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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

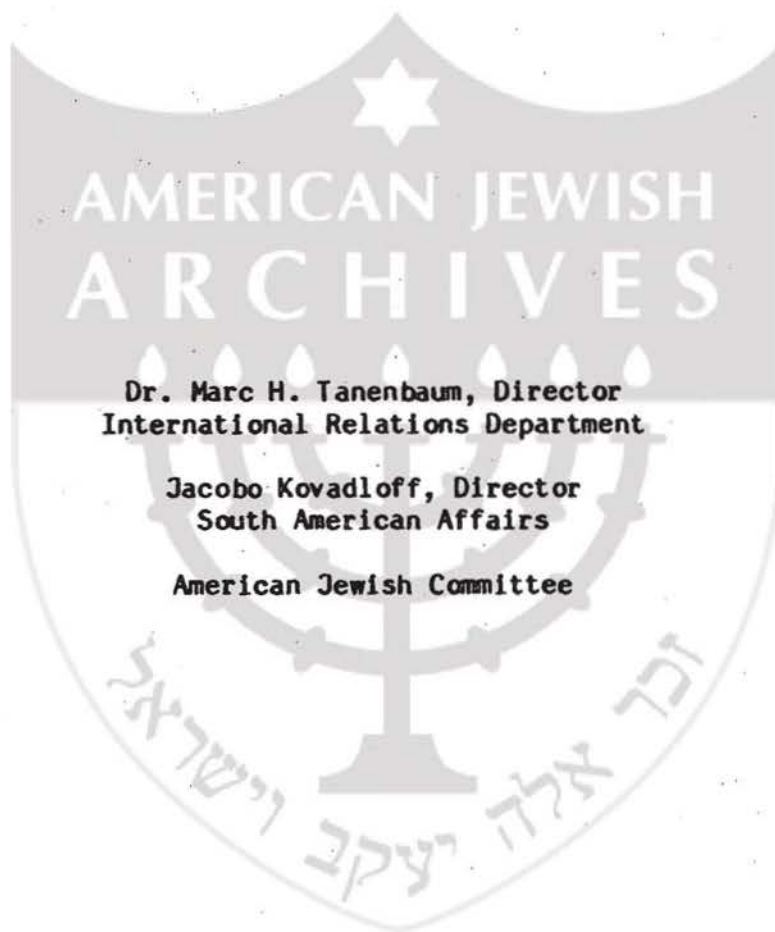
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Box 66, Folder 9, Latin American fact finding trip, August 1984.

REPORT ON FACT-FINDING MISSION
TO
ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND URUGUAY
August 6-18, 1984



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P R E F A T O R Y N O T E

In September 1983, AJC President Howard I. Friedman and his fellow-officers invited me to become director of international relations for the American Jewish Committee. One of my early tasks, as I saw it, was to develop a first-hand knowledge of AJC offices and programs in Israel, Western Europe, Mexico, Central and South America.

From Nov. 9-18, 1983, William Trosten, then AJC acting director, and I accompanied AJC's national officers on a mission to Israel. There we met with key leaders in Israel's government, in other political parties, and from various sectors of Israeli life. We also undertook a detailed examination of our Israel office, headed by Dr. M. Bernard Resnikoff, and evaluated what our future needs were for our Jerusalem operation. On Sept. 9, 1984, Dr. David Gordis, AJC's executive vice-president, Mr. Trosten, and I traveled to Israel to implement our plans for strengthening our Israeli presence.

From Jan. 24-29, 1984, Sergio Nudelstejer of Mexico City, director of AJC's Mexican and Central American office, and I attended the national convention of FEDECO, the Federation of Jewish communities from throughout Central America (also attended by representatives from South American countries). As official participants in that important program, we were able to establish firm fraternal and programmatic ties with Jewish leaders throughout Central America as well as with government and Israeli ambassadors with whom we met in Guatemala, site of the convention.

On Feb. 24, 1984, AJC President Friedman led an officer's mission to Paris for an extremely successful week-long series of consultations with French President Mitterrand, Foreign Minister Cheysson, and five cabinet officers, and leaders of every major French Jewish organization. In consultation with Mrs. Nives Fox, director of AJC's Paris office, Bill Trosten and I, who accompanied AJC leadership on this mission, were able to assess the needs and possibilities of an expanded AJC program in Western Europe.

From March 27-30, I represented AJC at an international conference in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, co-sponsored by the Vatican and the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC). At that meeting, we were enabled to explore further interreligious dimensions of our international program.

Other meetings were held with key international personalities: French Commerce Minister Cresson (April 3); Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo (April 9); West German Ambassador Van Well (April 10); U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel (April 11); Mexican President de la Madrid (May 15) led by AJC's Theodore Ellenoff; UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar (June 1). On May 14, President Friedman met in Bonn with West Germany's (FRG) Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

From June 13-15, I met with leaders of the Hungarian Jewish community and government officials in Budapest to review the Jewish situation in East European countries. On June 16 and 17, an international conference on "Moral Values and Human Rights" was held in Ottobeuren, West Germany, where I was able to consult at length with Dr. Alois Mertes, Minister of State of FRG, and with Dr. Hans August Lucker, vice-president of the European Parliament.

On July 2, Mr. Leo Nevas, chairman of the AJC's International Relations Commission, led an AJC mission to Washington, D.C., where meetings were held with the Ambassadors and other Embassy officials of Austria, Belgium, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

On July 12, Mr. Nevas chaired a meeting with Mr. Samuel Toledano of Madrid, President of the Spanish Jewish community, to discuss a proposed AJC mission to Spain.

On July 17, IRD staff met with Mr. Leslie Caplan, president of the New South Wales Jewish Board of Deputies, of Australia, to discuss closer AJC-Australian-Jewish ties; with Dr. Mohan Cheema who represented the World Sikh Organization (July 19); Mr. Leon Feffer of São Paulo, Brazil, President of the Jewish Cultural Association of São Paulo; Ambassador Sol Linowitz (July 25) to discuss the present situation in Central and South America; Argentine Ambassador to the U.S. Lucio Garcia del Solar (July 25) and with Mr. Robert Morley, director of the Southern Cone desk of the U.S. State Department.

Common themes were advanced by AJC throughout all these missions:

°A call on all these governments to become assertive in opposing anti-Jewish and anti-Israel attacks at the United Nations and all other international bodies. (An AJC memorandum detailing these attacks was left with these government officials.)

°A plea for greater systematic support of human rights and the cause of Soviet and Syrian Jewries. (Aide-memoires on "Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union" and on "Syrian Jewry" were given these foreign leaders.)

°A request for consistent efforts to counter the PLO and the international terrorism which threatens all nations.

°An affirmation of AJC support of governments and nations that uphold constitutional democracy, oppose all forms of totalitarianism, and advance the cause of universal human rights.

In keeping with this approach of gaining first-hand knowledge of the Jewish communities and their societies with whom we are vitally concerned, Jacobo Kovadloff, AJC's director of South American Affairs, and I undertook an intensive two-week mission to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Based on previous missions of AJC officers and staff to these countries, and thanks to the extensive network of personal relationships that Jacobo Kovadloff has developed over many years throughout South America, we were able to hold invaluable discussions with top leaders in government, the Roman Catholic Church, the organized Jewish communities, and the media. The enclosed schedule of our meetings provides a clear idea of the broad range of the leaders with whom we met and discussed issues of common concern.

This summary of our mission furnishes an overview of the issues we explored and some of our major findings. We trust these will provide the basis for a constructive review of AJC's important work in South America and will enable us to analyze carefully what constructive next programmatic steps we should be taking in this vital area of our national and Jewish interests.

Marc H. Tanenbaum

September 20, 1984



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REPORT ON SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION

The first overarching reality that impressed me during my first visit to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay was how different each country was from the other, and the differing character of each of the Jewish communities in these countries.

BRAZIL

The first country we visited was Brazil, from August 6-11. Brazil defied all my popular images -- the Amazon jungle, the riotous Carnival of Rio de Janeiro, coffee beans, sambas, favelas, repressive military juntas. The dynamic realities of Brazil shatter the simplicity of those images:

Brazil occupies almost one-half of the South American continent. It is the fifth largest country in the world. With its population of 130 million people, it is the most populous country in Latin America and ranks sixth in the world.

With a gross national product of \$295 billion, Brazil is the world's eighth largest economic power. It is the largest market in Latin America. Brazil is also the fifth largest arms exporter--with Iraq the largest purchaser of Brazilian missiles, armored vehicles, and uranium, followed by Saudi Arabia, and Libya (more about this Brazilian-Arab arms connection later.) Brazil imports 40-45 percent of its oil from Iraq (somewhat diminished since the Iraqi-Iran war.) Significantly, of its total imports in 1983 of \$22.1 billion, some 51 percent were devoted to the purchase of crude oil mainly from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Libya, but increasingly from Nigeria and Angola (Brazil has recently been intensifying its trade and diplomatic relations in Africa and Asia.)

Brazil has strengthened in recent years its economic and industrial development -- of its GNP, some 38% is based on industry, 50% on services, and 12% on agriculture. The United States is Brazil's largest trading partner (non-oil), with 18% of Brazil's exports going to the U.S. (EEC is next with about 12%); and with imports (non-oil) from the U.S. amounting to 16% (Japan is the next providing 6%.) Brazilian-U.S. relations are therefore an important factor in Brazil's economic and geopolitical situation.

Beclouding Brazil's economic development is its pressing international debt of \$95 billion (of which \$15 billion is short-term debt; \$80 billion long-term.) The U.S. plays a central role in the IMF and the World Bank in the present renegotiation of Brazil's debt payments.

Of the \$19.2 billion in foreign investments in Brazil (1982), the U.S. provided \$5.8 billion. There are about 238 American businesses in Brazil with 43,000 Americans working there. Only some 110,000 American tourists visited Brazil in 1983.

According to American Embassy officials in Brasilia with whom we met, Brazil has been pursuing an independent foreign policy, avoiding automatic alignments with any bloc (although it is a member of the "Non-Aligned Nations.") Brazil has kept a "low profile" on the international political scene, and under the cover of this "neutrality" it has pursued increased trade relations with the USSR, China, the Arab countries and Asia.

After 19 years of repressive military rule, Brazil moved in 1984 toward the establishment of representative democracy. On August 8, Jacobo Kovadloff and I were in Brasilia, the architecturally surreal capital city, when the two major political parties were holding elections for presidential candidates.

Despite some popular demand for direct presidential elections in January 1985, the Brazilian Congress voted in April that the next President will be chosen indirectly by the 686-member Electoral College. The Electoral College will select a civil president who will take office in March 1985.

The nominating conventions we witnessed in Brasilia were termed by the Latin America Daily Post (Aug. 11, 1984) published in Rio de Janeiro, as "an historic weekend with both major political parties electing their candidates for president and vice president of the nation in the first legitimate nominating conventions in more than two decades." While acknowledging that "there is a sizable group of citizens who believe the electoral college system is illegitimate," the Post noted that "the fact is that Brazil is already very close to being a 'true' democracy after the successful 1982 national elections for governors, state and federal congressmen and some subsequent mayoralties."

"Clearly we have a system in which public opinion plays a much greater role than at any other time since the military came to power in 1964; with Congress operating with great liberty, with freedom of the press assured...Brazil certainly has left behind the days when the military high command selected its candidate and imposed him on the nation...Brazil has shown that, even somewhat flawed, it is now a democratic nation," the Post added.

At the August conventions, the Social Democratic Party (PDS) nominated Paulo Salim Maluf, the former governor of Sao Paulo state, as its presidential candidate. The opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) nominated Tancredo Neves, the 72 year-old governor of Minas Gerais state.

In our meetings with leaders of the Jewish communities of Rio de Janeiro (Ronaldo Gomlevsky, newly-elected president of FIERJ, the Federation of Rio Jewish Communities; and outgoing president, Dr. Paulo Goldrajch; Israel Klabin, the impressive president of Klabin Industries and former mayor of Rio; Dr. Jose Knoplich, president of the Jewish Federation of Sao Paulo; Leon Feffer, prominent industrialist and president of the University Association of Jewish Culture) we were told that Tancredo Neves is a good friend of the Jews of Brazil and of Israel. Paulo Maluf, they said, is a Lebanese Christian, who while personally friendly with Jews, is deeply involved in heavy financial dealings with Arabs. Some Jews told us he has a reputation for corruption, and they are concerned over his possible election.

The concern is deepened by the startling fact -- told us by Israeli Ambassador Rahamin Timor -- that there are an estimated five million Arabs living in Brazil who exert considerable economic and political power. (There are about 200,000 Jews in Brazil, some 100,000 in Sao Paulo, "the Jewish capital of Brazil," about 65,000 in Rio; perhaps 15,000 in Porto Alegre; several hundred in government work in Brasilia.)

It is no accident that the PLO held a continent-wide congress in March 1984 in Sao Paulo (including representatives from the Caribbean) and announced that it was launching a continent-wide campaign to bring about the destruction of the State of Israel. Several left-wing Brazilian political spokesmen spoke at the congress or sent messages in support of the Palestinian cause. The inflammatory and hostile PLO rhetoric deeply upset the Jewish communities of Brazil.

On August 6, Jacobo Kovadloff and I, accompanied by Ronaldo Gomlevsky, FIERJ President, met with Dr. Vivaldo Barbosa, Secretary of Justice of the State of Rio, and on August 8 Jacobo and I met with Dr. Arthur de Castilho Neto, General Secretary of the Ministry of Justice in Brasilia. We began by expressing our interest in improving bilateral relations between the peoples of Brazil and the U.S., our welcoming the moves toward democracy, an end to the violation of human rights, and our support of the defense of human liberties. There was a good positive atmosphere established. We then expressed our deep concern over the PLO's published declarations which we said would incite hatred toward Jews as well as toward Israel.

Both Dr. Barbosa and Dr. Neto said they were aware of the PLO's activities which they were watching carefully. They informed us that a PLO magazine, entitled "Jerusalem," which contained a flagrantly anti-Semitic article had been suppressed. In similar phrases, both Justice officials said, "We will not allow bigotry to spill over from the Middle East conflict into Brazil." They indicated there were laws on the books that allowed them to take action to suppress the dis-

semination of anti-Semitic materials, and they asked us to send them any information we had regarding the dissemination of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," printed in Spanish in Brazil, which Jacobo promised to do.

Our conversation with Israeli Ambassador Timor at the Israeli Embassy in Brasilia was somber, even sad. Because of Brazil's heavy reliance on Arab oil and petrodollars, its heavy arms sales to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Libya, its growing commercial relations with Arab countries, relations between Brazil and Israel are at a low ebb. The large Arab presence in Brazil intensifies that condition. He feels very isolated in Brasilia. Almost plaintively, he urged us to encourage the Jewish leaders we were meeting with in Rio and Sao Paulo to keep in contact with the Embassy.

Brazilian Jewry

Brazil is a multi-cultural society ("mestizo" -- the basic ethnic stock is Portuguese; the 60% "white" population including Italians, Germans, Spanish and Polish; 30% mixed; 8% black; 2% Indian; the largest Japanese community in the world, outside of Japan, is in Sao Paulo; some 5 million Arabs.) "Despite class distinctions," Brazilian sociologists write, "national solidarity is strong and racial friction is minimal."

Brazilian Jewry is also multi-cultural. The Jewish population bears the traces of its immigration history -- 16th century migration of marranos from the Portuguese inquisition; 17th century Dutch conquest; 19th century Jewish migration from Tangier and Morocco settling in the north of Brazil in Recife, Belem, and Manaus; in 1871, French Jews from Alsace; 20th century immigrants from Eastern Europe (Bessarabia, Poland and Lithuania); in the 1930s, Jews from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Italy; after World War II, a substantial number of DPs immigrated; and the last big wave of immigrants came between 1956 and 1957 from Egypt, Syria and Hungary.

As a result, Brazilian Jewry is divided into many small groups and communities. In Sao Paulo, for example, there are more than 30 synagogues, most of them small. The largest community was founded by Jews from central Europe.

In an effort to unify these multiple communities, Jewish Federations have been established in Rio de Janeiro (about 65,000 Jews) and in Sao Paulo (about 100,000 Jews.) As indicated, Sao Paulo is considered "the Jewish capital of Brazil" and therefore has become the seat of the Confederation of Jewish Communities in Brazil, an umbrella group for the entire country.

Except for occasional sporadic episodes of anti-Semitism, Jewish religious and communal leaders told us that "there is no noticeable anti-Semitism either from the Government or from the general population." There are signs from time to time that there are people who dislike Jews -- such as a recent poll quoted by Rabbi Henry Sobel of Sao Paulo that reported "12.7% of those polled consider Jews inferior to other Brazilians." Jews have done well economically in Brazil, with many in industry -- such as Leon Feffer of Sao Paulo and Israel Klabin and Adolfo Bloch of Rio -- and are prominent in the liberal professions (lawyers, doctors, architects, engineers, teachers, professors, scientists, and some artists and writers). This economic well-being has led to expressions of envy and dislike.

"There is no open discrimination against Jews in Brazil," we were told. Relations with the large, predominantly Lebanese Christian populations have been good. In recent years, there has been substantial immigration of Muslim Arabs from Syria, Jordan and the West Bank and they are regarded as unfriendly, but, as yet, not a dangerous element.

By and large, Brazilian Jewry is turned inward. Jews play a very minor role in government or politics. They have concentrated their energies and resources on strengthening their synagogues, their internal Jewish cultural, educational, social welfare and recreational life.

When I addressed the large Liberal (really Conservative) synagogues in Rio and Sao Paulo, I was impressed to see a large turnout of young people. Rabbi Robert Graetz of Rio and Rabbi Henry Sobel of Sao Paulo, both trained at U.S. Reform Seminaries, both told me that the involvement of hundreds of young people in religious life gives them much nachas.

Most impressive is the Albert Einstein Hospital in Sao Paulo, built by the Jewish community and considered the best hospital in Brazil. High government officials, including the President and Governors, use the hospital's facilities. To their credit, the hospital has devoted a special floor for free treatment of the poor people from the favelas. (During a recent flood in Santa Catarina province, some 75 Jewish teen-agers and university students organized a "Jewish peace corps," went to the afflicted areas and provided a variety of aid. (They were given much positive attention in the media.)

One of the most impressive institutions in Sao Paulo is the "Hebraica," the largest Jewish social club. With a membership of 24,000 individuals, and a magnificent sports center, Hebraica meets cultural, social and religious needs of the entire community. Side by side with the Congregacao Israelita Paulista, one of the largest synagogues on the South American continent (with 2,000 member fam-

ilies), and the ten Jewish schools in Sao Paulo (with about 5,000 students, 30% of the Jewish student population), the Hebraica is the center of Jewish communal existence.

As in Argentina and Uruguay, Brazil's Jewish political life is Israel-oriented and is dominated by Zionist politics. Until recently, elections for Federation leadership followed Israeli political party lines -- Mapai, Mapam, NRP, etc. In the latest elections, a new young generation has begun to take over and is pledged to reorder the Jewish political system to follow far more the American Jewish model than the Zionist pattern -- while still remaining loyal to Israel. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed.

With all this intense, internal Jewish activity, Rolf Hertzberg, executive director of the Sao Paulo Jewish Federation, told us that "assimilation is easy and quite strong. No figures are available about the percentage of mixed marriages, but it can be assumed that their number is considerable." The young, effective Rabbis Graetz and Sobel, and the Jewish educational system, including the University Judaica programs are seeking to counter that trend.

In all our conversations with Jewish communal, educational, and religious leaders, we were asked for certain materials produced by AJC, and we promised to send them what we could, in addition to what Kovadloff has regularly provided them.

There was some conversation in Rio and Sao Paulo about their helping to re-publish COMMENTARIO. Following policy discussion at AJC national, we agreed to cooperate with them, but made it clear that they would have to accept responsibility for funding the publication. They are economically well able to do so.

Catholic-Jewish Relations

Latin America contains almost half of the world's Roman Catholic population. Brazil is the largest and most populous Roman Catholic nation in the world; of the 130 million Brazilians, 93% are Catholic.

There are 358 Catholic bishops, a number of them in the forefront of the social justice and human rights movement. (The recent Vatican challenge to "liberation theology" in Brazil and the existence of 70,000 Catholic "base communities" with four million members, indicates their political and social significance.)

I was astounded to find that the contact between the Jewish communities of Rio and Sao Paulo and the Roman Catholic church was limited to the point of being almost inconsequential. Only Rabbi Graetz and Israel Klabin (who is much respected by Rio's Cardinal Sales) maintain any meaningful contact with Catholic authorities. In

Sao Paulo, only Rabbi Fritz Pinkuss, the senior rabbi who is now ill, and his associate, Rabbi Henry Sobel, carry on any relationship with Catholic officials.

One of the reasons, we were told by Jewish spokesmen who were concerned by this lack of contact, was that many Jews had become comfortable with the right-wing, military governments and felt that Roman Catholic challenges to the status quo and demands for social justice and upholding human rights would be automatically interpreted as leftist movements opposed to the government. So they hid for cover, even though most Jews did not approve of human rights violations.

After much discussion with a whole spectrum of Jewish leaders, I was convinced they were being short-sighted in the long-term. There is a definite movement toward democracy in Brazil. Jews do not face threats to their security from the Government as much as they do from the growing militancy of the recent wave of Muslim Arabs and the PLO activists. Jews would therefore be wise to have strong allies from the most powerful group in the society; namely, the Roman Catholic Church.

As a consequence, Jacobo Kovadloff arranged a series of meetings with the highest authorities of the Roman Catholic church and they were without exception wonderful and positive experiences. In each instance, we insisted on having local Jewish leaders accompany us.

In Rio, we met with Cardinal Dom Eugenio Sales, and separately with the Chancellor of the Pontifical Catholic University, the Rev. Laercio Dias De Moura, S.J. After a long and friendly conversation with Father de Moura, we proposed the convening of a conference on "Moral Values and Human Rights" at his university. With two deans of faculty present (moral theology and social sciences), he accepted the idea enthusiastically and proposed that we hold it in April 1985 to mark the 20th anniversary of Vatican Council II.

Rabbi Graetz, who was with us, was enthusiastic over the agreement, and consented to be co-partner with us, the Rio Jewish Federation, and his synagogue. He said that that was the first time that has happened at the Pontifical University. At the meeting with Cardinal Sales, we invited him to take part in the conference, and to bring a message about supporting Catholic-Jewish relations, and he agreed to do so quite spontaneously.

During a two-hour luncheon with Israel Klabin, he said that was an important development for Brazilian Jewry and added that he would want to participate. We told him that we were eager to have him do so. (Perhaps he may even do so financially.)

In Sao Paulo, Rabbi Sobel accompanied Jacobo and myself to a meeting with Cardinal Paulo Avaristo Arns. It was a remarkable meeting begun with "abracados", and filled with affection and mutual respect. Cardinal Arns is a major force for human rights and care for the poor in Brazil. He loves Jews and Judaism; when a Jewish journalist, H. Herzog, was killed by police, Cardinal Arns sponsored a memorial service in the Cathedral and an estimated 100,000 people turned out. We proposed that a conference be held in Sao Paulo around October 1985 to mark the 20th anniversary of Vatican Council II's declaration on Catholic-Jewish relations. He accepted at once, and said he would participate.

On that same day, August 9, we met with the National Conference of Brazilian Catholic Bishops, led by Bishop Dom Sinesio Bohn; the National Commission on Catholic-Jewish Relations, and the Sisters of Zion. The next day, at a very moving meeting with the Secretary General of the National Conference of Brazilian Catholic Bishops, Dom Luciano Pedro Mendes de Almeida, held in the home of Rabbi Sobel, we discussed the general state of Catholic-Jewish relations in Brazil, anti-Semitism and the role of the church in combatting it, and relations with Israel. There was a universally positive and sympathetic response to all our concerns and a willingness to cooperate in programs that we proposed.

At both meetings there was agreement to join in sponsoring an October 1985 conference on Vatican Council II and Catholic-Jewish relations with promises of full and active participation. We were given a major study of Brazilian catechetical materials just completed on "The Image of Jews in Catholic Catechetics." (Jacobo has it; we plan to have it translated and determine how we can have it used most effectively in Brazil.)

In general, virtually every meeting in Brazil could not have been more gratifying, especially in terms of tachlis in program possibilities for AJC and the local Jewish communities.

Both the general, Catholic and Jewish media could not have been more generous in covering our visit, meetings, and speeches. (Rolf Hertzberg, just before we left, asked if we could use his services as AJC representative in Brazil. We need to consider.)

Conclusions

On Brazil, in sum, we came to the following conclusions:

1. On a political level, we need to explore how we can take advantage of the good state of relations between Brazil and the U.S. to try to counter, in however minimal ways, the increasing stranglehold Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and to a lesser extent, Libya, have on Brazil's Middle East policy. I have

no illusions about the possibility of success, but we need to talk to the Brazilian desk of the State Department, perhaps some U.S. industrialists, and others, and see what possibilities there are;

2. We need to establish contact with Brazilian government officials in the U.S. and at the U.N. to explore the possibilities of improving ties;
3. We need to strengthen our working relationships with the Jewish communal and religious leadership who are friendly and open to cooperation with AJC;
4. We need to move quickly to follow-up with all the Catholic authorities we met and implement the program commitments they gave us;
5. We need to strengthen Jacobo Kovadloff's ability to reach the press, radio and TV to his Spanish (Portuguese) materials which they received with such openness;
6. We need to cultivate ties with special individuals of major influence and financial resources, such as, Israel Klabin of Rio; Leon Feffer of Sao Paulo; and Adolfo Bloch of Rio.

ARGENTINA

Jacobo Kovadloff and I arrived in Buenos Aires on Tuesday, August 14 (following a two-day stay in Montevideo, Uruguay -- more about that later) and stayed until Saturday, August 18 (Jacobo stayed on for several days for follow-up and personal matters.)

My first impression of Buenos Aires is that it is a European city. I regularly felt that I was walking through Paris, Madrid or London. Argentina was settled predominantly by Spanish and Italian immigrants, with later admixtures of British, European (West and East), and some 500,000 Syrian, Lebanese, and other Middle Eastern immigrants.

Dr. Cohen-Imach, president of DAIA (the Central Jewish Federation) and Dr. Luis Perlmutter, president of AMIA (the central Jewish educational and cultural agency), told us that Argentina has a population of 29.6 million; some 10 million reside in sprawling metropolitan Buenos Aires. The Jewish population of Buenos Aires numbers about 230,000 people, and there are some 70,000 Jews scattered in the provinces.

Europeans constitute 97% of the population, and 92% of them are identified as Roman Catholic (Protestants are 2%, Jews 2%).

Argentina is the second largest country in Latin America, after Brazil, and the eighth largest in the world. One-third of Argentina's population resides in Buenos Aires, making it the focus of national life.

The pampas (the rich, temperate plains) which stretch from Buenos Aires through east-central Argentina, are among the richest farmlands in the world and year-round pasturage for its famed cattle industry. Argentina is one of the largest exporters of foodstuffs in the world.

As everyone knows, Argentina is in deep economic trouble despite its great national wealth. From the time of the military coup in 1943 led by Army Colonel Juan Domingo Peron (1897-1974) which ousted constitutional government, Argentina has gone through a roller-coaster of military coups and violent political upheaval which has been a disaster on many levels -- an unstable economy, virtual civil war between left and right, repression of human rights by the military junta that took over from Isabel Peron in March 1976, the defeat of the military in the Falklands/Malvinas crisis, the Beagle Channel conflict with Chile.

Argentina has a GNP of \$53 billion (contrasted with Brazil's \$295 billion) and 35% is based on industry (food processing, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals, etc.); Agriculture, 13.7%; and Trade -- Exports \$7.6 billion; imports \$5.4 billion.

Argentina obtains about 20-22% of its imports from the USA amounting to \$1.2 billion (out of \$5.4 billion). In 1983, Argentina exported \$7.6 billion in goods and services; \$974.6 million went to the USA, representing about 13.2% of the country's total exports.

Argentina has been plagued by inflation for decades, with its 1984 rate setting a new record for the country -- about 600%. Its foreign debt is now estimated at more than \$40 billion.

On December 10, 1983, Raul Alfonsin, leader of the Radical Party (ideologically social democratic) was inaugurated President of Argentina. His commitment to return the country to democracy, bring to account the military junta that violated human rights, and in general to restore a regime of law and due process became a shot heard and felt throughout Latin America.

On Thursday, August 16, Jacobo Kovadloff and I had the privilege of a private audience with President Alfonsin in the Casa Rosada (the President's Pink House). The day before, we had an hour-long meeting with his Foreign Minister Dante Caputo (whom AJC officers had earlier met in New York on April 9).

Prior to our meeting with Alfonsin and Caputo, we met with U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz and Political Counselor Anthony Polito at the U.S. Embassy (arranged by the U.S. State Department Latin American desk).

Ambassador Ortiz, an impressive long-time foreign service officer, was friendly and candid. He told us (confidentially) that he thinks Alfonsin is a good man, deeply moral, and genuinely committed to democracy and human rights. But the political situation is so complicated, Ortiz said, -- with pressures from the Peronist, the military, the labor unions, the strong human rights groups -- that Alfonsin has not been able to take the decisive positions on the economy, and that could be his undoing. Thus, he noted, the Argentine government loses a million dollars a day in subsidizing airline and other forms of transportation. Unless it curtails such runaway expenditures and practices greater austerity, within a year or earlier the inflation rate will soar to one thousand percent.

No government can survive with an economy so imperiled, Ortiz said. Up till now, Alfonsin's people have been blaming America's high interest rates and have been avoiding "biting the bullet" in taking charge of their economy. If the economic issues are not dealt with decisively and soon, he added, he fears that all the hopes for constitutional democracy and human rights could collapse (God forbid!).

Ortiz nevertheless said that it was important that we encourage Alfonsin's movement to democracy and human rights; with all his complex problems, he needs that support.

President Alfonsin made a strong, positive impression on us for his warmth, directness and sincerity. We told him about AJC's support of constitutional democracy and human rights since our founding, and told him that President Friedman and our officers have made numerous public declarations welcoming his election and the principles of liberty and civil and political liberties for which he stood.

We then told him that on his next visit to New York, the AJC would like to present its Human Rights Award to him. He was genuinely moved and said he was honored to accept. He would let us know when he plans to visit the U.S. and would work out his schedule to be with AJC for the award. (We wanted to work that out during his Sept. 24-25 visit to the UN General Assembly, but his schedule for our meeting is impossible. We do have his commitment for a later date.)

We then discussed our concerns over two Jewish issues: a) the proposed law outlawing anti-Semitism and other forms of discrimination; and b) Argentina's supporting anti-Israel resolutions introduced by Arab nations at Geneva last March.

On the first, he told us that he had just approved a text outlawing anti-Semitism and making anti-Jewish actions punishable by criminal law; he urged us to obtain a copy of the text from his advisor, legal counselor Nino (a Jew whom we later met in his building and who gave Jacobo a copy; we were the first Jewish agency to have it and Jacobo gave a copy to DAIA's president). The law has since been introduced to the Parliament for debate. (Jacobo is watching this carefully and we will respond to it when adopted.)

On Israel, he repeated what Caputo told us: "The vote was a mistake. We will not allow politics in the Middle East conflict to affect our votes on human rights issues. We will vote on issues affecting Israel based on their merits and not on the basis of preconceived alignments or blackmail."

While he said Argentina is part of the "non-aligned bloc," it is determined together with Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela to become "genuinely non-aligned and not aligned in one direction only" (meaning the Soviet-Third World bloc.) We strongly welcomed that policy direction.

As a predominantly European country, we felt in our discussion that Alfonsin sees himself oriented toward the West and the USA. At the same time, he is reaching out to establish economic relations with the USSR, China, African and Asian countries (as Brazil is doing).

With Caputo, we had a longer, easy, and friendly conversation. We discussed the same issues that we talked about with Alfonsin, and got pretty much the same answers. "We will not have knee-jerk anti-Israel positions," he told us.

At this point I got firm and he got a little uneasy when I said that he has been saying things like this to Jewish leaders for nine months now and the time has come to see those views expressed in action at the UN and at other international bodies. Unless that happens, the Alfonsin government's credibility will collapse in the Jewish community and that will be bad for all of us. I referred to the population conference then being held in Mexico, with the PLO and their third world supporters holding a gun at the head of the international community, and preventing the world from dealing with its massive human problems of economy, hunger, refugees -- unless they capitulate to the PLO-Arab view. Caputo acknowledged that as a serious threat and he said we will soon see changes in Argentina's positions. We told him we will look forward to that.

On Thursday morning, August 16, we had similar discussions with Dr. Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (a geshmakeh Jew), and on Tuesday evening, with Dr. Lee Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is clear from all these conversations that there is much sympathy for our views and concerns; they will try to do right by Jews and by Israel; they are deeply dependent on America's goodwill to solve their crushing economic problems, and that they see American Jews, particularly "the powerful" AJC as a potential important friend and ally; but that they are also walking a tightrope politically while trying to cope with all the strong internal political pressures.

We left with each of the government people we met copies of our aide-memoires on "Anti-Jewish Hostility at the UN," "Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union," which they all promised to study.

Argentine Jewish Community

We deliberately met on our first day of arrival in Buenos Aires with the steering committee of the DAIA, the representative Jewish body headed by Dr. Cohen-Imach. We wanted them to understand why we came to Argentina, that our mission was to be complementary and supportive of their efforts, and that we had no intention to supplant their spokesmanship on Jewish issues.

Their response was immediate and affirming. They quickly began discussing substantive issues about anti-Semitism in Argentina, the need for a law (which had not been forthcoming), the anti-Israel votes. Then they asked us to represent these views to Alfonsin and Caputo because they felt for the powerful AJC to do this would reinforce their position, especially since Argentina needed U.S. aid and support so desperately. It was a wonderfully positive meeting. They asked us to inform them about what happened at our meetings with Alfonsin and Caputo and we did (for which they were additionally grateful).

It is evident that DAIA is still rocking under the attacks that they did not do enough to help the Jews who disappeared (desaparecidos) under the military, and they welcomed our constructive outreach to them.

They told us that anti-Semitism has declined under the Alfonsin regime, but they believe the anti-Semitic persons and groups remain intact waiting to act out again when the time is ripe. They attach much importance to the enactment of a law outlawing anti-Semitism with criminal punishments.

On August 16, at 11 a.m., we met with Luis Perlmutter and the AMIA board. They gave us a rather complete overview of their activities in education, Jewish culture, religion, and social welfare services, especially for the Jewish poor and elderly. It is a most imposing picture.

Clearly there are many internal Jewish problems -- rivalries between the Orthodox rabbinate and the Conservative Rabbinical Seminary; the DAIA elections based on Israeli party lines, which seem hopelessly inappropriate and anachronistic; the central role of the Israeli Embassy in shaping internal Jewish policies. Those require a full discussion of its own.

I lectured at the Post-Graduate Faculty of the University of Belgrano (Aug. 15), the Centro Cultural San Martin (Aug. 16), and preached at the Congregacion Israelita de la Republica Argentina (Aug. 17). I tried to make connections between Jewish values and ideals and contemporary human problems, and was gratified by the warm response. Both the university and the San Martin center invited me to come back to deliver "a cycle of lectures."

Catholic-Jewish Relations

We met with Archbishop Antonio Quarracino, who is one of the heads of the Argentinian church but who is also president of the Latin American Conference of Catholic Bishops (CELAM's) at his office. He is a longtime friend of Jacobo's and we gave him a reception last February at AJC in New York. He greeted us like brothers, with embraces and kisses.

We reviewed the present condition of Catholic-Jewish relations. He said that while they are good, there is really very little contact on any ongoing basis between Catholics and Jews in Buenos Aires. We proposed the holding of a conference with CELAM co-sponsored by AJC's Latin American office. He said he was eager to do so, especially since next year is the 20th anniversary of Vatican Council II.

But then, he said, almost dramatically: "You must reopen your office in Buenos Aires. It is difficult for me to sponsor a conference with an American group that has no presence here. You must come back."

He told us he was running a small conference with the World Jewish Congress' Latin American branch (5 Catholics, 5 Jews) but that he really wants to run a continent-wide conference under CELAM with the AJC. We told him that this is an important policy question for AJC and that we are now giving it serious thought. In the meantime, we are prepared to do what is necessary to co-sponsor the CELAM conference, either in Colombia (CELAM'S headquarters) or in Buenos Aires.

He asked us to send him a proposed program outline and we promised to do so.

On Friday night, Guillermo and Amalia Polack, president of the Congregacion and of WIZO, respectively, gave a lovely reception in our honor at their home. I had another long conversation with Israeli Ambassador Dov Schmorak (whom we met on Aug. 15) who felt our visits especially with Alfonsin and Caputo were very important for Argentine Jewry and for Israel.

Especially interesting, was the presence of the Philippine Ambassador to the EEC, an elegant lady, who is the chair of the steering committee of the Nairobi women's conference. Amalia Polack, an impressive person, informed us of the strong interventions she made with the Philippine ambassador in order to counter anti-Israel activity at Nairobi. Amalia asked us to send her any materials we have on Nairobi that she could disseminate to her contacts. Also present was Supreme Court Justice, Dr. Carlos Fyat, a good friend of Jews and of Israel.

Conclusions

On Argentina, in sum:

1. We have a role to play in using our American influence to impact on the Alfonsin Government's attitudes and policies toward Argentinian Jewry and Israel;
2. We can strengthen our programmatic bonds with DAIA and AMIA, which I now believe will be welcomed;
3. We can play a unique role in sponsoring conferences at universities in Buenos Aires on pluralism and human rights -- for which we now have invitations;
4. We have an important role to play with our friends in the Roman Catholic Church in helping them counter anti-Semitism and strengthen positive attitudes toward Jews, Judaism and Israel.

URUGUAY

Jacobo and I arrived on Montevideo on August 13, and spent a non-stop grueling day of meetings and conferences until 1 a.m. the next night.

Uruguay is a small but interesting country. Out of a general population of nearly three million people, it has a Jewish population numbering about 30,000.

Like Argentina, it is also very much European, 85% white (25% Italian), 5-10% mestizo, 3-5% black. Roman Catholics are 66%; Protestants 2%, Jews, 2%, nonprofessing estimated at 30%. Uruguay, unlike Argentina and Brazil, has complete separation of church and state, and the Catholic church plays a recessive role in public affairs.

Of its \$9.4 billion GNP, 40% of its exports are wool and meat. It is a predominantly agricultural society, seeking to develop industry.

Dominated by a military junta since 1977, Uruguay went through a virtual civil war between the Tupamaros guerrillas and the military government with heavy violation of human rights and much repression.

As we were in Montevideo, the society was preparing itself for a transformation from military rule to a democratic election.

In our meetings with the heads of the Uruguayan Jewish community and the abrasive Israeli ambassador, we were told that relations between Uruguay and Israel could not be better. There is substantial trade (Israel buys \$25 million a year in meats); Uruguay buys only \$3 million in technical supplies but efforts are being made to improve that. There are exchanges of diplomatic visits and cultural exchanges. But Uruguayan Jews are uncomfortable about the coziness with the military junta.

There is a very high rate of aliyah to Israel -- since 1948, some 12,000 Jews have emigrated to Israel. There is growing intermarriage. Jews are not very confident about the future.

Should the Blanco party defeat the ruling Colorado party which is so friendly to Israel, Jews also worry whether there will be any shift in policy toward a more "third world" policy.

While we had good meetings with U.S. Ambassador Aranda and editors of the major dailies, the Montevidean Jewish leaders wanted us particularly to help them organize their contacts with their Christian neighbors which were virtually non-existent.

At a meeting called by Dr. Pedro Sclofsky and Julio Bension, I addressed a large meeting of Catholics, Protestants, Evangelicals and Jews -- the largest turnout they ever had, they told me. That night they proceeded to organize a Conference of Christians and Jews.

They asked for our continued contact and help and we promised to respond positively.

SUMMARY IMPLICATIONS

Beyond the specific implications for AJC's future program activity in South America that have been suggested earlier in this report, there is the large over-arching issue: should AJC reopen its South American office in Buenos Aires?

On several occasions, Argentine government officials have invited AJC to return and have pledged their cooperation. In addition, as this report indicates, leaders of Jewish communities in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay have asked us to return to Buenos Aires. Catholic church officials clearly have welcomed our return as a program partner.

I am now persuaded that AJC should give positive consideration to taking that step. The question is what form should our return take? Should it be a modest office with a correspondent working under Jacobo Kovadloff's direction in New York? Should Jacobo be encouraged to return? Should it be a major staff person with a strong administrative operation to service South American Jewry (and world Jewry) in distinctive ways?

These are questions that AJC's International Affairs Commission will now have to consider and present to the officers and Board of Governors for determination.

September 20, 1984

P084-IRD-Latin America

el/sm

84-550-66

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date July 23, 1984
to Marc Tanenbaum
from Jacobo Kovadloff
subject Definite Schedule-South American trip

ITINERARY

AUGUST 4, 1984: VARIG #861 from Kennedy Airport to Rio de Janeiro
leaves: 8:00 p.m. - arrives: 7:20 a.m. (Sunday)
HOTEL RIO PALACE

AUGUST 8, 1984: CRUZEIRO #204 from Rio de Janeiro to Brazilia
leaves: 9:30 a.m. - arrives 11:05 a.m.
CRUZEIRO #473 from Brazilia to Sao Paulo
leaves: 6:45 p.m. - arrives 8:15 p.m.
MAKSUD PLAZA HOTEL

AUGUST 12, 1984: CRUZEIRO #934 from Sao Paulo to Montevideo
leaves: 12:30 p.m. - arrives 3:35 p.m.
VICTORIA PLAZA HOTEL

AUGUST 14, 1984: AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS #215 from Montevideo to B. A.
(Aeroparque)
leaves: 9:00 a.m. - arrives 9:35 a.m.
PLAZA HOTEL

AUGUST 18, 1984: VARIG #917 from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro
leaves: 6:00 p.m. - arrives: 8:30 p.m.
VARIG #860 from Rio de Janeiro to Kennedy Airport
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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date July 30, 1984
to Marc Tanenbaum
from Jacobo Kovadloff *[Signature]*
subject South American Trip-Tentatives Schedules of Activities

RIO DE JANEIRO

Sunday, August 5: an evening meeting with Dr. José Esquenazi Pernidji and Professor Eliezer Burla. Esquenazi who was very active for many years on the Instituto, the A.J.C. sister organization. Esquenazi will put Georgette in contact with other colleagues in their field. Burla also is an old A.J.C. friend. He is a P.R. professional and close friend of Brazilian President Figueredo. The main goal of this meeting is to have a briefing of the political situation in Brazil.

Klaban
Rector

Monday, August 6: in the morning we will have meetings with the Cardinal of Rio, Don Eugenio Salles and with Mr. Israel Klavin, a prominent figure in Brazilian life in the fields of economy & politics. Klavin is a close friend of Sol Linovitz. In the afternoon you will speak at the Pontificia Universidade Catolica (Jesuit). A previous meeting with the dean and theologians will take place. In the evening, we will meet with the board of the Jewish Federation headed by Dr. Paulo Goldrajch.

X Tuesday, August 7: meeting with Mr. Adolfo Bloch and Mr. Zevi Ghivelder, owner and general director respectively of Bloch Publications. Press interviews with Manchete magazine and Manchete T.V.

Meeting with Dr. Fred Weinstein, representative for Latin American of HIAS and member of the U.N. Office for Refugees.

In the evening you will address the Asociación Religiosa Israelita (Rabbi Graetz's Synagogue).

✓ Date to be confirmed: meeting with the governor of Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Leonel Brizzola and/or his Secretary of Justice.

BRAZILIA
AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Wednesday, August 8th: meetings with the U.S. Ambassador
Diego Ascencio and the Israeli Ambassador Mr. Rahamin Timor.)

✓ To be confirmed: meetings with the Minister of Justice
Mr. Paulo Bi-Azkel.

SAO PAULO

Thursday, August 9

10:00 a.m.: meeting with Cardinal Archbishop Arns.

5:00 p.m.: meeting with the National Commission of Jewish-Catholic Dialogue with the participation of Dom Sinésio Bohn of the "Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil". *Sister Isabella*

8:30 p.m.: your lecture at the CIP.

Friday, August 10

morning: visits to Jewish institutions.

12:00 p.m.: meeting with the executive boards of Federação Israelita de Sao Paulo, & Confederacao Israelita do Brasil.

3:00 p.m.: meeting with Dom Luciano Pedro Mendes de Almeida, Secretary General of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops

X 4:00 p.m.: meeting with activists and professionals with Georgette.

6:00 p.m.: Shabbath service at CIP. You will be at the pulpit.

Dates still to be confirmed: meetings with the press, meeting with Mr. León Feffer and members of Associacao Universitaria de Cultura Judaica.

Saturday, August 11th

FREE DAY

MONTEVIDEO

Sunday, August 12

6:30 p.m.: meeting with members of the board of Comité Central Israelita del Uruguay. *Pedro Skloby's home*

Monday, August 13

in the morning: meetings with the Ambassadors of U.S.A. and Israel, Messrs. *Aranda & Matalón* respectively. *tabresine*

3:30 p.m.: meeting with the Archbishop of Montevideo, Monsignor Partelli. *(coat, no heat)*

5:00 p.m.: meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

7:00 p.m.: meeting with leaders of the Jewish institutions of Montevideo at the Comité Central Israelita del Uruguay.

BUENOS AIRES

Tuesday, August 14

4:30 p.m.: meeting with U.S.A. Ambassador Frank Ortiz *Tony Polito*

Meetings with leaders of the D.A.I.A. and the A.M.I.A.

Wednesday, August 15

2pm 12:00 p.m.: meeting with Israel Ambassador Dov Schmorack

✓ 4:00 p.m.: meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs Dante Caputo.

7:00 p.m.: you will speak at the University of Belgrano on "The Concept of the Human Being in Jewish Thought - Some Ethical Implications".

8:30 p.m.: Reception in your honor offered by the President of the A.M.I.A., Luis Perelmutter at his home.

Thursday, August 16

7:00 p.m.: You will speak at the Centro Cultural San Martin which depends on the Secretary of Culture of the City of Buenos Aires, on "Religious Values in an Age of Violence".

Friday, August 17

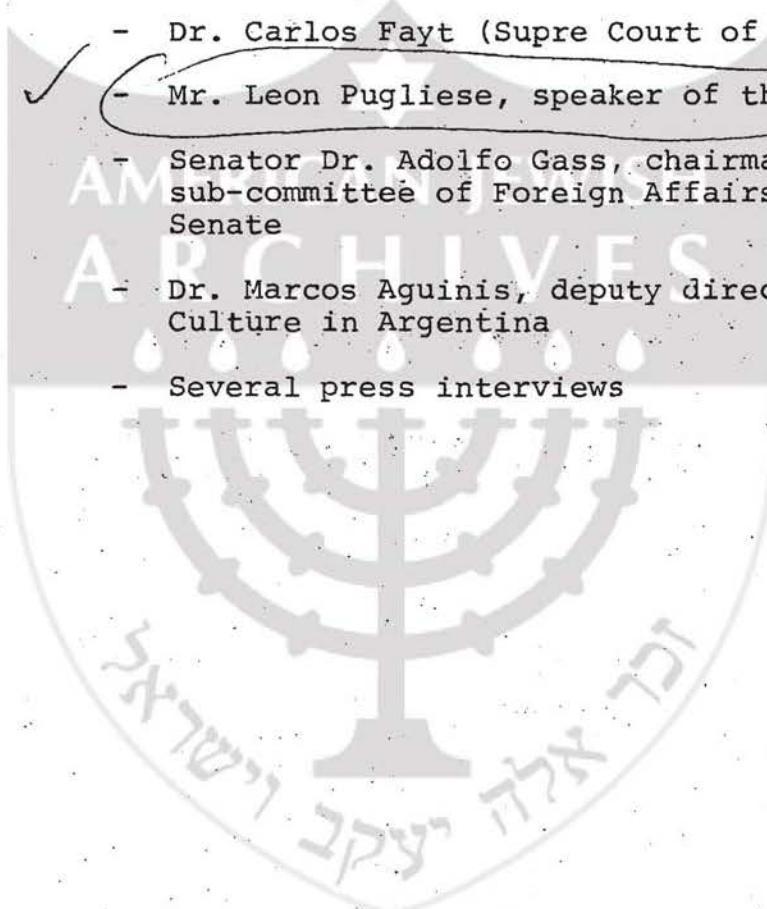
9³⁰ Oscar Gross
10³⁰ Amica
12³⁰ Tony Polito
✓ During the morning: visits to Jewish Institutions: Seminario Rabinico Latinoamericano, Beth-Tarbuth and Sociedad Hebraica Argentina.

6:30 p.m.: Service at the Congregación Israelita de la Republica Argentina. You will be at the pulpit.

9:00 p.m.: Reception offered by the President of the Congregación, Mr. Guillermo Polack and his wife Mrs. Amalia Polack at their home. Mrs. Polack is the President of the Women's International Zionist Organization.

Dates to be confirmed:

- President Raúl Alfonsín
- Members of the Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos
- Monsignor Quarracino
- Dr. Carlos Fayt (Supre Court of Justice)
- ✓ - Mr. Leon Pugliese, speaker of the House
- Senator Dr. Adolfo Gass, chairman of the sub-committee of Foreign Affairs at the Senate
- Dr. Marcos Aguinis, deputy director of Culture in Argentina
- Several press interviews



Your confirmed hotels:

RIO DE JANEIRO August 5 to 8, 1984:

Rio Palace Hotel
4240 Avenida Atlântica
phone (021) 521-3232
Cable: - - -
Telex: 21-21803

SAO PAULO August 8 to 12, 1984:

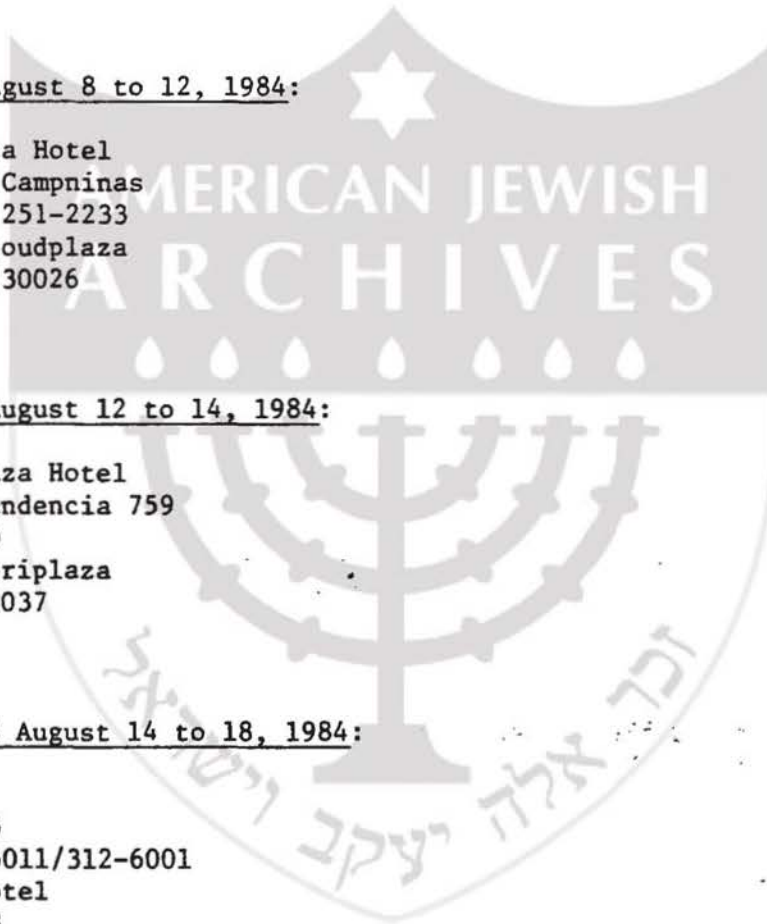
Maksoud Plaza Hotel
150 Alameda Campinas
phone (011) 251-2233
Cable: Maksoudplaza
Telex: (011)30026

MONTEVIDEO August 12 to 14, 1984:

Victoria Plaza Hotel
Plaza Independencia 759
phone: 91420
Cable: Victoriaplaza
Telex: UY 22037

BUENOS AIRES August 14 to 18, 1984:

Plaza Hotel
Florida 1005
phone: 311-5011/312-6001
Cable: Plazotel
Telex: 22488



ROBERTO D. GRAETZ
RABINO
DA ASSOCIAÇÃO RELIGIOSA ISRAELITA
DO RIO DE JANEIRO

Dear friends:

Welcome to Rio de Janeiro! I hope you have a lovely day for rest and relaxation. If I can be of any help please call (236-7393). Your schedule while in Rio looks like this:

8:30 a.m. - Rabbi Roberto Graetz

MONDAY, AUGUST 6

Gene Fisher - book.

8:30 AM Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro. Meeting with the Chancellor and Dean of Theology and others.

12:30 Lunch with future executive of the local Jewish Federation.

5 PM Meeting with Dr. Vivaldo Barbosa, Secretary of Justice of the State of R.J.

Dinner with Dr. Eskenazi Pernidji and Dr. Burla

P Train Professionals

*Rovaldo
George
JK, HT*

no anti-S.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7 12:15 Lunch with Dr. Israel Klabin

3:30 PM Meeting with Cardinal Archbishop Dom Eugenio Sales

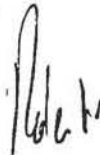
7:00 PM Meeting with leadership of Jewish reception Community, followed by Ronaldo

9:00 Presentation at the A.R.I. for Community at large. Portuguese

Wednesday at 4 PM meeting with the General Secretary of the Ministry of Justice in Brasilia, Dr. Artur Pereira de Castilho Neto *no anti-S*

If you think it appropriate we can have breakfast on Monday to look over the program.

Shalom!



Rico - Spanish scholars - HN

15-2070 - J. under poverty level

young Jews in families

at 6:15 AM - 6 a.m. long time

Abundant - 7,000 croissants

Catholic Univ. Chavello (Tartu)

Theology - Human Sciences
Social Sciences.

CONFERENCE - APRIL - JUSTICE

Fred Weinstan ^(Egypt - UN HCR) Economy - Dignity

- ① Arab prisoners
- ② assassination

Ronald Gornlevsky 84/86
FIERS

Dan Segre - Polit Science

~~For~~ Marta Uric

Adin Steinsaltz

Celso Laffer

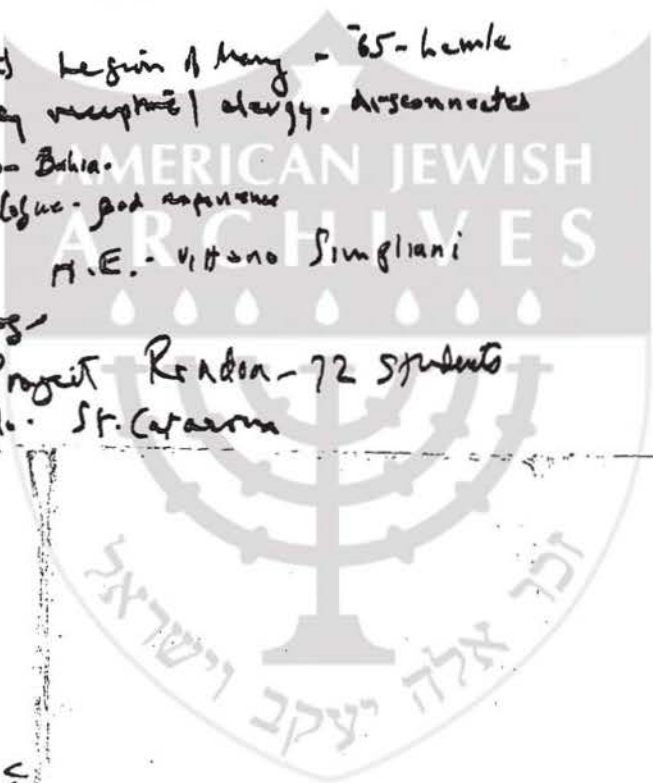
MARC TANENBAUM IN SÃO PAULO

- 1) Wednesday evening, 8 August: arrival in São Paulo.
- 2) Thursday, 9 August, at 9:00 AM: television interview (Mosaico)
- 3) Thursday, 9 August, at 10:00 AM: a visit to two Jewish institutions —
 - a) Hospital Albert Einstein
 - b) Hebraica
- 4) Thursday, 9 August, at 12 noon: luncheon at the Hebraica, hosted by its Board of Directors.
- 5) Thursday, 9 August, at 2:00 PM: a private audience with the Cardinal Archbishop of São Paulo, Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns.
- 6) Thursday, 9 August, at 3:00 PM: a meeting of the National Commission of Jewish-Catholic Dialogue, under the auspices of the CNBB (Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil). Dom Sinésio Bohn, Bishop responsible for the Ecumenical Desk of the CNBB, will fly in especially from Brasília to receive your delegation.
- 7) Thursday, 9 August, at 8:30 PM: Marc's lecture at the CIP.
- 8) Friday, 10 August: morning free.
- 9) Friday, 10 August, at 12 noon: a private luncheon with the newly-elected President of the Confederação Israelita do Brasil, Dr. Benno Milnitzky (also with the President of the Federação Israelita do Estado de São Paulo, Dr. José Knoplich).
- 10) Friday, 10 August, at 3:00 PM: a private meeting with Dom Luciano Pedro Mendes de Almeida, Secretary General of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB).
- 11) Friday, 10 August, at 4:30 PM: an exclusive interview with VEJA magazine ("yellow pages").
- 12) Friday, 10 August, at 6:30 PM: festive Shabbat service at the CIP with Marc in the pulpit.
- 13) Friday, 10 August, at 8:30 PM: Shabbat dinner at the home of the Sobels (the Milnitzkys will be joining us as well).
- 14) Saturday, 11 August: free.

- Bishop: Porto Alegre -
- Guidelines - improve relationships
- Hugo Schlosinger - 22 yrs J-Ex Brazil. pioneer before YCII
- Brazil. Jewish past. J. blood in veins, proud of it
- immigration, integration - pluralism
- Brazil - RC Country - 170,000 Jews. how dialogue? majority
- Hi Priority - who we are
- quote - S - no real anti-S, thank God. Rely on ever emerging of J.
- 2 yrs ago, Latin S RC JS - new chapter
- RC have special sensitivity to J. problems
- Caro. Kuni Schul / Semikard Sisters
- Brazil - books
- NE Brazil Bishops. Guidelines = official document
- new projects - guidebook -
- (Salvador) - positive, Seminary students
- Sr. Isabel - Bible - closer to Judaism
- univ. received
- Rio '62-63 (Betancourt) begin of many - '65 - handle
- reconstituted - lay members / clergy - disconnected
- Rio, push missing
- Feliks - Salvador 1970 - Bahia
- Bela Horizonte - 1980 dialogue - good experience
- Gudas - long people - M.E. - Vittorio Simigliani
- ARNS - South Havana
- Social Concerns Project Rondon - 72 students
- S. Paul. Sao Paulo. St. Catarina

- Flowers - gymnasium
- in IPM
- evil, better than

Anna Fisher - 12/2/99
 Joan Weintraub



Vincenzo
 Robert Bendall
 North Sycamore St.
 Amanda Sobel's
 bio. in law
 family - support
 L.A. lady (Terrace House)

Rabino Henry I. Sobel

São Paulo, 21 May 1984

Mr. Jacobo Kovadloff
Director, South American Office
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
U.S.A.

MAY 29 1984

Dear Jacobo,

Thank you for your cable, to which I hasten to reply.

We are pleased to confirm Marc Tanenbaum's dates in São Paulo. On Thursday, 9 August, we will mobilize the community for a lecture at the CIP on the theme you requested ("Religious Values in an Age of Violence"). On Friday, 10 August, Rabbi Tanenbaum will be in the pulpit and will be introduced by Rabbi Dr. Pinkuss.

On Thursday morning, Marc, his wife, Georgette and you will be received by the Cardinal Archbishop. In the afternoon, there will be a meeting of the National Commission of Jewish-Catholic Dialogue, with the participation of Dom Sinésio Bohn of the "Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil". Dom Sinésio will be arriving especially from Brasília to meet your delegation.

On Friday, there will be a luncheon with the Executive of the "Federação Israelita do Estado de São Paulo" and the newly-elected officers of the "Confederação Israelita do Brasil".

A little bit of sightseeing on Friday morning (Jewish institutions, etc.) and a free day on Saturday.

Jacobo: you will be receiving a second and final letter as soon as all events and hours are confirmed.

Our warm good thoughts, as always.

Affectionately,

c/c Rabbi Dr. Fritz Pinkuss
Rabbi Marcelo Rittner

*your
Henry*
Henry I. Sobel, Rabbi

Congregação Israelita Paulista - Rua Antônio Carlos, 653 - São Paulo 01309 Brasil - Tel. 256-7811

HIS/po

COMITE CENTRAL ISRAELITA DEL URUGUAY

C O P I A

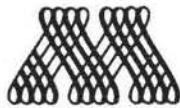
VISITA RABINO DR. MARC H. TANENBAUM ACOMPAÑADO DEL
SR. JACOBO KOVADLOFF DOMINGO 12 Y LUNES 13 AGOSTO

P R O G R A M A

- ~~15.35~~
- Llega el domingo 12 a las 13.20 horas. Viene acompañado del Sr. Jacobo Kovadloff. Lo reciben en el aeropuerto: Cr. Bensión y Dr. Sclofsky.
 - Domingo 12, hora 16.30.- Reportaje de José Jerozolinski en el Hotel.
 - hora 18 - En casa del Dr. Sclofsky, calle Echevarriarza 3417, reunión con nuestra Comisión de Relaciones Judeo-Cristianas, Rabinos y Presidente, Secretario y Director del Comité Central Israelita.
 - hora 20 - Cena, lugar y detalles a confirmar.
 - Lunes 13, hora 09 - Reportaje por un cronista de "La Mañana" y "El Diario", en el Hotel.
 - hora 10 - Entrevista con Embajador de Israel, Sr. Nathaniel Matalón (Br. Artigas 1585).
 - hora 11 - Entrevista con Consejero para asuntos políticos de la Embajada de USA, Mr. Jerome L. Hoganson. (Lauro Muller 1776).
 - hora 11.45 - Reportaje por un cronista de "El País", en el Hotel.
 - hora 12.15 - (12.30) Reunión con Consejo Directivo y otros dirigentes comunitarios, en el Comité Central Israelita (Río Negro 1308 P.5º)
 - hora 15.30 - Entrevista con Arzobispo de Montevideo, Dr. Carlos Partelli. (Treinta y Tres 1368).
 - hora 17 - Entrevista con Dirección de "El País". (Cuareim 1287 P. 4º).
 - hora 18.30 - Entrevista con Dirección de "El Día". (18 de Julio 1299 P. 2º).
 - hora 19.15 - (19.30) Reunión con Comisión de Relaciones Judeo-Cristianas y representantes (laicos y sacerdotes) de Iglesia Católica y otras Iglesias Cristianas, en el local de la Comunidad Israelita del Uruguay (Canelones 1084 P. 2º).

DR. MARTÍN AGUIRRE

DR. RAFAEL NOBOA



MAKSOD PLAZA
SÃO PAULO-BRASIL

Tues. - Aug. 14, 84 - P.A.

4³⁰ Amb. Ortiz

5³⁰ Dr. Pugliesi, Chairman, Charveta & Dep
(Homes)

7³⁰ - DAIA (Cohn - Imach)

Wed Aug. 15

2. Amb. Schmorach

4. F.M. CAPUTO

7³⁰ Univ of Bergamo Lecture

Thurs. - D

9³⁰ Dr. Adolfo Gasso, Ch. Sen. P. Relat.

11 - AMIA - Luis Breilmutter

1 - lunch - Tony Polito - Sect. us Emb

7. Pres. Alfonsin

7⁴⁵ - Centro Cultural San Martin


Fri

11 - Mgr. Quarracino Mundo Israelita

6. Congregation Israelita

8 - Polack reception

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date August 2, 1984
to Sergio Nudelstejer
from Jacobo Kovadloff 
subject Your memo of July 16th

Yes, I was aware of the Palestinian meeting in Sao Paulo.

Some local leaders whom I was in touch with, didn't show too much concern, thinking that this new organization will replace the FEARAB.

Certainly, the leftist oriented press (UNO MAS UNO in Mexico and LA VOZ in Argentina) gave more space to the news.

I enclose for you information, some clippings of the Brazilian press.

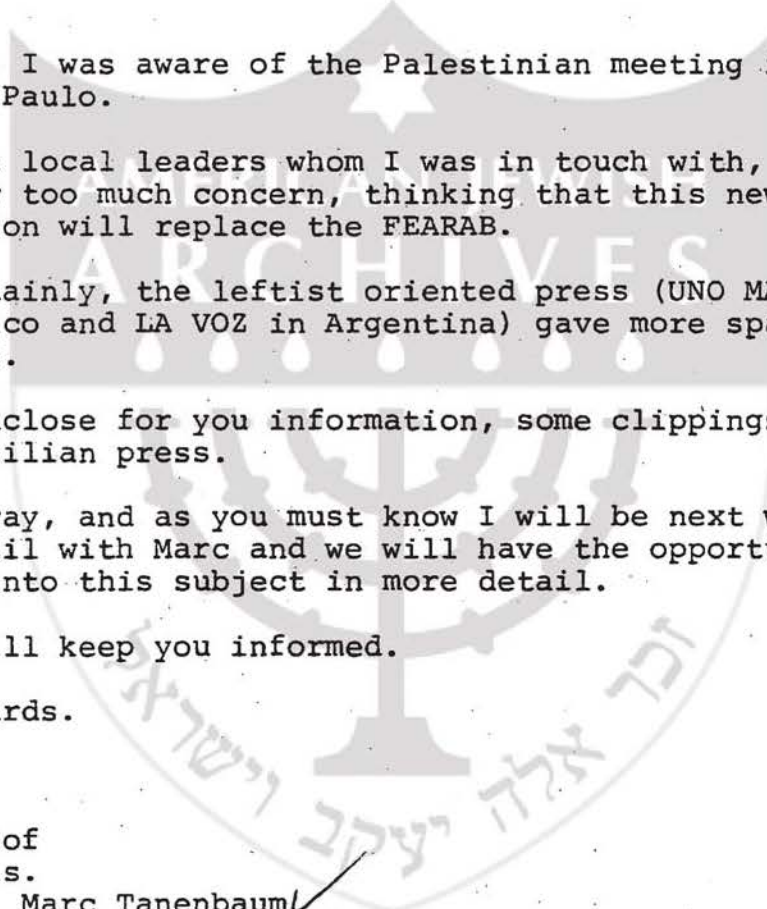
Anyway, and as you must know I will be next week in Brazil with Marc and we will have the opportunity to go into this subject in more detail.

I will keep you informed.

Regards.

JK/iof
Encls.

cc: Marc Tanenbaum ✓
David Harris
Milton Ellerin



JUL 24 1984

memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date: July 16th, 1984

to: Marc H. Tanenbaum
from: Sergio Nudelstejer

subject

Some information from Sao Paolo, Brazil, was published in the Uno Mas Uno newspaper of Mexico City and which strongly called my attention.

Enclosed please find its English translation and what can be deduced from it, is that in Sao Paolo took place a Congress of Palestinian entities of Latin America, in which participated 22 delegations from the Carribbean and from Latin America.

According to this same information, the director of the PLO office in Brazil, Dr. Fardid Sawan, pointed out that one of their objectives is to start in the Caribbean and in Latin America, political and diplomatic activities with the objective of "reconquering their country, occupied by Israel".

I think that we must bear in mind these kinds of activities because it might mean a large scale violent offensive against Israel on one hand, and also a strategic program carried out in different Latin American countries, which in one way or another might affect the Jewish communities throughout Latin America.

Please feel free to make any kind of commentaries or suggestions on this issue.

As always, my best and cordial regards,

SN/eeg

cc: David Harris
Milton Ellerin
Jacob Kovadlof

UNO MAS UNO

Monday, July 9th, 1984.

(leftist) - Federac.
Pres Figueroa cable to PLO
Lulla - populist leftist spoke

THE PLO ANNOUNCES A VIOLENT OFFENSIVE AGAINST
ISRAEL IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 8th.- Dr. Fardid Sawan, Director of the PLO office in Brazil, announced today that a violent armed offensive against Israel will be launched in the occupied territories as of September, by the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The objective is "reconquering their country, occupied by Israel" and it will be accompanied by political and diplomatic activities carried out by the PLO throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, according to diplomat Sawan who presided the First Congress of Palestinian entities of the region.

The strategic battle led by the PLO, according to the newspaper "La Tribuna" will be outlined in Algiers by the end of August, when in that North African nation, the federation of Palestinian entities will meet with the PLO.

"We will show the world that we are not divided and that Yasser Arafat will continue under the direction of the PLO" said the chief of the Palestinian mission, while at the same time pointed out that the armed encounters will take place only in the territories occupied by Israel.

Yesterday, the PLO Ambassador in Peru, Issam Besseiso, declared that the forces of Commander Yasser Arafat are in Beirut, ready to go to battle, but he did not specify how they came to be in that nation of the Middle East.

The representative of the PLO before the Congress of Palestinian entities. Khaled El Hassan, Information Minister of Arafat, declared two days ago, that the armed battle to be undertaken by his organization must be understood as the only permanent road towards their political objective of reconquering the territories occupied by Israel.

The Congress of Palestinian entities, started in Sao Paulo on July 6th and will end today with the approval of the Declaration of Sao Paulo, after seven commissions handed in their conclusions.

The delegations of the 22 Latin American countries and of the Caribbean received a message from Arafat -through his special envoy, Khaled El Hassan, member of the central committee of El Fataj - who asked that they should be "every day better citizens" and therefore, "the palestinians in America will be the true ambassadors of the palestinian and arab cause".

A second conclave will take place within two years, but it was not defined in which country.



lunes 9 de julio de 1984 • 15

AMERICAN JEWISH

Anuncia la OLP una violenta ofensiva contra Israel en los territorios ocupados

SAO PAULO, Brasil, 8 de julio (ANN y Xinhua). — Una violenta ofensiva armada contra Israel en los territorios ocupados lanzará a partir de septiembre la Organización para la Liberación Palestina (OLP), anunció hoy aquí el jefe de la oficina de la OLP en Brasil, doctor Fardid Sawan.

El objetivo es "reconquistar la patria ocupada por Israel", e irá acompañada de un trabajo político-diplomático de la OLP en Latinoamérica y el Caribe, agregó el diplomático Sawan, quien presidió aquí el primer congreso de las entidades palestinas de la región.

La estrategia de lucha de la OLP, señala el diario *La Tribuna*, será delineada a fines de agosto en Argelia, cuando se reúna en esa nación del norte de África la federación de entidades palestinas y la OLP.

"Mostraremos al mundo

que no estamos divididos y que Yasser Arafat continuará bajo la dirección de la OLP", añadió el jefe de la misión palestina, al tiempo que aclaró que la lucha armada solamente será dentro de los territorios ocupados por Israel.

Ayer el embajador de la OLP en Perú, Issam Besseiso, declaró que ya las fuerzas del comandante Yasser Arafat se encuentran en Beirut, listas para la lucha, pero no especificó la forma como retornaron a esa nación del Oriente Cercano.

También el representante de la OLP ante el congreso de las entidades palestinas, Khaled El Hassan, ministro de Información de Arafat, declaró hace dos días aquí que la lucha armada de su organización debe ser comprendida como la única vía permanente para obtener el objetivo político de re-

cuperar las tierras ocupadas por Israel.

El congreso de las entidades palestinas que se inició en Sao Paulo el pasado 6 de julio concluirá hoy con la aprobación de La Declaración de Sao Paulo, después que siete comisiones concluyeron diversas resoluciones.

Las delegaciones de 22 países de Latinoamérica y el Caribe recibieron un mensaje de Arafat — a través de su enviado especial Khaled El Hassan, miembro del comité central de El Fataj —, quien pidió "ser cada día mejores ciudadanos", y así "los palestinos en América seremos los verdaderos embajadores de la causa palestina y árabe".

Un segundo cónclave se realizará en los próximos dos años, pero aún no se ha definido el país donde se realizará.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK - An ~~extensive~~ investigation of the present state of human rights and Jewish-Christian relations in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay will be undertaken during the next two weeks by Dr. Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of international relations of the American Jewish Committee, and Jacobo Kovadloff, AJC's director of South American affairs, it was announced today by Leo Nevas of Westport, Conn., chairman of AJC's international relations commission.

Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will be meetings with heads of state, foreign ministers, Catholic Episcopal conferences, Jewish religious and communal leaders, university, and human rights groups in each of these countries, Mr. Nevas reported.

"In view of the dramatic ~~and~~ changes in recent months favoring the establishment of constitutional democracy and the upholding of human rights in Argentina," Mr. Nevas said, "the American Jewish Committee felt it was important to obtain a first-hand knowledge of the problems and prospects for Jewish communities and human rights generally in these countries all of which are undergoing significant political, economic, and social developments of importance to all Americans. Through their meetings with key government, civic, and religious officials, we are hopeful that Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will contribute to strengthening our bonds and programmatic relationships in these societies."

Dr. Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff begin their mission in Sao Paulo, Brazil on August 5, and will conclude their itinerary on Aug. 18.

Following are the major highlights of their mission:

From Aug. 5-7, the AJC spokesmen will be in Rio de Janeiro where they will be meeting with representatives of President Figueredo; the Governor of Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Leonel Brizzola; Roman Catholic Cardinal Don Eugenio Salles; prominent Jewish leaders Israel Klavin and Adolfo Bloch of Bloch Publications. Rabbi Tanenbaum will lecture at the Pontifical University, and will address the Brazilian Jewish Federation and the Associacion Religiosa Israelita (~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~(Synagogue).

In the capitol city, Brasilia, on August 8, they will confer with the Brazilian Minister of Justice, Mr. Paulo Bi-Azkel; with U.S. Ambassador Diego Ascencio and the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Rahamin Timor.

In Sao Paulo, from Aug 9 to 16, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will meet with Cardinal Archbishop Arns; the National Conference of Brazilian ~~Bishops~~ Bishops; the National Commission of Jewish-Catholic Dialogue; the executive boards of the Federacao Israelita de Sao Paulo and the Confederacao Israelita do Brasil; and with the Associacao Universitaria de Cultura Judaica.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, from Aug. 12 to 13, they will meet with the Uruguyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U.S. Ambassador Aranda; Israeli Ambassador Matalon; the Archbishop of Montevideo, Monsignor Partelli; and Jewish leaders of the Comitê Central Esraelita del Uruguay./

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, from Aug. 14 through 17, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff are scheduled to meet with President Alfonsin; Foreign Minister Caputo; Supreme Court Justice Dr. Carlos Fayt; Speaker of the House, Mr. Leon Pugliese; Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Dr. Adolfo Gass; Deputy director of Culture, Dr. Marcos Aguinis; ~~xxxx~~ Members of the Permanent Committee on Human Rights; Archbishop Quarracino, president of the Latin American Conference of Catholic

Bishops; U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz; and Israeli Ambassador Dov Schmorack.

Rabbi Tanenbaum will lecture at the University of Belgrano on "The Concept of the Human Being in Jewish Thought." He will also speak on "Religious Values in an Age of Violence" at the Centro Cultural San Martin, and at the Congregacion Israelita de la Republica.

The AJC representatives will also be meeting with Jewish leaders of DAIA and AMIA, as well as with the Latin American Rabbinic Seminary and the Argentine Hebraic Association.

On their return, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will report their findings to the AJC International Relations Commission.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

new yoRK - President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina has accepted to receive the International Human Rights Award of the American Jewish Committee during his forthcoming visit to the United Nations General Assembly, it was announced today by Howard I. Friedman, AJC President.

President Alfonsin informed Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of AJC's International Relations Department, during their meeting in the Casa Rossada (the President's Pink House) on Thursday, Aug. 16, that he was "honored" to be selected as the recipient of the AJC award.

During their audience, Rabbi Tanenbaum told the Argentinian President that he was "deeply impressed by the impact that his election has had on Brazil, Uruguay, and other Latin American countries" he had just visited. Dr. Tanenbaum added that "I shared with President Alfonsin my belief that the American people also greatly welcomed his leadership and strongly supported his efforts to restore democracy to his country."

Dr. Tanenbaum and Jacobo Kovadloff, director of AJC's Latin American Affairs Division, have just concluded an intensive two-week fact-finding mission in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Earlier, in January, Tanenbaum visited Central America.

On Aug. 15, Tanenbaum and Kovadloff met with Argentina's Foreign Minister, Dante Caputo, in Buenos Aires. During an hour-long discussion, they spoke of the importance of Argentina's ^{peaceful} transition from a military dictatorship to a constitutional democracy which is committed to upholding human rights. Minister Caputo said that the moral and practical support of the American people, and the American Jewish community, was of "profound meaning" to the Argentine government.

Both with President Alfonsin and Minister Caputo, the AJC representatives discussed two issues of significance to the Jewish

people. The first was a proposed law that was to be drafted outlawing discrimination based on race, religion, or sex. President Alfonsin and Minister Caputo both informed the AJC spokesmen that the draft text of the law had been completed that week, and was now about to be introduced into the Argentinian parliament.

Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff discussed the contents of that measure and the process of its adoption with Senator Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and with Dr. L. Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentinian Parliament. Despite inevitable internal political debate, the Argentinian legislators assured the AJC leaders of its "imminent passage."

Tanenbaum and Kovadloff also discussed at length with President Alfonsin, Minister Caputo, and other Argentinian legislators the recent anti-Israel votes of the Argentinian government. The first took place last March in Geneva during a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights when the Argentinian representative supported an Arab-sponsored resolution against Israel. President Alfonsin and Minister Caputo called the vote "a mistake" and said their delegate had voted against their instructions. They said it will take time to reorganize the foreign service bureaucracy so that in the future it will carry out their clear instructions.

President Alfonsin said that "Argentina will stick by its moral principles and will not again allow our representatives to take ~~knee~~ knee-bark anti-Israel positions at the United Nations and elsewhere."

Dr. Vivaldo Barbosa, Secretary of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro, informed Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff that his office recently banned a PLO publication entitled, "Jerusalem," which carried a flagrantly anti-Semitic article.

INSERT A

The second anti-Israel vote took place in May when fifteen Argentinian parliamentarians attending the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Mexico voted in support of a resolution introduced by the Iraqi delegates. According to reports, they had promised to abstain, but ended up voting in favor of the extreme anti-Israel measure. President Alfonsin and Minister Caputo said that the parliamentarians are not under government direction and their administration could not accept responsibility for that negative vote. But they expressed the hope that as the Alfonsin' Government's views become known that it will give direction to others in Argentina in the future/ to be fair and balanced in their judgments about Israel, and not to mix ideological politics with human rights issues.

In Brasilia, capital city of Brazil, Dr. Arthur Pereira de Castilho Neto, Secretary General of Brazil's Ministry of Justice, told the AJC representatives that his office was carefully monitoring anti-Semitic volumes such as the discredited Protocols of the Elders of Zion and Hitler's Mein Kampf which PLO and other groups were distributing in Brazil. "While being scrupulous about upholding freedom of expression," Dr. Pereira said, "we will not allow anyone to import bigotry into our country from the Middle East conflict."

They discussed a PLO conference held last March in Sao Paulo at which violent anti-Israel and anti-Jewish statements were issued, and the Brazilian government's determination to contain those excesses.

The AJC spokesmen also expressed concern over the fact that Brazil, which is the fifth largest arms exporter in the world, carries on extensive arms sales with Iraq and Saudi Arabia. "We urge the greatest vigilance," they told Dr. Pereira, that this "arms transfer with Arab countries which are sworn enemies of Israel not be allowed to become the instrument of economic blackmail against Israel and social and political pressures against Brazilian Jewry."

In each of the cities they visited, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff met with American and Israeli Ambassadors, as well as with leading Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish leaders.

A series of agreements were made with the Latin American Conference of Catholic Bishops (CELAM), the National Conference of Catholic Bishops of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay to co-sponsor with local Jewish communities in those countries a series of conferences next year marking the 20th anniversary of the Adoption by Vatican Council II of Nostra Aetate, dealing with the promotion of improved Catholic-Jewish relations. "Our meetings with the highest Catholic authorities and Jewish official leaders could not have been more harmonious and encouraging for the future of our cooperation in Latin

Anti-Semitism In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (WNS) — Anti-Semitism in some of its ugliest manifestations remains a grave problem for Argentine Jewry even though the military junta has been replaced by a democratic regime sympathetic to Jewish concerns, according to Sion Cohen Imach, president of DAIA, the representative body of the Argentin

tine Jewish community. "The centers of anti-Semitism remain intact," but what has changed is the attitude of the government whose feelings with respect to the Jewish community are above suspicion, Cohen Imach told a luncheon attended by the heads of the country's principal Jewish organizations.

The leader of the DAIA, the World Jewish Congress affiliate here, noted that virulent anti-Semitic propaganda persists in publications such as "Cobildo," "Alerta" and "Masoneria" which continue to appear although they clearly incite race hatred.

At the Catholic University in Salta, a priest appealing to the Almighty to protect the nation from influences alien to national existence, enumerated imperialism, Communism and Zionism, Cohen Imach reported. And the notorious anti-Semitic forgery, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," is included in the syllabus for a lecture series on Argentine history at the Study Center of Our Lady of Mercy.

The DAIA leader reported further, with regret, that Argentina continues to vote systematically against Israel at international forums despite official declarations of sympathy for the Jewish State.

Handwritten note:
Anti-Semitism - Latin America



- no anti-S in AGS part
- News. new law disor, racism. crime / Intent /
not in Parliament. Sept 30 close part.
- Ministry of Education - racism, anti-S, up to Holocaust
- anti-S machinery still alive - public
- no support from Brit - but still exist -
- Protocols / Henry Ford - input mag. red stereotypes
- all over city - "Jerk Jew" Santiago de - "Economic crisis is due to Jews"
- "Patagonian Province - Jewish state" - paranoid
- Prof of Economics - school of law - UB Buenos Aires
- Radicals - Peronist vote against Israel. Zionism is racism
- Geneva - no changes in vote
- Interparliamentary - voted with Iraq - said they obtained
- B. B. de Alfonsín / Caputo | "mistake" - nothing happened
- Amb. de Solar -
- F. Min - Chamber of Building Society - not to attend Israel - channel
Caputo denied to her.
- former Zornir - top Alfonsín - Israel. Elsa Kelly - (Confidential)
- Lynne Larnach - met w. Alfonsín - de la Razon - 1/4 page
Argentina not pay debt - Israel pretty selling arms. Peronist arranged

MEMO - U.S. CONGRESS - de SOLAR MACT
BERGERMAN PREPARED
 Minister of Interior - Innocenti has text. sitting there
 Solato - Israel → Iraq reactor - in anti-S book - Assunto
Arabu
N. NO -

ITINERARY OF LATIN AMERICAN MISSION, AUG. 6 - 18, 1984
OF DR. MARC H. TANENBAUM, AJC DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND JACOBO KOVADLOFF, AJC DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

R I O D E J A N E I R O , B R A Z I L

MONDAY, AUG. 6

- 8:30 a.m. - Breakfast meeting with RABBI ROBERTO GRAETZ, of the Associação Religiosa Israelita
- 11:30 a.m. - Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, meeting with CHANCELLOR REV. LAERCIO DIAS DE MOURA, S.J.; PROF. EMANUEL BOUZON, the Dean of Theology and Humanistic Sciences; and DR. ISAAC KERSTENETZKY, the Dean of Social Sciences
- 1:00 p.m. - Luncheon with FRED WEINSTEIN, Latin American director of HIAS
- 3:00 p.m. - Press interview with O Globo
- 5:00 p.m. - Meeting with DR. VIVALDO BARBOSA, Secretary of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro; RONALDO GOMLEVSKY, vice-president of FIERJ (Federation of Rio Jewish Community); and DR. PAULO GOLDRAJCH, president
- 8:30 p.m. - Dinner with DR. ESKENAZI PERNIDJI and DR. ELIEZER BURLA, counselor to Brazilian government

TUESDAY, AUG. 7

- 12:15 p.m. - Luncheon with ISRAEL KLABIN, president of Klabin Industries and former Mayor of Rio
- 3:30 p.m. - Meeting with CARDINAL DOM EUGENIO SALES, Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro
- 4:30 p.m. - TV interview on Brazilian Educational TV
- 7:00 p.m. - Reception with Rio's Jewish leadership
- 9:00 p.m. - Rabbi Tanenbaum lecture before the Associação Religiosa Israelita do Rio de Janeiro (Christians and Jews)

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ITINERARY/2

BRASILIA

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8

- 12:00 p.m. - Luncheon with HON. ROBERT G. LOFTIS, Second Secretary, U.S. Embassy
- 1:30 p.m. - Meeting with senior staff, U.S. Embassy (briefing) JAMES BUMPUS, First Secretary; and ALEXANDER FLETCHER WATSON, Minister-Counselor
- 3:00 p.m. - Meeting with AMBASSADOR RAHAMIM TIMOR, Israeli Embassy
- 4:00 p.m. - Meeting with DR. ARTHUR DE CASTILHO NETO, General Secretary of the Ministry of Justice

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
SÃO PAULO

THURSDAY, AUG. 9

- 9:00 a.m. - TV interview on MOSAICO with FRANCISCO GOTTHILF
- 10:00 a.m. - Visit to Albert Einstein Hospital with RABBI HENRY SOBEL
- 11:00 a.m. - Visit to Associação Hebraica
- 12:30 p.m. - Luncheon with MARCOS ARBAITMAN and ERVINO SOICHER, president and vice-president of Hebraica
- 2:00 p.m. - Meeting with CARDINAL DOM PAULO EVARISTO ARNS, Archbishop of São Paulo
- 3:00 p.m. - Conference with DOM SINÉSIO BOHN of the Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (the National Conference of Catholic Bishops), the National Commission on Catholic-Jewish Dialogue, and the Sisters of Zion
- 8:30 p.m. - Lecture by Rabbi Tanenbaum on "Religious Values in an Age of Violence" at the Congregação Israelita Paulista (Present: HON. JOHN LEARY, Consul General of the U.S.A; HON. ZVI CASPI, Consul General of Israel.)

FRIDAY, AUG. 10

- 12:00 p.m. - Luncheon with DR. JOSÉ KNOPLICH, president of the Federação Israelita do Estado de São Paulo; LEON FEFER, president of the Associação Universitaria de Cultura Judaica

.../

ITINERARY/3

SÃO PAULO (cont'd)

FRIDAY, AUG. 10

- 3:00 p.m. - Conference with DOM LUCIANO PEDRO MENDES DE ALMEIDA, Secretary General of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB)
- 4:30 p.m. - Interview with Veja Magazine, Assistant Editor JOSE ANTONIO DIAS LOPES
- 6:30 p.m. - Sermon by Rabbi Tanenbaum at Congregação Israelita Paulista on "Fundamentalism and Fanaticism"
- 9:00 p.m. - Dinner with RABBI HENRY AND AMANDA SOBEL; guest, DR. BENNO MILNITZKY, president of the Confederação Israelita do Brasil

SATURDAY, AUG. 11

- 3:00 p.m. - Interview with Veja Magazine
- 8:00 p.m. - Meeting with ROLF HERTZBERG, executive director of the São Paulo Jewish Federation

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

SUNDAY, AUG. 12

- 6:30 p.m. - Conference with members of the Comité General Israelita del Uruguay in home of general secretary, DR. PEDRO S. SCLOFSKY
- 10:00 p.m. - Dinner with DR. SCLOFSKY and vice-president, JULIO BENSON

MONDAY, AUG. 13

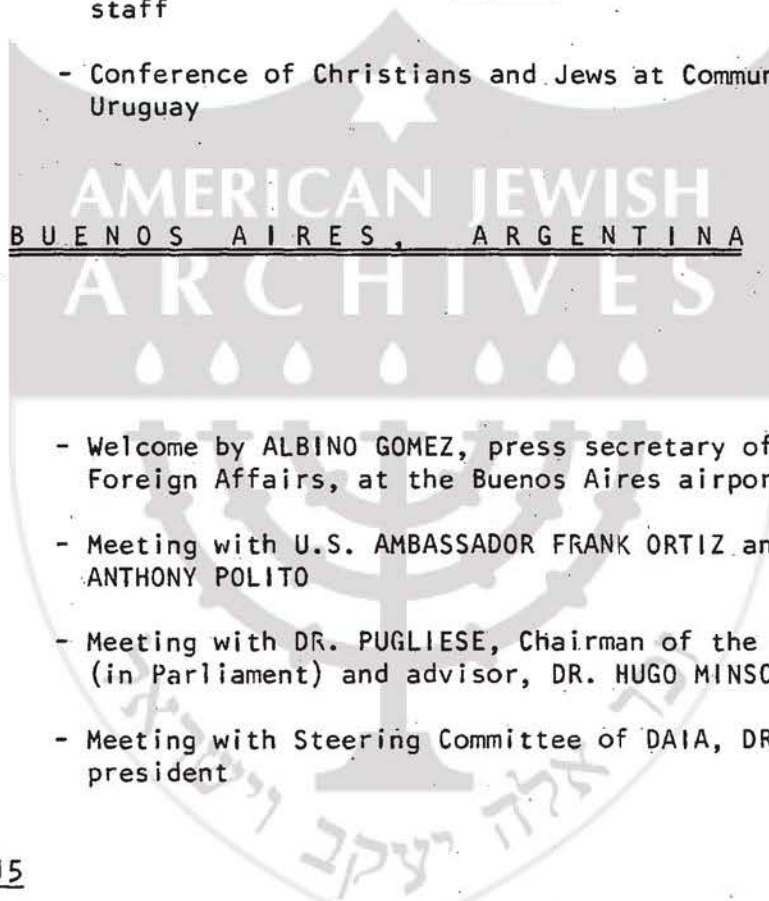
- 8:00 a.m. - Press interview Semanario Hebreo, editor, JOSÉ JEROZOLIMSKI
- 9:00 a.m. - Press interview La Manana and El Diario
- 10:00 a.m. - Meeting with Israeli AMBASSADOR NATHANIEL MATALON
- 11:00 a.m. - Meeting with U.S. AMBASSADOR ARANDA and Political Counselor JEROME L. HOGANSON
- 11:45 a.m. - Interview with El Pais
- 12:15 p.m. - Address before Board members of the Comité Central Israelita

ITINERARY/4

MONTEVIDEO (cont'd)

MONDAY, AUG. 13

- 3:30 p.m. - Consultation with Archbishop of Montevideo, MONSIGNOR CARLOS PARTELLI
- 5:00 p.m. - Meeting with editor of El Pais, SR. MARTIN AGUIRRE (Former Ambassador to The Netherlands.)
- 6:30 p.m. - Meeting with editor of El Dia, DR. RAFAEL NOBOA, and editorial staff
- 7:15 p.m. - Conference of Christians and Jews at Comunidad Israelita del Uruguay



TUESDAY, AUG. 14

- 11:00 a.m. - Welcome by ALBINO GOMEZ, press secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Buenos Aires airport
- 4:30 p.m. - Meeting with U.S. AMBASSADOR FRANK ORTIZ and Counselor ANTHONY POLITO
- 5:30 p.m. - Meeting with DR. PUGLIESE, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies (in Parliament) and advisor, DR. HUGO MINSC
- 7:30 p.m. - Meeting with Steering Committee of DAIA, DR. SION COHEN-IMACH, president

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15

- 2:00 p.m. - Meeting with Israeli AMBASSADOR DOV SCHMORACK and Minister AZRIEL GAL-ON
- 4:00 p.m. - Meeting with Foreign Minister, DANTE CAPUTO
- 5:00 p.m. - Press conference at the Foreign Ministry
- 7:30 p.m. - Lecture at the Post-Graduate Faculty, University of Belgrano, Director LUIS A. GIMÉNEZ GOWLAND
- 9:30 p.m. - Visit to Seminario Rabinico Latinoamericano

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ITINERARY/5

B U E N O S A I R E S (cont'd)

THURSDAY, AUG. 16

- 9:30 a.m. - DR. ADOLFO GASS, Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- 11:00 a.m. - Meeting with LUIS PERELMUTER, president and members of AMIA Board
- 1:00 p.m. - Luncheon with ANTHONY POLITO, Political Counselor, U.S. Embassy
- 7:00 p.m. - Meeting with PRESIDENT RAUL ALFONSIN
- 8:15 p.m. - Lecture by Rabbi Tanenbaum at the Centro Cultural San Martin of the Municipality of Buenos Aires

FRIDAY, AUG. 17

- 11:00 a.m. - Meeting with ARCHBISHOP ANTONIO QUARRACINO, president of CELAM
- 3:00 p.m. - Interview with Mundo Israelita, ARIEL PLOCKSHUK
- 4:00 p.m. - Interview with daily Clarín, MR. HALPERN
- 6:00 p.m. - Sermon at the Congregación Israelita de la República Argentina
- 9:00 p.m. - Reception by President of the Congregación, MR. GUILERMO POLACK and MRS. AMALIA POLACK, president of the WIZO, Supreme Court Justice DR. CARLOS FYAT; Phillipine Ambassador to the EEC; and Jewish leaders.

rpr

84-550-61

September 1984

ITINERARY OF LATIN AMERICAN MISSION, AUG. 6 - 18, 1984

OF DR. MARC H. TANENBAUM, AJC DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND JACOBO KOVADLOFF, AJC DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL - - - - -

MONDAY, AUG. 6 - Breakfast meeting with RABBI ROBERTO GRAETZ,

8:30 a.m. Da Associacao Religiosa Israelita

11:30 a.m. - Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro,
meeting with Chancellor, Dean of Theology and Humanistic
Sciences, Dean of Social Sciences.

1 p.m. - Luncheon with Fred Weinstein, Latin American director
of HIAS

3 p.m. - Press Interview with O Globo

5 p.m. - Meeting with Dr. VIVALDO BARBOSA, Secretary of Justice
of the State of Rio de Janeiro; Ronaldo Gomlevsky,
vice-president of FIERJ (Federation of Rio Jewish Community)
Eliezer

8:30 p.m. - Dinner with Dr. Eskenazi Fernidji and Dr./Burla, counselor
Brazilian President Figueredo

TUESDAY, AUG. 7 -

12:15 p.m. - Luncheon with Israel Klabin, president of Klabin
Industries and former Mayor of Rio

3:30 p.m. - Meeting with Cardinal Archbishop Dom Eugenio Sales

4:30 p.m. - TV interview on Brazilian Educational TV

7:00 p.m. - Reception with Rio's Jewish leadership

9:00 p.m. - Rabbi Tanenbaum lecture before Da Associacao Religiosa
Israelita do Rio de Janeiro (Christians and Jews)

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8 - BRASILIA

12 p.m. - Luncheon with Hon. Robert Loftus, Consul, U.S. Embassy

1:30 p.m. - Meeting with senior staff, U.S. Embassy (briefing)

3:00 p.m. - Meeting with Ambassador Rahamim Timor, Israeli Embassy

4:00 p.m. - Meeting with Dr. Artur Pereira de Castilho Neto,

ITINERARY TO LATIN AMERICA (2)

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

THURSDAY, AUG. 9 - ~~TV~~ TV interview on MOSAICO with Francisco Gotthilf
9:00 a.m. -

f. n. v. a. l. a. s.
10 a.m. - Visit to Albert Einstein Hospital with Rabbi
Henry Sobel

11 a.m. - Visit to Hebraica

12:30 p.m. - Luncheon with President of Hebraica and other
Jewish leaders

Conf.
2:00 p.m. - Meeting with Cardinal Archbishop Arns

3:00 p.m. - Conference with Dom Sinesio Bohn of the
Conferencia Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (the
National Conference of Catholic Bishops), the
National Commission on Catholic-Jewish Dialogue,
and the Sisters of Zion.

8:30 p.m. - Lecture by Rabbi Tanenbaum on "Religious Values
In An Age of Violence" at the Congregação Israelita
Paulista (Present: Hon. John Leary, Consul General
of the U.S.A.; Hon Zvi Caspi, Consul General of
Israel.)

FRIDAY, AUG. 10 -

12 p.m. - Luncheon with Israel Knoplich, president of the
Federacao Israelita do Estado de Sao Paulo;
~~Leon Feffer~~, president of the Associacao Universitaria
de Cultura Judaica and the Confederacao Israelita
do Brasil.

3 p.m. - Conference with Dom Luciano Pedro Mendes de Almeida,
Secretary General of the National Conference of
Brazilian Bishops.

4:30 p.m. - Interview with Veja Magazine, Assistant Editor
Jose Antonio Dias Lopes

6:30 p.m. - Sermon by Rabbi Tanenbaum at Congregacao Israelita
Paulista on "Fundamentalism and Fanaticism".

9:00 p.m. - Dinner with Rabbi Heney and Amanda Sobel; guests
Benno Milnitsky.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11

3: p.m. - Interview with Veja Magazine

8:00 p.m. - Meeting with Rolf Hertzberg of Sao Paulo Federation.

ITINERARY TO LATIN AMERICA (3)

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

SUNDAY, AUG. 12

6:30 p.m. - Conference with Board members of the Comité Central Israelita del Uruguay in home of Dr. Pedro S. Sclofsky

10:00 p.m. - Dinner with Dr. Sclofsky and Julio Bension

MONDAY, AUG. 13

8:00 a.m. - Press Interview "Seminario Hebreo"

9:00 a.m. - Press interview "La Manana" and "El Diario"
Nathaniel

10:00 a.m. - Meeting with Israeli Ambassador Matalon

11:00 a.m. - Meeting with U.S. Ambassador Aranda and Political Consul Jerome L. Hoganson

11:45 a.m. - Interview with "El Pais"

12:15 p.m. - Address before board members of the Comité Central Israelita

3:30 p.m. - Consultation with Archbishop Dr. Carlos Partelli

5:00 p.m. - Meeting with editor of "El Pais," Sr. Martin Aguirre (former Ambassador to the Netherlands)

6:30 p.m. - Meeting with editor of "El Dia," Dr. Rafael Noboa and editorial staff

7:15 p.m. - Conference of Christians and Jews at Comunidad Israelita del Uruguay

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

TUESDAY, AUG. 14

4:30 p.m. - Meeting with U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz and Consul Anthony Polito

5:30 p.m. - Meeting with Dr. Pugliesi, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies (in Parliament)

7:30 p.m. - Meeting with Steering Committee of DAIA, Dr. Cohn-Imach, President

ITINERARY (3)

BUENOS AIRES (cont'd)

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15

- 2:00 p.m. - Meeting with Israeli Ambassador Dov Schmorack
- 4:00 p.m. - Meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo
- 7:30 p.m. - Lecture at the Post-Graduate Faculty, University of Belgrano

THURSDAY, AUG. 16

- 9:30 a.m. - Dr. Adolfo Gass, Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- 11:00 a.m. - Meeting with Luis Perlmutter and AMIA Board
- 1 p.m. - Luncheon with Anthony Poletto, U.S. Embassy
- 7 p.m. - Meeting with President Raul Alfonsin
- 8:15 p.m. - Lecture by Rabbi Tanenbaum at the Centro Cultural do San Martin

FRIDAY, AUG. 17

- Cont.*
- 11 a.m. - Meeting with Archbishop Quarracino, president of CELAM
 - 6 p.m. - Sermon at the Congregacion Israelita de la Republica Argentina.
 - 9 p.m. - Reception by President of the Congregation, Mr. Guillermo Polack and Mrs. Amalia Polack, president of the WIZO; Supreme Court Justice Fyat; Phillipine Ambassador

Our activities as far as my conversations with Rabbi Robert Graetz in Rio de Janeiro; Rabbi Henry Sobel in Sao Paulo; and Dr. Gorenstein in Buenos Aires, will include main lectures in the local universities and at the main Jewish institutions, meetings with heads of Catholic Church in each city, National Conferences of Bishops in Brazilia and Buenos Aires. Also we will meet with the American & Israeli Ambassador in each country and Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Brazilia and in Buenos Aires. Also meetings with the central representatives Jewish bodies like the Confederacao in Sao Paulo and the D.A.I.A. in Buenos Aires are scheduled.


I hope that at the beginning of July we will have a definite schedule of activities within the above mentioned itinerary.

Best regards.

JK/iof

For your information
From the desk of: 6-4-84
JACOB KOVADLOFF
Director, South American Affairs

To: M.H.2.



The logo is a shield-shaped emblem. At the top, it says 'JEWISH ARCHIVES' in a serif font. Below this, there is a menorah with seven branches. Underneath the menorah, the Hebrew text 'מכון ליהודים' is written in a stylized font. The entire logo is rendered in a light gray color.

FICHA BIOGRAFICA

DR. MARC TANENBAUM

El Dr. Marc H. Tanenbaum, director de Relaciones Internacionales del Comité Judío Americano, tiene una larga y distinguida carrera relacionada con los derechos humanos a nivel internacional y en temas relativos a los refugiados, el hambre en el mundo y las relaciones exteriores.

En una encuesta nacional, el rabino Tanenbaum, entonces director nacional de Asuntos Inter-religiosos del Comité Judío Americano, fue caracterizado como "uno de los diez dirigentes religiosos norteamericanos más influyentes y respetados." La "nota de tapa" de la revista New York describe al Dr. Tanenbaum como "el primer líder judío ecuménico de la actualidad."

El Dr. Tanenbaum ha integrado el prestigioso Comité de Investigación de los Derechos Humanos del Estudio de Prioridades para la Década del 80 de la Asociación de Política Exterior. En años recientes, ha declarado ante la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado y ante la Comisión de Asuntos Extranjeros de la Cámara de Representantes sobre los "Imperativos Morales en la Estructuración de la Política Exterior de los Estados Unidos." También dió testimonio ante comisiones parlamentarias sobre el problema mundial de los refugiados y del hambre, y desempeñó un papel decisivo en la organización de conferencias en la Casa Blanca sobre Ayuda Exterior y Conservación de la Energía.

En 1979, el presidente Jimmy Carter lo invitó, como dirigente judío estadounidense a que, junto con otras diez figuras nacionales, religiosas y académicas, discutieran sobre el "Estado de la Nación", en las reuniones cumbre que se realizaron en Camp David. Fué, asimismo, designado miembro del Comité Asesor de la Comisión Presidencial sobre el Holocausto.

Invitado por el Comité Internacional de Rescate, se unió a delegaciones de prominentes dirigentes norteamericanos para conducir tres investigaciones separadas sobre la actuación de la "gente de los barcos" (boat people) refugiados vietnameses y camboyanos, acción que contribuyó a salvar las vidas de decenas de miles de refugiados indochinos. Ha organizado campañas de ayuda a víctimas de las guerras y otros conflictos, tales como refugiados libaneses, nigerianos, ugandeses, "falashas" etíopes, haitianos, afganistanos, centroamericanos y polacos. Es fundador y co-presidente del Equipo de Tareas Nacional Inter-religioso sobre la Judería Soviética, organismo de ayuda a los judíos y cristianos oprimidos en la Unión Soviética y países de Europa Oriental.

En marzo de 1979, fue invitado a Bonn para consultas con el Canciller Helmut Schmidt y representantes parlamentarios alemanes sobre la abolición del "estatuto de limitaciones" (prescripciones) para los criminales de guerra nazis.

El Dr. Tanenbaum es fundador y miembro destacado del Comité Unido de Enlace del Secretariado Vaticano sobre Relaciones Judeo-Católicas y del Comité Judío Internacional para Consultas Inter-religiosas (IJCIC), y de un organismo similar con el Consejo Mundial de Iglesias. Fue el único rabino presente en el Concilio Vaticano II, y participó en la primera audiencia oficial de dirigentes judíos mundiales con el Papa Juan Pablo II en la Ciudad del Vaticano. Fue también el

primer dirigente judío que dirigiera la palabra a cuatro mil delegados congregados en la Sexta Asamblea del Consejo Mundial de Iglesias, celebrado en la ciudad de Vancouver en julio de 1983.

Fue consultor del programa televisivo "Holocausto", de nueve horas de duración, preparado por la NBC, y anteriormente del programa especial "Jesus de Nazareth."

El Dr. Tanenbaum ha disertado en las universidades, seminarios, e instituciones religiosas y educativas de mayor prestigio de los Estados Unidos, Europa e Israel y ha intervenido en numerosas conferencias nacionales e internacionales. Es también autor y compilador de varios libros y de una numerosa variedad de artículos publicados en revistas especializadas y diarios de los EE.UU y otros países, incluido su reciente estudio sobre "El año Santo y sus Orígenes en el Año del Jubileo Judío" publicado en el Osservatore Romano.

S078-IRD-SA
JK/smm
May 31, 1984



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Jacobo Kovadloff Director, South American Affairs and Spanish Media

Date: 7-26-84

To: Marc Tannenbaum

- For your information
- Thought this would interest you
- For your approval
- As requested
- As promised
- Your comments, please
- Please return
- Let's discuss

Remarks:

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Anita Novinsky

S. Pauls, 13. 7. 1984

JUL 23 1984

Dear Jacob

Thank you very much for your letter. I am glad to know that the D. Y. C. agree to cooperate with us.

Since you were here many things happened, and the Federation is very interested to undertake the project to publish "Commentaries". Leon Zeffen told me he will be in N. York around the 20th - but I think that any decision should not be taken before you will not met all the group

together: Leon, Knoplich, Rabbner and myself.

Thank you very much for the review of the Jewish Chronicle. I even did not know it had appeared. Regards to the family and to our mutual friends. I hope to see you soon in S. P. Don't forget to keep a evening for us, in our home.

Warm regards from me and Maurice.

Anita Novinsky.

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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, Aug. 2....An investigation of the present state of human rights and Jewish-Christian relations in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay will be undertaken during the next two weeks by Dr. Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of international relations of the American Jewish Committee, and Jacobo Kovadloff, AJC's director of South American affairs, it was announced today by Leo Nevas of Westport, Conn., chairman of AJC's international relations commission.

Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff are to meet with heads of state, foreign ministers, Catholic Episcopal conferences, Jewish religious and communal leaders, university personnel, and human rights groups in each of these countries, Mr. Nevas reported.

"In view of the dramatic changes in recent months favoring the establishment of constitutional democracy and the upholding of human rights in several Latin American countries," Mr. Nevas said, "AJC felt it was important to obtain first-hand knowledge of the problems and prospects for Jewish communities and human rights generally in these countries, all of which are undergoing significant political, economic, and social developments of importance to all Americans. Through their meetings with key government, civic, and religious officials, we are hopeful that Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will contribute to strengthening our bonds and programmatic relationships in these societies."

Dr. Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff begin their mission in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on August 5, and will conclude their itinerary on Aug. 18.

Following are the major highlights of their mission:

....more

From August 5-7, the AJC spokesmen will be in Rio de Janeiro where they will meet with representatives of President Figueredo; Rio de Janeiro's Governor, Leonel Brizzola; Roman Catholic Cardinal Don Eugenio Salles, and Jewish leaders Israel Klavin and Adolfo Bloch of Bloch Publications. Rabbi Tanenbaum will lecture at the Pontifical University, and will address the Brazilian Jewish Federation and the Asociacion Religiosa Israelita (Synagogue).

In the capital city, Brasilia, on August 8, they will confer with the Brazilian Minister of Justice, Paulo Bi-Azkel; with U.S. Ambassador Diego Ascencio, and with the Israeli Ambassador Rahamin Timor.

In Sao Paulo, from August 9 to 10, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will meet with Cardinal Archbishop Arns; the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops; the National Commission of Jewish-Catholic Dialogue; the executive boards of the Federacao Israelita do Sao Paulo and the Confederacao Israelita do Brasil, and with the Associacao Universitaria de Cultura Judaica.

In Montevideo, from August 12 to 13, they will meet with the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U.S. Ambassador Aranda; Israeli Ambassador Matalon; the Archbishop of Montevideo, Monsignor Partelli, and Jewish leaders of the Comite Central Israelita del Uruguay.

In Buenos Aires, from August 14 through 17, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff are scheduled to meet with President Alfonsin; Foreign Minister Caputo; Supreme Court Justice Dr. Carlos Fayt; Speaker of the House Leon Pugliese; Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Dr. Adolfo Gass; Deputy Director of Culture Dr. Marcos Aguinis; Members of the Permanent Committee on Human Rights; Archbishop Quarracino, President of the Latin American Conference of Catholic Bishops; U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz, and Israeli Ambassador Dov Schmorack.

Rabbi Tanenbaum will lecture at the University of Belgrano on "The Concept of the Human Being in Jewish Thought." He will also speak on "Religious Values in an Age of Violence" at the Centro Cultural San Martin, and at the Congregacion Israelita de la Republica.

The AJC representatives will also meet with leaders of two major Argentinian Jewish organizations, DAIA and AMIA, as well as with the Latin American Rabbinic Seminary and the Argentine Hebraic Association.

On their return, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Mr. Kovadloff will report their findings to the AJC International Relations Commission.

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 people here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people everywhere.

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