March 1985
- \* Crisis in Soviet Jewry: A Call to Involvement, April 1985
- \* Gorbachev in Paris: Important Days in the Struggle for Soviet Jews, November 1985

ii) Diplomatic And Other Initiatives

- \* At every meeting with a foreign government official either overseas or in Washington or New York, the issue of Soviet Jewry -- emigration, cultural and religious repression, anti-Semitism, the prisoners of conscience -- is raised. In 1985 alone, AJC's concerns were voiced to representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Romania, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela, West Germany, Yugoslavia;
- \* In addition, AJC chapters have been encouraged to establish contact with foreign consular officials and to press the issue of Soviet Jewry, together with concerns about the Middle East, "Zionism is racism" and Nairobi. A half-dozen chapters met with diplomats from several West European and Latin American nations to discuss these topics;
- \* AJC helped conceptualize and implement an "action day" in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, with whom we work closely on all matters

affecting Soviet Jewry, during which meetings were held with senior diplomats of approximately twenty foreign embassies, Washington, D.C., January 1985;

- \* AJC sponsored, together with the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews, a similar "action day" in New York during which meetings were held with two dozen U.N. mission or consular officials, as well as U.N. Secretariat personnel, April 1985.

iii) Missions

- \* A ten-member delegation of lay and staff members visited Hungary and met with government officials, representatives of the Jewish community, church leaders, and the U.S. ambassador, February 1985. The principal issues discussed included: bilateral relations with Israel, Soviet Jewry, U.S.-Hungarian relations, the Budapest Cultural Forum, and the Hungarian Jewish community;
- \* The International Relations Department assisted the Chicago Chapter in its planning of a mission to the Soviet Union in November 1985, and is working with other chapters to encourage such travel. At the same time, it has begun the planning of a leadership mission to the Soviet Union, scheduled for April 1986.

iv) Ongoing Work

- \* Participation in the International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry;
- \* Cooperation with the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews and the Israeli government in behalf of joint efforts for Soviet Jewry;
- \* Involvement in discussions on political and diplomatic strategies on a regular basis with other member agencies of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry;
- \* Regular contact with the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe, including a press conference for Romanian Chief Rabbi Rosen in New York, November 1985;
- \* Meetings with Administration officials, including State Department and National Security Council senior staff members;
- \* Participation in two major advertisements on Soviet Jewry in the Washington Post, March and November 1985;

- \* Concerning Eastern Europe, regular meetings with diplomats and other government officials from Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia in Washington, D.C. and New York. The goals of these meetings include: strengthening of bilateral relations with Israel; interpretation of the Soviet Jewry issue; re-enforcement of the position of the indigenous Jewish population; bilateral relations with the U.S., including the issue of most-favored-nation trade status; and refutation of the "Zionism is Racism" canard.

vi) Annual Meeting

- \* An off-the-record session at the 1985 Annual meeting was devoted to examining strategies for addressing the plight of Soviet Jewry. The speakers included a senior State Department official and the editor of Foreign Affairs (and a former National Security Council staff member).

c) WESTERN EUROPE

i) Publications

- \* The Jewish Community in West Germany, January 1985
- \* Jews in Western Europe: An Update, May 1985
- \* Italy and Israel, October 1985
- \* Spain/Israel Relations, November 1985

ii) Diplomatic And Other Initiatives

- \* In response to President Reagan's intention to visit the German military cemetery in Bitburg in May, which included the graves of members of the S.S., there ensued considerable contact with the White House, including a meeting with President Reagan, Donald Regan and Michael Deaver, other senior American officials and top leaders in Bonn in an effort to reverse the President's decision and to propose, instead, more appropriate alternative sites;
- \* Meetings were held with the French and West German foreign ministers to discuss the Middle East, Soviet Jewry, the United Nations and the Nairobi Conference, September 1985;
- \* Meetings were held with the Italian ambassador to the United States after the Achille Lauro affair, and with Spanish officials concerning diplomatic recognition of Israel, October 1985;

- \* Contact was established with the European Economic Community, NATO North Atlantic Assembly, and the regional human rights institutions located in Strasbourg, France, primarily to pursue the issue of Soviet Jewry and other human rights questions.

### iii) Missions

- \* An AJC delegation visited Spain and met with government and parliamentary leaders, and Christian and Jewish representatives, as well as the ambassador of the U.S. The principal agenda items were: diplomatic recognition of Israel; human rights, including Soviet Jewry; Christian-Jewish dialogue and understanding; and international terrorism, February 1985;
- \* An AJC delegation visited Italy and met with three members of the Italian Cabinet, including the foreign and defense ministers, leaders of the Jewish community, and Israeli and American diplomats, and had a private audience with Pope John Paul II, February 1985. The principal agenda items with the Italians included: Italy's relations with the Arab world and Israel, Soviet Jewry, Italian-American relations, and international terrorism. In the case of the Pope, the points raised were: Vatican diplomatic recognition of Israel, Vatican Council II and Nostra Aetate, African famine, and international human rights.

### iv) Ongoing Work

- \* Regular contact with individual West European Jewish communities, the European Council of Jewish Community Services and other key organizations;
- \* Close communication with the French Jewish community, West Europe's largest and most dynamic, via AJC's Paris Office, visits of AJC's leaders to France, and meetings with French Jewish leaders travelling in the U.S.;
- \* Meetings with State Department officials responsible for Western Europe;
- \* Encouragement of chapter meetings with West European consular officials.

### v) ANNUAL MEETING

- \* A principal focus of the 1985 Annual Meeting was an examination of the condition of West European Jewry and programmatic implications for AJC. The leaders of the Italian and Spanish Jewish communities and the president

of the Alliance Israelite Universelle were the featured guests.

d) SOUTH AFRICA

i) Publications

- \* AJC Policy on South Africa, March 1985
- \* Israel and South Africa, April 1985
- \* The Jewish Community of South Africa, May 1985
- \* AJC Statement on South Africa, May 1985
- \* Media Myths: Fallacies about Israel's Ties with South Africa, November 1985

ii) Missions

- \* Ten-day leadership mission to Johannesburg, Pretoria, Capetown and Durban. Meetings with government officials, including two Cabinet ministers; leaders of the Jewish community; representatives of the black, colored and Asian communities; officials of the National and Progressive Federal Parties; the American ambassador and Israeli charge d'affaires; members of the academic, business, church and civil rights sectors; October 1985. The principal goals of the trip were: demonstration of solidarity with the Jewish community; information-gathering about the country's current turbulent situation; and an effort to seek to influence decision-making figures to move more rapidly in the direction of democratic, non-violent change, including the complete elimination of apartheid and the introduction of genuine power-sharing.

iii) Ongoing Work

- \* Close contact with the South African Jewish Board of Deputies;
- \* Meetings with senior State Department and congressional officials;
- \* Meetings with South African Jewish personalities traveling in the U.S.

e) LATIN AMERICA

i) Conferences and Symposia

- \* Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Second Vatican Council's Nostra Aetate, in cooperation with the Committee of Relations between Churches and Synagogues, Caracas, Venezuela, October 1985;
- \* Pan-American Conference on Nostra Aetate and Catholic-Jewish Relations, co-sponsored with the National Conference of Brazilian Catholic Bishops and with the participation of the Latin American Conference of Catholic Bishops, Sao Paulo, Brazil, November 1985.

ii) Publications

- \* Bibliography on Argentine Jewry (Vol. III), in cooperation with the Argentine Jewish Documentation Center, June 1985 (in Spanish)
- \* Integration and Marginality: Oral Histories of Jewish Immigrants to Argentina, August 1985 (in Spanish)
- \* Report on the Earthquake in Mexico, October 1985
- \* Central America: A Backgrounder, November 1985

iii) Diplomatic and Other Initiatives

- \* Meetings with the Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Panamanian and Venezuelan ambassadors to the United Nations, New York, September 1985. Principal issues discussed: the current political and economic situation in Central America; the Contadora Process; "Zionism is racism" in the tenth year since its passage; anti-Semitic rhetoric at the United Nations; bilateral relations with Israel; and Soviet Jewry;
- \* Meetings with key political figures in several Central and South American countries as part of the particularly close relationship of AJC's Central and South American Offices with leading public officials in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela and other Latin American countries;
- \* In response to the devastating earthquake in Mexico, the Mexico office was heavily involved in assessing the damage to the Jewish community and offering its assistance to the Mexican government. In addition, the New York staff were

in close contact with the State Department and with volunteer ham operators and served as a clearinghouse for information about the Mexican Jewish community for anxious relatives and friends in the U.S. Finally, working closely with the Houston Chapter, two lay leaders of that chapter were asked to fly to Mexico City shortly after the earthquake to establish direct contact with the Jewish community and to make a needs assessment. One of the travellers was a doctor, thus permitting an evaluation of the medical situation. September - October 1985;

- \* As a result of very close contact with the Cuban government, the State Department and the small Cuban Jewish community during 1985 to monitor conditions on the island nation, progress was made in enhancing the quality of Jewish life with respect to Spanish-speaking rabbis, Jewish religious freedom, emigration and greater contact with co-religionists outside Cuba.

iv) Ongoing Work

- \* Close contact with the Jewish communities in every Central and South American country;
- \* Regular communication with the State Department, with Israeli Embassy officials stationed in Latin America, and with major public figures, including political, academic, and religious personalities, and the media;
- \* Staffing of the Latin American Conference on Soviet Jewry;
- \* Distribution of AJC programmatic materials, translated into Spanish, to Jewish communities throughout Latin America;
- \* The International Relations Department is responsible for a major Spanish-language media program which services both electronic and print media in the United States and throughout Latin America with press releases and position papers in Spanish.

iv) National Executive Council

- \* A special effort was made at the 1985 N.E.C. to further strengthen the bonds between AJC, the Federation of Jewish Communities of Central America and Panama (FEDECO), and individual Central American Jewish communities. Our goal is to identify the particular needs of these small communities, and to continue to develop appropriate AJC National and Chapter programmatic responses.

f) INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

i) Conferences and Symposia

- \* Colloquium on Human Rights Education in Latin America, sponsored by the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, July 1985. Representatives of the education ministries of a number of Latin American countries discussed the integration of human rights curricula into their educational systems;
- \* Conference on Religious Liberty and Human Rights, sponsored by the Jacob Blaustein Institute, together with Temple University's Department of Religion and the Journal of Ecumenical Studies, Philadelphia, November 1985. Participants from fourteen countries representing five world religions attended.

ii) Publications

- \* Anti-Semitic Rhetoric at the United Nations, (by Daniel Meron for the Jacob Blaustein Institute), March 1985
- \* Submission to the European Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the Resurgence of Fascism and Racism in Europe, April 1985
- \* Perspectives on Palestinian Women: Information for Participants in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi, Kenya, July 1985 (Note: Both a book-length and a summary report were prepared.)
- \* The United Nations Women's Decade Conference at Nairobi, July 1985: A Note on the Zionism-Racism and Palestinian Women Issues, September 1985
- \* A Dismal Anniversary: A Decade of the UN's "Zionism Equals Racism" Resolution, 1975-1985, November 1985
- \* With assistance from the Jacob Blaustein Institute, Joshua Rubenstein was able to prepare a revised and updated edition of his book, Soviet Dissidents (Boston: Beacon Press).



iii) Missions

- \* Assistance in the briefing and preparation of material for the 23-person AJC delegation that attended the Non-Governmental Forum of the Nairobi Conference on Women, July 1985.

iv) Diplomatic and Other Initiatives

- \* Participation in the discussions and planning of the non-governmental organizations in preparation for the Nairobi Conference, Spring and Summer 1985;
- \* Distribution of the study on Palestinian women (see above) to members of official delegations to Nairobi from the United States, Canada, Israel and numerous other non-communist countries, Spring and Summer 1985;
- \* Briefing of members of the American official delegation to Nairobi;
- \* Proposal for an annual International Day of Religious Liberty at the United Nations, which has been approved by the committee of non-governmental religious organizations and will now be submitted to the United Nations missions;
- \* Pursuit of the case of Soviet Jewish Prisoner of Conscience Iosef Begun through UNESCO's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in Paris.

v) Ongoing Work

- \* Regular contact with officials of the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Human Rights Center, and various U.N. missions, as well as U.S. human rights officials;
- \* Consultation with non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights and leading academic and legal personalities in the field;
- \* Monitoring of events at the U.N. Human Rights Commission, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the General Assembly, and relevant specialized committees, conferences and divisions;

- \* Sponsorship of ongoing studies on a number of topics, including genocide, the right to leave, religion and human rights, religious intolerance, and the role of non-governmental organizations, as well as publication of a college-level human rights reader;
- \* Staffing of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights.

g) OTHER MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- \* In April, the Steering Committee of the Commission on International Relations, together with members of the Washington AJC chapter, undertook a two-day mission to Washington to discuss with senior Administration, congressional and diplomatic officials some of the principal issues on the international agenda of the American Jewish Committee, which include prospects for peace in the Middle East, Soviet Jewry, South Africa, Ethiopia and, at the time, the Bitburg controversy;
- \* Concerning the famine in Ethiopia and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, the International Relations Department during 1985 was engaged in a four-pronged effort: i) to assist in fund-raising efforts for emergency relief needs, ii) to sustain public consciousness through education and interpretation, iii) to encourage the U.S. government to continue to make available its maximum resources, and iv) to work closely with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service, as was done during, for example, the "boat people" crisis in Indochina, to define a long-term development strategy, including the use of Israeli expertise, i.e. the Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, in arid-zone agriculture, desert hydrology, etc, in affected African countries.

IV TIME ALLOCATION TO MAJOR ACTIVITIES

While it would be impossible to pinpoint with mathematical accuracy the proportion of staff time devoted to each of the subject areas listed above, an estimate would suggest the following:

- Israel and the Middle East	40%
- Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	15%
- Western Europe	10%
- South Africa	3%

- Latin America 15%
- International Human Rights 15%
- Other 2%

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100

Prepared by David A. Harris

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12/6/85-smm  
85-550-112





# ISRAELI PRESS HIGHLIGHTS

A REVIEW OF WEEKEND NEWSPAPERS  
by the Israel Office of The American Jewish Committee

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## FURTHER ISRAELI REACTIONS TO THE POLLARD SPY AFFAIR

(Press Summary, December 9, 1985)

As the Pollard spy affair entered its third week, press commentary in Israel concentrated on its impact on domestic Israeli politics and on the needs of her intelligence community, as opposed to its previous emphasis on the feared damage to Israel-U.S. relations and to the position of American Jewry.

Yeshayahu Ben-Porat, in Yediot Acharonot (Dec. 6), writes that Prime Minister Peres was confronted with the possibility that the Pollard affair could balloon into a replay of the Lavon Affair of the 1950's and 60's, which also entailed Israeli intelligence activities against U.S. targets in Cairo, and led eventually to the downfall of Premier David Ben-Gurion and his Labor Party.

After deciding that submitting the entire matter to a commission of inquiry would be too dangerous, Peres set three priorities for himself, according to Ben-Porat: "First and foremost, safeguarding the integrity of the intelligence community and keeping the peace among its different arms, at any price. In other words, preventing, at all costs, any blow to Israel's intelligence capability...

"Secondly, to isolate the mishap and to deal with it specifically at the professional intelligence level and not to permit it to impinge on domestic politics and thus turn it into a new version of the Lavon Affair which could bring down the unity government...

"Thirdly, to placate the U.S. as rapidly and as persuasively as possible...which meant not papering over the Pollard affair and divulging whatever had to be divulged without causing irreparable harm to the intelligence system...

"The whole trick was in implementing all three goals simultaneously. The tactics adopted by the Prime Minister are typical of him and have yielded the expected results -- to date. As is usual with Peres, the procedure involved much forbearance and patience, and Peres's known ability to maneuver and to negotiate...This approach, however, took much time -- some would say too long a time, even when one considers the constraints operating on Peres."

Ben Porat adds a final point. "The name 'Rafi Eytan' [the head of the intelligence unit alleged to have supervised Pollard] was leaked to American media from Israel, and was at first not published due to the sense of responsibility of one American editor. It was first published in Israel, perhaps because of an internal vendetta. There are those who are openly calling for his head. But anyone who is privy, even partially, to Eytan's role in security, intelligence and the secret war that has been going on in many fields, must ask himself and the top policymakers, if the time has really come to waive his services, even if his record is not unblemished."

Akiva Eldar, writing in Ha'aretz (Dec. 6) adds: "...The ad hoc committee Peres set up for the Pollard affair brought Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to his office daily. Shamir supplied him with a political umbrella, and Rabin an aegis for the elimination of the intelligence unit. It was Shamir's good fortune that Arik Sharon and his entourage were in the Argentine pampas when Rafi Eytan was summoned to the Prime Minister. It is doubtful whether Sharon would have permitted the head of the Likud to surrender his protege to the American investigators.

Cooperation with Rabin enabled Peres to postpone the stage of 'beheading' in the intelligence services and possibly to skip over it entirely. With Rabin's approval, Peres could bring the intelligence unit as a sacrifice to the Americans. When the call came from Washington, Peres had already secured the approval of the Minister of Defense for the Americans to interrogate his people and to look through the Pollard documents...

"Informed circles say that Peres has learned something during these long two weeks: that from now on it will be very difficult to run a variety of 'Pollards' under his nose. Peres now knows that next time he won't be able to say 'but I didn't know.'

Yoel Marcus, writing in the same issue of Ha'aretz, remarks: "Israel's agreement to invite American investigators, who will interrogate not only Israeli diplomats but also the head of the agency for which Pollard worked, is both shameful and unprecedented, and will constitute a dangerous precedent for the U.S. itself. On the basis of this precedent, other states who may trap U.S. spies in the future may well demand that they be enabled to interrogate the heads of the CIA...The evidence and documents the interrogators are seeking are intended to make it easier to find the Pollards guilty. There is a great danger in this. There are undoubtedly in 'x' number of places 'x' number of people who are endangering their lives to help us. What effect will it have on them to learn what Israel is doing to help convict those who have worked for her?"

Uzi Benziman writes in a similar vein in the Ha'aretz magazine section (Dec. 6): "Only a state which has been defeated in war accepts conditions like the ones imposed by the U.S. in the Pollard affair. The American government was not satisfied with the dissolution of the spy

unit of which Pollard was a member, but demanded that Jerusalem dissolve the entire intelligence agency of which it was part. And the government, in its declaration of surrender, which is unprecedented between friendly states, accepted in full the American diktat.

"The U.S. demonstrated this week the full force of her power over Israel. She is capable of bringing us down on our knees. There are certainly many others who are inferring from her behavior this week... her crushing political power over us in other matters."

Shmuel Segev writes in Ma'ariv (Dec. 6): "From Israel's standpoint, the dissolution of the Office for Scientific Liaison [OSL], which according to foreign reports 'ran' Pollard, does not mean that its functions will be eliminated. If, as a result of the investigation still proceeding in Israel, it is discovered that those responsible for the OSL diverged from its purposes and exploited it to conduct illegal operations against a friend and ally, those people will be sacked. The assumption that the dissolution of this agency will not mean the cancellation of its functions is a conclusion derived from [a reading of] the goals that were established when it was first set up.

"In attempting to persuade the U.S. that the current political leadership of Israel did not know of Pollard's existence, Israel has established a diplomatic precedent in permitting the American investigators to 'talk to' the Israelis involved in the affair. Rafi Eytan will be among those, but also Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagur, two Israeli diplomats who worked in the U.S. and who allegedly were Pollard's contacts. The two enjoy diplomatic immunity. If Israel had anything to hide she would hide behind the claim that the two were immune and that the U.S. had no authority to question them...

"Prime Minister Peres, in close cooperation with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir...has taken the necessary steps to make repetition of such an affair impossible. Thus, even without publicly declaring it, the Prime Minister has removed those responsible for the failure from public service. For if...the agency for which Pollard was working is to be dissolved, [as was specified in the official announcement], it should be obvious that there is no further need for the services of the man who has been at his head for the last few years."

In an interim profit-and-loss statement on the outcome of the affair, Ido Dissenchik, the editor of Ma'ariv, lists some of the "minuses": "...The first thing that is to be regretted is the apology. Under the circumstances it was unavoidable, but it is very rare for a country and a government to make such an abject apology...

"Even worse than the apology is the fact that we have had to stop the functioning of an intelligence unit that has worked faultlessly until now and that has racked up [a number of] achievements. One can only hope that other organizations will be able to fulfill its functions as well. But we will never be sure..."

"The sacking of Rafi Eytan must also be put down as a minus. His great experience, his brilliance and originality were something special. He was a positive eccentric in the system... True, it was these characteristics which served him badly in the Pollard affair, for he used his discretion, which he was authorized to do, but he used it poorly. His sacking was unavoidable. The solution that was found -- dissolving the unit he headed -- was adopted in order to get around the need to fire him bluntly. This was a clear case of throwing out the baby together with the bath water.

"One must also list on the minus side the fact that we were compelled to publicly abandon an agent who worked for us. It makes no difference that the agent in this case, Jonathan Pollard, was totally unsuited to his task. We have created the impression -- one hopes not for long -- that Israel does not take heroic steps in support of an agent who has been caught. This might prove to be very harmful in the future to our ability to enlist other agents, not only in the U.S. but elsewhere too."

A more parochial line of criticism which appeared in a number of papers during the course of the week dealt with claims that the military censorship, which had been very strict with Israeli papers in the Pollard affair, had been much more lenient in regard to leaks to the foreign press. It was charged, in an editorial in Ma'ariv and in articles in Davar, Ha'aretz and in the latter's Jerusalem local weekly, Kol Ha'ir, that the censorship had been manipulated for political purposes, i.e., to pass purposeful leaks of the affair to The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times, and The Washington Post correspondents in Israel, while stifling comprehensive coverage at home.

(Edited by Harry Milkman)



# NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIAN JEWRY (NACOEJ)

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August 29, 1989

Dear Member of the NACOEJ Board and Advisory Board:

In the wake of the tragedy in Ethiopia in which NACOEJ Advisory Board member Ivan Tillem died, NACOEJ has established the Ivan Tillem Memorial Fund for Ethiopian Jews. Contributions will be used for the relief of Jewish families in Ethiopia, whose welfare and sustenance occupied so many of Ivan's thoughts from his first trip to Ethiopia, as a member of a NACOEJ mission, to his last.

The establishment of the Fund, in response to an overwhelming number of requests and inquiries, is being announced in the Jewish media. Contributions to the fund may be sent to NACOEJ, 165 E. 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Many NACOEJ Board and Advisory Board members knew Ivan well. Those who travelled to Ethiopia with him in June of 1986 have particularly poignant memories. For those of us who also had the privilege of meeting and working with Congressman Mickey Leland, whose broad humanitarian interests embraced all the suffering people of Ethiopia, our sense of loss is doubled. For all of us, there is a painful void where good men of vision, compassion and energy once stood.

We all share the grief, and the responsibility to remember them and carry on their work toward a better world.

Sincerely,

Barbara Ribakove Gordon

BRG: jb





# The American Jewish Committee

European Office · 4, rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris · Tel. 522-9243 and 387-3839

NIVES E. FOX, European Representative

March 1, 1985

## MEMORANDUM

To: International Relations Department  
 From: Nives Fox  
 Subj: CRIF Commission Meeting

The CRIF Commission for Jewish Communities in Peril held a small meeting to hear about the recent activities of the French Association for Jews in Ethiopia (represented by Dr. Haddad and Mr. Norbert Lipszyc). Present were CRIF's representatives, including its President, Théo Klein, SIONA President Roger Pinto and myself.

### Ethiopia

The Association had decided to organize a mission of Medecins sans Frontières to go in the Gondar region, close enough to be able to reach Jewish villages as well as other Ethiopians. Because of the present delicate situation, it was felt that one of their doctors should go there for a preliminary sounding out. Before he left France, it had also been thought useful to have his visit take place ~~also~~ under CRIF sponsorship. This, alas, turned out to be a mistake, for as soon as the authorities heard of the Jewish connection his request to work in the Gondar was brutally rejected. Two more doctors from the same group have gone to Ethiopia since his return, to negotiate agreement for a mission (without CRIF mention of course) and are still there, with little advance in their enterprise. On both trips Medecias sans Frontières contacted all the US medical groups in Ethiopia, and also met the JDC Rome person who was in Addis Ababa at the time.

The first doctor, who stayed in Ethiopia for several weeks, reported on his return that the effects of the Moses operation were not at all the facade they were understood to be abroad. The Ethiopian outrage seemed very real and sincere to him, at all levels, very personal. One expression he quoted was: "it is like having an arm cut off" -- and this type of remark very frequent among middle and lower rank functionaries and professionals. While it is possible to interpret such reactions as just a way to 'up the price', yet such a report of strong feelings should not be automatically discarded.

Nobody now contests the need for total discretion, or for that matter contested discretion in the past. There is however a need to raise funds, for Jews still in Ethiopia and those resettling in Israel; and to do this one must continue speaking, albeit carefully.

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THE TIBET U.S. RESETTLEMENT PROJECT  
FUNDRAISING OUTLINE

In reviewing the Project documents, please note the following three phases of fundraising:

1) Phase One -- Preparatory Consultation January-March 1990:

\$6,000 is needed for 60 days of U.S. planning, travel to India, and organizational development consultation with the Central Tibetan Administration in Dharamsala, India. Edward J. Bednar, Project Coordinator, would be working with the Dalai Lama's ministers to organize a program of orderly departure and resettlement for 1,000 Tibetans going from India to the United States over the next three years.

2) Phase Two -- First Arrivals In Late 1990:

Start-up funds of \$116,427 are needed for one year of project coordinating in preparation for the first arrivals of approximately 300 Tibetan newcomers late in 1990 or early 1991 (see "TIBET U.S. RESETTLEMENT PROJECT," page 8).

3) Phase Three -- Full Scale Operations Completed By 1993:

\$525,000 is required for 3 years of resettlement work, resettling approximately 300 Tibetans per year (see "REQUEST FOR A SPECIAL 1-TIME IMMIGRATION QUOTA," page 3).

We have begun the lengthy process of obtaining long term funds. The immediate need now is to finance the Dharamsala consultation and efforts of the start-up phase at \$116,427. See 1990 Timeline for 12 month schedule of start-up phase.

Edward J. Bednar  
December 8, 1989

Timeline for Start-up Phase of Tibet U.S. Settlement Program

November 1989

- 11/10 Approval of Kashag  
11/17 Tibet Immigration Act of 1990 filed in Congress.  
11/20 Advisory meeting: Richen Dharlo, on the work of Tibetans in America; Edward Bednar, economic development report; James Pronko on 12 month timeline; Joyce Simon Washington report.  
11/22 Write 1st draft of lobbying plan, including objectives, strategies, list of targets.  
11/27 Make initial telephone calls to Tibet network in support of legislation. Elicit cooperation of International Campaign for Tibet in Washington and Office of Tibet in New York. Begin to mobilize churches, temples, Buddhist organizations; also resettlement agencies and their networks. Strategize with Peter Kovar on legislative campaign.

December 1989

- 12/1 Work on economic development report, PSI initiative, and funding sources; begin coordinated economic planning approach for U.S. settlements. Include possibility of Tibetan restaurant; other Tibetan businesses in the U.S.  
12/3 Pursue contacts with Joe Coleman, Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, Department of State, re: PSI initiative.  
12/4 Advisory meeting: on funding sources and their requirements. Identify major players for comprehensive Tibet U.S. economic development. Propose formation of economic planning subcommittee.  
12/9 New York fundraising trip.  
12/15 Complete statement of need for Lobbying Package - answer questions: why bring Tibetans to U.S.? why not instead send help to India and Nepal?  
12/15 Write letter to Kashag. Outline objectives for Dharamsala meetings in February and March 1989.  
12/16 Make presentation at H.H.'s Nobel celebration.  
12/18 Advisory meeting: Washington strategy session. Continue planning for Tibetan job development and Tibetan community economics in the U.S.  
12/20 Meeting of subcommittee for mobilizing support for the Tibet Immigration Bill.

January 1990

- 1/2 Advisory meeting: coordinate advisors to help with telephone and direct mail campaign in support of Tibet legislation; review progress on Kashag report.

January 1990 (continued)

- 1/5 Finalize list of key congress people.
- 1/5 Mail information to prospective co-sponsors.
- 1/5 Send fundraising proposals to organizations, foundations, and private individuals.
- 1/5 Follow-up contact of local and national groups for lobbying, especially churches, temples, Buddhist organizations.
- 1/15 Advisory meeting -- congressional status report.
- 1/15 Do mass mailing of postcards to Congress - International Campaign for Tibet mailing in support of legislation.
- 1/20 Trip to New York, Washington.
- 1/29 Last Advisory meeting before Dharamsala trip.

February 1990

- 2/1 Co-sponsors join Tibet Bill (goal of 10 initially).
- 2/7 Complete cluster report for Kashag.
- 2/10 Travel to India and Nepal:
  - report presentation to Kashag
  - negotiate role of Tibetan Council of Home Affairs and Tibetan Planning Council
  - determine means of contacting U.S. sponsors
  - develop immigration screening process
  - establish structure for orderly departure
  - define criteria for selection
  - establish contacts with settlement leaders
  - explore role of Indian government and INS office in New Delhi

March 1990

- 3/7 International Tibetan Convocation in Dharamsala.
- 3/12 Return to U.S.A.
- 3/19 Advisory Meeting -- Kashag and trip briefing.

Long term 1990

1. Organize convocation of Tibet U.S. resettlement task force, including volags, MAAs, Economic Planning Council.
2. Obtain major, long-term funding sources.
3. Incorporate Board of Directors and set in place full scale administrative structure.
4. Formalize ties with collaborating agencies.
5. Get commitments of 300 Tibetan U.S. sponsors.
6. Select and begin developing cluster sites.
7. First arrivals Oct - Dec 1990.

## INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

RABBI MARC TAVENBAUM

386 PARK AVENUE SOUTH

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

(212) 679-0010

To: Executive Committee

Date: April 10, 1990

From: Bob DeVecchi

Subject: Angola Emergency Mission

Attached is a report prepared by Sam Tousie and Mike Wenzler on the Angola Emergency Mission.

As you will see, 10 tons of medicines have been delivered, with a final shipment of quinine due this week. Mike Wenzler has been following up on the deliveries to assure the appropriate distribution and report on the status of vaccine preventable diseases, as well as reports of crop failures. The food situation seems serious.

Please note that LIMA stands for the League of Angolan Women.

cc: Al, Roy



**Trip Report: ANGOLA EMERGENCY MISSION**  
(Sam Tousie and Mike Wenzler)

On March 20th the first flights of medicines travelled to Likuwa, Angola. A total of ten tons, including the ORS, WHO Emergency Kits, dextrose, and quinine was delivered, with chloroquine delivered on March 22. With the exception of a quantity of quinine tablets, all drugs have been delivered; the quinine is scheduled to arrive in South Africa this week, and will be forwarded immediately through the Red Cross.

On March 21, a delegation from Jamba arrived in Likuwa for meetings. The delegation was headed by a member of the UNITA High Command, the President of LIMA, the Secretary for Health, and other representatives of LIMA Health, and the Secretariats for Economic Planning and Agriculture.

During the meeting, we described our requirements for relief activities in UNITA controlled Angola, which includes assurances by LIMA and UNITA that relief supplies will be used exclusively for the benefit of the civilian population, that LIMA will arrange for the distribution of supplies, that we reserve the right to inspect the distribution of supplies, and that LIMA will maintain distribution records and make those available to us. All parties agreed to these terms, and an agreement to that effect was signed (copy attached).

According to UNITA, the fighting around Mavinga (an alternate supply point) is drawing to a close. The fighting, however, has caused an additional 12,000 displaced persons to relocate from the area. Apparently, the crops of these people have been destroyed, and they fled the fighting with nothing.

We interview officials regarding current health problems. Malaria remains the most prevalent disease. New cases, however, were consistently lower than last year, while total cases were higher. The lower new cases is consistent with the report and our observations of drought in the region (see below), as dry conditions lead to a reduction of the mosquito population. Increased numbers of total cases is consistent with a lack of drugs for treatment, which increases cases of chronic malaria. In addition, it was reported that chloroquine-resistant malaria had sharply increased in recent weeks around Likuwa. This could be the result of the movements of people from the Mavinga region, where widespread drug resistance had been reported. Distribution of the drugs we delivered began immediately, and this situation should improve. It is noteworthy that UNITA reports that the route north of Mavinga to Dima, Porto Rica, and Cangambe has been

unaffected by the fighting, and the drug distribution to those areas will proceed as planned.

At Likuwa we observed that the crops, especially the maize, were stunted and brown. We learned that there was widespread drought throughout the region, and, according to UNITA, this has resulted in almost total crop failure throughout their territory.

UNITA agricultural experts stated that the rains were late, beginning on December 24. In January there was more rain than usual, with considerable flooding. The flooding led to movement of hand irrigated plantings to higher ground. The January rains did not continue except around Mavinga, and with the exception of rain on March 16, 19, and the day we arrived, the region has been dry, with a consequent loss of crops. Although Mavinga has had reasonable rains, the fighting has destroyed most of the crops.

According to UNITA, except for a small quantity of sorghum and cassava in the north, the crop failure has been close to complete. The effects of drought we observed in Likuwa were reported to be worse to the north, and we observed no undamaged maize.

The result of the additional population displacement, the widespread drought, and the continuing military and political situation has created conditions that can lead to famine. The seed and food security, is poor.

If famine conditions develop, there will be population movement. This movement is most likely to be to the south toward Namibia, there is little possibility that people will move to the drought-stricken MPLA territory to the north and west, and the border with Zambia to the east is closed and not likely to be used.

In discussions with UNITA, it was clear that they did not have a clear understanding of the impact of total crop failure, or a plan to deal with mass starvation. However, they made it clear that they would not let their people starve, and one possibility is that they would employ a "Tegray Solution", where, in 1984/1985, the TPLF created a corridor for the rapid movement of people to Sudan. This could result in a large numbers moving south across the porous Namibian border in a short period of time.

It is difficult to determine when this would happen if the worst comes to pass. However, assuming that food security remains similar to last year, which may be an optimistic assumption, then December would be the beginning of the extreme food shortages.

Currently, Mike Wenzler is in the field, and due to leave around April 6. He is travelling to Naraquina and the "western region" to observe the drug distribution, and report on conditions there. He will be investigating both the status of vaccine-preventable diseases, as well as the reports of crop failure.

## AGREEMENT

Agreement dated 21 March, 1990 between the League of Angolan Women, here known as "LIMA", and the International Rescue Committee, here known as "IRC", regarding the delivery and distribution of certain medical supplies.

IRC hereby agrees to deliver to LIMA the following supplies:

2,000,000 tablets 250mg chloroquine  
5,000 100ml bottles 50mg/5ml chloroquine syrup  
100,000 tablets 300mg quinine sulphate  
5,000 2ml ampules 250mg/ml quinine dihydrochloride for injection  
3,500 1l bottles 5% dextrose in normal saline  
2,000 adult drip administration sets  
1,500 pediatric drip administration sets  
3,000 18-gauge needles for adult drip administration sets  
2,000 22-gauge needles for pediatric drip administration sets  
100,000 tablets 500mg paracetamol  
20,000 suppositories 125mg paracetamol  
100,000 sachets 26g/l oral rehydration salts  
2 WHO Basic Emergency Kits for 10,000 Population for Three Months (each)

LIMA agrees to the following:

1. The medical supplies listed above are to be used exclusively for the benefit of the civilian population as described in the December, 1989 IRC assessment report, and are not to be used for other purposes.
2. LIMA will arrange all necessary transport, and acquire the assistance of other agencies as needed to see to the proper distribution of the supplies.



AGREEMENT

3. LIMA will maintain records of the distribution of the supplies, including site of delivery, date of delivery, and quantities delivered.
4. LIMA will make these records available on request to representatives of IRC, the Government of the United States, or their representatives.
5. LIMA will honor any reasonable request by IRC, the Government of the United States, or their representatives to inspect the distribution of supplies.

I hereby agree to the terms of this agreement, and accept the above named supplies for LIMA,

*Abdullah M. Al-Sayid*  
*Abdullah M. Al-Sayid, President of LIMA*

Title:

*President of LIMA*

I acknowledge the deliver of the above supplies to LIMA for IRC,

*Sam R. Toussie*  
Sam R. Toussie



BASIC OUTLINE OF IMMIGRATION PROCESSING INTO THE UNITED STATES



Michael Gendel  
Post-Migration Unit

## Overview

- Immigration into the U.S. is possible if an alien is sponsored by a close relative who is an American citizen or a lawful permanent resident; or if a U.S. employer agrees to provide permanent employment. Aside from these two alternatives, permanent residency is open only to refugees and asylees.
- Under the U.S. law, the annual worldwide admission ceiling of 270,000 immigrants is divided among six categories known as preferences. Four preferences are reserved for relative reunions (first preference, for unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; second preference for spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents; fourth preference for married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; fifth preference for brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens). Third preference (members of professions or persons of exceptional ability in the sciences and arts) and sixth preference (skilled and unskilled workers in short supply) are reserved for admission on the basis of employment sponsorship.
- Distribution of immigrant slots among various categories, is uneven and some preferences are allotted more immigrant visas than others. In addition to the worldwide admission ceiling, the law limits immigration from any one country to 20,000. As a result of the worldwide annual cap, per country limitation, and uneven allocation within the preference system, immigration from some countries and in certain preferences is backlogged. Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, for instance, must wait on the average of five years before they can immigrate; while spouses and unmarried children of permanent residents may expect a two year delay. In the two labor related categories, admission into the U.S. is now delayed by as much as two years. If prospective immigrants are from Mexico, China, Phillipines or Hong Kong, they must wait even longer because of the unusually heavy immigration from these countries.
- There is only one exception to this statutory limitation on admission of immigrants and it is reserved for a narrowly defined group of immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. Thus, only spouses, parents and unmarried children under 21 of U.S. citizens can immigrate without any numerical limitations or delays.

## Family Reunifications

- Immigration processing on the basis of relative reunion must always be initiated by an American citizen or a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. known as the petitioner. This petitioner must submit a visa petition application with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on behalf of his relative who is known as the beneficiary.

- The petition process establishes the existence of an appropriate relationship (i.e. spousal, parental, etc.) between the parties under the U.S. law. The date of formal filing, moreover, determines the waiting period within a specific preference category.
- A properly completed visa petition is usually accompanied by a variety of documents such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, and affidavits of relationship. Upon thorough review of all documents which ordinarily takes three to eight months, INS, if satisfied, approves the petition and forwards all documents to the American Consul abroad where the alien resides and where he will eventually apply for an immigrant visa.
- Consular processing essentially insures that an alien, although eligible to immigrate on the basis of existing relationship is otherwise admissible under the U.S. law. Before an immigrant visa can be issued, an alien must undergo medical examination, submit an affidavit of support from the sponsoring U.S. relative and obtain clearances from local police authorities. The American Consul must be assured that an alien will not become a public charge and that he is not barred from admission into the U.S. on any of 32 other grounds enumerated in the law. These grounds of exclusion range from a variety of health reasons to criminal convictions, narcotic violations or ideological views.
- In some instances a beneficiary of an approved petition may already be in the U.S. either as a non-immigrant (tourist, student) or even illegally. Under certain circumstances, most notably if such alien has not worked illegally, he will be able to apply for permanent residency in the United States. This process is known as adjustment of status and is essentially similar to Consular processing. However, an alien who accepted illegal employment - unless he is a spouse of an American citizen - will not be permitted to obtain residency while in the U.S. Instead he will be required to return to his home country and apply for an immigrant visa at the U.S. Consulate.

#### Labor Related Admissions

- Aliens may enter the U.S. as immigrants for permanent employment on the basis of third preference petitions or sixth preference petitions. The third preference category includes architects, scientists, journalists and artists. Admissions in the sixth preference may include unskilled laborers such as live-in domestics, or skilled workers such as automechanics who specialize in repairs of European luxury automobiles.

- With few exceptions, requests for alien employment must be initiated with the Department of Labor. The Department of Labor is charged with insuring that U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents are not displaced as a result of an employer's intent to hire an alien. The Department of Labor further insures that such employment will not adversely affect the prevailing wage for a particular occupation. The Labor Department maintains thousands of occupational listings which narrowly describe duties, responsibilities and the required minimum training. As a result of this monitoring, the Department of Labor can make determinations on regional or national shortages of available U.S. labor in a particular occupation.
- An application filed by a U.S. employer on behalf of an alien with the D.O.L. must outline specific duties, responsibilities, salary and minimum required training. The forms must be accompanied by evidence of the alien's experience (school diplomas, university diplomas, letters of recommendations from former employers and verification of past employment). The Department of Labor reviews applications in the context of occupational listings it maintains. In evaluating an application, the D.O.L. examines critically the statements of an employer as to why employment of the alien is necessary. It is not unusual for an application to go back and forth between the Department of Labor and the employer for clarification and further explanation, on the strength of D.O.L.'s argument that responsibilities and necessary experience as outlined under the job title are, in fact, inconsistent with the specifications as maintained by the Labor Department. The D.O.L. is particularly concerned with "unduly restrictive" job title formulations that may be custom tailored to a particular alien's qualifications. To ensure that U.S. workers have a chance to apply for a position, the D.O.L. oversees advertising efforts made by the employer. The language of the ads, length of placement, results of interviews and any rejections are thoroughly scrutinized.
- Once a labor certification is approved, an employer then files an immigrant visa petition (Form I-140) with INS. Depending on the qualifications of the alien, an I-140 is filed in either third or sixth preference classification. In considering an I-140, INS evaluates the employer's viability, whether he can, in fact, employ an alien and pay the salary. Since considerable backlogs exist in third and sixth preferences, up to two years, INS may legitimately inquire whether the business necessity requiring the alien's employment still exists. After an I-140 is approved, an alien may apply for an immigrant visa at the U.S. Consulate if he is abroad, or adjustment of status if he is in the U.S. In this last stage an alien must satisfy INS or the Consular Officer that he is not excludable and is otherwise eligible to enter the U.S.

Non-Immigrant Admissions

- o An alien may also come to the U.S. for employment, training and business related activity as a non-immigrant. An individual will be admitted into the U.S. as an H-1 (temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability), H-2 (temporary worker performing services unavailable in the U.S.) and H-3 (trainee). University professors, distinguished artists, scientists, and performers may enter the U.S. under H-1 category. Seasonal agricultural workers and skilled craftsmen who are required for completion of short term projects are admitted under the H-2 category. The H-3 category is reserved for trainees. Large hotel chains or international banks may train aliens in the U.S. if such training is not available in alien's home country. An alien then is expected to return to his home country to continue employment with the affiliate of the U.S. organization. Full time productive employment is prohibited in the H-3 category.
- o An alien who wishes to conduct trade activity or invest in the U.S. may be admitted as an E-1 treaty trader or E-2 treaty investor. These visa categories are available to nationals of countries with which the U.S. maintains appropriate navigation and trade treaties. In order to qualify as a treaty investor for instance, an alien is expected to invest substantial funds (usually \$100,000 or more) in a U.S. business. Investment must create job opportunities for U.S. citizens and the investor must have a controlling interest in the enterprise. A treaty trader E-1 is usually an executive of an organization which is engaged in a substantial trade with the U.S.
- o Multinational organizations often transfer management level personnel to fulfill similar functions in the U.S. for a temporary period of time under the L-1 category (intracompany transfers). In order to qualify for this visa category an employer must prove that an alien was employed in a management or executive capacity abroad for at least one year.
- o The United States government maintains a number of exchange visitor programs with other countries. Under these programs aliens come to the U.S. as J-1 exchange visitors to participate in special projects such as scientific research, for example. Since admission in this category is based on exchange agreements between two governments, aliens are often precluded from changing status while in the U.S. They are, moreover, required to return to their home country, and cannot apply for an immigrant visa for a period of two years.

- There are a number of other non-immigrant categories under which aliens may be admitted into the U.S. for temporary periods. In most cases employment is specifically prohibited under these categories. The B-1 category is reserved for business visitors who are attending business conference, meetings and contract negotiations. Tourists and visitors are admitted under the B-2 category. Students may enter the U.S. under the F-1 category. In order to be admitted under any of these categories an alien must prove that he will not abandon his foreign domicile and that he has adequate funds to support himself while in the U.S. Full time students may be permitted to work part-time if they prove that the initial funding source is no longer available due to circumstances beyond their control. After graduation, students may work in the United States for a period of up to one year as part of practical training.



-Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens:

Spouses, parents and unmarried children under 21 of U.S. citizens admitted for permanent residency without any numerical limitations.

-Annual Preference Admission Cap 270,000 People

First preference (unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens): 20% of the overall annual limitation in any fiscal year.

Second preference (spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence): 26% of the overall limitation plus any numbers not required for first preference.

Third preference (members of the professions or persons of exceptional ability in the sciences and arts): 10% of the overall limitation.

Fourth preference (married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens): 10% of the overall limitation, plus any numbers not required by the first three preference categories.

Fifth preference (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens 21 years of age or over): 24% of the overall limitation, plus any numbers not required by the first four preference categories.

Sixth preference (skilled and unskilled workers in short supply): 10% of the overall limitation.

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-Approximate waiting periods in various preferences as of October, 1986

	<u>PREFERENCE</u>					
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>
All Countries Except Those Listed Below	C	06-22-85	01-15-86	C	09-01-81	07-15-84
CHINA-mainland born	C	06-22-85	01-15-86	C	08-01-80	U
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	C	05-22-85	01-15-86	C	09-01-81	07-15-84
INDIA	C	06-22-85	01-15-86	C	05-22-81	U
KOREA	C	06-22-85	01-15-86	C	08-22-80	U
MEXICO	C	07-15-77	01-15-86	08-08-79	08-15-76	01-08-83
PHILLIPINES	01-01-85	09-22-80	12-01-70	05-22-79	06-01-75	10-01-83
HONG KONG	04-08-81	06-29-79	11-20-80	03-01-80	02-22-74	02-08-80



The 60th Biennial of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations

New Orleans, U.S.A.

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## "PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM: A VIEW FROM LATIN AMERICA"

Rabbi Henry I. Sobel

Congregação Israelita Paulista

São Paulo, Brazil

There is a growing interest of world Jewish leaders towards Latin America. Gone are the days when our continent was considered a "subworld" and relegated to an inferior status at meetings of international Jewish organizations. In 1977, at the General Assembly of the World Jewish Congress in Washington, I remember it well, there was hardly a *minyan* at the plenary session on Latin America. A year ago, in Mexico City, at the meeting of the Governing Board of the World Jewish Congress, we were witness to a totally different situation: when the issue was Latin America, the room was full to capacity. That in itself is a sign of the times. The process of democratization is elevating Latin America in the eyes of the world.

However, there are still many fallacies with regard to Jewish life on our continent. It is imperative to carefully analyze the issues not only through Jewish lenses, but also from a more global perspective.

For most of Latin America, welcome democratic winds have been stirring change. Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have instituted democratic regimes; Chile's voters said "no" to continuing the military dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet; and Paraguay is on the way to establishing democracy after toppling the world's longest standing dictator, General Alfredo Stroessner.

In most Latin American countries, a leftward drift, fed by economic turmoil, has accompanied these changes. A great part of the continent runs the risk of going radical left. But there is also a dark hint that too radical a change could bring the military back to power.

Throughout Latin America, the situation has deteriorated over the last decade. The common denominator for this region of almost 400 million people is a menacingly poor economic climate, which is frequently associated with violence, crime and terror. Inflation is high. Buying power for most people is low. And the foreign and internal debts have risen to unpayable amounts in most countries, while investment has steadily decreased.

Where do Latin America's 700,000 Jews fit into this picture of economic malaise and political restlessness? Instability worries Jews because it raises the spectre of anti-Semitism. Moreover, greater exposure to Third World ideology and the heightened profile of Arab groups whose aspirations are often intertwined with and financed by the PLO, are a source of concern for Latin American Jews. With the onset of the energy crisis in the 1970's and the rise of OPEC's power, energy-short countries like Brazil were forced to rely heavily on financing by Arab states, particularly Iraq. Today Brazil finds a substantial market in the Arab world for its growing arms industry. The increased dependency on the Arabs brings with it a political message which is disquieting for Jews: hostility to Israel, often spilling over into attacks on *israelitas* (the Spanish and Portuguese word for Jews). In addition, among the new Arab immigrants, some 400,000 of them Palestinians, mostly Muslims, there is more vehement and shrill politicalization than among their predecessors. These newcomers carry with them an anti-Zionist agenda, fueled by pro-PLO propaganda.

Today, ten days before the presidential elections in Brazil (the first free democratic elections for the presidency in 29 years), we have no idea which way the country will go. The two front runners are diametrically opposed. Fernando Collor de Mello, a rich conservative whose banner is war against corruption, is being accused of "irregularities" during his term of office as governor of the northeastern state of Alagoas. Luis Ignacio da Silva, nicknamed "Lula", is a former blue-collar worker, unschooled, a declared socialist who appeals to the masses and a powerful leader of the Workers' Party (*Partido dos Trabalhadores*). Collor woos the Jewish community by declaring that his grandfather was Jewish (which is a lie), whereas Lula makes no secret of his pro-PLO sympathy.

In short, we are drifting in no particular direction. Unsure and uptight, we face an unclear future. Optimism, which until recently seemed to come naturally to most Brazilians, has been replaced by anxiety.

In such a state of affairs, there is a normal tendency for Jews to neglect their Jewishness. It is difficult to be existentially concerned with one's Jewish identity when there are so many pressing issues confronting us. Understand me well, please: it is not a deliberate cop-out, it is not an intentional abandonment of the Jewish faith; rather, it is an indifference born out of circumstances.

And herein lies the challenge for Progressive Judaism on our continent: to overcome alienation and apathy. Our goal at this time is not to compete with the Orthodox; our goal is to make Jews more Jewish. And I am more convinced than ever before that Progressive Judaism is the means towards that end.

Our concept of Progressive Judaism is different from that in other parts of the world. On a continent where there are so many serious political, social, economic and moral problems, mixed seating and reading the Torah on a Friday night become secondary. We have so much "unfinished business" insofar as keeping Jews from assimilating, that we cannot afford the luxury of investing time and energy on introducing forms which by American, European and South African standards are taken for granted.

On a continent in constant upheaval, Judaism cannot be concerned exclusively with prayers, rituals and customs. Although all of this is indispensable, it is not enough to recapture alienated Jews. For the best elements of our community, the idealists and the intellectuals, a Judaism devoid of content is empty, boring and meaningless. There was a time when they would turn away, preferring to work and fight for great ideals and humanitarian movements, which they were convinced the Jewish community was not interested in.

And they were quite right. In the 70's, during the military rule in Brazil, in Argentina, in Uruguay, there was regrettably a tendency for Jews to keep their distance from the political system in general and from social justice movements in particular. Because of the right-wing governments which were in power, any movement for human rights was automatically interpreted as a leftist movement against the government. That is why a significant segment of Jews in Latin America preferred to keep a "low profile" and not make waves.

Now, with the advent of democracy, politics is no longer taboo. Those of us who were in the vanguard of the Human Rights movement during the darkest years of repression, have now gained credibility. And more important still, Progressive Judaism now has more space to grow and more of an opportunity to touch the lives of Jews.

Today, Progressive Jews in Latin America are not afraid to recognize and reveal that Judaism means an active involvement in all issues which affect mankind, and that the prophetic ideals of our Jewish heritage can and should be applied in the context of the contemporary world: in the struggle for human rights, social justice and the equality of all men.

In Latin America, we are reaching out to our young people with progressive, democratic and liberal values. Young people, we know, need an objective, a banner, a concrete arena in which to apply their Jewishness. Look at how the youth unites today in the United States and Western Europe around nuclear disarmament. It is undoubtedly one of the great moral issues of our times, and it provides young people with a channel to give vent to their idealism. My friends, we in Latin America have our own great moral issues: the hunger, the poverty, the oppression on our continent. And in the

struggle against these evils, Progressive Judaism has a unique opportunity to win over the young and the not-so-young.

In this context, many Progressive Jews identify with Liberation Theology, which has made a powerful impact in Latin America and particularly in Brazil. This Catholic movement sees as its mission to eradicate the economic exploitation of the masses and advance the cause of oppressed minorities on our continent.

Independently of Liberation Theology, dialogue with the Catholic Church is a priority for Progressive Jews in Latin America. Not only for ideological reasons, but also for political purposes. Our Jewish communities need the Church as an ally against extremists of the Left and Right. This is especially true today in Brazil, where political instability is rampant, democracy is far from consolidated, and pro-Palestinian and neo-Nazi groups are surfacing.

An analysis of Progressive Judaism in Latin America would not be complete without a reference to our Movement in Israel. We must continue our unrelenting struggle for the recognition of non-Orthodox Judaism in Israel. Because just as Israel sustains the Diaspora morally, so too does the progress of Liberal Judaism in Israel give credibility to our Movement abroad. It is very hard to convince Jews in Latin America in particular, and in the *Galut* in general, to join the Progressive Movement when they know that our rabbis are not considered legitimate in Israel. Which is why I have often advocated the need for each and every one of us (and we, the Progressive rabbis in the Diaspora, should set the example) to contribute materially to the strengthening of our nucleus in Jerusalem. We must learn from the Lubavitcher Movement what can be achieved when Diaspora Jews, looking after their own interests as well as those of Israel, are prepared to inject sizeable sums of money in pursuit of specific religious and political objectives. The world Reform Movement needs to be more politically active within Israel and needs to fund a much larger infrastructure in the country. The development of a strategy and the commitment of major resources are of prime importance.

Also, I am delighted that the World Union for Progressive Judaism is now officially incentivating *aliyah*. Numbers speak louder than words. It is *aliyah* that serves as the power base for the Orthodox establishment in Israel. And it is the *aliyah* en masse of Progressive Jews that will eventually counter the forces of radicalism and religious bigotry which are, unfortunately, all too prevalent in Israel.

In my congregation — the *Congregação Israelita Paulista*, in São Paulo, which I have had the privilege to serve for almost 20 years — our youth department, *Chazit Hanoar*, is not only Zionist in theory; it is *aliyah*-oriented in practice. The greater the number of Progressive congregations who do the same, the more fruits we will reap in *Medinat Yisrael*.

In the Diaspora, our legitimacy is a *fait accompli*. Especially so in Latin America. Three years ago, in Toronto, I heard my good friend Rabbi Gunther Plaut complain that the Orthodox were in control of the community. This may be the case in some countries; certainly not in Brazil. When the non-Jewish community in my country needs a "Jewish opinion" on any issue of general concern, they never turn to the Orthodox rabbis or institutions (and there are plenty of them, some of which are extremely active — Chabad, for example). When the presidential candidates want to court the Jews, it is the non-Orthodox synagogues that they visit on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kipur. When the Brazilian press wants to feel out the Jewish community, they will speak either to the Liberal rabbis or to the lay organizational leaders, all of whom are far from Orthodox.

In those communities where this may not be the case, the position of equality (or better still, a position of power) must be conquered, it is never given. If Progressive rabbis and lay leaders become more dynamic, more aggressive in the good sense of the word, more avant-garde in their local communities — they too will arrive at positions of control in their respective *kehilot*. And all of us, Progressive Jews the world over, will benefit.

Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you very much.



REMARKS BY BRUCE RAMER OF LOS ANGELES, AJC VICE-PRESIDENT,  
INTRODUCING SESSION "THE RISING THREAT OF TERRORISM TO  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES", THURSDAY, MAY 15, 12:15 - 2:00 P.M.  
AJC ANNUAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

- - - - -

A recent Roper Poll disclosed that 78% of the American people regard the spread of international terrorism as the most serious problem facing the American people and Western democratic societies. Americans perceive the scourge of terrorism as a more serious issue than the budget deficit, arms control, and unemployment.

According to the Vice President's Task Force Report on Combatting Terrorism, in 1985 alone there were some 951 fatalities throughout the world resulting from acts of violence through terrorism. Some 86 (check) Americans were killed in 1985 by terrorist actions.

To their everlasting credit, President Reagan's administration has rightly understood the rise and growth of terrorism as a scourge that threatens international order and peace. Both as Americans and as Jews, we understand the magnitude and seriousness of this assault on the basic values and institutional foundations of American and Western democratic societies.

The Vice President's Task Force Report discloses that in 1985 some 50 percent of terrorist acts arose from either state-sponsored or independently-initiated terrorism in the Middle East. Clearly, that statistic suggests how much violence threatens the peace of the Middle East and the very security of our brothers and sisters in Israel.

American specialists in combatting terrorism declare that terrorism will likely dominate the international scene through the end of this century. How should the American people prepare themselves to cope constructively with this new culture of barbarism? What role

will our Government play in mobilizing strategies for containing this international menace? Is there a role for voluntary agencies in helping support a thoughtful, assertive strategy of our Government and its several agencies in combatting both domestic and international terrorism?

There are few more knowledgeable and experienced persons in America ~~than~~ who can help us define a meaningful reply to these important questions than the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. William Casey. (see biography)

A lawyer, a successful businessman, Mr. Casey got his on-the-job training during World War II when he played a key role in counter-intelligence activities of our government in its struggle against Nazi Germany and the Axis powers.

When Mr. Casey concludes his presentation, we will have an opportunity for a full dialogue with him about our concerns. ~~and~~

Following that question-and-answer ~~period~~ period, the director of AJC's International Relations Department, Marc Tanenbaum - who is a long-time friend of William Casey - will speak on "Programmatic Implications for AJC in Combatting Terrorism."

Now it is my privilege to present to you our guest speaker, the Honorable William Casey, Director of the CIA.

→ Marc Tanenbaum

Remarks\* of Hyman Bookbinder — October 13, 1989

Four Freedoms Medal Ceremonies

I did not know until this morning that my role today would go beyond that of accepting the Freedom of Worship medal on behalf of Raphael Lemkin. To learn now that I am myself receiving a Roosevelt Freedom medal is difficult for me to believe.

This ceremony today does much to correct an historic injustice -- the failure properly to recognize and honor a man of rare conscience and commitment and diligence -- the man who single-mindedly and almost single-handedly persuaded the United Nations forty years ago to outlaw the gravest crime in history, the crime to which he gave a name, genocide. Even though Winston Churchill thought that Raphael Lemkin deserved the Nobel Peace Prize, the awful truth is that thirty years ago that noble man, without having won medals or prizes, died alone in a New York hotel room. Abe Rosenthal reminded us in a recent column that there had been seven people at Lemkin's graveside.

There couldn't be a more fitting occasion than today's for correcting this unfortunate omission, for remembering and honoring Raphael Lemkin. The Holocaust -- or any other genocide -- is the ultimate trampling not only of the freedom of worship but of all of Roosevelt's four freedoms, of all freedom.

It is for me a high honor indeed that I should be standing here to accept for him this precious award. But respect for obvious truth, not modesty, requires that I make it clear that I stand here only as a representative of many, many others who deserve the honor as much as I do. It was my good fortune over several decades to be associated with the labor movement, the civil rights movement, the American Jewish Committee, the Holocaust Memorial Council, the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, among others, all of which associations caused me to play a continuing role in the campaign to make a reality of Lemkin's dream. The one thing I may have over others is longevity!

There are so many others that I dare not start any roll-call. But your Chairman, Bill vanden Heuvel, agreed that I should cite just five -- five as examples of the range of leadership the campaign had over the years. Of the scores of conscientious Senators and their devoted staffs, two Senators surely require special mention -- one a Democrat, the other a Republican; one a Jew, the other a Christian... William Proxmire... Jacob Javits... Do I have to do more than say their names? Then, to provide the facts, the philosophy, the reasoning, the case for United States ratification, there were a number of distinguished scholars and writers, none more effective than Bill Korey of B'nai Brith. He graces us with his presence today. To develop public support and legislative strategy, many individuals and groups deserve recognition. But none more than Betty Kaye Taylor of the Jewish Labor Committee, who kept the Ad Hoc coalition going even when some of us started to falter. She too is present with us today. And there was Craig Baab of the American Bar Association, who brought enthusiasm and parliamentary brilliance to the last years, the successful years, of the campaign.

These five are examples of the day-to-day, inside campaign veterans.

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\* As delivered, at St. James Church, Hyde Park, N.Y.



But we also had the constant support of the Elie Wiesel, the Arthur Goldbergs, and the Jerry Shestaks, to win public and ultimately Congressional support.

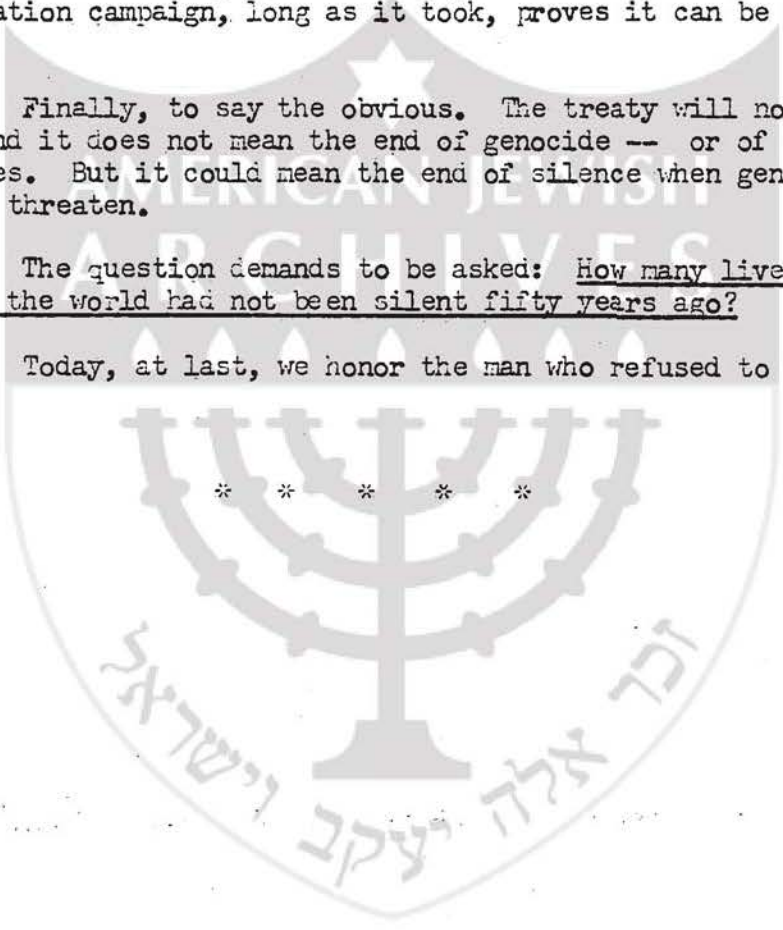
Time will permit only two very brief observations:

First, as a professional public affairs advocate -- lobbyist, if you please -- I hope that in asking me to participate this way, you meant to recognize and acknowledge the role of such advocacy in our pluralist, democratic society. There are many special interests in our society, but they need not be in conflict with the general interest, and they can be brought together, in coalition, to serve the general interest. The Genocide Treaty ratification campaign, long as it took, proves it can be done.

Finally, to say the obvious. The treaty will not bring back the dead. And it does not mean the end of genocide -- or of other human rights atrocities. But it could mean the end of silence when genocide does again occur or threaten.

The question demands to be asked: How many lives might have been saved if the world had not been silent fifty years ago?

Today, at last, we honor the man who refused to be silent.



*Sward of the*  
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT  
FREEDOM MEDAL

to

**Hyman H. Bookbinder**

"The freedom of every person to worship God in his own way... everywhere in the world"-with those words Franklin Delano Roosevelt described the second essential element of human freedom.

Today, we honor the living and the dead. We honor the memory of Raphael Lemkin today and remember him with infinite gratitude for his courage and his tenacity of purpose. More than any other person, he was responsible for the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide which was adopted by the United Nations on December 9, 1948.

The ratification of the Genocide Treaty became another generation's work. And so, on this 13th day of October, 1989, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Freedom Medal is given to Hyman H. Bookbinder whose leadership symbolizes the efforts of those who worked for forty years to cause the United States to ratify the Genocide Treaty.

Born of Polish immigrant parents, you have devoted your life to the causes of social justice. The common denominator of your many careers is public service. Emerging from the union movement, you became one of the most effective legislative representatives that American Labor has ever had. President Kennedy used your talents in many assignments. Adlai Stevenson chose you as the first director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation where you organized a continuing effort on behalf of universal human rights. You became a general

(over)

in Lyndon Johnson's war against poverty, reaching out to communities and giving the poor an effective voice in programs affecting their lives.

The searing memory of the Holocaust is a constant part of your existence. You became the representative of the American Jewish Committee in our nation's capital, determined that the sin of silence which permitted the Holocaust to happen would never be suffered again. You travelled the nation, urging that America ratify the Genocide Treaty and take the leadership in its enforcement. You chaired a coalition of 60 national civic, religious, labor, and human rights organizations which worked for fifteen years until the treaty was ratified and the enabling legislation was signed by the President.

Vice President, Walter Mondale, reflecting on your long career in national politics, said: "I have seen them all; and there is no one, representing any group or organization, in any aspect of American life, who has done it with more brilliance and more decency and who deserves our respect more than that remarkable human being, Hyman Bookbinder."

The dream of Raphael Lemkin has been fulfilled because of your efforts; barbarians who pursue the oppression of ethnic and religious minorities now have to confront the law and an awakened international community; the commitment to freedom which Franklin Delano Roosevelt defined for our world has been your creed; the achievements of your life have helped make possible a world where justice is possible, where peace is essential, and where hope is not an illusion.

## FRANKLIN AND ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE

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October 13, 1989

# Present Tense

The Magazine of World Jewish Affairs

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE • 165 EAST 56 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 • PLaza 1-4000 • MURRAY POLNER, Editor

yes

3/10/87 ✓

February 3, 1987

Dear Friend:

We seem to have added recently still another item to our list of national troubles: the problem of ethics. Right and wrong: Do we know the differences? Does anyone? Does anyone care?

We see the problem everywhere -- in the insider-trading scandals of Wall Street, in corruption among government officials, in the lack of candor in our foreign policy, in the callousness with which we side-step the homeless in our streets, in the appalling way young people ape their elders in scrambling for pleasure, and in many other ways.

What should we do? Certainly no one discussion -- or even a series of discussions -- can do more than identify the problem and start us thinking. But certainly a discussion of "Right and Wrong: Does Anyone Care" should be of interest to you. Thus we invite you to join a number of experts at the luncheon ceremonies for the Eighth Annual Present Tense/Joel H. Caviar Literary Awards, to be held Tuesday, March 10, 12 Noon, at the American Jewish Headquarters, 165 East 56th Street (corner of Third Avenue), New York City.

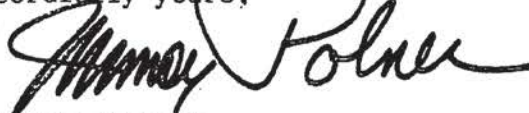
With us will be three highly articulate, deeply knowledgeable and keen social critics of the day: David M. Gordis, rabbi and educator and executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee, who has written widely on Jewish ethics and law; Richard John Neuhaus, author of major works on religion in the modern world, including "The Naked Public Square"; and Michael Harrington, Democratic socialist, and author of "The Other America" and "The Accidental Century." Chairing the discussion will be Hon. Manfred Ohrenstein, thoughtful minority leader of the New York State Senate.

Joining them at the platform will be Elie Wiesel, Nobel laureate, writer, philosopher, novelist and playwright, whom we will be honoring with a special citation for lifetime achievement for his extraordinary efforts to rescue the Holocaust from historical and literary oblivion and to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jewry and other oppressed people.

At the luncheon, awards will be presented for outstanding books with a Jewish theme published in 1986, and we invite you to join in paying tribute to the winners, who will be with us to receive both cash prizes and framed, engraved prints.

We look forward to seeing you on March 10.

Cordially yours,



Murray Polner  
Editor, Present Tense

MP/AR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION



From Sidney Liskofsky

The Jacob Blaustein Institute  
for the Advancement of Human Rights



**The Jacob Blaustein Institute  
for the Advancement of Human Rights**

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**Morton K. Blaustein**  
**Thomas Buergenthal**  
**Sholom D. Comay**  
**Theodore Ellenoff**  
**Howard I. Friedman**  
**Bertram H. Gold**  
**David M. Gordis**  
**Howard L. Greenberger**  
**Barbara Blaustein Hirschhorn**  
**David Hirschhorn**  
**Philip E. Hoffman**  
**Charlotte G. Holstein**  
**Len Nevas**  
**Robert S. Rifkind**  
**Arthur E. Roswell**  
**Elizabeth Blaustein Roswell**  
**Ruth Septee**  
**Jerome J. Shestack**  
**David Sidorsky**  
**Leon Silverman**  
**John Slawson**  
**Jane Wallerstein**  
**Sidney Liskofsky**  
Director  
**Phyllis Sherman**  
Executive  
**Selma Hirsh**  
Special Consultant

February 19, 1987

**Professor Richard Schwartz**  
**Syracuse University**  
**College of Law**  
**Syracuse, New York 13244**

Dear Richard:

You asked me to send you the short piece I prepared on Middle East anti-Semitism for presentation at last weekend's Conference on Human Rights and Peace in the Middle East. It is enclosed together with another piece I also did not present, on "objectivity" or "balance" in human rights reporting--because the conference veered toward almost total preoccupation with the Israel-Palestine question despite the broader titling of the agenda. If these pieces are suitable, you may want to include them in the published record together with the presentation I did make on "defining human rights."

You asked also for the two pamphlet-size pieces (also enclosed) on the UN's Zionism-racism resolution and anti-Zionism/anti-Semitism in the UN, which I wrote for other occasions. Both are written in a bit more hyperbolic tone than I usually incline to.

I found the conference most illuminating and the participants very pleasing to be with. The best part was meeting you including hearing your eloquent interventions at critical points.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Sidney Liskofsky

SL:tm

Enclosures

Syracuse Conference on Human Rights and Peace in the Middle East, February 13-15, 1987

Sidney Liskofsky

Defining Human Rights

My assignment is to "define" general human rights, whatever that is. Let me begin, in any event, by describing briefly some of the principal sources of international law in the human rights field, dividing it into the norms that are (a) applicable to peacetime relations between governments and their citizens (and other inhabitants), and (b) the law of armed conflict, which applies to wartime relations between government and enemy nationals under their control, ie, the enemy sick, wounded, prisoners, and civilians.

The normal, peacetime human rights law is contained in UN and regional declarations and conventions, including comprehensive or omnibus instruments and those focused on particular rights or classes of rights. The principal omnibus instruments are the Universal Declaration, the two comprehensive Covenants--on civil and political rights, and on economic and social rights--the racial convention, the regional European and American conventions, and (since very recently) the regional African Human Rights and Peoples' Charter.

Of course, only states that ratify or accede to the conventions are bound by them, and, moreover, only by the provisions they have not opted out of by reservations. For whatever the significance of states' ratification records, they indicate that most Arab (and Soviet bloc) states have acceded to both omnibus Covenants and to the racial convention, though without the optional provisions according individuals a right of petition, whereas Israel has accepted only the racial convention but not the Covenants, and the U.S. has not ratified any of these three principal UN human rights treaty agreements.

It is important to bear in mind that most of the rights proclaimed in these instruments are not absolute, but involve complex balancing against the state's right to limit them on such grounds as national security, public order, health, morals, or

the rights and freedoms of others. They also allow the state to derogate from its obligations in times of life-threatening public emergencies--except for the non-derogable obligations to not discriminate on racial or religious grounds, to not torture, and to not engage in certain other practices.

It is unnecessary, I assume, to add that ratifications, ie, paper commitments, and the realities of policy and practice, do not always correlate positively.

The wartime human rights law is contained in treaties reaching back to the American civil war and onward to the post-World War II Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols to the fourth of them, adopted in 1949 and 1977 respectively, and is concerned with treatment of civilians in wartime (including any customary international law not specified in these conventions and Protocols). Also called "humanitarian" law, this body of conventional and customary law is based on the recognition that wars do occur even though outlawed by the UN Charter (and before that, by the Kellogg-Briand Pact), but that even so, the suffering and inhumanity that wars bring can be contained and limited.

There may be occasion later to refer to the question of the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention--more specifically, Section 3 of Part 3, dealing with the status and treatment of protected persons in occupied territories--to the West Bank and other Israeli territories, which Israel denies on the basis that the title of Jordan, the occupier it displaced in 1967, was not a valid one. This position is disputed by the UN General Assembly which annually demands that Israel acknowledge this Convention's applicability. There are also non-partisan scholars who hold that it applies because, in their view, applicability is not connected to territory but to the people inhabiting it who need protection. Perhaps we can bypass this issue since Israel says that despite its position on the legal question, it intends in fact to apply the rules in the convention.



Authorities on the two branches of law--the peacetime and the wartime--differ as to the relationship between them. While some look to the peacetime law to fill the gaps in the wartime law, others consider this unrealistic because the latter is premised on the priority of the occupier's overriding need--and legal right--to maintain the security of its armed forces and to preserve law and order. They recognize, in short, that only a minimum of human rights can be protected in wartime. Thus, while prohibiting--for example--deportations and collective punishment, this law permits administrative detention and imprisonment, even capital punishment, when the occupier's security provisions are violated. (In Israel, at least, such measures are subject to certain safeguards, eg, periodic review of administrative detentions, judicial procedures prior to sentencing, ICRC oversight of prison conditions, appeal to the High Court, questioning in the Knesset of the Minister of Defense--and, most important, a free press.)

Finally, despite the human rights limitations of the wartime law, some authorities distinguish between situations of active warfare (or its immediate aftermath), and those of prolonged belligerent occupation after the cessation of active hostilities. They suggest that, in the latter situation (which evidently exists in Israel's territories), the occupier should be guided, to the extent possible--which means, legally speaking, on a non-binding basis--by the peacetime law. They argue, for example, for more freedom of the press, speech, assembly and movement, so long as these freedoms do not involve incitement to violence; that until a settlement is reached, the occupier should permit the population to enjoy as many human rights as its security situation allows.

3/5-8/87

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** November 26, 1986  
**to** SAC Members  
**from** Shula Bahat  
**subject** HILDA KATZ BLAUSTEIN LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

The next Hilda Katz Blaustein Leadership Institute is scheduled for March 5-8, 1987 in the Houston area and will be specifically designed for younger leaders and potential leaders in their 30's and 40's. As you can see by the attached material, we are now in the process of compiling a list of possible participants.

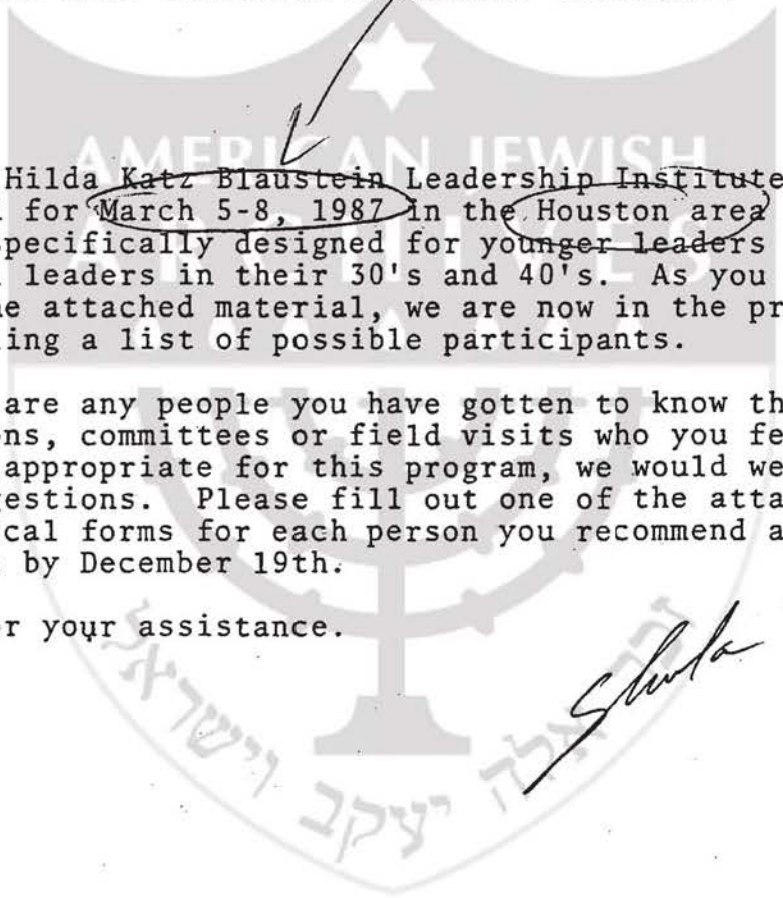
If there are any people you have gotten to know through commissions, committees or field visits who you feel would be appropriate for this program, we would welcome your suggestions. Please fill out one of the attached biographical forms for each person you recommend and return it by December 19th.

Thanks for your assistance.



SB:bd  
Enclosures  
cc: Marsha Turken

86-100



86-100

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** November 26, 1986  
**to** Area Directors  
**from** Shula Bahat  
**subject** HILDA KATZ BLAUSTEIN LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LEADERS

cc: Eugene DuBow  
David Gordis  
Selma Hirsh  
Marsha Turken

The next Hilda Katz Blaustein Leadership Institute is scheduled for March 5-8, 1987 at the Woodlands, near Houston. As many of you know, this special leadership development program was established in 1977 by members of the Blaustein family. The semi-annual Leadership Institutes are designed to develop and sustain commitment and support for AJC, impart understanding of leadership responsibilities, and deepen personal insights about Jewish identity.

This Leadership Institute will be designed specifically for younger leaders and potential leaders in their 30's and 40's, and I am writing to ask your assistance in recommending participants. We are particularly interested in identifying women with leadership capacity.

Invitees will be asked to pay only for their transportation; all other costs will be met by the special endowment grant establishment for this purpose.

In selecting chapter nominees, you may want to consider individuals who meet some of the following requirements:

Movement into positions of major responsibility in their business or professional life.

Expertise or interest in issues of concern to AJC.

Potential for establishing a primary commitment to AJC.

Ability to afford (now or in the near future) meaningful participation in AJC activities.

Please be sure to consult with your chapter president, Leadership Development & Nominating Committee and local Leadership Institute alumni when you compile your list of nominees. A list of participants in previous Institutes is attached.

Biographical forms are enclosed for your convenience in submitting your recommendations. We would appreciate hearing from you no later than December 19th, since the screening process will take place in late December. In the meantime, please do not inform anyone that their name has been recommended.

For your information, Marsha Turken will be working closely with me on this and future Leadership Institutes, and she will be corresponding with you further as this program develops.

Thanks for your help. Best regards.

UNRECORDED

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

HILDA KATZ BLAUSTEIN LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE ALUMNI

1 - Winter, 1977	4 - Winter, 1979	7 - Spring, 1982
2 - Spring, 1978	5 - Autumn, 1980	8 - Autumn, 1982
3 - Spring, 1979	6 - Winter, 1981	9 - Autumn, 1984
		10 - Autumn, 1985

Elaine Alexander, Atlanta	(7)	Stephen Comar, Chicago	(5)
Norman Alexander, Westchester	(6)	Sholom Comay, Pittsburgh	(9)
Mimi Alperin, New York	(4)	Nina Cortell, Dallas	(4)
Marge Alpern, Detroit	(4)	Barry Deutsch, Pittsburgh	(4)
Robert Alpern, Detroit	(3)	Lola Dickerman, Boston	(7)
Emily & Richard Alschuler, Chicago	(1)	Joseph B. Durra, San Francisco	(10)
Stephen Backer, Indianapolis	(5)	Theodore Ellenoff, New York	(9,10)
Naomi Banks, Boston	(1,10)	Edward & Suzanne Elson, Atlanta	(9)
James Baumann, New York	(1)	William Epstein, Atlanta	(2)
Catherine Behrend, New York	(1)	Annette Eskind, Nashville	(4)
Meta Berger, Chicago	(1)	Philip Feldman, Portland	(6)
Richard Berkman, Philadelphia	(7,10)	Solomon Fisher, Philadelphia	(1)
Philip Berman, Philadelphia	(9)	Ted Fisher, Atlanta	(2)
Arthur Berner, Houston	(6,10)	Andrew Fogle, Indianapolis	(3)
Roger Bernstein, Miami	(7,10)	Joyce Follman, St. Louis	(5)
Margrit Bernstein, Miami	(7)	Stephen E. Forman, Portland	(10)
Jerry Biederman, Chicago	(6)	Robert Fox, Philadelphia	(2)
Linda Binkow, Detroit	(2)	Arnold & Miriam Frankel, New York	(7)
Maurice Binkow, Detroit	(4)	Steven D. Frenkil, Baltimore	(10)
Robert Blatt, Cincinnati	(2)	Jay Freedman, Washington, D.C.	(7)
Robert Blattner, Cleveland	(2)	Steven Frenkil, Baltimore	(2)
Edward Blau, New Jersey	(7)	Howard & Wilma Friedman, L.A.	(6)
Morton Blaustein, Baltimore	(9)	J. Kent Friedman, Houston	(5)
Eva Blum, Pittsburgh	(5)	James Friedman, Cincinnati	(7)
Robert Bookman, Los Angeles	(6)	Lowell Friedman, Mobile	(4)
Steven Brickman, Birmingham	(4)	Herbert Garten, Baltimore	(7,8)
Bobbe Jean Bridge, Seattle	(4)	Michael Ginsberg, Dallas	(3)
Jon Bridge, Seattle	(6)	Walter Gips, Jr., New Jersey	(4)
Robert Brill, Milwaukee	(8)	Martin Glenn, Los Angeles	(4)
Gary Brooks, Miami	(7)	Sylvia Gold, New York	(6)
Barbara Burstin, Pittsburgh	(10)	Harold J. Goldberg, New Jersey	(10)
Robert Catzen, Baltimore	(1)	Joel Goldberg, Atlanta	(9)
Leon & Phyllis Charash, Long Island	(3)	David Goldrich, Westchester	(6,8)
Harlan Cohen, Dallas	(4)	Frank Goldsmith, Westchester	(2)
Andrew Colvin, San Francisco	(9)	E. Robert Goodkind, Westchester	(9)

Dorothy Gordon, New Jersey	(9)	Carl Koch, Seattle	(9)
Harvard Gordon, New Jersey	(4)	Jerome Koch, Westchester	(9)
Lois Gould-Rafaelli, St. Louis	(2,8)	Benedict Kohl, New Jersey	(1)
Alan Gover, Houston	(5)	Rik Kohn, Cleveland	(2,8)
Mickey Graubart, Houston	(4)	Stephen Kurzman, Washington, D.C.	(7)
James Greilsheimer, New York	(8,9)	Ruth Lack, Houston	(9)
Raymond Grimes, Denver	(5)	Donald Landis, Westchester	(10)
Dr. Martha Gross, Washington, D.C.	(7)	Nicholas Lane, Pittsburgh	(5,8)
Michael Gross, Washington, D.C.	(6)	Ruth Lane, New York	(1)
Marc Grossberg, Houston	(3)	Nancy Lang, Washington, D.C.	(1)
Robert Haines, New York	(9)	Bettie Laven, Los Angeles	(6)
Jeremy Halbreich, Dallas	(7)	Marcia Lazar, Chicago	(10)
Jerome Harris, Phoenix	(10)	Eleanor Lazarus, Cincinnati	(3)
David Heiman, Cleveland	(5)	Lawrence Levin, Denver	(8)
Akiba Hermann, Boston	(7)	Andrew Levy, Los Angeles	(6)
Robert Hexter, Cleveland	(7)	J. David Levy, St. Louis	(5,10)
Dr. Rosalyn Hirsch, Wash. D.C.	(7)	Judy Lifson, Dallas	(6)
Barbara & David Hirschhorn, Balt.	(1)	Ruth & David Livingston, San Fran.	(5)
Bee Hoffman, New Jersey	(2)	Milford Loeb, II, Kansas City	(7,10)
Charlotte Holstein, Syracuse	(9)	Kenneth Makovsky, New York	(1)
Renee Holzman, Portland	(4)	Joseph Mann, Louisville	(10)
Robert Jacobs, Chicago	(1)	Judy Mellen, Wilmington	(8)
Richard Jaeger, Los Angeles	(6)	Cathy Mendelson, Los Angeles	(7)
David Jaffe, Detroit	(10)	Elaine & Melvin Merians, West.	(5)
Barbara & Michael Jonas, San Fran.	(3)	David Mesnekoff, Miami	(9)
Eleanore Judd, Denver	(9,10)	Howard Miller, Los Angeles	(7)
Gail Kaplan, New Jersey	(7)	Ralph Miller, Portland	(6)
Samuel Katz, San Diego	(6)	David Minkin, Atlanta	(6)
Ann Kaufman, Houston	(2)	Stephen Miron, Fairfield Cty.	(10)
Dr. Rita Kaunitz, New York	(7)	Louis Moseson, Louisville	(8)
Martin Kellner, Los Angeles	(9)	Dr. Kenneth Newmark, Cincinnati	(3)
Peaches Kempner, Galveston	(3)	Michael Newmark, St. Louis	(2)
Sheila Suess Kennedy, Indianapolis	(3)	Paul Nierman, San Diego	(6)
Douglas Kessler, Atlanta	(4)	Dr. Daniel Ninburg, Orange Cty.	(9)
Barbara Kest, Cleveland	(7)	Samuel Oberman, Long Island	(2)
Arthur Kimmelfield, New York	(4)	Franklin Ornstein, Long Island	(7)
Shepard King, Miami	(2)	David Peirez, Long Island	(3)
Francine Kittredge, New York	(7)	Dr. Seymour Piwoz, Philadelphia	(5)
Jonathan Klein, Pittsburgh	(7)	Lee Powar, Cleveland	(1)
Robert Klein, Seattle	(6)		

Elaine Rachlin, New York	(3)	Bernard & Jane Wallerstein, N.J.	(1)
Bruce Ramer, Los Angeles	(3)	Hal & Patsy Weber, Phoenix	(6)
Genie Reichman, New Jersey	(8)	S. Douglas Weil, Boston	(1)
Robert Rifkind, New York	(5)	Stanley Weinberger, Chicago	(7)
Carol Robinson, Pittsburgh	(7)	Marvin Weintraub, Atlanta	(10)
Kenneth Rogat, Cleveland	(1)	Richard Weiss, Los Angeles	(1)
James Rogers, Seattle	(3)	Dr. Paul Whitman, Milwaukee	(5)
Stanley Rosenthal, Chicago	(7)	Jules Whitman, Philadelphia	(2)
Arthur & Betty Roswell, New Jersey	(9)	Elaine & Maynard Wishner, Chicago	(5)
Beatrice Rowe, Detroit	(3)	Merritt Yoelin, Portland	(9,10)
David Rowen, Westchester	(2)	Donald Zahn, Dallas	(2)
Betty Sachs, Washington, DC	(10)	Harvey Zeve, Pittsburgh	(2)
Nathaniel Sack, Chicago	(5)	Maurice Zilber, Boston	(5,8)
Joseph Scher, Chicago	(1)	Amy Zimet, New York	(6)
Richard Schifter, Washington, D.C.	(4)	Harriet Zimmerman, Atlanta	(4)
Herbert Schwartz, Orange Cty.	(9)	Marshall Zissman, Chicago	(4,8)
Ruth Septee, Philadelphia	(4)		
Ruth Shack, Miami	(5)		
Frieda Shapira, Pittsburgh	(8)		
Carole Shlipak, Dallas	(2)		
Richard Sideman, San Francisco	(3)		
Carol & Morton Siegler, New Jersey	(5)		
Leon Silverman, New York	(9)		
Jerald Sklar, Memphis	(4)		
Robert Sobel, Houston	(2)		
Linda Sogg, Cleveland	(5)		
Bart Sokolow, Los Angeles	(6)		
Mark Spiegel, Los Angeles	(6)		
David & Patricia Squire, Boston	(7)		
David Stern, Portland	(4)		
Steven Swig, San Francisco	(3)		
Lawrence Tabak, Dallas	(9)		
Amy Tanne, Seattle	(6)		
Donald Tayer, San Francisco	(2)		
Doris Travis, New York	(3)		
Irving Tukel, Detroit	(2)		
Barton Udell, Miami	(3)		
Arthur Ullian, Boston	(7)		
Richard Volpert, Los Angeles	(7)		
Naomi Wagner, Phoenix	(4)		

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
HILDA KATZ BLAUSTEIN LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

TO: Shula Bahat/Marsha Turken

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER: \_\_\_\_\_

I suggest the following individual be considered for participation in the next Hilda Katz Blaustein Leadership Institute:

[1] Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
[please print]

[2] Nickname: \_\_\_\_\_

[3] Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[4] Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[5] Preferred Mailing Address: Home ( ) Business ( )

[6] Telephone numbers: Home: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
Business: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

[7] Business or Profession: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[8] Age: \_\_\_\_\_

over...

[9] Involvement in AJC (national and/or local, offices held, programmatic activity, financial involvement, etc.):

[10] Involvement in general and Jewish community:

[11] Date & amount of last campaign contribution: \_\_\_\_\_

[12] Date & amount of last dues payment: \_\_\_\_\_

[13] What plans do you have for this candidate to capitalize on his/her Institute experience:

[14] If you are submitting more than one name, please indicate your order of priority of this candidate: # \_\_\_\_\_

[15] Additional comments:



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Jerusalem, January 1982

- A. In the Camp David Agreement signed on 17 September 1978 between Egypt and Israel, with the United States signing as a witness, agreement was reached on a plan for the solution of the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, that includes a proposal for full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs living in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. The manner of establishing this autonomy, as well as its powers, were to be determined in negotiations between the signatories (Jordan was invited to participate, but did not respond.) It was Israel that first raised the idea of autonomy that was later to serve as the basis of the Camp David Agreement. For the first time in the history of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judea-Samaria and the Gaza district, they were offered an opportunity of this kind to conduct their own affairs by themselves. Since 1979, talks have been held for the implementation of this Agreement; there were intermissions in the negotiations, but talks were resumed intensively in the summer of 1981, leading to a thoroughgoing clarification of the positions of the parties. At these talks Israel put forward its proposals with regard to the self-governing authority (administrative council), its powers, responsibilities and structure as well as other related issues.
- B. The main points of Israel's proposals, as submitted in the course of the negotiations, were as follows:
1. Scope, jurisdiction and structure of the self-governing authority (administrative council):
    - (a) The Camp David Accords set forth the establishment of a self-governing authority (administrative council) that will comprise one body representing the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, who will choose this body in free elections, and it will assume those functional powers that will be transferred to it. Thus the Palestinian Arabs will for the first time have an elected and representative body, in accordance with their own wishes and free choice, that will be able to carry out the functions assigned to it as an administrative council.

- (b) The members of the administrative council will be able, as a group, to discuss all subjects within the council's competence, apportioning among themselves the spheres of responsibility for the various functions. Within the domain of its assigned powers and responsibilities, the council will be responsible for planning and carrying out its activities.

2. Powers of the self-governing authority (administrative council):

1. (a) Under the terms of the Camp David Agreement, the parties have to reach an agreement on the powers and responsibilities of the authority. Israel's detailed proposals include a list of powers that will be given to the authority and that, by any reasonable and objective criterion, represent a wide and comprehensive range of fields of operation. Without any doubt, the transferring of these powers constitutes the bestowal of full-autonomy -- in the full meaning of that term.
- (b) The powers to be granted the authority, under these proposals, are in the following domains:
1. Administration of Justice. - Supervision of the administrative system of the courts in the areas; dealing with matters connected with the prosecution system and with the registration of companies, partnerships, patents, trademarks, etc.
  2. Agriculture - All branches of agriculture and fisheries, nature reserves and parks.
  3. Finance. - Budget of the administrative council, and allocations among its various divisions; taxation.
  4. Civil Service. - Appointment and working conditions of the Council's employees. (Today, the civil service of the inhabitants of Judea-Samaria and Gaza, within the framework of the Military Government's Civilian Administration, numbers about 12,000 persons.)

5. Education and Culture. - Operation of the network of schools in the areas, from kindergarten to higher education; supervision of cultural, artistic and sporting activities.
  6. Health. - Supervision of hospitals and clinics; operation of sanitary and other services related to public health,
  7. Housing and Public Works. - Construction, housing for the inhabitants and public works projects.
  8. Transportation and Communications. - Maintenance and coordination of transport, road traffic, meteorology; local postal and communications services.
  9. Labour and Social Welfare. - Welfare, labour and employment services, including the operation of labour exchanges.
  10. Municipal Affairs. - Matters concerning municipalities and their effective operation.
  11. Local Police. - Operation of a strong local police force, as provided for in the Camp David Agreement, and maintenance of prisons for criminal offenders sentenced by the courts in the areas.
  12. Religious Affairs. - Provision and maintenance of religious facilities for all religious communities among the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district.
  13. Industry, Commerce and Tourism. - Development of industry, commerce, workshops and tourist services.
- II. The Council will have full powers in its spheres of competence to determine its budget, to enter into contractual obligations, to sue and be sued and to engage manpower. It will, moreover, have wide powers to promulgate regulations, as required by a body of this kind. In the nature of things, in view of the free movement that will prevail between Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district and Israel and for the general welfare of the inhabitants,

arrangements will be agreed upon in the negotiations, in a number of domains, for cooperation and coordination with Israel. The administrative council will hence, have full scope to exercise its wide-ranging powers under the terms of the autonomy agreement. These powers embrace all walks of life, and will enable the inhabitants the areas concerned to enjoy full autonomy.

3. Size:

The size of the administrative council must reflect its functions and its essential purpose: it is an administrative council, whose representative character finds expression in its establishment through free elections, by the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. Clearly, the criterion for determining the number of its members must be the functions that the council is empowered to perform. We propose, therefore, that the number of members will conform with the functions listed above.

4. Free Elections:

Elections to the administrative council, under Israel's proposals, will be absolutely free, as stipulated in the Camp David Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, the parties will agree upon the modalities of the elections; as a matter of fact, in past negotiations a long list of principles and guidelines has already been prepared in this matter. In these free elections, all the rights pertaining to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression and secret balloting will be preserved and assured, and all necessary steps will be taken to prevent any interference with the election process. The holding of an absolutely free and unhampered election process will thus be assured in full, under the law, and in keeping with the tradition of free elections practiced in democratic societies. These elections will, in many respects, constitute a new departure in the region around us which in most of its parts is not too close to the ways of democracy, and in which free elections are a rare phenomenon. It is of some interest, therefore, to note that Judea-Samaria and Gaza, under Israel's Military Government since 1967, have exemplified the practical possibility of totally free elections in these areas.

in 1972, and again in 1976, Israel organized free elections in these areas based on the tradition and model of its own democratic and liberal tradition and custom; voters and elected officials alike concede that these were free elections in the fullest sense. The elections in the administrative council will be organized and supervised by a central elections committee whose composition has been agreed upon by the parties.

5. Time of Elections and establishment of the self-governing authority (administrative council).

The elections will be held as expeditiously as possible after agreement will have been reached on the autonomy. This was set forth in the joint letter of the late President Sadat and of Prime Minister Begin to President Carter, dated 26 March 1979, setting forth the manner in which the self-governing authority (administrative council) is to be established, under the terms of the Camp David Agreement.

6. Within one month following the elections, the self-governing authority (administrative council) is to be established and inaugurated, and at that time the transitional period of five years will begin - again, in conformity with the Camp David Agreement and the joint letter.

7. Hence, every effort will be made to hold elections without delay, once an agreement is reached, to be followed by the establishment of the self-governing authority (administrative council).

8. Following the elections and the establishment of the self-governing authority (administrative council) the military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn, a withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place, and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations, in full conformity with the Camp David Agreement.

Israel will present to the other parties in the negotiations the map of the specified security locations of the redeployment. It goes without saying that all this will be done for the purpose of safeguarding the security of Israel as well as of the Arab inhabitants of Judea-Samaria and Gaza and of the Israeli citizens residing in these areas.



- 6 -

9. All of the above indicates Israel's readiness to observe the Camp David Agreement fully and in every detail, in letter and spirit, while safeguarding the interests of all concerned.



[end]

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# MORTON A. SIEGLER ASSOCIATES



REAL ESTATE & CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS TO INDUSTRY, COMMERCE & THE LEGAL PROFESSION

April 30, 1990

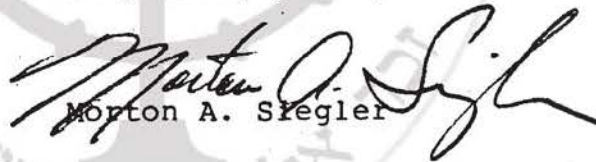
Miss Mary Walker  
Templeton Prize Foundation  
Lyford Cay Shopping Center  
Box N776, Lyford Cay  
Nassau, Bahamas

Dear Miss Walker:

Your records will reveal that in May of last year we submitted an entry in behalf of Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum for the 1990 Templeton Prize.

Although Rabbi Tanenbaum was not chosen, we believe him to be a viable candidate for consideration in 1991 and look forward to hearing from you as to whether an application in his behalf may be resubmitted.

Very truly yours,

  
Morton A. Siegler

MAS:lab

*Mark - WE NEVER SAY "die"!*

*Mort*