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M. Tanenbaum

MEMORANDUM

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 3, 1983

**to** Area Directors

**from** Seymour Samet

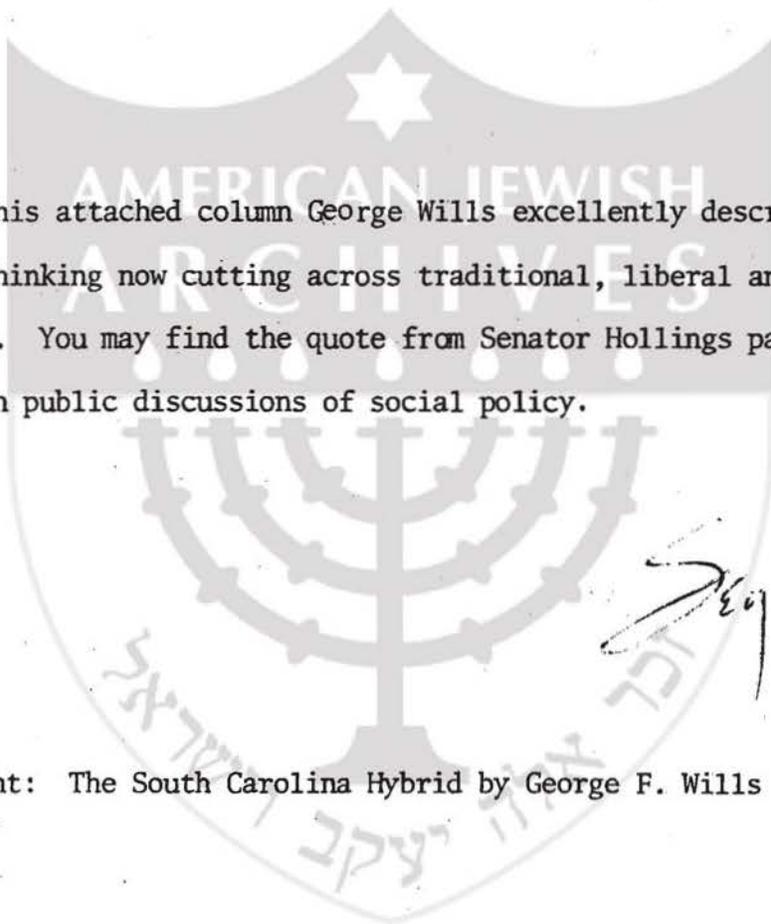
**subject**

In his attached column George Wills excellently describes some of the thinking now cutting across traditional, liberal and conservative thinking. You may find the quote from Senator Hollings particularly useful in public discussions of social policy.

SS:og  
83/600/1

Attachment: The South Carolina Hybrid by George F. Wills

cc: SAC  
DAD



*[Handwritten signature]*



## The South Carolina Hybrid

GEORGE F. WILL

There is a statue in every stone and a presidential candidate in every senator. Fritz Hollings, Democratic senator from South Carolina for 16 years, has been sprinting from state to state like a scalded cat, a sign that he will soon offer himself as a gift to the nation. Tall, trim and ramrod erect, Hollings's temperament matches his bearing. He speaks with remarkable assurance and specificity.

Usually a speech by a candidate strikes me the way a violin solo struck Bertie Wooster: "It was loud in spots and less loud in other spots, and it had that quality which I have noticed in all violin solos, of seeming to last much longer than it actually did." But Hollings's speeches have snap, crackle and pop:

"A veteran returning from Korea went to college on the GI Bill; bought his house with an FHA loan; saw his kids born in a VA hospital; started a business with an SBA loan; got electricity from TVA and, later, water from an EPA project. His parents retired to a farm on social security, got electricity from REA and soil testing from USDA. When the father became ill, the family was saved from financial ruin by Medicare and a life was saved with a drug developed through NIH. His kids participated in the school-lunch program, learned physics from teachers trained in an NSF program and went through college with guaranteed student loans. He drove to work on the Interstate and moored his boat in a channel dredged by Army engineers. When floods hit, he took Amtrak to Washington to apply for disaster relief, and spent some time in the Smithsonian museums. Then one day he wrote his congressman an angry letter asking the government to get off his back and complaining about paying taxes for all those programs created for ungrateful people."

**Growing Up:** This is a decade when Americans must do a lot of growing up, so someone must talk to them just like that. The government we have did not come about overnight, or by accident or conspiracy. Middle-class Americans who are the articulate complainers about it are the principal beneficiaries from it. They have no intention of dismantling it, so they had better pipe down and pay up.

Hollings has spirit but he is not suicidal so he would not put it that plainly. He does have a gift for invective, but it is spoken with

an accent as soft as magnolias. He says the "immaturity" of congressional politics—the posturing litany of "I introduced . . . I supported" this and that—derives from the fact that so few of its practitioners have ever had to follow through. Voting for, say, "model cities" is fun; building them is work. In his conversation an almost wistful phrase recurs: "When I was governor . . ." He remembers that special power and knows the difference between it and what a senator has. The difference is individual responsibility.

Persons comfortable with the stale stereotypes of liberalism and conservatism must find Hollings's politics a disconcerting hybrid. He is a defense hawk who opposed

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*'The difference between Reagan and Hollings,' says Hollings, 'is that Ronald Reagan hates government.'*

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SALT II and favors conscription but opposes MX. He says that just as FDR closed the banks to save them and plowed under crops to save farms, a whiff of protectionism may be required to save free trade. Last February, two days after the president told critics of his budget to "put up or shut up," Hollings put forward a three-year plan to cut the deficit by \$187 billion, repeal indexing and the 1983 tax cut, freeze domestic spending, including cost-of-living increases for most benefit programs (including social security) and hold defense to 3 percent real growth. That is the straight-ahead style of the man who was the first Southern governor to endorse John Kennedy in 1960.

"The difference between Ronald Reagan and Fritz Hollings," says the latter, "is that Ronald Reagan hates government." That is a bit strong, but he has a point. Today's conservatives are better at praising values than they are at seeing how to use government to nurture those values. Hence it sometimes seems that the conservatives' only sincerely held value is hostility to government. And conservatives look like star-

bled innocents when they wake up to the fact that their corrosive antigovernment rhetoric has made it hard to persuade the country to trust the government with an additional \$1.6 trillion for defense.

**WIC:** Hollings hates dumbness and thinks it is dumb—indicatively so—that the administration has tried to slash a program that he loves the way a father loves his child. The program, which he designed, is called WIC and serves women, infants and children in need of nutritional assistance.

He says the most important span in a child's development is from conception to the age of 5. An adult's brain contains 13 billion cells; 10 billion are created in the first five months of gestation. Brain growth slows at birth and by the age of 5 a child's brain has the weight of an adult's (three pounds). WIC gives supplemental foods, medical examinations and even prescription feeding to low-income women who are pregnant, breast-feeding or postpartum, and to their infants and children. WIC cut infant mortality nearly in half on some Indian reservations. A study comparing 4,000 births to women served by WIC and 4,000 births to similar women not served showed only a third as much infant mortality among the WIC beneficiaries. A study found that every dollar spent on WIC prenatal services saves \$3 in hospital costs because there are fewer low-birth-weight babies requiring extended hospitalization. Savings also accrue (to Medicare, special education and disability programs) because low birth weight is associated with blindness, deafness and retardation.

Breaking the poverty cycle and enhancing equality of opportunity require recognizing that by five many children have suffered irreparable diminishment of intelligence and social competence. But "the child is ours," Hollings says, and it is cheaper to feed the child than jail the man. Persons who do not understand that are not conservative, just dim.

Whatever one labels Hollings's political hybrid (strong-government conservatism?, balanced-budget liberalism for hawks in the Truman-Kennedy tradition?), Hollings thinks it can grow in the social soil of the mid-'80s. His national recognition is still small, but as the poet Dryden noticed, mighty things from small beginnings grow.

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 6, 1983  
**to** Area Directors  
**from** Phyllis Sherman   
**subject** Kuwait Leasing of U.S. Lands for Energy and Mineral Development

We are pleased to tell you that, as a result of AJC action, Secretary of the Interior Watt has just informed us that he has delayed issuing an order which would allow Kuwait to lease Federal lands for energy and mineral development under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920. The Secretary has agreed to meet with representatives of the Jewish community in the next week or so to further discuss the matter. While it is not clear at this time what the Secretary's final decision will be, this further opportunity to affect policy is, of course, most significant. The issue is described in more detail in the attached Wall Street Journal article and in the excerpt from AJC's PetroImpact, November 1982.

Our objection to the policy is based on possible use by foreign powers of U.S. mineral-rich land for purposes which may not be in U.S. interest. A distinction can be drawn between Kuwaiti access to Federal lands and Canadian access, for example. Kuwait is an OPEC country and it has engaged in an oil embargo against the U.S. in the not-too-distant past. The case, however, can be made that the precedent of allowing any foreign government to own U.S. land is a bad policy. Moreover, the interpretation of the 1920 minerals act by the Department of Interior can be questioned on the basis of lack of reciprocity. Kuwait does not allow foreign investment in its natural resources.

In addition to our contacts with the Secretary of Interior, we have also been exploring legal avenues which may hold promise of overturning any decision to grant Kuwait access as a "State-Party" to Federal lands. We will have more information for you on this in the very near future. In the meantime, I think you will be interested in the transcript of AJC's "Energy Today: Radio Commentary" dealing with this matter.

Attachments (3)

cc: Chapter Energy Chairpersons  
National Energy Committee  
Staff Advisory Committee

83-900-7

February 1983  
No. 68

"Foreign Leasing of U.S. Land"  
ENERGY TODAY: RADIO COMMENTARY  
Phyllis Sherman of The American Jewish Committee

This is "Energy Today."

The Reagan Administration has just announced plans to let Kuwait lease Federal lands for energy and mineral development. Critics of the policy point out that allowing Kuwait and other foreign countries to lease Federal lands is dangerous because the oil and mineral wealth of the U.S. might be developed by these foreign countries to promote their policy and economic goals rather than those of the U.S. One can imagine a scenario in which OPEC countries, such as Kuwait, in times of weak worldwide oil prices might shut down oil production on U.S. lands that they lease to keep prices up. Once Kuwait is permitted to acquire Federal leases, it is unlikely that other cash-rich Mideast oil producers would be denied similar access. Kuwait has been granted access to Federal mineral leases under a 1920 Mineral Lands Leasing Act which requires reciprocity, even though Kuwait has not agreed to change any of its laws restricting foreign investment in its natural resources. It seems to us that this is not reciprocity. It is simply giving the other side a dangerous advantage.

This is Phyllis Sherman, Director of The American Jewish Committee's Energy Information Service.

In a recent interview, the deputy chairman of the state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Co. (KPC), Abdul Razzak Mohammed Hussain, reported that Kuwait is now involved in the exploration, refining, production and marketing of oil in the U.S., Great Britain, Oman, Morocco and China, as well as at home. Indeed, many observers agree that of all state-owned oil companies, Kuwait Petroleum's operations are most like those of the big American energy companies.<sup>13</sup>

Through KPC and its American subsidiary, Santa Fe International, Kuwait has begun to move into such "downstream operations" as refining, marketing and petrochemicals, and is also stepping up exploration and drilling for new oil and gas in the U.S. On August 18, Santa Fe International and the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana (Amoco) agreed to a joint venture to explore and drill for oil and gas on 265,000 net acres in Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming. Amoco held the mineral rights on this land but had curtailed drilling as part of a projected cut in capital spending from \$5.2 billion to \$4.7 billion. Santa Fe will fund half the financing cost of \$175 million for the new venture. A Santa Fe spokesman said the deal was the largest commitment by the company to date.<sup>14</sup>

Also, in August, Santa Fe paid \$150 million for the Andover Oil Co. of Tulsa, an active, privately-held 10-year-old firm drilling in Oklahoma and Texas, which is also part of a consortium conducting explorations off the coast of Malta. Andover controls reserves of roughly 16 million barrels of oil and 223 billion cubic feet of gas.<sup>15</sup>

In other developments, KPC is negotiating to buy Gulf Oil's West European refining and distribution outlets, which handle marketing, storage and sales — a move that follows the 1980 purchase of 1 million Gulf shares, at \$44 each, by the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), a government agency.<sup>16</sup> Gulf has refinery capacity of 360,000 barrels a day in the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, and Britain, in addition to 4,025 retail units in Europe. Together these represent a net company investment of \$375 million.<sup>17</sup>

The Kuwaitis have also awarded a large contract to Santa Fe's construction subsidiary, C. F. Braun & Co., to enlarge and modernize the Mina Abdulla Refinery, 30 miles south of Kuwait City. This modernization, at an estimated cost of \$2 billion, will enable Kuwait to process 300,000 barrels a day of its own light crude.<sup>18</sup> In addition, there are plans for a \$1.3 billion petrochemical complex at Shuaiba, just outside the refinery area.<sup>19</sup>

The importance to Kuwait of petrochemical products was again demonstrated by the confirmation last September, after months of speculation, that KPC had bought nearly 25 percent of the shares of Hoechst AG of West Germany, at a cost of \$554 million.<sup>20</sup> As of December 31, 1981, foreign investors held a total of 33 percent of Hoechst's shares, an increase from 19 percent over the previous three years.<sup>21</sup>

Until Du Pont absorbed Conoco, Hoechst was the largest chemical company in the world; it remains the leader in Europe, with sales of \$13.6 billion.<sup>22</sup> In addition, the sales of its American subsidiary, American Hoechst Co., with headquarters in Somerville, N.J., came to \$1.6 billion in 1981.<sup>23</sup>

The Kuwaitis do not regard themselves a silent partner in Hoechst. They have already informed Hoechst Chairman Rolf Sammet that they hope to combine their own oil capacity with the company's chemical technology and international distribution network. (Hoechst spent \$1.7 billion worldwide on petroleum raw materials in 1981.)<sup>24</sup> Kuwait also has substantial interests in other West German industries, including minority shares in the Daimler-Benz auto manufacturing company, in the Metallgesellschaft metals company, and in Volkswagen do Brasil.<sup>25</sup>

Recently the U.S. Dept. of the Interior (DOI) reopened the question of Kuwait's status under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920. A reciprocity provision in the Act (30 U.S.C. 181) stipulates that "[c]itizens of another country, the laws, customs or regulations of which deny similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations of this country, shall not buy stock ownership, stock holding or stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of this Act." On July 8, the *Federal Register* carried a call for comments by the DOI on whether Kuwait "denies similar or like privileges" — for example, in its mineral resources — to U.S. citizens.<sup>26</sup>

In an official response to this request, Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D.-N.Y.) called attention to a State Department airgram from the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, dated October 15, 1980, declaring that "neither Kuwaiti nor American nationals may own shares in the only mineral extracting company operating in Kuwait proper, the Kuwait Oil Company..."<sup>27</sup> A ruling on this issue has not yet been made. ■

## BECHTEL IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Bechtel, the giant California-based construction and engineering corporation, ranks as the world's top international contractor, with total billings of \$11.4 billion in 1981, \$6.92 billion of them abroad. The company also ranks first in management of foreign projects, with contracts worth over \$4.26 billion. Despite this prodigious success however, the company registered a 19 percent decline in overseas contracts in 1981. 12 percent of its business originates in the Arab Middle East.<sup>28</sup>

Bechtel, which led the consortium that built the Hoover Dam in the 1930s, is still run by descendants of Warren Bechtel, who started out in railroad construction in 1898. The company takes considerable pains to avoid publicity, but the appointment of George P. Shultz, Bechtel's president, as Secretary of State brought the company briefly into the limelight. Bechtel's earnings and international business expanded sharply during Shultz's eight years at the helm, and his ties to Arab leaders — some of whom he first met when he was Secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration — raised some question about his impartiality when his appointment to the Reagan cabinet was first announced. But the Secretary has had little trouble allaying these fears.

Several other top Bechtel executives have also moved into government, including Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, the company's general counsel under Shultz. Deputy Secretary of Energy W. Kenneth Davis also worked for the company until 1981.

## U.S. Set to Lease Federal Lands to Kuwait To Spur Foreign Investment in Resources

By ANDY PASZTOR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In a far-reaching move expected to spur foreign investment in U.S. natural resources, the Reagan administration is planning to let Kuwait lease federal lands for energy and mineral development.

The decision, expected to be announced by Interior Secretary James Watt within a few weeks, removes a major source of friction between American and Kuwaiti corporate and government officials interested in expanding business operations in the U.S. It also establishes an important legal and diplomatic precedent that administration policy makers assert will prompt other countries, especially those in the Middle East, to step up investment in developing coal, oil and other resources located on federal lands.

But the move is likely to anger some members of Congress and other administration critics who contend it opens the door to excessive foreign control of essential U.S. resources. Allowing Kuwait and other cash-rich Arab countries to lease federal lands is dangerous, these critics contend, because the oil and mineral wealth could be developed to promote their foreign-policy and economic goals rather than those of the U.S.

It isn't clear how much additional foreign investment the decision will generate in the short run. But some administration officials estimate it could amount to billions of dollars in the next few years if Kuwait and other countries follow through with their current plans.

### Still Under Review

Some details of Mr. Watt's policy decision are still under review by the White House, administration trade officials and some other government agencies. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Interior chief has decided to declare Kuwait and its government-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. eligible for federal leases. And the Interior Department is expected to begin processing large numbers of pending lease applications filed by Kuwaiti investors, including Santa Fe International Corp., Kuwait Petroleum Corp.'s U.S. unit.

The decision caps more than a year of high-level diplomatic discussions and internal administration debates over whether to bar Kuwaiti investors from access to federal mineral rights. Santa Fe and the Kuwaiti government have been urging the administration to give them full access to federal lands, but pending applications were held up until a final policy decision was made.

Once the administration permits Kuwait to acquire new federal leases, it is unlikely that other Middle East oil producers looking

for similar investments in the U.S. would be denied access.

"The decision is significant for Kuwait in the short run, but it's much more important in terms of a long-term precedent," said one administration official involved in the discussions. "A number of other countries that have shied away from such investments are likely to take the plunge after this."

The decision is in line with the administration's free-market philosophy, and officials at the White House and the Interior Department argue that increased investment in the U.S. is likely to make Arab countries in the Middle East more friendly to U.S. interests. But there is strong pressure in Congress to punish countries that many lawmakers contend discriminate against investment by U.S. companies or citizens in their energy resources.

### Legislative Solution

In the past year, for example, a number of House subcommittees held hearings on the issue involving Kuwait, Canada and several other countries. And the effort to find a legislative solution is expected to continue next year.

As part of his decision, Secretary Watt and government attorneys determined that Kuwait's domestic investment policies conform with the requirements of the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act. "It wasn't a really difficult legal call," said another administration official. "But it's politically tough to give ammunition to critics who argue that Arab investors are going to get a stranglehold on oil reserves in the U.S."

Kuwait's oil company acquired Santa Fe International last year in a controversial \$2.5 billion tender offer. It also has reached agreements to finance AZL Resources Inc. in a \$100 million U.S. oil-exploration program, and to buy a refinery from Honolulu-based Pacific Resources Inc. in a separate \$185 million transaction. In addition, Kuwaiti officials have told administration policy makers they are interested in obtaining federal coal leases and possibly investing in other companies that have major interests in developing federal lands.

Mr. Watt's decision follows a policy pattern and a general legal framework that granted full access to federal mineral leases to Canada, Cyprus and Sweden in the past year. The Canadian issue was especially controversial because many U.S. lawmakers and corporations urged retaliatory action against Canadian energy policies intended to favor Canadian companies.

Like the other countries, Kuwait hasn't agreed to change any of its laws restricting foreign investment in natural resources as a result of the U.S. decision.



January 8, 1983.

Dr. Charles H. Kremer  
Committee to bring Nazi  
War Criminals to Justice  
135 West 106th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10025  
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Kremer,

I have your letter of December 14, 1983.

Prime Minister Shamir left the decision on Trifa in the hands of the Attorney General. I spoke to him again. He still maintains that there is not enough evidence to obtain a conviction of Trifa and even less to secure an adequate punishment.

I am afraid that in the circumstances I can do no more. Did you try to get Chief Rabbi Rosen to support you ?

I spoke to one of the witnesses whom you had mentioned Dr. KOTIK . He shares Mr. Shamir's views.

Sincerely yours,

*and warm  
regards.*

Gideon Hausner  
Chairman of the Council.

# 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.....

IRVING, TEXAS, JAN. 14... Jewish seminary students from New York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia rubbed shoulders with future Baptist and Methodist preachers and Catholic priests from Texas in an unprecedented dialogue between young Jewish and Christian seminarians this week.

The occasion was the "Seminarians' Conference on Jewish-Christian Relations" sponsored by the Council of Southwestern Theological Schools (COSTS), an association of Protestant and Catholic seminaries, and the American Jewish Committee. It was held this week at Holy Trinity Seminary of the University of Dallas.

"We have really broken new ground here," said Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, AJC's National Director of Interreligious Affairs, who is no stranger to Jewish-Christian dialogues, having pioneered such gatherings since the early 1950's.

"This is the first time that seminarians from Roman Catholic, mainline Protestant, Evangelical, pentecostal, and Jewish communities have come together for dialogue," said Rabbi Tanenbaum.

The presence of the young people brought a freshness not usually found in past dialogues, Rabbi Tanenbaum said.

Rabbi Tanenbaum said the meeting's success was even more significant because it was held in an area where Evangelical Christians dominate the religious scene and where Jewish congregations are few.

"This is probably the most difficult region in America to begin this sort of conference," he said.

Rabbi Tanenbaum also said that the success of the conference meant it would be used as a model for future conferences of Jewish and Christian seminaries.

"We are going to plan over the next 18 months to replicate this conference in the six regions of the United States -- in New England, the mid-Atlantic, the Southeast, the mid-West, the Northwest, and southern California.

"We have clusters of seminaries in all of those areas, and this is a whole new disciplined way of laying the foundations for the next generation of Christian and Jewish leadership," he said.

- more -

Maynard I. Wishner, President; Howard I. Friedman, Chairman, Board of Governors; Theodore Ellenoff, Chairman, National Executive Council; Robert L. Pelz, Chairman, Board of Trustees.  
Donald Feldstein, Executive Vice President

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CSAE 1707

"These kids ten years from now will be running the churches and synagogues of America and also the seminaries. They will fill prominent pulpits and will help form the consciences of thousands and thousands of their constituents."

In addition to spawning other conferences, the meeting prompted the Christian seminary representatives to call a follow-up meeting as a first step in devising new curricula on Jewish-Christian relations in the Texas seminaries.

The conference was an important "unlearning" experience for the seminarians, Rabbi Tanenbaum said.

"Most of the Jewish seminarians had never talked to Christian seminarians before," said Rabbi Tanenbaum.

The same could be said of most Christian seminarians in Texas, who never had any meaningful conversations with Jews. At workshops and in rap sessions, students candidly told of their family backgrounds, shared their deepest religious experiences, and asked questions about each other's beliefs.

Carol Schneider, a student at Brite Divinity School, told the group she had come from an extremely conservative religious background and had been so criticized for entering a seminary that she had begun to doubt her Christian faith.

"I found out in this conference just how Christian I am -- how my presuppositions about Christianity shaped me," she said.

"But," she added, "I also have found out how Jewish I am."

Keynote speaker Dr. Paul Van Buren, author and Professor of Religion at Temple University, also challenged the Christian community to rediscover how Jewish it really was.

"Being nice to Jews is not the point," he said.

Dr. Van Buren said that Christians, through seminary teaching and other teaching, needed to become aware of an "amazing reversal" that had occurred since Vatican II.

"Both Protestants and Catholics," he said, "have scrapped the old teaching that God has ended his covenant with the Jewish people and made a new covenant with Christians. Now the main body of Christians believe that God's covenant with the Jews is still in effect and will endure forever."

"If we mean it when we acknowledge that the covenant between God and the Jewish people endures," continued Dr. Van Buren, "then we cannot simply add that on to our theology, and we cannot simply add a course in Judaica to our seminary curricula."

Dr. Van Buren said the reversal in thinking was one of the most fundamental changes in the Christian faith since the first century.

Christian seminaries need to make major curriculum changes to catch up with the new view of the Church, he said.

Rabbi Tanenbaum said Jewish-Christian relations had "progressed more in the last 20 years than they have in all the years before that."

He said Jews, too, had much to be gained in recognizing that the things that united the two faith groups were far greater than those that separated them.

"It is not a matter of being nice to Christians," Rabbi Tanenbaum said, echoing the earlier statement of Dr. Van Buren.

"They share the bible, the vision of one God who reveals his moral will in the Ten Commandments, they share a concern for social responsibilities to help one's fellow man."

On the final day students were asked to "testify" about their experiences during the conference.

Craig Haynes of Perkins School of Theology in Dallas said he would continue to explore the common points of Christianity and Judaism.

"I know it's not only important, but it is right," he said. Sam Weintraub, a student at Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, said he had never heard about the kind of Christians he met at the conference -- those who showed love and respect for the Jewish faith.

"The only Christians I had heard of were ones who had made it so hard on the Jews," said Mr. Weintraub.

Nancy Ellett, a student at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, admitted she came from a background of religious prejudice. Jews had often been considered only as objects for conversion, she said.

"We (Baptists) have not always been sure that Catholics are Christians," she said.

Like other seminarians, Ms. Ellett said she had felt "a deep spiritual community" in meeting with the Jewish seminarians, and had vowed to help open the eyes of Baptists to the importance of good Jewish-Christian relations.

"To a majority of Southern Baptists this (Jewish-Christian relations) is a non-issue," she said.

Dayle Rabinowitz, a rabbinical student at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, said she had found the conference to be "an intensive spiritual moment in my life."

"I didn't expect that," she said, adding: "It inspired me, and I also felt challenged in having to explain myself and my religious traditions to others." Ms. Rabinowitz was impressed by the Christian students' sense of responsibility to correct past prejudices against the Jewish faith.

"Now I, as a Jew, feel responsible to learn of the Christian faith," she said. "As long as my religion was rejected, I could ignore Christianity but now I find I must find a place for your tradition -- not as erroneous but as an authentic expression of religious faith."

Although the conference was marked by warmth and good humor, disagreements occurred. Sometimes feelings were hurt and lively arguments developed.

One of the liveliest occurred in a workshop when two young religious leaders, Rabbi Michael Goldberg of Dallas and Prof. William Longworth of Brite Divinity School, clashed.

Rabbi Goldberg, who is a friend of Professor Longworth's, took the position that Judaism would prevail -- that it ultimately would be the vehicle through which God would save all men, including Christians.

"I realize that offends many of you here," said Rabbi Goldberg, "but I just don't think it helps a whole lot to sit around and jolly one another." Professor Longworth said both Jews and Christians have a right to live out their distinctive faith and should "watch out for imperialist claims."

"In the long run, salvation is God's business and how salvation comes about is not for me to say," remarked Dr. Longworth.

Rabbi Tanenbaum said the view expressed by Rabbi Goldberg "is a very specialized point of view -- a kind of Jewish triumphalism which to me is just as unacceptable as Christian triumphalism."

Questions asked during the conference indicated how unfamiliar seminarians were with each other's faith.

During one of the workshops a professor from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Dr. Cecil Roper, was using professorial language to explain varieties of worship in Baptist churches.

"But what do you do," asked a Jewish seminarian, "after you march into the church?"

Dr. Roper explained what happened in a Baptist church on Sunday morning, and said the order of prayer and praise came from Jewish tradition.

The climax of the conference came as participants -- preachers, rabbis, professors, and students -- joined hands in a circle with each one offering a prayer or thought as they passed around a clay pot.

Rabbi James Rudin, AJC's Assistant Director of Interreligious Affairs, noted that the pot had twin vases, extending from a single base.

"It reminds us of our common roots," he said.

"The twin vases are empty," he said, and he then prayed that "we will put into it the flowers and leaves of our faith, and fill this vessel."

One young woman burst into tears as she took the pot and was not able to express her thoughts in words.

"Thank you for your tears," the man next to her said.

The three-day meeting was planned by a committee of COSTS faculty members, headed by Dr. Harold Attridge of Perkins Theological Seminary, and was coordinated for AJC by Milton Tobian of Dallas, Director of the AJC Southwest region, and Judy Banki, AJC's Assistant Director of Interreligious Affairs.

The conference was assisted by a grant from the Nathan Appleman Institute for the Advancement of Christian-Jewish understanding.

Conference participants included students and faculty members from COSTS seminaries, including Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University, Brite Divinity School at Texas Christian University, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Holy Trinity Seminary, and Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary; students from major rabbinical seminaries, and leading theologians, educators, and intergroup-relations specialists from all parts of the country.

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

\* \* \*

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1/14/83

A, CP, EJP, NPE, PP,

REL, Z, RTV-R, RTV-JL, RTV-E,  
PSD



# The American Jewish Committee

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

January 14, 1983

TO: Foreign Affairs Commission Steering Committee

FROM: Rita E. Hauser, Chairperson  
Foreign Affairs Commission

With the minutes of our last Steering Committee, you will find enclosed a brief report from our Paris Office on the situation in Tunisia following the disturbances that occurred there a few months ago. Also, Sergio Nudelstejer of our Mexico City Office has written a memo about disturbing manifestations of anti-Semitism in Guadalajara.

Three issues of our Press Highlights will give you some added insight into the situation in Israel.

The next meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commission Steering Committee will take place on Monday, March 21st, from 10:00 a.m. lasting through lunch, in the Proskauer Room at The Institute of Human Relations. We will have a most interesting agenda and I look forward to seeing you.

REH/es

Enclosures

83-550-2



# The American Jewish Committee

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

NIVES E. FOX, European Representative

December 16, 1982

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Foreign Affairs Department

FROM: Nives E. Fox

SUBJECT: TUNISIA

Things have calmed down in Tunisia, and the Jewish population was again reassured by President Bourguiba, who met with Chief Rabbi Franji Uzan recently.

This time, however, the fright and insecurity were stronger than ever before, and continue to hover in spite of the calmer climate.

Most of the Jews in the two towns of Bengardene and Zarzis have moved to Djerba. They find this preferable to Tunis because it is much closer and this makes it possible for the family heads to travel back and forth to their businesses which they are keeping open.

This time, too, school registrations of Jewish children diminished by twice as much as usual, 10% instead of the customary 5% a year; and there are now some 550 children left. It is calculated that about 300 Jews left the country during the past year, also a higher rate compared to the usual 200 per annum, especially when seen against a steadily diminishing population.

Jews in Tunisia are not speaking of mass or hurried departure. More than ever before the feeling is conveyed that this is seriously considered in future plans, however.

The total Jewish population now is estimated at something less than 4,500, which includes a literal 'head count' in Djerba of 879.

NEF/es

82-560-49

# The American Jewish Committee

OFICINA PARA MEXICO Y AMERICA CENTRAL Av. Ejercito Nacional 533-302 Mexico, D.F. • Tel. 531-07-33, 531-47-76 • Cable: Wishcom, Mexico

DATE: December 17, 1982  
TO: Abraham S. Karlikow  
FROM: Sergio Nudelstejer  
SUBJECT: Visit with the Jewish Community of Guadalajara

The leaders of the Jewish community of Guadalajara are seeking the advice and assistance of the American Jewish Committee regarding problems facing their community.

The second largest city in Mexico, Guadalajara has become the center of extreme right-wing groups which distribute anti-Semitic propaganda frequently. One of the journals distributed, called *Replica*, is issued by the Federacion Anticomunista Mexicana (Mexican Anticomunist Federation), a fascist, anti-Jewish group in contact with similar organizations worldwide.

In the past few months, the Guadalajara Jewish community has suffered two serious attacks. The first was a bomb placed near the synagogue, which, fortunately, was discovered and deactivated in time. The second was an attack on the Jewish cemetery, in which a number of tombstones were destroyed.

The Jewish community of Guadalajara numbers 220 families who support a synagogue, a sports center, and a Jewish school, with kindergarten, grammar and high school levels. I spent two days in Guadalajara and learned that the community feels isolated from other Jewish communities.

I proposed that a consultative process be established between the Central Jewish Committee (the leading body of Mexican Jewry, located in Mexico City), and representatives from Jewish communities in the provinces, and the American Jewish Committee. Regular meetings would be held between these parties, and each gathering would be held in a different city with a Jewish community. Such meetings would reduce the sense of isolation which provincial Jewish communities like Guadalajara feel.

Mr. Bernardo Weitzner, President of the Central Jewish Committee, has accepted my proposal regarding meetings with the Jewish communities of Mexico. The first of these will likely occur in January or February in Mexico City.

In Guadalajara, I met also with a group of women active in the community who are concerned about national issues, and especially about the future of the Jewish school and education of Jewish youth. It was decided to hold a seminar on problems of Jewish identity and continuity in a time of crisis. I will address this gathering.

I will keep you informed of developments in this matter and would appreciate your comments.

SN/es

82-550-48





# ISRAELI PRESS HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

## WASHINGTON OPPOSES INCREASED AID TO ISRAEL

(Press Summary - December 6, 1982)

Although it is too early to assess the final extent of U.S. aid to Israel, many Israelis were pleasantly surprised to find that their country still has influential friends in Washington. This, at least, is how many Israelis certainly felt when the information reached Israel that the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee had voted to increase American aid to this country. Of course, the immediate opposition of the U.S. Administration to any increase is indicative of the difficult time awaiting Israel now that its policies are being challenged by the so-called "Reagan initiative" that is also defined as the U.S. President's peace plan.

The optimistic news from Washington came as the dust had hardly settled in Israel over the Max Frankel articles in The New York Times which had set off a volley of accusations and incriminations related to charges that the opposition Labor Alignment had proposed to the U.S. Administration to limit aid to Israel in order to topple the Begin government.

One of the results of the "Frankel affair" is that the Labor Party is becoming an outspoken advocate of increased U.S. aid to Israel, and that is why the decision of the Senate Appropriations Committee was met with both relief and satisfaction by almost all the political parties in Israel. However, the Administration's own stance against more aid to Israel, in the present Middle East situation, resulted in a sharp attack by Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who has accused the U.S. government of reneging on its promise not to use financial aid to Israel as a means of imposing American policies in the Middle East. This promise is said to go back as far as the time when the Administration narrowly succeeded in overcoming the opposition of Israel's friends in the Senate to the sale of AWACs to Saudi Arabia.

The uncomfortable situation of the Labor Party in this current spate of differences that Israel has with the U.S. has not limited Davar from expressing a pessimistic observation, in its editorial, regarding Israel's chances of eventually receiving the increased sums proposed by the Senate Committee. In fact, the opposition newspaper suggests that not only can Israel not depend on receiving any increase in aid, but it must now realize that the aid she does receive "is in spite of her policies and not a result of her policies."

In the opinion of Davar, "the ground has been set for a cut in aid. Also the political framework for such a worsening of America's relations with Israel has already been drafted: Israel's continuing impediment of the peace process, widespread settlement activities, and certainly the far-reaching step of annexing the West Bank, would possibly lead to the implementation of the threat (brought upon Israel by the Begin government)" to cut the purse strings.

On the other hand, Haggai Eshed (Davar) accuses the Americans of upsetting the balance of power in the Middle East, damaging the chances of peace in the region and increasing the danger of another war by the end of the decade. In an article entitled "Reagan against Reagan," Eshed suggests that "America's right hand is working against its own left hand," and that "Uncle Sam is beating up on Uncle Sam." His chief point is that U.S. policy in the Middle East is no longer following the policies set by Henry Kissinger during the Nixon Administration. As an example, Eshed notes that the Americans have been trying diplomacy without success to get the Syrians and remaining PLO to withdraw from Lebanon. He recalls that the U.S. did manage to move the Syrians and the terrorists out of Beirut, when the tactic was to employ the threat of Israeli military intervention. "Now, the Israeli threat no longer exists -- and it cannot be convincingly waved. The Israeli military arm has been curbed and shackled by the Americans, and even Israel's own motivation to use its military prowess has been weakened and exhausted."

In Kissinger's days, Eshed notes, the Americans knew how to use Israel's military threat to get the Egyptians to accept U.S. diplomatic intervention during the Egyptian-Israeli War of Attrition in the early seventies, despite Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union. Eshed warns that the Reagan Administration is making the same mistake that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles made in the aftermath of the 1956 Sinai Campaign, when the U.S. forced Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula and rewarded the Soviet Union with the fruits of that war.

Eshed also sees a similar danger in the Reagan peace plan, because he believes that it leads to a weakening of Israel's military capability, while at the same time increasing Egypt's capacity for war. Eventually, Eshed claims, the Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, will have the potential and desire to wage war on Israel.

"It is not conceivable that the Americans are consciously and purposely attempting to upset the balance of power against Israel or that they want to deprive Israel of the narrow strip of warning and impediment that the territories of Judea and Samaria provide against the option to attack that the Arabs will possess at the end of the eighties," he writes.

Eshed's conclusion is that "the Americans do not consciously want this to happen but they are doing it."

Moshe Zak (Ma'ariv) is also concerned by the aid that American is providing Israel's enemies. In an article entitled "Dollars and Israel's security," he comments on

the Pentagon's latest proposal to provide Saudi Arabia with military hardware totaling more than \$1.2 billion.

Zak recalls that when the Reagan Administration asked the Congress to approve the sale of AWACs and other sophisticated systems to Saudi Arabia, that proposal was narrowly approved in a Senate vote, and only after the Administration had promised Israel's friends on Capitol Hill "to compensate Israel and vouch for her security."

Eventually, Israel was promised \$600 million to pay for the cost of supplying Israel's request for fighter jets, and that \$600 million soon became a loan in the amount of \$300 million per year for two years. Israel's friends in the Senate, led by Senator Alan Cranston, initiated a proposal that would turn the \$300 million loan into a grant, and at the same time suggested that Israel also receive an additional \$125 million in economic aid, because otherwise the amount Israel begins to repay the U.S. in 1983 on account of debts incurred during the 1973 Yom Kippur War will be more than the total amount of economic aid Israel would receive in the 1983 fiscal year. Zak notes that Senator Cranston's proposal was adopted by the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee ten days before the Lebanese-Israeli war began.

Zak criticizes the Administration for the way it has since reacted to the recent decision of the Senate Appropriations Committee which, in fact, has only implemented Senator Cranston's proposal. Zak claims that the U.S. government has capitulated to Arab pressures and arguments which suggest that American aid to Israel encourages Israel's militancy and settlement policies. "That is why the Administration is trying to shake off all suspicion of support for Israel and its actions in Lebanon, and that is why it has declared that 'increasing aid to Israel will make it harder to reach a quick settlement in Lebanon and will interfere with U.S. efforts to bring other Arab factors into the peace process in the region.'"

Zak accuses Washington of renegeing on its promise to support and strengthen Israel militarily, and he argues that American military aid to Israel was meant to compensate for the loss of "strategic depth" when Israel agreed to withdraw from Sinai as part of the Camp David agreements.

"The economic and military aid given today to Israel," Zak writes, "even under the improved conditions proposed by the Senate, should not be seen as constituting approval of Israel's policies in Lebanon... (but) rather part of a wider agreement that brought about peace between Israel and Egypt." The American defensive aid, he adds, "granted Israel that sense of security that made it possible for her to forfeit the expanses of Sinai, and return them to Egypt."

Natan Braun (Yediot Acharonot) takes the U.S. Administration to task for its reaction to the decision by the Senate committee to increase aid to Israel. In a sarcastic article entitled "Who Gives, Who Receives?" he wonders why U.S. Administration officials "are losing sleep" over a recommendation by the Senate committee to increase aid to Israel.

"When the Administration in Washington is angry," he writes, "it does not hesitate to act brutally. Threats are sounded. Warnings are spread... In short, the problems of Afghanistan, Africa, South America, and the changes in the Soviet Union are forgotten. Everything is forgotten, and now all efforts are concentrated on dealing with the most serious and burning issue of all: the possibility that Israel, both strange and a bit mad, has again shuffled the cards so that it is just possible that it will yet get more aid from the U.S. this year..."

The anxiety being demonstrated by the U.S. reminds Braun of the little girl in kindergarten whose mother explains to her that the little boy who is constantly beating her up really likes her very much, but that this is his way of expressing his fondness.

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Ma'ariv & Yediot Acharonot are independent, but traditionally Likud-oriented.





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## ZIONISM, ISRAEL AND THE DIASPORA

(Press Summary, December 13, 1982)

Like the proverbial mailman who keeps his rounds, the 30th World Zionist Congress opened in Jerusalem as scheduled, despite legal problems, a forecast of crippling snow and a 48-hour strike in Israel's public sector.

More than a thousand delegates and guests from nearly 40 countries have gathered in Jerusalem's civic center, Binyanei Ha'ooma, for a 10-day program of discussions and debates during which time the next Zionist Executive is to be chosen and decisions taken regarding the future of the Zionist movement.

Mostly due to a well-orchestrated program of public relations, most Israelis are aware that a World Zionist Congress has convened in Jerusalem, but few understand the issues or the relevance of such an international conference. The Israeli press has been following the Congress program closely and nearly every daily newspaper has introduced a "Congress column." These provide a feeling of expectation, while behind the headlines are the pages' commentary, criticism, doubt and the like.

Shmuel Shnitzer (Ma'ariv), in an article entitled "Sabbath Zionism," comments on Diaspora Jewry's role in the current Congress. "There is no doubt," he writes, "that these good Jews have a true and deep love for Zion." The problem, however, is that though "they are Zionist, both in heart and soul,...attend all local Zionist functions, eat at all the dinners for visiting Israeli dignitaries and react with anger to every anti-Semitic manifestation in the press, they do not intend to leave their places. Their hearts are in the East while their homes, businesses and occupations are in the West."

These are the Jews whom Shnitzer labels "Sabbath Zionists" in the same sense as "Sunday drivers." His view of them "the rest of the week" suggests that they "cannot be differentiated from the other good Jews in their communities who have never belonged to any Zionist organization

but who love to bask in the warmth of Israel" and contribute to the UJA.

Shnitzer believes that both the Zionists and the so-called non-Zionist Jews who support Israel "are in love with their diaspora and are in no rush to leave it. The diaspora is their legal spouse, while Zion is to them" what Shnitzer prefers to leave to our imagination.

The editor of Ma'ariv places the blame upon the Zionist movement and the World Zionist Organization because they make no demands of either the Zionists or the non-Zionists. "The Zionist establishment," he notes, suits such Jews because it "doesn't... demand that ... they immigrate someday to Israel. It does not expect that they introduce any change in their lives. It does not demand that they suffer for Zion's sake." This is the Zionism that Shnitzer calls "Sabbath Zionism," and he predicts that without the brand of Zionism that once inspired Jewish revolution, "Sabbath Zionism ... will not move mountains ... will not change facts. It will not create something from nothing. At the most, it can keep itself alive just a little bit more; to conduct talk festivals, hand clapping ... that takes the place of a true movement for Jews who view the diaspora as an overnight and temporary refuge on their way to a permanent home."

The columnist who identified himself only as Pulas (Ha'aretz) refers to the sessions on anti-Semitism, that are scheduled to take up a day and a half of the deliberations at the World Zionist Congress. "The delegates of the Congress come from the diaspora and it is only natural that they share these worries. But they must ask themselves what should be their response as Zionists to revelations of anti-Semitism in the countries where they live."

Pulas quotes the late Dr. Leo Pinsker, the Zionist leader, who described anti-Semitism as an inherent psychosis that cannot be cured, and claims that this is the definition adopted by the Zionist movement in Western Europe. "It may be said," Pulas writes, "that middle and western European Zionists differed from other Jews in that they did not believe in the success of a struggle against anti-Semitism. They believed that the Jewish people has to seek its renewal as a sovereign and independent factor in their historical homeland. Dr. Theodore Herzl also believed that the hatred of the Jew would vanish as a result of Jewish emigration or on account of assimilation. In any event, classical Zionism viewed anti-Semitism as the result of Jews being a minority among the majority of nations, and saw the manifestation of anti-Semitism as some sort of unavoidable situation..."

The writer concludes that the World Zionist Congress should leave the subject of anti-Semitism "to those Jews who continue to believe that there is a purpose in waging war on anti-Semitism.... It is better to leave it to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Organized Zionism cannot and should not be part of this. If it attempts this, it will only spread itself thin and will be pulled into an ideological perspective that does not match the Zionist view of the problem..."

Pulas calls on the Zionists to leave the struggle against anti-Zionism to others and warns against encouraging an armed struggle against anti-Semites. He urges such Jews to consider that "the Israeli army stands ready to absorb them and that Israel has a 'Law of Return.'"

Moshe Ishon, the editor of Hatzofeh, writes about "Zionism without Zion" and maintains that the 30th World Zionist Congress lacks vision. He contends that since the establishment of the sovereign State of Israel in 1948, Zionism is no longer what it was meant to be. "Many definitions, often strange, have been attached to Zionism. Some see it as the trademark of Jewish identification with the Jewish state. Others think of it as the Appeals conducted on behalf of Israel. Very few among the worldwide leadership of the Zionist movement still believe that Zionism will never be replaced and will continue to exist" as the national renaissance movement of the Jewish people.

Ishon examines the content of the 30th World Zionist Congress and concludes that those who attended the opening festive night dedicated to the theme of one hundred years of Jewish settlement in Eretz Israel did not come away with a Zionist message. "This Congress, like many previous Congresses," Ishon writes, "has tried to place the blame for Zionist weakness on the Zionist parties," that constitute the World Zionist Organization. In his opening night address, Zionist Executive Chairman Arye Dulzin called for an opening of the ranks to organizations outside of the Zionist movement, as was done for the three major synagogue trends, the Reform, Conservative and Orthodox. But Ishon warns that this would weaken the structure of the Zionist movement and turn it into some sort of a "landsmanshaft" and a union of assorted organizations, rather than a body that demands personal commitment.

The editor of Hatzofeh concludes that the World Zionist Organization has failed on two counts: it has replaced vision with dollars and forsaken entirely the effort to bring the Jewish people to live in Israel.

Tali Zelinger (Davar), in an article entitled "Who is a Zionist?", interviews the Zionist historian, Professor Anita Shapira, whose recent fame results from her widely-read book Berl, describing the life work of Berl Katznelson, the famous Labor Zionist leader.

Prof. Shapira describes her own impression of the current World Zionist Congress and concludes that the Zionist movement has become but a shadowy vestige of its former glory when it was possible for someone like "Ben-Gurion to move naturally from the Executive of the Jewish Agency to the prime ministership of the State of Israel." Such power, Shapira states, no longer exists in the WZO. "All that remains are poor remnants and a continuation of the power play of those remnants... Actually, the Zionist Congress since the establishment of the State is only a ritual..."

On the other hand, Shapira responds positively to the question of the relevance of Zionism itself since the establishment of Israel. Professor Shapira feels that there are various reasons for this, including the fact that the 'ingathering of exiles' is not complete, nor has Israel achieved total security. But on the specific question "Who is a Zionist?", Shapira says that a Zionist was once the person who chose the Zionist alternative as the only solution to the "Jewish problem." "Today, there is no 'Jewish problem,' rather there is a problem of 'Jewish identity' and that", Shapira contends, "is an issue that was never a Zionist one." Prof. Shapira is prepared, however, to define Israeli Zionism and she says that her "maximum definition" of an Israeli Zionist is "one who is willing to give up something material or comfort in order to absorb another Jew in Israel."

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Ma'ariv is independent, but traditionally Likud-oriented.

Ha'aretz is an independent liberal newspaper.

Hatzofeh is published by the National Religious Party.



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## SHARON'S BREAKTHROUGH IN ISRAELI-LEBANESE NEGOTIATIONS\*

(Press Summary, December 21, 1982)

Israel's costly military preparations for a cold winter in Lebanon have left little doubt that the negotiations for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country could at take at least until spring to thaw.

While press reports told of Syrian soldiers who had frozen to death in their poorly equipped positions opposite Israeli lines in Lebanon, the Israel Defense Force (IDF) was engaged in the construction of heated bunkers to protect Israeli soldiers from the winter environment.

At the same time, the U. S. Administration had dispatched both Philip Habib and Morris Draper on repeated missions to the region without achieving much in terms of a negotiated withdrawal of either Syria or Israel from Lebanon. Blame for their failure has been placed on Israel. Accordingly, Israeli demands were such that the Lebanese had no choice but to reject them.

Now, Israel's Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, following his return from the U. S., has claimed that he successfully negotiated the terms of "normalization" with the Lebanese, including open borders and trade agreements.

By the week's end, Middle East analysts and the press were still attempting to digest the unexpected developments claimed by Mr. Sharon. In a front page story, Ha'aretz hastened to report that there had been rejoicing in the Sharon camp, since the developments were certain to restore Mr. Sharon's waning popularity.

The newspaper's unnamed political correspondent wrote that "the breakthrough that is reported to have been achieved by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has caused rejoicing and relief among his (Sharon's) close associates. The feeling in the Sharon camp had been that the Americans had been

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\*Ed. Note: This was written before the start of Lebanese-Israeli-American negotiations.

The Ha'aretz correspondent added that Mr. Sharon's success was an "indirect response to the flagrant insult and affront that was done him by the Americans when none of the Administration's leadership in Washington found it appropriate to meet him during his recent visit to the U. S."

Some details of Mr. Sharon's success in Beirut were provided in another item by Yehuda Litani, Ha'aretz's political correspondent. Litani quoted sources that claimed that Mr. Sharon had made considerable headway in his negotiations with people close to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel. These sources stated that "the Lebanese had agreed to most of Israel's proposals regarding normalization and security arrangements in southern Lebanon."

Litani also noted that "the Americans had known that Israel has been conducting direct negotiations with the Lebanese... but did not estimate that Israel had achieved any results."

A Ha'aretz correspondent for Arab Affairs, who was not named, added that Mr. Sharon's recent visit to Beirut created a sense of optimism in the Lebanese capitol. Lebanese sources were quoted as citing a message from Syria's President Hafez-el-Asad to Lebanese President Gemayel that indicated Syria's readiness to "comply with any Lebanese request that ... would aid in restoring Lebanese sovereignty to all parts of the country."

The same sources indicated that the Americans had no role in the latest developments and that is why Sharon's announcement came as "a surprise to Ambassador Habib, when informed by the Defense Minister ... in Jerusalem."

A weekend interview with Ariel Sharon, conducted by Dov Goldstein (Ma'ariv), revealed some of the Defense Minister's opinions of Israel's current involvement in Lebanon and the success of his negotiations there. Mr. Sharon said that "we are very close to the beginning of direct negotiations between the governments of Israel and Lebanon, in order to reach a political and security arrangement that will guarantee, in the first stage, normalization in the

relationships between both states, such as open borders, free trade, tourism, etc."

Mr. Sharon claimed that "these ... exist already ... without formal agreements." He described the understanding reached with the Lebanese, including "an end to the state of war" and "foreign Arab armies will be prevented from any presence in Lebanon so that there will be no renewal of the danger of Syrian occupation under whose patronage the terrorist organizations established and emplaced themselves."

The Defense Minister also said that "armies of such states that do not recognize Israel will not be placed in Lebanon. There will be total prevention of the establishment or presence, either political or military, of terrorist organizations in any part of Lebanon.... Agreements will be made regarding the detailed specifics of the security strip that Israel requires on its northern border --- that strip will cover an area of 45 to 50 kilometers from the (Israeli) border."

Mr. Sharon made it clear that all of the arrangements he described will "take place in the first stage (and) are without a doubt the first step towards a more distant future when conditions will have ripened to include a peace treaty."

In response to a question by Goldstein regarding the nature of Mr. Sharon's optimism, the Defense Minister said that "since the outbreak of the (Lebanese) war ... Israel has been maintaining talks on two levels -- one that includes the participation of the Americans, and the other on the direct level, between Israel and Lebanon."

Direct negotiations with Lebanon, Sharon said, are being conducted by himself "on behalf of the Government of Israel ... and in full cooperation with Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir. These negotiations ... have led to a situation where we can now move to the more advanced stage that guarantees the political achievements of Israel ..."

Yosef Harif, the veteran Ma'ariv journalist whose weekend column always provides inside information from officials close to the Israeli government, wrote that Defense Minister Sharon's successful negotiations with the Lebanese caught Philip Habib off guard when the latter met last week with Prime Minister Begin in an attempt to get negotiations underway with the Lebanese.

Mr. Harif provided some significant information on the nature of the agreements with Lebanon that have been nego-

tiated by Sharon. The highlights include an Israeli-Lebanese understanding to ignore certain difficulties by avoiding their direct mention.

Harif referred to those areas of disagreement where Israel has decided not to demand that the Lebanese "declare their neutrality" in the Arab-Israel conflict or to acknowledge that the agreements constitute a de facto peace treaty.

"At some point," according to Harif, "Amin Gemayel was convinced that he had to reach an agreement with the Israelis that would lead to the departure of their forces from Lebanon as a necessary step in obtaining the departure of the Syrian and Palestinian forces. Amin knew the necessary price that he must pay Israel... a 'political-security' agreement that is not formal peace, but also is not a return to the 1949 Armistice agreements."

Harif noted that it was Israel that offered President Gemayel an "honorable and practical way out" by suggesting that Lebanon agree to the end of the state of war with Israel, rather than sign a formal peace treaty. "Whoever adopts the end of a state of war," Harif explained, "Has no reason to avoid such arrangements as those that can express the actual change, i. e., normalization, open borders and useful cooperation between both states."

On the other hand, Arel Ginai (Yediot Acharonot) gave a view of the current situation from the Lebanese side, indicating that the Lebanese had asked that they not be pressured, although many of them accept Israel's position.

Ginai quoted Lebanese sources who said that "the Christian population of Lebanon, led by the Maronites, want peace with Israel. At the same time, the Lebanese Moslems also want to live in peace with the Israelis."

The problem, as Ginai explained it, is that neither the Christians nor the Moslems are prepared to act counter to Arab nationalism after more than thirty years of practicing hatred towards Israel. Yet, the Moslems do not want to give the Syrians an excuse to remain in Lebanon, while the Christians do not want to be accused of betraying their Moslem neighbors.

The Lebanese themselves, Ginai added, have suggested the tactic that Israel must follow in order to achieve that which both countries really want. The Lebanese have recommended that "Israel's military presence in Lebanon be extended and that no bilateral withdrawal be accomplished."

The Lebanese believe that Israel's presence at a distance of thirty kilometers from Damascus, and on the Beirut-Damascus axis, serves as a trump card in the negotiations with Syria. In fact, the Lebanese do not want Israel to withdraw before the Syrians do, according to Ginal.

Ginal has also explained that the Lebanese have a history of doubletalk in their negotiations with other countries as a result of years of foreign domination. They have asked that Israel understand their position and avoid taking literally the occasional lip-service that the Lebanese must pay to various Arab factors at the expense of Israel's friendship. After all, they maintain, both Israel and Lebanon want the same thing -- the withdrawal of all foreign forces and an end to Lebanon's involvement in the Arab-Israel conflict.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

December 20, 1982

Chairperson, Rita E. Hauser

ATTENDANCE

Norman E. Alexander  
Howard Friedman  
Hans Goldschmidt  
George Grumbach  
Philip Hoffman  
Gerald Jeremias  
Arthur Kimmelfield  
David Lissy  
Richard Maass  
Alfred Moses  
R. Peter Strauss  
George Szabad  
Maynard Wishner

GUESTS

Harold H. Goldberg  
Leonard Seidenman

STAFF

Donald Feldstein  
David Geller  
Bert Gold  
Lois Gottesman  
George Gruen  
Jacob Kovadloff  
Irving Levine  
Sidney Liskofsky  
Adam Simms

I. Middle East Update

Al Moses called on George Gruen and thanked him and his associate for the fine work done on the consultation.

George Gruen reviewed the recent academic consultation on U. S. policy and the Middle East peace process sponsored by AJC. The participants included Israeli and American Jewish academic experts on the Middle East and AJC lay leadership. The discussion, which covered a broad range of issues, was a lively one. Some of the key points raised having obvious implications for AJC policy, were:

1. the situation in Lebanon is very complicated, and it will

take longer than anticipated to work out an agreement on troop withdrawal, the restoration of a strong central government and the establishment of a security zone in the south. A long-term American involvement is likely, especially since Pres. Amin Gemayel is pushing for expansion of the Multinational Force, which includes a contingent of U. S. Marines. (2) The possibility of a Syrian-Israeli deal seemed likely up to the end of August because of Israeli military pressure. Now this no longer exists because of U. S. pressure on Israel. Syria has a "wait and see" attitude; it is getting new Soviet weaponry, and is likely to veto any PLO-Jordanian attempt to join in Pres. Reagan's September 1 initiative. (3) There is a question about the U. S. commitment to working out a solution to the Lebanon problem, and also about the U. S. position toward the West Bank. As one of the consultation participants, Prof. Ra'anan, pointed out, there are several different U. S. positions reflecting input by different people and the absence of a cohesive foreign policy team. (4) Jordan's position is also unclear; King Hussein is moving closer to Arafat in order to get his acceptance to enter the negotiations. But most of the participants in the consultation felt it was unlikely that Hussein would stick his neck out completely. (5) The PLO is physically divided now as well as ideologically and is in a much weaker position. (6) The U. S. has emerged in a stronger position vis-a-vis the USSR, but must play its cards well. (7) Israel needs better public relations, and should try to appear flexible.

There were two recommendations for AJC policy; (1) that we should continue to stress the importance of an eventual peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel, and (2) that we should urge the Administration to push Jordan into agreeing to negotiate.

Norman Alexander asked whether there were any indications of erosion of support for Israel among the academics. Dr. Gruen responded that one or two of the academics expressed some apprehension about the morality of some of Israel's actions.

George Szabad asked whether there was any AJC position worked out in anticipation of developments in the region. Maynard Wishner replied that by the nature of the organization we haven't debated what to do if Hussein suddenly announces he'll join the talks. But, if he were to "do a Sadat", AJC would then call for a pause in Israeli settlement activity, if that would help to further the negotiations. And, of course, AJC is on record with a position on U. N. resolution 242, favoring territorial compromise which could be the basis of a new position when events warrant one.

Howard Friedman expressed concern about what he felt was a process by the U. S. to "anoint the PLO" in order to get Jordan into the talks, and suggested that AJC criticize this action. Al Moses felt, however, that we should wait until after Hussein's visit to Washington.

II. Special Report on Emigration by Leonard Seidenman, Executive Vice President, HIAS

Mr. Seidenman first dealt with the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration, pointing out that 1982 has seen a radical drop in the number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union. In 1982 to date (covering 11 months) 2,500 Jews have left; by contrast, in 1978, the number was about 29,000; in 1979 it was 51,000; in 1980 it was 21,000 and in 1981 it was 9,500. The issue of Jewish emigration is being treated by the Soviets as a tool of internal and external policy. There is evidence that Jews in different parts of the USSR get different treatment; for example, mail from abroad containing the letters of invitation from Israel is either undelivered or opened before delivery; if the latter, copies are then given to the individual's employer, with the result that harassment begins sometimes even before the individual himself knows about the letter, let alone applies to emigrate. Another new problem is the fact that the Soviets are being very tough on the verification of relationship; they are demanding to see the birth certificates of the individual in the USSR as well as that of the person sending the invitation. This creates problems because in some cases the invitations are not mailed; also very often the person in Israel has to get his birth certificate from the Soviet Union (since he didn't need one in years past in order to emigrate). Further, since family reunification is the basis for emigration, the Soviet authorities are insisting that all members of the individual's family leave with him. Previously, many older family members remained in the Soviet Union because of their pensions. This new ruling means that fewer people leave because they can't get all the people in the family to agree to emigrate, and there are more aged refugees for the agencies in the U. S. to deal with.

Soviet Jews are not alone, of course, in encountering barriers to emigration and harassment; ethnic Germans and Armenians are similarly restricted, but Jews are the most visible of those that face problems. According to the State Department., among the conditions in the USSR lead-

ing to emigration is "repression of Jewish activists... paralleling that of dissenters." (quoted from the JTA, Dec. 7). Mr. Seidenman also mentioned that one continues to hear that the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration depends on the state of U. S.-Soviet relations.

Turning to Iran, Mr. Seidenman first mentioned that because of the many restrictions on emigrating, families are leaving the country clandestinely and making their way to various countries in Europe from which they apply for visas to the U. S. Until recently, Spain didn't require an entry visa, but this is no longer the case, as was learned when a group of Iranians, among them eight Jews, tried to enter Spain from Denmark. Recently another group went to Lisbon (Portugal is the only remaining European country that does not require entry visas) -- HIAS will be following their progress. Re the U. S., a new regulation would extend refugee status to Iranians as of January 1, but this is proving to be a problem and may be responsible for many not being able to reach the U. S. Under this ruling, Iranians (not specifically Jews) are part of the general refugee quota for the Near East and South Asia of 16,000, of which 2,000 are reserved for Iranians. Now Jews will have to compete with other minority groups for the refugee numbers.

On Syria, Mr. Seidenman mentioned confidentially that in 1982, on the initiative of the State Department, Syria has been allowing more of the single Jewish women to come to the U. S. in small numbers. They enter as visitors (in the past, when Syrian Jews came as visitors and didn't return to Syria their families suffered), post the necessary cash bond and buy return tickets -- but don't return. There is an understanding about this and there are no repercussions on the family. To date about 50 women have come here. One potential problem is that though there is an unwritten law that they were not to go to Israel, some have gone, and if this becomes known, there would be problems.

Mr. Seidenman also mentioned that the current U. S. view can be characterized as "internationalization of the refugee problem", meaning that the U. S. has taken in more than its share of refugees and other countries must now do their share. This view has begun to affect certain Jewish refugees in Europe -- they're in countries from which they have no fear of being deported, but they have permission to work (often the prerequisite to asylum) while waiting to be processed -- and U. S. officials are telling these people that family reunification is a two-

way street and perhaps the relative in the U. S. should go to join the one in Europe and not the other way around. In response to a question about Poles, Mr. Seidenman mentioned that they are considered economic refugees while Soviet Jews are considered political refugees, since they are stateless (having renounced Soviet citizenship in order to emigrate).

Jacob Kovadloff shared the good news that nine more Cuban Jews had been allowed to leave, resulting in a total for the past year and a half of 90. Some 600 Jews still remain in Cuba, but not all wish to leave. Kovadloff estimated that by now about 40% of those wishing to leave have left.

### III. Iran Update

Lois Gottesman of the FAD staff briefly reviewed the latest developments in Iran. This past year there was one execution of an Iranian Jew (bringing the total since the revolution to eleven) on charges of currency violations. Serious though this is, one must remember that in the past year many thousands of Iranian Muslims have been executed by the regime.

Jewish schools are open and functioning normally; though there have been rumors to the effect that all Jewish children must wear yellow armbands or uniforms and that some Jewish schools have been closed. These have turned out to be false. Rather, all schoolchildren in Iran must now wear uniforms, with the various recognized minorities wearing uniforms of different colors; and as for the schools, due to declining enrollment (no exact figures are available yet) and surplus capacity, the community has decided to offer to the government the use of two schools that are no longer needed. There has also been some consolidation of the Jewish schools with the relaxation of the rule requiring children to enroll in schools in their own neighborhoods; this had resulted in many Muslim children enrolling in Jewish schools and vice versa. Now parents may enroll their children in the school of their choice regardless of location.

To sum up, the Iranian Jewish community is holding its own for the short term.

#### IV. Romania Education Tax

Al Moses reported on the new education tax on emigrants which the Government of Romania announced last November 1. The directive requires all emigrants to pay \$2,500 for every year of high school and college education. The Chief Rabbi of Romania, Moses Rosen, has stated that Jews going to Israel would not have to pay the tax because they are considered in a separate category under "family reunion" and "repatriation." However, those who were allowed to leave Romania without paying the tax had been processed prior to the enactment of the new law. We have yet to determine whether those who are currently being processed will, in fact, be charged the tax.

Mr. Moses also pointed out that not only Jews wish to leave. In fact, the Jewish emigrants are a minority. Most of those who wish to leave are Germans and Baptists. The Jewish community in the United States will be confronted with a sensitive problem if we are approached by the Baptists, for example, to assist them in a campaign against the new education tax. For if we publicly join them, it may harm the chances of Jews in Romania to leave.

Mr. Moses reported that another new development was causing grave problems and that is that once the applicant receives permission to emigrate, he must give up his citizenship and is considered a foreigner. Consequently, all of his expenses -- airline tickets, freight, customs fees, etc. -- must be paid in dollars. Since it is illegal for anyone to have dollars in Romania, the applicant is placed in a "Catch-22" position.

In general, however, during the past several years, Jews who wish to leave Romania for Israel have, despite some delay, been given permission to leave.

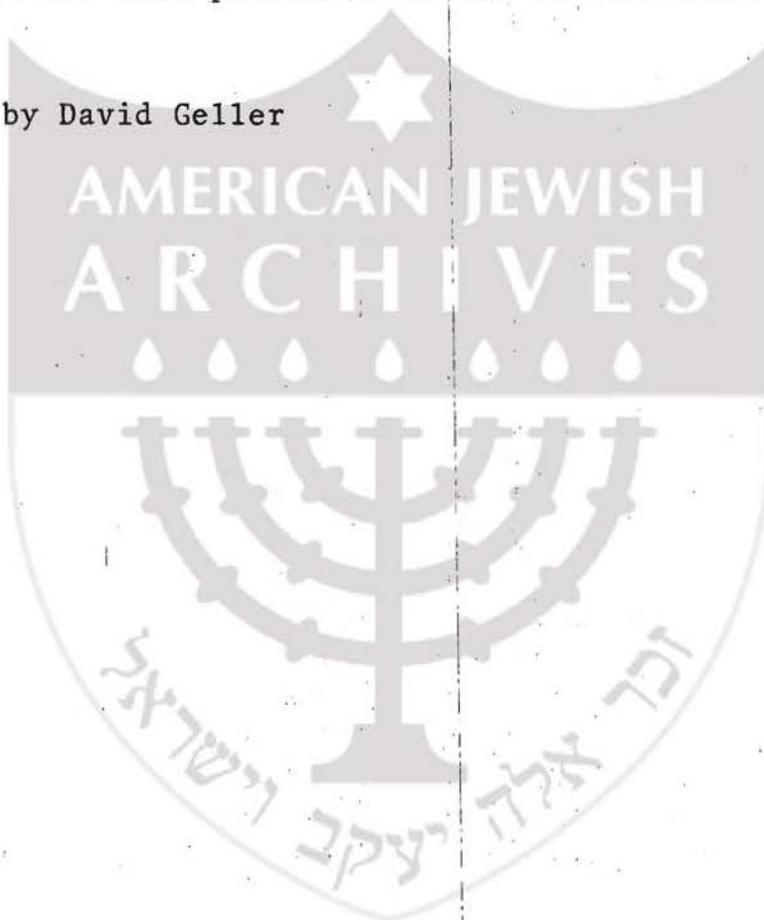
#### V. Brussels III

David Geller reported briefly on the deteriorating situation of Jews in the USSR. He urged members of the Steering Committee who had not already done so to consider joining the AJC delegation which would be participating in the Third International Conference on Soviet Jewry in Jerusalem March 14 through 17. Members who decide to participate should contact him as soon as possible.

VI. United Nations

Sidney Liskofsky reported on a gathering of leading experts on the UN to discuss the attempt to delegitimize Israel in the UN and other international forums. He indicated that consideration was being given to initiating a major study, under neutral and prestigious institutional auspices, of the PLO's harmful impact on the credibility and effectiveness of the UN system. The study would deal among other topics with the steady exclusion of Jews from positions in the UN Secretariat.

Submitted by David Geller





# The American Jewish Committee

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

January 18, 1983

His Eminence  
Jean-Marie Cardinal Lustiger  
8 Rue de la Vielle- L'Eveque  
75834 Paris, France

My dear Cardinal Lustiger,

In behalf of the American Jewish Committee and for myself personally I wish to extend our heartiest congratulations on your recent election as the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. This is a richly deserved tribute and we join your many friends in extending to you our heartfelt "Mazal Tov" on this great honor.

I recall with much warmth our meeting in Heppenheim, Germany. Your address at that time on the cultural, literary, and religious sources of anti-Semitism made a very deep impression on me. It was a memorable moment.

May I take the liberty of this writing to call to your attention a problem which has been put before me by two Polish-Jewish parents, the Leon Erlichsters, who are now residing in New York. The details of their problem are described in the enclosed letter from a rabbi, Abraham Feffer.

My purpose in writing to you is to bring the details of this great human problem to your attention and to solicit hopefully your personal intervention. The Erlichsters are not interested in seeking to wean their son away from Catholicism. They are both in their 70 years of age now, and as parents have a natural human desire to want to establish some human contact with their son before they die.

It occurred to me that if you could raise the question with Cardinal Glemp while you are in Rome for the Consistory of Cardinals in early February, it would be a very great "mitzvah".

His Eminence  
Jean-Marie Cardinal Lustiger

Page Two  
January 18, 1983

I would be grateful if you could receive the Erlichsters at an audience in Paris before you leave for Rome. They are willing to come at any time that it is convenient for you to see them.

With warmest personal good wishes and my prayers for God's richest blessings over you, I am,

Respectfully yours,



Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Director  
Interreligious Affairs

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

MHT:RPR

Enclosures

cc: Donald Feldstein  
Zachariah Shuster ✓  
Abraham Karlikow  
Nives Fox



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

**date** Jan. 24, 1983  
**to** Marc Tanenbaum  
**from** Judith Banki  
**subject** Jewish Theology And The Holocaust

You have suggested that we consider the substance of Zach's memo to you on the essays, recently published in Germany, for an item in the Interreligious Newsletter.

I agree that a story about the newly published volume would make an interesting inclusion. However, I need some more information before making a story out of this. First, Zach's memo doesn't specify whether these essays were written in German by German-Jewish thinkers, or whether they are translated from other languages and have already been published elsewhere.

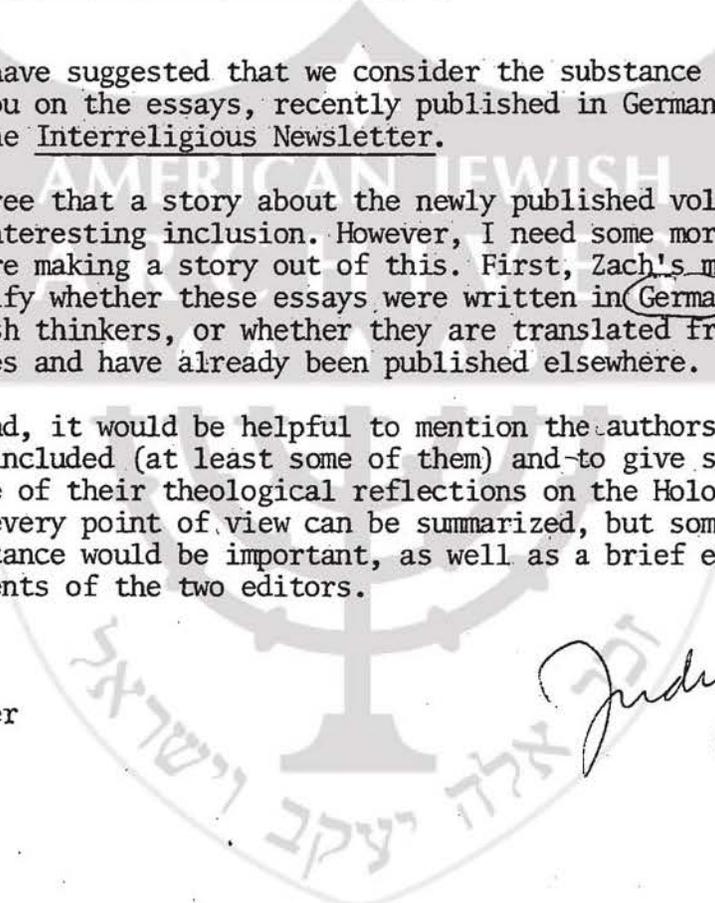
Second, it would be helpful to mention the authors whose works are included (at least some of them) and to give some idea of the range of their theological reflections on the Holocaust. Obviously, not every point of view can be summarized, but some idea of the substance would be important, as well as a brief excerpt from the comments of the two editors.

JB:ln

cc: Zach Schuster



Judy



January 25, 1983

TO: Members of the human rights community

FROM: Bill Goodfellow, Center for International Policy  
Jo Marie Griesgraber, Washington Office on Latin America

RE: The fate of the Human Rights Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee

In December we learned that Congressman Don Bonker, who has chaired the Human Rights and International Organizations subcommittee since 1978, was planning to leave the subcommittee to assume the chair of the Economic Policy and Trade subcommittee, which has been chaired by Jonathan Bingham, who retired at the end of the 97th Congress. Committee chairman Clement Zablocki and chief-of-staff Jack Brady were known to favor dissolving the subcommittee and returning the human rights function to the regional subcommittees.

On November 11, about a dozen Washington-based human rights activists met to map out a strategy to save the subcommittee. We decided that church, business, labor, academic and NGO leaders should send letters advocating the preservation of the subcommittee to chairman Zablocki and to other Democrats of the full committee. However, we realized that internal committee dynamics would ultimately determine the subcommittee's fate.

It was also necessary to find someone who wanted to chair the subcommittee, for without a committee member to lead the fight from within, no amount of NGO pressure could save the subcommittee.

Not one but three candidates have tossed their hats into the ring. Moreover, beyond chairman Zablocki and chief-of-staff Brady, only one other committee member seemed to favor abolishing the subcommittee. The eight freshman members of the committee, who will also vote on who will be the human rights chair, are all considered quite progressive and likely to oppose any attempt to dismantle the subcommittee.

At this point we feel confident in saying the Human Rights subcommittee will not be abolished.

Yet to be determined is who will chair the subcommittee. The three announced candidates are:

Gus Yatron, Democrat from Pennsylvania's 6th district (Reading and surrounding communities). Yatron was first elected in 1968, is considered a moderate, and from 1978 to 1980 chaired the Inter-American Affairs subcommittee. In 1980 he lost his chairmanship to Michael Barnes. By Yatron's own admission, he "made a lot of mistakes." He has pledged that if he is chosen chair of the Human Rights subcommittee he will have a strong professional staff and an open-door policy, will hold hearings even on issues

where he has opposing views, and will meet regularly with NGO representatives. His votes during the 97th Congress earned him a 62 percent rating from the Human Rights PAC.

George Crockett, Democrat from Michigan's 12th district (mid-city Detroit). Judge Crockett has been in the vanguard of the civil rights struggle, and is considered a modern-day folk hero in Detroit. He was elected in 1980 and began his term a week later to fill the vacancy caused by Charles Diggs's resignation. Judge Crockett is as progressive as any member of Congress, and certainly would be an outspoken proponent of a strong human rights policy. His votes during the 97th Congress earned him a 100 percent rating from the Human Rights PAC.

Sam Gejdenson, Democrat from Connecticut's 2nd district (eastern third of the state). Gejdenson, like Crockett, was elected in 1980, but because of Crockett's three-month head start, Gejdenson has less seniority on the committee. Gejdenson is the only one of the three contenders who has served on the Human Rights subcommittee. He is young, energetic and an outspoken critic of Reagan's foreign policy. His votes during the 97th Congress earned him a 100 percent rating from the Human Rights PAC.

All Democratic members of the full committee, including freshmen, are eligible to vote on candidates for subcommittee chairs. Votes are by secret ballot, and votes are taken in order of seniority. Therefore the full committee will first vote on Yatron's candidacy. If he is unable to muster the necessary majority of Democrats, then a vote will be taken on Crockett's candidacy. If he too is denied a majority, the committee finally will vote on Gejdenson.

At this point Yatron, by virtue of his seniority, seems to be the frontrunner. Gejdenson has made a strong bid for the chairmanship, and could score an upset, especially if Crockett were to withdraw. Crockett, because of his position on the Middle East, is opposed by some members of the committee and is probably the least likely of the three to become the subcommittee's next chair.

The House returns today, but the vote on the subcommittee chair will come the next week, most likely on February 1.

Washington-based human rights groups have been involved in a series of meetings this month, out of which has come a statement, in outline form, detailing what we see as the role of the Human Rights subcommittee during the 98th Congress. The statement has been sent to each member of the full committee.

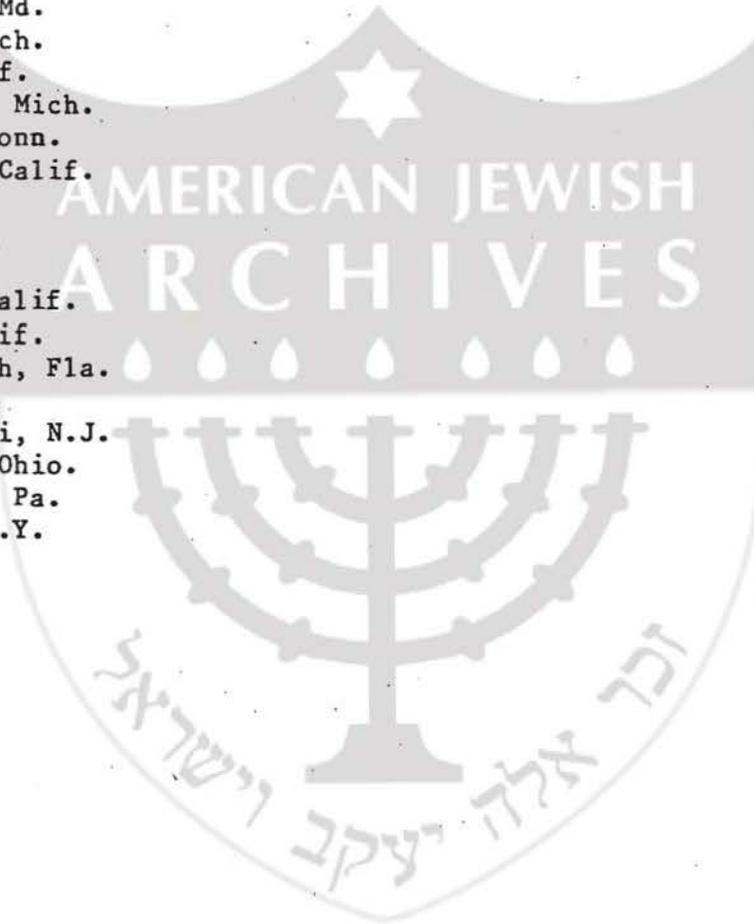
The human rights community as a whole is not endorsing any one of the three candidates, although individuals and organizations have their preferences, which they are encouraged to make known to committee members.

Democratic Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee

Clement J. Zablocki, Wis., chairman  
 Dante Fascell, Fla.  
 Lee Hamilton, Ind.  
 Gus Yatron, Pa.  
 Stephen Solarz, N.Y.  
 Don Bonker, Wash.  
 Gerry Studds, Mass.  
 Andy Ireland, Fla.  
 Daniel Mica, Fla.  
 Michael Barnes, Md.  
 Howard Wolpe, Mich.  
 Tom Lantos, Calif.  
 George Crockett, Mich.  
 Sam Gejdenson, Conn.  
 Mervyn Dymally, Calif.

Freshman Members

Howard Berman, Calif.  
 Mell Levine, Calif.  
 Laurence J. Smith, Fla.  
 Harry Reid, Nev.  
 Robert Torricelli, N.J.  
 Edward Feighan, Ohio.  
 Peter Kostmayer, Pa.  
 Robert Garcia, N.Y.



MEMORANDUM

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 25, 1983  
**to** Abe Karlikow  
**from** Adam Simms *A.*  
**subject** Immigration -- "Investors" Preference

At our interdepartmental meeting on January 18, you suggested that we determine the status of the "investors" preference category under the current admissions system. The suggestion arose from discussion about determining ways in which we might be able to keep channels open for Jewish entry to the U.S.

So far as I can determine, you are correct that the current financial requirement still appears to be at least \$40,000 which the applicant is able to demonstrate that he/she plans to or has invested. In addition, there appears also to be a requirement that the applicant will be a principal manager of the enterprise in question, and that he/she will employ one or more U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens other than their own spouses or children. (Source: Final Report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy .... March 1, 1981.)

A few comments:

One. It might be useful to find out how many admissions there have been in the past few years in this category; especially, how long the waiting time is between initial application and entry. This category falls under the "nonpreference" slot in the preference system. Thus, the number of admissions is determined by how many of the 270,000 visas issued for other categories are not used. Further, the numbers are bounded by the 20,000 per country ceiling.

Two. The Select Commission supported the idea of maintaining the investors category, but voted by 15-1 that the amount to be invested be increased significantly above the present \$40,000 figure. An indication of the Commission's thinking is reflected in the following: "Some experts have indicated that \$250,000 is the lower bound for the capital required to begin a successful new business. The Commission is also of the view that additional consideration should be given to increasing the number of U.S. workers to be employed by investor immigrants." However, to my knowledge, no changes were made to reflect this thinking in the Simpson-Mazzoli reforms.

... more

January 25, 1983

Third. It strikes me that this avenue will probably not be fruitful in matters of refugee rescue. It might, however, prove marginally useful for securing admission in cases when people may have made significant prior investment in this country, and when the individual seeks entry from a country whose visa quota is not heavily oversubscribed.

AS:mr

cc

S. Samet

✓ M. Tanenbaum

I. Levine

H. Applebaum

S. Rabinove



**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** January 26, 1983

**to** Donald Feldstein and Marc Tanenbaum

**from** Evan Bayer *Evan*

**subject** "Jews on the Edge" -- (Memo II)

My first memo of October 14, 1982 was meant to be a philosophical exploration of a project proposal. With the commitment of Smulow funding for the project, this memo is a draft work plan which will be followed by a research and budget proposal (Memo III).

The purpose of the "Jews on the edge" project is to examine the status of poor and vulnerable Jews in order to develop social policy recommendations that reflect a knowledgeable "Jewish point of view." (By this I don't mean recommendations that only support narrow Jewish interests, but rather, taking into consideration Jewish needs in the development of good social policy.) A second purpose is to educate the Jewish community (including AJC members) about this Jewish interest -- to connect the particular and the universal. Finally, the project represents a model that can be used for future policy explorations.

PHASE I: Development of the research and budget proposal

An Advisory Panel that includes AJC lay leaders, Jewish academics and communal professionals will be created to act as consultants to the project. Names of chapter leaders will be added as chapters become more involved. Names I have been tentatively considering include:

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| David Squire         | Joel Ollander     |
| Bunny Sandler        | Judy Lang         |
| Dick Weiss           | Mark Talisman     |
| Ann Kaufman          | Les Levin         |
| Mimi Alperin         | Charles Silberman |
| Eleanor Judd         | Herb Bienstock    |
| Smulow family member | Herb Shore        |
| Stuart Eisenstadt    | Gerald Bubis      |
| Charlotte Holstein   | Stephen M. Cohen  |
| Sam Sadin            | Ira Silverman     |
| Werner Boehm         | Joel Karp         |
| Sholom Comay         | Al Miller         |
| Ted Ellenoff         | Sheila Kamerman   |

An early meeting of the Panel will be called to explore what research already exists that can be brought to bear on the issue and what other research is needed.

... more

January 26, 1983

The focus of the discussion would be on what information could assist us in  
(a) the understanding of the parameters of the Jews on the edge problem and  
(b) the development of ameliorative social policy recommendations.

Consultations with both AJC Washington and New York Advisory Panelists and with the Jewish Congressional Delegation will also be held. Based on the input from these meetings, I will develop a research and budget proposal by April or May.

The purpose of Phase I is to involve AJC lay leaders and connect with the relevant Jewish experts and leadership outside of AJC in order to establish the legitimacy of the issue and develop a high caliber research project that really reflects the needs of the community.

#### PHASE II: Data gathering and analysis

I will need a research assistant to oversee the data gathering and analysis phase. Depending on the level of research we determine is necessary, it could take from three months to a year.

#### PHASE III: Social policy formulation

In this phase, several AJC chapters will be asked to create committees to explore the implications of the data for specific policy areas. An example would be the Miami Chapter analyzing the implications of the data we have on aging Jews as it relates to current Medicaid and Medicare policies. From this analysis would then come recommendations for national social policy and Jewish communal responsibility. I believe this phase could begin in the fall using some of the preliminary data. For a more complete explanation of the local chapter component, see the attached Appendix.

Consultations will also be held with elected and Administration officials and their staffs since they are the creators and implementors of national social policies. It is important to involve them as early as possible in our deliberations in order to make contact and legitimize our inquiry in the social welfare area. This contact is most important during Phase III.

#### PUBLICATIONS

This project could produce various types of publications. In early stages, popular articles and reprints on aspects of the problem will fulfill one of the goals of the project -- educating the Jewish community about the "Jewish interest" in national social welfare policies. As we pull together our research information, we could publish a "Smulow" monograph of the research findings and analyses. From Phase III (social policy formulation), we could publish a "policy study" similar to Jerome Rosow's Work in America Institute. (I have examples of their work if you want to see them.)

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January 26, 1983

INTERGROUP RELATIONS DIMENSION

In my initial proposal, I suggested that an underlying objective is to include an intergroup relations aspect in the project. This can be done in several ways:

-- Meet with the U.S. Catholic Conference or the Southern Baptists and propose that they do a parallel project. (I've already spoken informally with some of USCC staff about it and they are interested in exploring it further.) Then work with them throughout the project.

-- Add an intergroup component to Phase III, convening intergroup meetings (local and national) to discuss (a) the impact of the recession and budget cuts on the vulnerable members of the various groups; (b) the potential for intergroup tensions due to competition for limited funds; and (c) their and our social policy goals.

-- Co-sponsor publications with other groups interested in the issues.

FINAL THOUGHTS

I am proposing a 1½ - 2 year project (We might decide to expand it to a 3 - 5 year project if the research warrants it.) that could then be a model for future domestic policy inquiries. The actual research and budget proposal will focus more directly on Jewish poor elderly and other specific areas of concentration.

EB:ns

- Encl. -

83-625-2

## APPENDIX

### LOCAL CHAPTER COMPONENT

#### Data Gathering

Because much of the current data on Jews is locally based (the Federation demographic studies), AJC Chapters are key liaisons to that information. (In Denver, for example, Eleanor Judd, an active AJC member, was the researcher for their demographic study.) Certain communities' data is needed in order to get an accurate picture of American Jews. There is, therefore, a national objective that requires chapter cooperation. That cooperation could be as minimal as assisting national staff with the data gathering by identifying the relevant information resources in the community.

A chapter could become involved in the data gathering as part of their program. In Pittsburgh, for instance, the chapter is interested in creating a questionnaire to assist in evaluating the impact of the recession on Jews in that community. They want to examine such indices as levels of marital problems, unemployment and bankruptcy figures, changes in housing needs, etc. An updated demographic study is currently being completed that would add to our information on Pittsburgh Jews. Having a local lay constituency interested and participating in the project enhances the national objective. Pittsburgh's work could be used as a model for other communities we are examining. Ultimately, a chapter could mirror the entire project on a local level, beginning with a consultation of relevant Jewish communal resources and ending with an intergroup meeting to discuss the social policy implications.

#### Social Policy Formulation

In the past, all policy discussions took place in New York within the DAC committee structure. This project provides an alternative to that model which, if successful, could be used for other policy considerations.

By asking a chapter to examine a specific policy area (Medicare, housing, job training, etc.), we not only will involve more lay leaders in the process, but we will also get the added insight of local reaction to the issue. The chapter would act as a sub-committee of the DAC, marshalling the necessary local resources to explore the problem with national staff assistance. Data gathered in earlier phases of this project would be examined as part of the analysis. The work would be coordinated nationally through the DAC Social Policy Committee.

This model offers AJC the flexibility to go where the expertise is. For instance, Miami might be the best place to explore aging issues such as Medicaid and Medicare because of the natural focus on aging in the Jewish communal structure and the possibility of a liaison with the local University through Morton Teicher. Dallas is another possibility on aging issues because of Herb Shore and several other interested lay leaders in the chapter. Chicago might want to examine housing issues (Section 8/202 funding) in light of Jewish community needs.

... more

The New York Chapter has begun a project on the homeless that exemplifies this model. They chose one issue to explore in depth and added an action dimension as well. The data gathering and policy recommendations that will result from this project will add to our knowledge of vulnerable Jews and therefore fulfill a national objective.

The local component of the "Jews on the edge" project will, of course, need to be negotiated with specific chapters. Some have already shown interest in the project. It is a natural area for local domestic programming and could provide AJC with new structural models for involving lay leadership.



JAN 30 1984



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January 27, 1984

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

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Our trustees and I are delighted to advise you that at our meeting in December, David K. Hardin was elected the sixth President of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club. Dave is eminently qualified for this assignment. He has been a trustee of the Sunday Evening Club since 1971 and a Vice President; and in his professional life - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Market Facts, Inc., a leading international marketing research and communications company. Most importantly, he is dedicated to the Lord and eager to serve Him in our vital and unique ministry.

Several months ago, Dave resigned as CEO of Market Facts in order to devote his full time, energies and talents to serving as the Chief Executive of the Sunday Evening Club.

The trustees and Dave have asked me to assume the role of Chairman in order to support and assist Dave in selected areas in our expanding work and outreach. This I was more than pleased to do.

We are indeed fortunate in having such an able and committed new leader and in having your ongoing interest, friendship, and participation as a principal speaker on "An Hour of Good News."

Faithfully,

John D'Arcy, Jr.

1/31/83

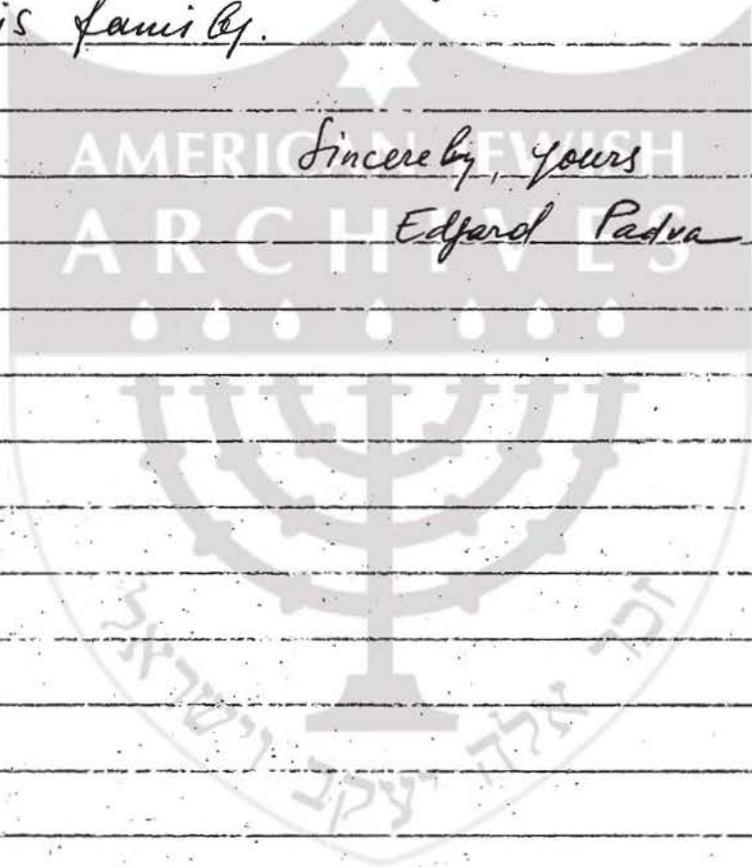
Dear Mr. Tannenbaum:

Enclosed in this envelope please find relevant letters concerning my cousin DR. E. GILBO.

I would appreciate any help you can arrange for him and his family.

Sincerely, yours

Edward Padva



# American Mathematical Society

P. O. Box 6248, Providence, Rhode Island 02940

Location: 201 Charles Street at Randall Square

Telephone (401) 272-9500

William J. LeVeque  
Executive Director

December 1, 1982

Mr. Edgard Padva  
102-25 67 Road  
Forest Hills, NY 11375

Dear Mr. Padva:

Thank you for your letter concerning your cousin Evgeny Gilbo. I have forwarded copies of your letter to Ben Silver who is in charge of our translation program, and Dr. William B. Woolf, the Managing Editor of Mathematical Reviews, and he has informed the editors of Mr. Gilbo's increased availability and of his home address. I believe that Mr. Silver has already written to your cousin.

I am very sorry that he has not been receiving any correspondence from the Society; I am sure that this is a result of Russian postal policy, and I do not know of any way to overcome the difficulty. If you know of a way to be assured of getting material to him, I would be very glad to try it.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



William J. LeVeque

WJL/rmh

cc: Andrew Gleason  
Julia Robinson  
William B. Woolf

Edgard Padva  
102-25 67 Road  
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375  
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Dr. William J. LeVeque  
Executive Director  
American Mathematical Society  
P.O.B. 6248  
Providence, Rhode Island, 02940

Dear Dr. LeVeque,

I am writing to you on behalf of my cousin, Evgeny Gilbo, former professor of mathematics and physics at Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, who is a member of the American Mathematical Society.

In February 1981, he applied for a visa to emigrate from Soviet Union. In the fall of that year he and his family were refused their wish. On January 22, 1982, by the decision of the government, he was stripped of all his scientific degrees. On March 5, he was forced to resign from the Institute. After applying for a visa for the second time, he and his family were refused, again.

At this time it is virtually impossible (for a person of his stature and in the present situation) to find any kind of employment.

Mr. Gilbo informed me that he has written a few letters to the American Mathematical Society, but did not get one response. In his opinion the letters did not get to their destination. Since September 1981, he had not received any correspondence from the Society. This includes publications, which are always sent out to the members, a letter with a request for 1982 membership, etc. He believes that all correspondence from the American Mathematical Society was addressed to the Institute, but they, in turn, did not forward anything to him.

Mr. Gilbo wishes to remain a member of the Society and to continue writing his comments and references on the works from the Society, as he did in the past. Since Mr. Gilbo has a lot of free time now he is asking the Society to increase the amount of publications and works sent to him. He is asking to address all the mail directly to him. His address is:

USSR - СССР

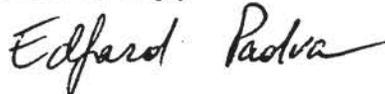
196151 г. ЛЕНИНГРАД

ул. НАЛИЧНАЯ, д. 39, корп. 1, кв. 54

ГИЛЬБО Е.П.

I would be grateful if you would inform me of your plans as soon as possible. I am sure that you fully understand the importance of the situation and will hope that you will respond promptly.

Sincerely,

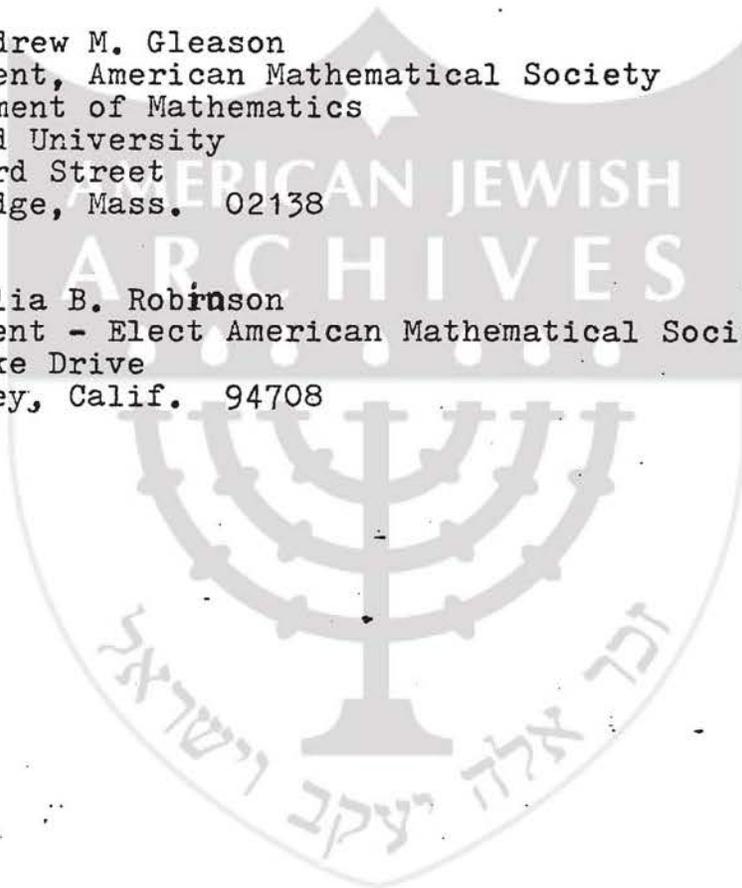


Edgard Padva

EP:ap

cc: Dr. Andrew M. Gleason  
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Edgar M. Bronfman, President

Gerhart M. Riegner, Secretary-General  
Israel Singer, Executive Director

Max Melamet, Editor

## American, Canadian, Mexican Leaders Gather in Mexico City

AMERICAN JEWISH



Above, in conversation during the meeting of the North American Branch, WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman and His Excellency John Gavin, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. In the center looking on, Israel Singer (executive director of the WJC).



Below, at the Branch meeting, L to R: Rabbi Arthur Schneier (vice chairman of the Branch), Mr. Bernardo Weitzner (president of the Comité Central Israelita de Mexico), Mr. Sol Kanee (chairman of the Branch).

On January 10 and 11 the first meeting of the WJC North American Branch to be held in Mexico, brought together in that country's capital city, Jewish leaders from Mexico, Central America, the United States and Canada.

Mr. Sol Kanee, of Winnipeg, Canada, the chairman of the Branch, presided at the opening session and welcomed the members. He was followed by Mr. Israel Singer, executive director of the WJC, who reported on the current global activities of the WJC.

The rest of the first day's session was devoted to reports on their respective communities by Mr. Bernardo Weitzner, president of the Comité Central Israelita de Mexico, Rabbi Arthur Schneier, chairman of the American Section and vice-chairman of the Branch, Mr. Alan Rose, executive vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The reports were preceded by introductory remarks by Mr. Kanee. He pointed out that some of the problems confronting the Jewish communities of North America were specific to them while other problems were similar to those that faced communities elsewhere. The communities represented in the North American Branch, he said, comprised the single largest component of the World

*continued on page 4*

# Unavoidable Questions

Edgar M. Bronfman

ZIONISM throughout history has meant different things to many different Jews. The Zionism of Herzl, Weizmann, Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir or Menachem Begin has never been an unchanging, abstract, static philosophy.

Zionism has never been a fixed work, like a piece by Shakespeare, Beethoven, or Matisse. It is a dynamic concept, more like the theories of such different geniuses as John Stuart Mill, Marx, Freud or Einstein. Today the philosophy of Zionism demands the recognition of new challenges and new realities.

The new realities flow from two related wellsprings. At the source is what is going on inside of Israel. Israelis are concerned about the directions of their society. They are asking what kind of people are we and where are we heading? What, in fact, is a Zionist in 1982?

Jews outside of Israel are asking the same questions, both privately and publicly, but the non-Israeli Jew has a different dilemma. Jews of the democratic free world, citizens of the countries where they live, have their own agenda, which has different priorities and needs. Whatever their hearts' connection to Israel, whatever their love for Israel's creation and their desire for its security and flowering, they must define their relationship to their own communities, their own governments, to their own Jewishness.

This is not made easier by their great need also to define their relationship to Israel, which is itself searching for its own new directions.

Let me digress to make an intensely personal point. I do not express these views, wringing my hands and wailing. I advance them with a sense of solidarity. I recognize and embrace many new strengths that we—the Israeli nation and the free Jews in the world—possess.

Those strengths are impressive. For the first time in the history of the state, Israel's borders are secure. The IDF has become not only one of the major military powers in the world, but it also has the most disciplined and humane of military forces. They are virtually invulnerable to defeat by any other Middle Eastern force.

The military back of the PLO has been broken. In a Middle East torn by conflict, irresolution, and mad Khomeinism, Israel remains the one and only reliable democracy. It even formally investigates, for the whole world to see, and by the rule of law, serious criticism of its own government.

Furthermore, the war in Lebanon, whatever the argumentative rights and wrongs of it, demonstrated that the Soviets cannot be counted on as an Arab ally. It also exposed the fact that not a single Arab nation would seriously rally to the cause of the PLO. Yet even in defeat, the Arabs still have not come together to step forward to offer a peaceful initiative to their double problem of rampant Muslim fundamentalism and undeniable Israeli military superiority.

So, in many respects Israel is more secure than ever in its history. Then why the anguish? Why the questions? What is the problem we today must consider above all else?

**THE CENTRAL** problem before us as Jews is the condition of Israel itself and its relationship to the Diaspora communities. What kind of Israel do we want?

Are we headed on a course that will lead us to a bi-national state, to an Israel diminished in its Jewish quality? And what could this mean to its relationship to the Diaspora? Would it become one based primarily on the Land of Israel, and not its Jewish substance? Are we willing to cede some land and authority if that

*continued on page 3*

*(Reprinted from the Jerusalem Post December 27, 1982. See story, page 7.)*

## WJC Leaders Meet Mexican Head

On January 11, in the course of the meeting in Mexico City of the North American Branch, a World Jewish Congress delegation led by its president, Edgar M. Bronfman, paid an official visit to the newly-elected president of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid, at the presidential residence.

Mr. Bronfman told the president that the North American Branch had arranged its meeting in Mexico City as an expression of its interest in the increasingly important role being played by Mexico in the region and as a demonstration of solidarity with the Jewish community of Mexico.

President de la Madrid had high praise for the Jewish citizens of Mexico and their important contribution to the economic and general advancement of the country. He discussed candidly with the members of the delegation the economic problems facing Mexico and outlined his policy to deal with those problems.

He expressed the hope that when the WJC leaders returned to their countries they would help to create better understanding of Mexico's problems and how they were being addressed.

The WJC delegation consisted of Mr. Bronfman, Mr. Sol Kanee, chairman of the North American Branch, Mr. Israel Singer, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, Rabbi Arthur Schneier, (vice chairman of the North American Branch), chairman of the American Section, and Mr. Bernardo Weitzner, president of the Comité Israelita de Mexico and Mr. Sergio Nudelstejer, a leading member of the Comité.

### Bronfman Chairs Navon Meeting

On January 10, 1983, WJC president Edgar M. Bronfman chaired a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. After paying tribute to Israel's democratic system, Mr. Bronfman introduced the guest speaker, President Itzhak Navon of Israel. The meeting was held in closed session.

would lead to peace? Are the government's settlement policies in the territories and impediment to the peace process?

Secondly, how must we confront the extremely low rate of aliya? What does this do to the Zionist dream? Why can we not commit ourselves, at the very least, to stimulating a much greater proportion of world Jewry to visit the Land of Zion? Why do we not commit greater resources to having our children at least visit and possibly gain education here—for without them, there may be no future for the Jewish people or for Zionism itself.

There is a third area where the Jewish world is questioning itself. What are we to make of the debasement of that valuable and traditional Jewish right to dissent, of the Jewish tradition of justice, fairness and open-mindedness when such words as "traitor," "fascist," "blood libel," "enemy of the Jews," "anti-Semite," "Jewish self-hatred," or "new Holocaust" are bandied about by Jews and about Jews in the heart of Israeli politics, in discussions on such important questions as expanding settlements, U.S. aid, relations with Western Europe, not to mention relations with Jews in the Diaspora?

To take only one example, I have supported in principle President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative, not as a blueprint, but at least as a possible framework to add momentum to the peace process once again. And so have such valuable and traditional friends of Israel as Henry Kissinger and the valiant former senator Jacob Javits.

Indeed, to my certain knowledge, there are few, if any, American Jewish leaders who do not find some merit, and certainly the best intention, in President Reagan's effort to break the deadlock.

At the same time, we are deeply aware, and constantly repeat that it is up to the Arabs to enable King Hussein—and it is up to Hussein himself, who was in Washington last week—to provide the opportunity for Israel to seek new paths to peace. Are Jews in the Diaspora, as well as many Jews in Israel, to be excommunicated for holding and expressing these views?

We must also consider the Jewish attitude toward general global problems of which are part. Are we to sacrifice our commitments to human rights and support tinhorn dictators for the sake of political expediency? Do we make alliances with religiously intolerant groups, and even fanatics, for passing and transient reasons? Must we really abandon the humanist essence of Zionist ideology in the face of soul-less pragmatism?

I RAISE these questions to deal with reality and to ask how we in the Diaspora can help Israel and help ourselves in our new internal and external problems, I am not sure I have the answers to these questions. But I know they need to be asked, and I know that the year is 1982, not 1938, when some 80 per cent of world Jewry lived in a climate that was inhospitable and, indeed, turned out for six million Jews to be cataclysmically fatal.

Today stands in striking contrast: the situation is exactly reversed. Fully 80 per cent of the world Jewry lives under conditions of freedom, opportunity, self-expression. They enjoy a liberty as Jews in most countries as great as, or greater than, other minorities. As individuals in a group, they are commonly recognized to be pre-eminent contributors and accomplishes in the countries where they live.

As a result, the old Zionist formulas, responses and programmes for action may be just that—old and out of date. The challenge for Jews and for Zionists today is to find new strategies to confront new conditions.

First we must realize that Jews in the democratic world are not weak. We no longer are the uninvited guests of history. Most important, neither is Israel. Our entire circumstances have changed.

The Jewish outlook no longer need be either primarily survivalist or defen-

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## WJC Profiles



**Nessim D. Gaon**  
Vice-President,  
WJC

Born in the Sudan in 1922, educated at Camboni College in Khartoum, Nessim David Gaon's participation in Jewish leadership today extends to a broad segment of national and international organizations.

In 1940 Mr. Gaon joined the British army in Cairo and was promoted to commissioned rank in 1942. He saw service in Syria, Iraq, Iran, North Africa and Italy and was discharged in 1946 as a captain.

In 1947 he joined the family import/export business in Sudan. From 1947-1957 he was treasurer, secretary and later vice-president of the Jewish community of Khartoum. In 1957 he established his own group of companies in Geneva, where he has lived since. In 1966 he was elected president of the Jewish community of Geneva. He has been president of State of Israel Bonds in Switzerland since 1965 and of the United Israel Appeal, Switzerland. He is a member of the World Board of Trustees of the Keren Hayesod.

Mr. Gaon was elected a vice-president of the World Jewish Congress at the Seventh Plenary Assembly in Jerusalem in January, 1981. He is president of the World Sephardi Federation, co-chairman of the Jewish Agency Project Renewal Committee, member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, member of the Board of Trustees of Bar Ilan University, member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York. He is the chairman of the International Board of Governors of Boys Town, Jerusalem.

In 1973 Yeshiva University, New York, conferred on him the degree, *honoris causa*, of Doctor of Humane Letters and in 1978 Bar Ilan conferred an honorary Ph.D. on him.

# International Committee of the Red Cross and the Magen David Adom

Recently the International Committee of the Red Cross published the documents relating to the 24th International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Manila from November 7th-14, 1981, at which the WJC was represented by Dr. Joachim Schneeweiss of Australia.

Despite attempts ever since 1949 to obtain recognition of the Magen David Adom, the Red Shield of David, as an accepted emblem on the same basis as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, and recognition of the MDA Society in Israel as a member of the League of Red Cross Societies and as a National Society within the meaning of the Geneva Conventions and the Statute of the International Red Cross, the status quo has continued. This maintains the de facto discrimination against the MDA. It is also clear that the legal situation cannot be changed without a modification of the article of the Geneva Convention which specifies the three recognized Red Cross emblems (i.e. the red cross, the red crescent, and the red lion and sun). Efforts to this end have continued unceasingly, and the WJC has for years been in the forefront of such efforts but obviously the political situation for such a change is not favorable.

At the 23rd International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Bucharest in 1977, it was decided to set up a Working Group to study all relevant issues of the emblem. Since a solution of a universal character, covering all aspects of the emblem problem (including a formula which would have also allowed for the admission of the MDA), could not be arrived at, a decision was reached by the Council of Delegates at the Manila meeting in 1981, not to continue the mandate of the Working Group, by 50 votes to 44 against, with five abstentions. In the meantime one of the three recognized emblems—the red lion and sun—had been abandoned in 1980 by Iran.

The courageous statement by Alexandre Hay, President of the

International Committee of the Red Cross, on behalf of the International Committee, which he made at Manila in 1981, should be more generally known.

Mr. Hay made three points in his Manila statement. Firstly, while two emblems might be regarded as an improvement on three in terms of those seeking to symbolize unity by a single emblem, it still was a setback and showed that religious, ideological and philosophical differences could not be overcome. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly from the standpoint of those concerned at the religious symbolism of the red cross or the red crescent, Mr. Hay observed—

“that the coexistence of the two emblems of the red cross and the red crescent may give the false and unfortunate impression that our movement has two poles, a Christian one and an Islamic one, and that all other religious or lay modes of thinking are ruled out. Fortunately, many countries do not attach religious significance to the red cross. Nevertheless, the religious connotation attributed by some to the red cross and the red crescent remains a problem: it weakens the protective value of the emblem, and it may appear to favor two religious communities.”

Mr. Hay's third reason for not considering the emblem question as solved was put by him in the following terms:

“The ICRC and several National Societies are concerned about the situation of the Magen David Adom in Israel. That Society cannot be recognized by the ICRC, and thus become a member of the International Red Cross, since it uses an emblem which is not recognized by the first Geneva Convention of 1949, the red shield of David.”

He went on to say:

“I mentioned to you earlier that the ICRC considers that a single symbol should reflect the unity of the movement. While this is not possible in

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## American, Canadian, Mexican Leaders Gather in Mexico City

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Jewish Congress structure. The regional grouping, in fact, contained nearly half the Jewish population of the world, a situation to which “many of our sister Jewish communities have often reacted in a very ambivalent way.”

That evening the delegates enjoyed the hospitality of dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Flisser.

The following morning's session was chaired by Mr. Lavy Becker of Montreal, Canada, a member of the Governing Board. After greetings from Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the WJC, Mr. Pinkos Rubinstein, president of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Central America and Panama (FEDECO), reported on the Jewish communities which comprise the Federation. He was followed by Mr. Becker, in his capacity as chairman of the WJC Commission on Small Communities, who reported on Jewish communities in the Caribbean.

The next item on the agenda was a presentation on “Realpolitik and U.S. Foreign Policy in the Americas: Implications for Mexico and the U.S.” by Mr. Ronald Hellman, director of the Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies. A discussion followed.

Israel's Ambassador to Mexico, H.E. Israel Gur-Arieh, was the guest speaker at a luncheon session presided over by Rabbi Arthur Schneier. Assessing the status of Mexican-Israeli relations in the current political climate, Ambassador Gur-Arieh focused on the impact of recent trends and developments on these relations and on the

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challenge posed to the Mexican Jewish community.

During the afternoon of the second day, a WJC delegation led by President Edgar M. Bronfman met for an hour with Mexico's newly-elected President Miguel de la Madrid at his residence. During this period, American and Canadian delegates to the conference were given a personally conducted tour of the Mexican Jewish sports center, the largest such facility in the Western hemisphere. A reception was held for the delegates there.

The session culminated with a gala dinner hosted by the Comité Central Israelita de Mexico attended by some 300 people. Among the distinguished members on the dais were the ambassadors and governmental representatives of the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Israel.

In his remarks on behalf of the Mexican Government, Minister Antonio Enriquez Savignac praised the Jewish community in Mexico for its major contribution to the well-being and general development of the country.

A major address was delivered by Mr. Bronfman who issued a call "here at this meeting of Jewish leadership of North America, for a new kind of initiative and energy in Jewish life." Mr. Bronfman noted that "the central question of Jewish life is, and must be, survival." "However," he added, "whereas in 1938 the question of survival had to be defined in physical terms in a world where the physical threat to Jews is the exception rather than rule."

The dinner was filmed by Mexican television for showing together with the interview the following morning with Mr. Bronfman at his hotel. The movie about the World Jewish Congress, "A Voice for the Jewish People," was premiered after the dinner.

Mr. Kanee closed the session on behalf of the Branch with the observation that the meeting had indeed succeeded in bringing the Jewish communities of Mexico, Canada and the United States closer together. □



Above, Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman addressing the meeting of the North American Branch in Mexico City.



Shown at the luncheon in Mexico City, L to R: Mrs. Martha Flisser who was the hostess of the dinner at her home for the delegates, Mrs. Elvira Kasson, Mrs. Betty Kahan.



At the dinner in Mexico City, H.E. David J.S. Winfield, Minister-Counsellor of Canada to Mexico, addressing the guests. Seated on the dais, L to R: Lic. Alpuche, Mrs. Beraha, H.E. Antonio Enriquez Savignac (Minister of Tourism, Mexico), Enrique Beraha (vice president, Comité Central Israelita de Mexico) who chaired the dinner, Edgar M. Bronfman.

# THE JEWS OF YUGOSLAVIA

When, as happened also in several other countries, anti-Semitism began to color reports in sections of the Yugoslav press on the War in Lebanon, *The Jewish Review*, the official organ of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia, in its protests called attention to the fact that in Yugoslavia's War of National Liberation, Jews "in a relatively great number also participated to defend human freedoms, dignity and equality."

A recent 500-page volume by Jasa Romano, entitled *Jews of Yugoslavia 1941-1945: Victims of Genocide and Freedom Fighters* and published by the Federation under the auspices of the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade, states that there were 82,000 Jews in Yugoslavia before World War II. This is a higher figure than the generally accepted one of 72,000—75,000. There is agreement, however, that at the end of the war, there were not more than 15,000 survivors, of whom 8,000 emigrated to Israel in the period 1948-1950, so that there remain today only about 7,000.

According to Romano's book, 4,466 Jews participated in the War of National Liberation, 2,897 in the Yugoslav army (720 fell) and 1,569 in the underground movement (599 fell). Of those who joined the army and survived, 150 are holders of the "Partisan Star 1941," and ten are on the list of People's Heroes. Fourteen Jews reached the rank of general—two were lieutenant generals, two major generals, and ten brigadier generals. It should be borne in mind that in April 1941, Yugoslavia was occupied by German, Hungarian, Italian, and Bulgarian troops. Within weeks the Germans, local Nazis, the Ustashi in Croatia, and Bosnian Muslims, instigated by Hajj Amin al-Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem who escaped to Italy and Germany in 1941, began the deportations and massacres of Jews. The Mufti collaborated with Germany,

(Sources: Encyclopedia Judaica, Institute of Jewish Affairs, *The Jew of Yugoslavia* by H.P. Freidenreich, Jewish Publication Society, 1979).

recruiting and organizing Muslim volunteers and supporting and aiding the Nazi program for the extermination of the Jewish people.

Jews were settled in the present Yugoslavia from Roman times. Philo mentions the Jews of Macedonia while the apostle Paul delivered sermons to its communities (Acts 20:1-2). A Greek inscription on a pillar of a church—a former synagogue—in Stobi (in present Yugoslavia Macedonia near the Greek border) and now preserved in the Jewish museum of Belgrade, is evidence of Jewish settlement during the second and third centuries.

In medieval times there were communities in present-day Dubrovnik and Split, on the Adriatic coast. Inland, refugees from Spain began to settle after the expulsion of 1492, the most important centers being Belgrade, conquered by the Turks in 1521, and Sarajevo, founded by the Turks soon after they conquered Bosnia in the mid-fifteenth century. Here the Sephardi traditions were preserved. Ladino, or Judeo-Spanish, continued to be spoken and was the dominant language of the Sarajevo community until the beginning of the twentieth century.

The present Yugoslavia came into existence in 1918 as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In 1929 the country's name was changed to Yugoslavia. It is officially made up of six "nations"—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Moslems. "Moslem" does not mean religion but nationality. Officially there exists no Yugoslav nation. The official name of the country is Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. All "national" languages are official. Serbo-Croatian serves as a lingua franca. The South Slav lands which were joined together to form the present Yugoslavia do not have a common history. With the exception of Montenegro, they were divided for centuries between Turkish and Austro-Hungarian spheres of influence and the various peoples deve-

loped their own distinct identities and particular traditions. The Serbs are Eastern Orthodox Balkanites, with heroic recollections of independence and revolt against the Turks, while the Croats are Roman Catholic Europeans, historically linked with the West.

The various elements of which Yugoslav Jewry was composed after 1918 were distinct from one another in language, culture, social structure and character according to the six separate historical, political and cultural regions of their origin. The creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1918, after World War I, brought together in one political unit two distinct groups of Jews: the Sephardim of the former Ottoman territories and the Ashkenazim of the former Hapsburg lands.

The largest Jewish communities are in the capital, Belgrade (over 1,600), Zagreb (about 1,400), Sarajevo (1,100).

Jewish life is centered in the Jewish communities which carry out all Jewish activities: kindergarten, youth club, cultural and religious activity, communal and social work, old age homes, *chevra kadisha*, the care of cemeteries and monuments.

The central organization is the Federation of Jewish Communities, which has been an affiliate of the World Jewish Congress since Congress was founded in 1936.

Every year the Federation convenes a conference of all the communities to pass decisions on questions of policy and finance. The Executive Committee consisting of 14 members resides in Belgrade and is in charge of day-to-day operations. In addition there are delegates from ten provincial communities. The presidents of the largest communities (Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo) are vice-presidents of the Executive Committee.

The Yugoslav community is homogeneous, without differences or conflicts between Ashkenazim and Sephardim (their number is about equal).



This is chiefly because religion and rituals do not play the most important role in the community.

The number of mixed marriages is high, but there is an interesting phenomenon: as a rule, both the non-Jewish and the Jewish spouse participate in Jewish activities. This also holds good for the children of mixed marriage who can share everything offered the children of Jewish parents, so that many of them are active in Jewish life.

The education of children and youth is shaped to suit local conditions. There are no regular Jewish studies but in two kindergartens (in Belgrade and Zagreb) and nine youth clubs Jewish culture and heritage are the topics of lectures, and Hebrew is taught. In addition the youth meets in one or the other locality for a few days twice a year for summer and winter seminars. There is also a community holiday resort where Jewish cultural programs and folklore are always the central feature.

Due to general circumstances, the Yugoslav Jewish community is a secular one, which opted to be Jewish by ethnic origin. For this reason, performances on Hanukah, Purim, etc., the concerts of the two Jewish choirs (of Belgrade and Zagreb), and of the Mandolin Orchestra, and lectures are always well attended.

There are libraries in nine commun-

ities. In Belgrade there are the Jewish Historical Museum, the Historical Archives and a well equipped Judaica library. Zagreb, too, has such a library.

The Federation publishes *The Jewish Review* and the youth periodical, *Kadima*. Every two years the *Jewish Almanac* is published, while *Jewish Studies*, containing historical material, is published periodically. A Jewish calendar is published by the Federation every year. Books on Jewish history and literature are translated and published in Serbo-Croat.

Religious services are conducted by a rabbi and a number of lay readers. In every community there is a committee catering to religious needs.

Industrial and commercial enterprises in Yugoslavia are publicly owned which means that personal wealth is virtually non-existent. Real estate cannot be a source of income; one person

cannot own more than two apartments. However, since the Jews are mostly in the liberal professions, trade, the arts, they enjoy a relatively high standard of living.

Anti-Semitism is felt only sporadically, without taking dramatic forms of using violent methods. Manifestations of anti-Semitism, written or spoken, are regarded by the state authorities as criminal offences. Relations with Israel are good. There are special campaigns to collect funds for Israel. Aliya is free. Whoever wishes to emigrate can do so at any time and can take with him his movable property. This has been the practice since 1948.

The members make voluntary contributions to cover the needs of the communities. These funds are, however, insufficient and the communities have to rely on outside help. □

## WJC AT ZIONIST CONGRESS



Mr. Israel Singer

The WJC delegation at the 30th Zionist Congress held in Jerusalem in December consisted of WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman; Dr. Zalman Abramov, chairman, Israel Branch; Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner, secretary-general, WJC; Mr. Israel Singer, executive director, WJC; Dr. Natan Lerner, director, Israel Branch.

Mr. Bronfman's address to the Congress plenary attracted wide attention. Its substance appeared in the *Jerusalem Post* of December 27, 1982, as an article, which is reprinted in this issue of *News & Views*.

In his speech to the plenary, Israel Singer, who in an interview with *Congress News* was described as a "fiery and polished speaker," deplored

making the fight against anti-Semitism the only goal of Zionism. "Anti-Semitism," he charged, "is being used at this Congress to fill an ideological void. The fight against it is being offered as an example of the dynamism of Zionism but it is an example of its ideological vacuousness. Therefore, this Congress has been alternately vacuous and a kind of celebration of anti-Semitism. I refuse to accept, in exchange for asserting the positive vision of Zionism and Judaism, the seeking of comfort in our previous discomfort."

He continued: "Instead of wasting time denying slanderous charges by the U.N. which cost them millions to propound and all our energy to refute, why don't we, for example, remind that body that it costs only six cents to inoculate one child against disease. Instead, we strike defensive postures and protest, 'But the bad things you say about us are not true. They are not true.'"

The greatness of Judaism, Mr. Singer said, was its particularity and universality. "We were the people of the dream. Today we are the people of the nightmare."

# Experts Conference on Soviet Jewry Today

Leading experts in Soviet studies from Israel, the U.S.A., Canada, France, Germany and Great Britain discussed Soviet policies affecting the Jews of the U.S.S.R. at a conference organized by the Institute of Jewish Affairs (the WJC's London-based research arm) and the Israel-Diaspora Institute (Tel Aviv) at the London School of Economics from 4-6 January 1983. The venture also enjoyed the support of the Theodor Herzl Institute in New York.

Dr. Stephen J. Roth, Director of the IJA, said, "The purpose of the conference was to analyze the various elements in Soviet policies that—beyond the aspect of anti-Jewish prejudice—may have an effect on the treatment of the Jewish minority in the U.S.S.R." Emphasizing the uniqueness of the occasion, Professor Yoram Dinstein, Rector of Tel Aviv University, speaking at a reception for participants and invited guests, declared that this was "the first scholarly conference on the situation of Soviet Jews called since the large immigration began at the beginning of the 1970s. The intention is to con-

duct a complete reappraisal of the whole position."

## Important conclusions

Foreign policy considerations, notably relations with the Western world and in particular with the U.S.A., were, in the view of the experts, one of the factors strongly influencing Soviet policies towards the Jews. Relaxation of the controls on emigration, which had virtually come to a halt, was largely dependent on a reversal in the recent deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the West. According to Dr. Dinstein, the number of Soviet Jews denied visas to emigrate had for years hovered around 2,000, but had now shot up to 8,000 and "the real total could be twice as high."

The hope was expressed that the Western powers will bear this in mind and strongly support, in their contacts with the U.S.S.R., the human rights considerations underlying the problems of Soviet Jewry.

Another aspect which particularly affects the issue of Jewish culture in the U.S.S.R., is the U.S.S.R.'s gen-

eral policies on nationality and religion. In this connection the speech of the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the U.S.S.R., was closely analyzed. In addition to statements on disarmament, widely reported in the world press, the speech also contained important references to "fusion" of nationalities and the need "to get rid of all that is antiquated and which goes against the norms of Soviet communal life, Socialist morality and our Communist ideals." The Conference felt that this statement might portend less sympathy and possibly worse treatment, for instance, of religion and adherence to tradition. Andropov's reference to nationality policies and fusion was seen as indicating stronger assimilatory tendencies.

The Conference urged that in any event the question of Jewish nationality rights in the U.S.S.R. without discrimination should continue to be strongly pursued.

It urged the IJA and the Tel Aviv Institute to pay special attention to the influence on Soviet policies of the 40 million strong Muslim minorities in the U.S.S.R.

## Scholarly analyses

The present situation of Soviet Jewry was outlined by Professor Shmuel Ettinger (Jerusalem), Mr. Zvi Nezer (Tel Aviv) and Dr. Lukasz Hirsowicz (IJA London). Apart from providing a general overview, the speakers presented the most up-to-date information on emigration and discrimination against Jews, particularly in higher education. Moving on to recent developments in the U.S.S.R. and their impact on the Jewish issue, papers were presented by Dr. Jeremy R. Azrael (Washington), Professor Alec Nove (Glasgow) and by the Academic Chairman of the Conference Professor Leonard B. Schapiro CBE (London). These covered internal trends in Soviet society, the Soviet economic situation and the changes in Soviet leadership.



Pictured at the Experts' Conference on Soviet Jewry Today held in London January 4-6, 1983, L to R: Mr. Jacques Torczyner, Prof. J. Spence, Prof. R. Pipes, Dr. S.Z. Abramov (in the Chair), Prof. L.B. Schapiro, Dr. H. Adomeit, Dr. S.J. Roth.



Participants in the Experts' Conference on Soviet Jewry Today, L to R: Dr. Jeremy Azrael, Prof. Helene Carrere-d'Encausse, Prof. S. Ettinger.

Soviet relations with the non-Communist world were discussed on the second day following presentations by Professor Richard Pipes (Harvard), Dr. Hannes Adomeit (Ebenhausen, West Germany), Dr. Michael Leifer (London) and Professor Jack Spence (Leicester). Professor Pipes, until recently adviser on Soviet Affairs in President Reagan's National Security Council, explained in detail current U.S. policy towards the Soviets.

The relationship between Soviet policy on nationalities and religion and the position of the Jewish minority is seen as especially important for the future of the Soviet Jewish community. Professor John Armstrong (Madison) spoke on nationality policies, Dr. Philip Walters (Keston) on Soviet policy on religion, Professor Zvi Gitelman (Ann Arbor) on the abridgement of the rights of Jews in the fields of nationality, culture and religion and Professor Helene Carriere-D'Encausse (Paris) on the case of the Islamic minorities.

The Middle East dimension was discussed on the basis of papers by Dr. Amnon Sella (Jerusalem) on the Soviet attitude to the Middle East and by Dr. Yaacov Ro'i (Tel Aviv) on Soviet-Israeli relations. The discussion tended to indicate that there was little evidence of the Middle East issue influencing Soviet policy towards Jewish minority.

The legal aspects of Soviet policies were analyzed by Professor Butler (London) and Professor Ivo Lapenna (London) who spoke on developments in domestic legislation of the U.S.S.R. and by Professor Yoram Dinstein (Tel Aviv) who dealt with the international legal obligations of the Soviet Union.

Chairing the sessions were: Professor Leonard B. Schapiro CBE, Professor Chimen Abramsky, Dr. Zalman Abramov, Mr. Jacques Torczyner, Professor Irwin Cotler and Lord Lloyd of Hampstead.

The Conference urged that the papers and a summary of the proceedings be published. The participants agreed on the success of the conference and recommended it should be repeated before long. □

### Edgar M. Bronfman *continued from page 3*

sive. Not that we do not have enemies—and not just in the Arab world. There is, above all the deplorable condition of two million Soviet Jews.

From our new position of strength, we must ask how we can be peacemakers, and an inspiration to the world, not just successful warriors. How can we restore our reputation for helping other minorities who have shared our Jewish experience of oppression?

For two millennia, we fought for freedoms, including the freedom of expression. Should we not question the censoring of speech in the territories, even if it is polemical and behind it may be the aim to destroy? Are we not in danger of a more fundamental destruction by denying those basic freedoms to anyone?

**THE TIES** between Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora—as permanent as they are—are more strained today than at any time in the history of the Jewish state. To deny this is to bury our heads in the sand, thus leaving our backs exposed.

The reality remains; the strains result from deep differences. While we may be gaining land for Jews, we are in danger of diminishing our own proud Jewish values, and, as a result, our Jewish position in the world.

Perhaps we have always set our sights too high. Perhaps we Jews ask too much of ourselves, and no doubt Diaspora Jews ask too much of Israel and Israelis. But I remain deeply moved by the thought expressed by Minister of Education Zevulun Hammer that "there cannot be a holy land without a holy people."

We can choose to dismiss these questions. But I believe that if we do, we will be doing the State of Israel and the Jewish people a great disservice.

### Red Cross & the Magen David Adom *continued from page 4*

present circumstances, we must realize that it may seem discriminatory to some and contrary to our principles that the Magen David Adom is not recognized. Indeed, that Society is a member State of the international community which has signed and ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and which has not been spared by conflict, that Society ... is not a member of our movement because at least part of its people feel they cannot identify with the emblem we like to consider and actually call universal. Our movement does not serve the interests of any one State or people,

but those of suffering human beings. It therefore should be present in all countries and benefit all mankind."

Thus, while Mr. Hay's courageous remarks do not change the continuing unsatisfactory situation with regard to the Magen David Adom Society, they do give notice that the ICRC does not consider the present situation as acceptable and it will continue to search for ways and means of remedying it. In the meantime vigorous efforts will continue to arrive at an improved and more effective working relationship between the MDA and the Red Cross movement.



A view of some of the guests at the dinner in Mexico City, hosted by the Comité Central Israelita de Mexico.

# American Section Meeting Attracts Large Audience

## Human Rights Policy Questioned



At the luncheon of the American Section of the WJC on January 19, 1983, the Hon. Elliott Abrams, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, addressing the guests. Seated L to R: Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg (vice president, WJC), Rabbi Arthur Schneier (chairman of the Section), Israel Singer (executive director, WJC), Elan Steinberg (acting director of the Section). (Photo by Bill Figueroa)

The Hon. Elliott Abrams, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, spoke on "American Policy and Direction in Human Rights" at a meeting of the American Section of the World Jewish Congress, held on January 19 at the City University Graduate Center, New York. Rabbi Arthur Schneier, chairman of the Section, presided.

The session highlighted the continuing discussion within the Jewish community as to whether the Reagan Administration has diluted the strong public human rights policy of the Carter Administration.

The meeting attracted a large audience which included several prominent Jewish leaders from outside the WJC's immediate constituency and also received wide media attention, the New York Times in particular giv-

ing the meeting extensive coverage.

Mr. Abrams said the Reagan Administration believed the world to be an exceedingly dangerous place while the Administration's critics did not seem to. "Consequently," he continued, "we are at great pains to implement an effective human rights policy which will not add to the dangers already besetting us, but will instead advance our interest in expansion of liberty throughout the world. This does not mean we are less serious in our dedication to human rights; on the contrary, it means we are more serious, for we are more realistic about the world in which we live."

Stating the goals of human rights policy, Mr. Abrams emphasized, was easy, but a strategy for achieving them was difficult to create. Tactics that worked in one country might not

help much in another. Quiet diplomatic pressure might get people released or a newspaper reopened when a public attack would not.

Liberty and democracy and human rights had enemies, he stated. They had identified the United States and its friends as their enemies, standing between them and the power they sought, "On this point, Jews have a special insight. We know that the term 'enemy' is not a metaphor. We know that it is possible to be considered an enemy by people with whom one does not seek a quarrel. We know that seeking peace does not mean you will be left in peace. And we know that a failure to confront these realities can lead to tragedy."

The most important assumption binding the Cubans, the Vietnamese, the Sandinistas, the P.L.O. and the Soviets together was the theme that the U.S. was the incarnation of evil, the enemy of mankind. The second assumption was that the nations and groups associated with the U.S. were equally wicked, equally the enemies of mankind. These forces were grouped together in a kind of unholy Trinity—the Trinity known as Imperialism, Zionism and Colonialism.

In a formal response to Mr. Abrams's speech, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, a vice president of the WJC, said the Reagan Administration's human rights policy was characterized by a kind of Manichaeism. It divided governments into the evil and the good. He contended that the United States was now telling foreign governments: "If you are for us, all your sins will be forgiven. If you are not, we will point out every one of your human rights violations and beat up on you." He said he was "frightened to the very marrow of my bones" by the Administration's approach to human rights, and was especially critical of recent United States overtures to Guatemala which he called "a charnel house."

Mr. Abrams and Rabbi Hertzberg both answered questions from members of the audience. □



Above, some of the delegates at the Branch meeting in Mexico City.

## AUSTRALIA

Mr. Isi Leibler of Melbourne has been elected president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, a member organization of the WJC. Mr. Leibler has previously held the position which rotates every two years between Melbourne and Sydney. He is also chairman of the Asia Pacific Association which includes among its members such communities as those of Hong Kong, India, Taipei, Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan.

## EUROPE

At a recent international colloquium on Work, Religion and Culture, held at the International Labor Office in Geneva, the Jewish approach to work was the subject of a paper by Professor Jean Halperin, consultant to the WJC, Geneva, which attracted much attention. Other papers were delivered on Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism and the Greek Orthodox Tradition.

The colloquium was organized by the International Institute for Labor Studies, together with the Jacques Maritain International Institute in Rome and the Centre Catholique d'Etudes in Geneva.

## WJC BLOCKS ANTI-ISRAEL MOVE IN NGO BODY

At a meeting of the Board of the Conference of NGO's in consultative status with ECOSOC in November 1982, Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner strongly opposed an attempt to involve the NGO Conference in the preparations for the U.N. International Conference on the Rights of the Palestinians which will take place at Unesco in Paris in August 1983.

Dr. Riegner argued that the Board should deal with matters that unite NGO's and not with those that divide them. The Board had the right to review all U.N. conferences but was under no obligation to deal with each of them.

It was accordingly agreed that the Board of the NGO Conference would not consider questions relating to NGO's participation in the Paris meeting.



In December, American Jewish leaders met in New York with West Germany's newly-elected Chancellor Helmut Kohl (shown at left, with hand upraised). Also pictured above: Israel Singer, WJC executive director (seated at far end to the left, facing camera); and Rabbi Arthur Schneier, chairman of the American Section (seated at far end of table to the right).

## FRANCE

● Under the auspices of the French Section of the WJC a seminar was held in Strasbourg on December 4 and 5 for presidents and other leaders of the communities of Eastern France. The 60 persons present came from 13 communities and the discussions dealt primarily with the various forms of anti-Semitic terrorism and how to respond to them.

● Senator Michel Dreyfus-Schmidt, president of the French Section, spoke in Lille recently on current Jewish events in France and elsewhere. During his stay in Lille, a reception was given in his honor by the Prime Minister of France, Pierre Mauroy, and the mayor of the city.

● Gallimard has just published, in its "Idees" series, a pocket book edition of the proceedings of the 22nd colloque of French Jewish intellectuals on "The Bible Today" held in Paris November 28-30, 1981, under the auspices of the French Section of the World Jewish Congress.

It is the tenth such annual volume on these colloques. The volume published at the end of 1981 on the 20th colloque on "Politics and Religion" sold very well in 1982.

The next colloque is scheduled for April 24 and 25, 1983, in Paris.

## LATIN AMERICA

● The main synagogue of Lima, Peru, was the object of an attack in December, 1982. Fortunately there were no victims. The Asociacion Judia del Peru (the representative body of Peruvian Jewry) condemned the attack in a forceful communique, whose fourth point reads as follows: "The establishment in our country of an office of the Palestinian terrorist organization, the P.L.O.—which has a cruel record of terrorists acts in the Middle East, Europe and Latin America—has been accompanied by the spreading of distressing propaganda, filled with hate and anti-Semitism and fomenting acts of violence. Equal responsibility is borne by certain sectors of the press in this country, which have contributed to the exacerbation of anti-Jewish feeling."

Peruvian President Belaunde Terry gave assurances that the matter would be investigated. (About 5,000 Jews live in Peru, which is the only country in South America that officially allows a P.L.O. office.)

● A feeling of insecurity has overtaken the small Jewish community of Bolivia in the light of the friendly relations begun with the P.L.O. by the new Siles Zuazo government. The Circulo Israelita, the main Jewish institution of La Paz, has made its concern known to authorities of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

# NEWS: Around the World

## ISRAEL

● WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Israeli Branch to him and the other WJC officials attending the Zionist Congress. At the lunch, chaired by Dr. Zalman Abramov, Mr. Bronfman referred to the main problems on the agenda of the WJC, and particularly to the reasons which induced him to postpone his recently planned trip to the Soviet Union. The president stressed that the WJC policy is not to maintain any

relationship with the P.L.O. He commented on the Ethiopian offer to permit visits to the Falasha community, and referred to the forthcoming meeting of the Governing Board of the World Jewish Congress and the main items on the agenda. Mr. Bronfman and the WJC Executive Director Israel Singer responded to questions.

● Dr. and Mrs. Zalman Abramov gave a reception at their home in Jerusalem in honor of WJC personalities

from abroad who were in Israel attending the Zionist Congress.

● While in Jerusalem for the Zionist Congress, the Secretary-General of the WJC, Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner, attended meetings of Beth Hatefutsoth, the International Centre for the University Teaching of Jewish Civilization and Yad Vashem. Dr. Stephen J. Roth, Director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, a delegate to the Zionist Congress, spoke at the Beth Hatefutsoth Symposium on Anti-Semitism, and at Yad Vashem.

● Itzhak Harkavi, WJC honorary consultant for Cultural Affairs, was one of the speakers at a conference devoted to the memory of Janusz Korczak which took place at "Mas-sua," Center for Holocaust Studies, on December 14.

● Organized jointly by the Israeli Section of the WJC and the World Hebraist Organization, a memorial meeting for Professor Arye Tartakower was held on December 20 in the Weizmann Hall of the Jewish Agency. The former Chairman of the WJC Israeli Branch was eulogized by Avraham Schenker and Itzhak Harkavi.

● At a luncheon meeting on January 10, the first meeting was held of the reconstructed Advisory Council of the World Jewish Congress in Israel. The previous body, composed of about 100 persons prominent in the academic, intellectual and political life of Israel had proved too unwieldy to function properly. The reconstituted council will be limited to 15-20 members.

Those at the luncheon included Professors Natan Rotenstreich, Emanuel Rackman, Hans Klinghofer, Yermahu Beranover, Chava Lazarus Jaffe, Shmariahu Talmon, Mr. Abram Harman and Dr. Andre Chouraqui. Professors Uriel Tal, Yehuda Bauer, Yoram Dinstein and Daniel Carpi, and Judge Haim Cohn have agreed to join the Council but could not attend the first meeting which was chaired by Dr. Zalman Abramov.

## WJC Delegation Visits the Falashas

Following the visit to Ethiopia of a delegation from the Israeli Branch of the World Jewish Congress, Mr. Mordecai Ben-Porat, Minister without Portfolio, has reported that the Falashas, the black Jews of Ethiopia, are not being allowed to leave the country and urgently need Hebrew books and religious appurtenances.

The visit was arranged after the Addis Ababa authorities invited outsiders last month to study their claim that there was no discrimination against the Falashas.

Earlier last month, Mr. Michael Corinaldi, the chairman of a self-appointed public committee for Eth-

iopian Jewry in Israel, alleged that there had been a cover up of the plight of Falashas in Ethiopia and nearby refugee camps.

In his report, Mr. Ben-Porat declined to give more details about the conclusions of the visiting team.

Mr. Ben-Porat also met about 20 leaders of approximately 1,500 Falashas now living in Israel, who are campaigning for the right of the 28,000 members of the Ethiopian community to emigrate.

This has led to the Israeli Government's decision to establish a Public Council for Ethiopian Jewry.



On December 21, 1982, Mr. Michael Berlin, chief U.N. and diplomatic correspondent, Washington Post/NY Post, addressed the International Affairs Committee of the North American Branch on the subject, "The United Nations and Embassy Row: An Insider's View." Above, L to R: Mr. Berlin, Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum (chairman of the Committee), Rabbi Arthur Schneier (chairman of the American Section), Mr. Elan Steinberg deputy director, North American Branch).

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** February 16, 1983  
**to** Rabbi A. James Rudin  
**from** Zachariah Shuster

**subject**

The program you outlined for the group of German visitors in April is excellent and satisfies the main purpose of the visit, namely, to familiarize themselves in the major structures and institutions of the Jewish community in the U.S.

It occurred to me, however, that this would be a good opportunity for Americans - including staff, lay leaders, invited leaders of other organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, to get a first-hand impression of the present situation in Germany.

The reason I'm suggesting this is that Germany is appearing again as a major factor on the world scene because of the following developments: (a) it plays a crucial role in current East-West negotiations; (b) the visitors will arrive soon after the important Bundestag elections which are to take place on March 16; (c) the growth of the Green Movement which may decide the outcome of the Bundestag elections and may be significant for developments all over Europe; (d) our own cooperative effort with German institutions for Christian-Jewish relations.

A session devoted to these subjects, even in an overview way would, I believe, be very instructive. The question is time, but I think the subjects are of real importance, otherwise it will become a one-sided encounter.

ZS:RPR

cc: Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum



# The American Jewish Committee

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

NIVES E. FOX, European Representative

February 24, 1983

## MEMORANDUM

To: Foreign Affairs Department  
From: Nives Fox  
Subj: Iraq

Have checked out the situation in Iraq with two of our good sources in London.

Both confirm our old and fairly steady figure of 200 to a maximum of 250, more likely 220 Jews in the country. Other than some eight to ten persons in Basra and two families totaling some 15 persons in Hit (in Western part of Iraq) the Jews live in Baghdad.

A good half are quite well off and the poor, sick, old or unemployed are helped by the community with regular pensions and any additional necessary care. The president now is Mr. Naji Elias.

But for the fact that they cannot leave, all goes well enough for Iraqi Jews. Not leaving, however, applies to everyone since the war with Iran. Misery with company and almost no exceptions becomes almost tolerable; and Mr. Basri (the former president of the community, now in London, but in regular contact with Iraq) assures me that there are no specific Jewish problems.

The one Jewish exception in departures, some four or five months ago, was that of Mr. Abdallah Obadia and his wife, who were permitted to leave, to sell whatever they owned and to take out their money. The major reason for this special case, I understand, is that Mr. Obadia, a former mathematics professor at the University, found that most officials in the government were former students and knew him well. In addition he is quite old, in his mid-seventies, and it is probable that no reasonable reason to refuse him permission to join his children, who had left some time ago for Canada, could be found. All the family is now in Montreal.

Jews are permitted to sell property and real estate brings truly staggering prices: an average house equals riches, from 800,000 to a million and a half dollars or more. Moreover, while before the money from sales had to be deposited in banks, subject to close

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supervision by the authorities, with limited monthly withdrawals, this has now become much more free.

An incredible story of financial settlement by the government also is recounted. After thirty years of trying to claim money from the estate of the important Ezra Daniel family (Ezra Daniel was a member of the Senate) a surviving distant relative received 600,000 Iraqi dinars (over a million English pounds and more than a million and a half dollars) and was told that another million will be paid to him in due course.

There are very few young people among the Jewish population -- perhaps one or two at the University and little more in the lower grades. Of course, all the schools are run by the government. Jobs too, are available.

It is assumed that some Iraqi Jews might like to leave; but most, really, would like at least to come out for a visit. According to our friends a few persons have been allowed to come out -- for business or health -- but only when the authorities were fully satisfied of their return. Among these there were no Jews, however, the sole exception in the last two years being Mr. and Mrs. Obadia.

Iraq today is a financially ruined land, its reserves of some 25,000 million before the war with Iran now gone. The war drags on, seemingly bogged down to set positions now. To date, however, this situation has not brought about any vengeful acts against Jews or, for that matter, against other religious minorities.

Questions concerning the 65 year old lady in difficulties could not be answered. Nobody heard of anything resembling this limited bit of information; and I could supply no more. If you learn the name and some details about the "difficulties" I will be glad to try again.

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TALK FOR THE CHICAGO BOARD OF RABBIS  
AND THE  
JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

Joseph Cardinal Bernardin

March 7, 1983

My dear brothers and sisters of the Chicago Board of Rabbis and the Jewish Federation of Chicago!

I am grateful for your kind and thoughtful invitation. I am very happy to be with you this afternoon. From the very first moment that you invited me, I have looked forward to this encounter. My only regret is that because of the extraordinarily heavy schedule of my first six months in Chicago, it has taken so long to get together with you.

I wish first to address you very personally. I wish to greet you in the same way that I greeted my brother priests of the Archdiocese on the evening before my official installation. I come to you as your brother, Joseph. I come to you as a friend, seeking the warmth, understanding and support of your friendship. I ask you to accept my presence among you as a sign of the great respect and affection I have for you, and as a pledge of my continued prayers and support for you in the future.

It is significant, I believe, that our first meeting should take place during the year marking the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the II Vatican Council. From the Catholic perspective, the Council was the turning point in Catholic-Jewish relations because from the Council came Nostra Aetate. In that historic document, the Council fathers reviewed the elements of our common heritage, called for a mutual understanding of and respect for our respective religious traditions, univocally stated that in no way could the Jewish people be held accountable for the death of Christ, and deplored "the hatred, persecutions and displays of anti-Semitism directed against the Jews at any time and from any source." (No. 4) The Council gave impetus to a dialogue which has taken place at the local, national and international levels.

In the United States, Catholics and Jews have worked together more than in any other country. There exists today a network of close, cooperative contacts between Jewish and Catholic representatives who can be called on in moments of crisis and need on both sides. Admittedly, this dialogue has not eliminated all tensions. Nonetheless, there have been continuing positive developments in Christian-Jewish relations and in the Catholic Church's appreciation of the Jewish tradition.

In November, 1980, Pope John Paul II stressed the need for this dialogue in a talk he gave to the Jewish community at Mainz, Germany. "The depth and richness of our common heritage," he said, "are revealed to us particularly in friendly dialogue and trusting collaboration...It is not just a question of correcting a false religious view of the Jewish people, which in the course of history was one of the causes that contributed to misunderstanding and persecution, but above all of the dialogue between the two religions which — with Islam — gave the world faith in the one, ineffable God who speaks to us, and which desire to serve him on behalf of the whole world."

A year and a half later — in March, 1982 — he returned to this theme when he addressed delegates of Episcopal Conferences and other experts concerning the Catholic Church's relations with Judaism who were meeting in Rome. On this occasion he also stressed the need for quality in our ongoing exchanges. "I am happy to know," he said, "that...you are making many efforts, by studying and praying together, to grasp better and to formulate more clearly the often difficult biblical and theological problems raised by the progress of Judaeo-Christian dialogue. Imprecision and mediocrity in this field do enormous harm to such a dialogue. May God grant that Christians and Jews may hold more in-depth exchanges based on their own identities, without ever allowing either one or the other side to be obscured, but always seeking truly for the will of the God who revealed himself."

I wish to personally endorse the efforts to promote better Jewish-Christian relations and I pray that there might be a greater level of interaction here in the Chicago area. In line with the Holy Father's emphasis on the need for greater mutual understanding, I will encourage our educational institutions and programs of the Archdiocese to enhance their treatment of Judaism and of Jewish-Christian relations as a way of eliminating any remaining vestiges of anti-Semitism and helping Catholics acquire a better understanding of the religious values of the Jewish tradition that were so central to the ministry and teaching of Jesus himself. In this connection, I am pleased to inform you that our Office of Divine Worship recently asked Father John Pawlikowski of Catholic Theological Union to write a series of articles in Liturgy 80 on how Judaism might be presented during our key liturgical seasons.

I would like now to address briefly several areas of particular concern to the Jewish community.

The first, of course, is Israel and its relationship to all the Middle East. The volatile situation in the Middle East, constantly shifting and perennially complex, has created tensions for everyone. On this particular issue, we are united in many of our perspectives, but we also differ on some of them.

We both agree on the overriding need for peace. The NCCB in its 1973 statement on the Middle East and again in November, 1978, called unequivocally for the recognition of the State of Israel within secure and recognized boundaries as a basic element of any lasting and just peace. I believe that Catholics generally support Israel and have positive attitudes toward it. Catholics relate sympathetically to Israel as a democracy in an increasingly totalitarian world.

Moreover, Catholics are beginning to understand the religious and cultural factors which tie all Jews to the land of Israel. Whatever difficulties we as Christians may experience in sharing this view, we must strive to understand this link between

land and people which has been a central element in the writings and worship of Jews for two millenia. In a 1975 statement commemorating the 10th anniversary of Nostra Aetate, the American bishops affirmed the need for Catholics to be sensitive to this point, adding: "Appreciation of this link is not to give assent to any particular religious interpretation of this bond. Nor is this affirmation meant to deny the legitimate rights of other parties in the region, or to adopt any political stance in the controversies over the Middle East..."

In this connection, I would like to allude to the fact that some members of the Jewish community seem to be making the kind of support of Judaism and Israel found among certain evangelical groups the barometer for Jewish relations with mainline Christian churches, including the Catholic Church. This could create a problem for Catholic-Jewish relations. While Catholic theology has come to recognize clearly the permanence of the Jewish covenant, and while Catholics have grown in their appreciation of the Jewish land tradition as a result of Christian biblical scholarship, Israel will never play the kind of role in our theology that it does for some of these evangelical groups. Hence, while Catholics may retain a strong commitment to Israel, we cannot be expected to speak about this commitment in the same theological language as they.

It was because of this sensitivity to the link between land and people that we quickly expressed disapproval of the 1975 United Nations vote which sought to equate Zionism with racism. Speaking as the President of the NCCB, I stated at the time:

"The resolution is unjust. Because of its substantive inadequacy it both retards the necessary struggle against racism in the world and opens the door to harassment, discrimination and denial of basic rights to members of the Jewish community throughout the world." (NC News Service, Nov. 11, 1975)

While there is agreement on many elements of the Middle East situation, nonetheless there also exist significant differences. This is why there is a great necessity for dialogue on the Middle East and on U.S. policy in the Middle East. We enter this dialogue not only as major religious traditions but also as citizens of the country with the most significant impact on the Middle East. The Catholic participation in this dialogue is based on the 1973 and 1978 statements to which I have alluded, as well as a series of statements dealing with Lebanon. Those statements call not only for a settlement in the Middle East based on the recognition of the right of Israel's secure existence, but also the right of Palestinians to a homeland. That is not all of our position because the issues themselves are so complex, but I am highlighting these two points to indicate that there are significant differences among us.

Other issues, for example, would include Israeli and other forces in Lebanon, as well as the status of occupied territories and this, of course, includes discussion of the question of Jerusalem. Obviously, the American bishops are much influenced on this latter point by the position of the Holy See. We have to discuss our differences among ourselves and at the same time cooperate to shape U.S. policy in the direction of a long-term, stable and just resolution of the Middle East situation. This dialogue will test both our religious vision and the moral vision we bring to the public debate in the U.S., but I am convinced that we serve religion and society best by actively participating in the public dialogue.

I take this occasion to commend the quality and sincerity of the official Israeli report on the Beirut camp massacres. In this connection, I cannot fail to mention that there was also Christian involvement in this tragedy since members of our faith community were the actual killers.

I am also sensitive to the displeasure of the Jewish community over the Holy Father's meeting with Yasser Arafat. We are faced here with differing perspectives

on this visit in the Catholic and Jewish communities. The Catholic community generally sees such visits by the Holy Father as pastoral efforts at reconciliation. The Papacy has a tradition of talking with various world leaders. The Popes have met with leaders of the Soviet Union and Poland; in recent days Pope John Paul II met with those of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Certainly such meetings in no way constitute an endorsement of their fundamental policies. Moreover, I have reason to believe that when the Pope did meet with Arafat he urged him to recognize Israel and to abandon terrorism.

I can understand, however, how Jews in light of the PLO's past record of terrorism, might fear that this visit would be perceived as a toleration, if not acceptance, of terrorism even though this was certainly not the Holy See's intention. As a matter of fact, a number of Catholics communicated their reservations about the visit. At the same time, candor also prompts me to express some wonderment about statements made by a few Jewish leaders at the time of the visit. These statements, made at a time of great emotion, seemed to imply Church involvement in the Holocaust and were perceived by many as a personal attack on the Pope. Such comments deeply offended many Catholics and were not conducive to genuine dialogue.

Another area of concern of special importance to the Jewish community is proselytism. The many unjust practices, such as forced baptism, associated with the spread of the gospel throughout Christian history, have made this a particularly sensitive issue in our relations. Today the Church is clearly committed to the principles of religious liberty, a commitment which of itself necessitates the rejection of all unfair proselytizing which might have taken place in the past.

In a paper delivered in Venice at the 1977 meeting of the International Catholic-Jewish Liaison Committee, Professor Tommaso Federici, professor of biblical theology at San Anselmo in Rome, set down clearly the principles to be followed in Christian evangelization. The mission to witness, he points out, is a vital

necessity to the Christian; indeed, it is an essential aspect of Christian life. This is appropriate even in dialogue, for dialogue presumes that each side will articulate frankly and honestly what it believes in, and will respect the other's right to do so. We believe in Christ as the Risen Lord and quite naturally invite all persons to join us in our community of faith. To deny or to hide this would destroy our integrity as committed Christians. As Professor Federici states, witness "is constitutive of the Church's very mission to the world and its peoples and is in accord with the concern which was to be heard in the very first days of the Church itself (cf. I Cor. 9:16: "Woe to me if I do not preach the Gospel!") and has never disappeared and has now been clearly restated by the Second Vatican Council." ("Mission and Witness of the Church, " Origins, Oct. 19, 1978)

Witness, however, is to be distinguished from proselytism and is to be guided by the rules of justice and love. Federici thus excludes "any sort of witness which in any way constitutes a physical, moral, psychological or cultural constraint on the Jews, both individuals and communities, such as might in any way destroy or even simply reduce their personal judgment, free will and full autonomy of decision." (Ibid.)

Rather clear guidelines can be drawn from such principles which are particularly appropriate to a society such as ours in which one religion, Christianity, tends to dominate by sheer force of numbers.

A third area of concern is Soviet Jewry. In the past there have been many examples of close cooperation on this issue. Unfortunately, the situation has been rather bleak during the past year. I am familiar with the work of the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry which is based here in Chicago and I recognize the role it fulfills. In this connection, I would like to voice my support for Anatoly Scharansky. I know his case has had special significance for the Jewish community.

I would like, at this time, to repeat a suggestion I have made several times in the past. Where possible, the protest should be broadened to include all people whose human rights are being violated, not only in Russia but elsewhere. I am thinking, for example, of the people of Lithuania who have suffered greatly because of their religious convictions since their annexation to Russia in the 1940's. There are also other groups in Russia and many other parts of the world as well whose human rights have been violated for religious and political reasons. We must remember all our brothers and sisters who need our help. Those of us who enjoy freedom must speak with one voice in condemnation of all persecution and oppression. Let it not be said that one segment of the human family suffered while another segment stood idly by, doing or saying nothing. Both the Hebrew and Christian scriptures condemn this failure to stand up and be counted when the occasion demands forceful action.

So far, I have spoken about Jewish concerns and the Catholic response to them. There are also Catholic concerns about which we ask for more dialogue and understanding. The first is aid to children who attend church-related schools. This has long been a sore spot among American Catholics, especially parents. I suggest that, in the spirit that has marked our dialogue in other areas, we now sit down together to discuss this topic. The anguish and hurt felt by Catholics at the systematic economic discrimination against them in their efforts to maintain which they consider their right to "free" exercise of religion is very real and very deep. While there is still considerable opposition from the Jewish community, I am encouraged that some Jewish leaders have begun to call for a reassessment of the traditional line of opposition to any form of relief for parents who use their God-given and constitutional right to send their children to the school of their choice. I know, too, that the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations has dissented from the position of opposition assumed by other Jewish groups.

A second area of concern is respect for life and, in particular, abortion. Some maintain that this is simply a sectarian issue, but I reject that contention. While, admittedly, the Catholic Church is more concerned about it than any other institution, abortion — in my view — is basically a question of human rights, the right of an unborn infant to live. Because of the great debate about abortion, there is need for more dialogue so that we can avoid the misconceptions and stereotypes which plague us, so that we can develop greater understanding and sensitivity to deeply held convictions.

Happily, there exists a model of what can be done when our two communities commit themselves to authentic dialogue, even on such an emotion-laden issue as abortion. In September, 1977, the Los Angeles priest-rabbi group (sponsored by the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, the Board of Rabbis of Southern California and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles) issued a joint statement on "Respect for Life — Jewish and Roman Catholic Reflections on Abortion and Related Issues." The differing Catholic and Jewish viewpoints were presented separately, along with an indication of the areas of considerable mutual concern and convergence. While no consensus was reached on certain points, ground rules for future dialogues and cooperation were set forth in a concluding "Joint Expression of Goals." After stating what might be done to reduce tensions in the abortion controversy, to encourage religious groups to teach respect for life in their individual communities in accordance with their sacred traditions, to eliminate coercion by government agencies, to advocate positive alternatives to abortion and to promote social situations which will encourage the responsible bearing and rearing of children, the group concluded: "While Roman Catholics and Jews may not agree to make the prohibition of all abortions American law, nonetheless we should work together to make respect for life, and particularly the joyful celebration of new life, an American ideal." This significant effort in Los Angeles proves that even the most volatile subject matter can be faced positively and creatively if properly approached in dialogue.

I would like now to conclude with an appeal for a greater degree of inter-religious cooperation on various social issues which are affecting both our nation and our city. The current economic crisis is playing havoc with so many of our people. Even though there are signs of an impending recovery, it will be a long time before the present crisis, with all its human suffering, is resolved. While we are not economists, we do have the obligation, I believe, to help make sure that the voices of the poor and disadvantaged are heard in the national debate about the allocation of resources and the development of policies which affect the well being of our society.

There is another concern which we must address in some way. The political changes presently underway in our city have given rise to many fears and prejudices. Our united voice should be heard on behalf of justice, decency and fairness. We already have a structure, of course, which makes it possible for us to come together, as Jews, Protestants, Orthodox and Catholics, to address the important social issues of our day. I am referring to the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race. Let us use this and other structures to full advantage.

I also invite you to join us Catholic bishops in our search for peace. As you know, the bishops of this country are involved in the development of a major document (called a pastoral letter) on war and peace, with special emphasis on the nuclear arms race and the need to find alternatives to warfare, both nuclear and conventional. This pastoral has two purposes: to help form the consciences of our own constituents on war and peace issues and to make our contribution to the public debate on these topics. As expected, the document has been both praised and damned. The important thing, however, is that it has been noticed and, indeed, taken seriously, both in our own country and abroad. The document we are preparing, when completed, will not be the last word. It is really only the beginning of our reflection on the necessity of turning the ever upward spiral of the arms race

downward and how we might go about that. I invite you to join us in this reflection. I know, of course, that the organized Jewish community has also been concerned about peace as evidenced by the fact that the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations endorsed the nuclear freeze. I recognize and understand, too, certain Jewish difficulties in this area because of their deep concern for Israel's security. Still, it would be useful to have you join us in our reflection on the use of power and the circumstances under which that use is legitimate. It would also be helpful to get your perspective of war and peace in the Hebrew scriptures as we develop a theology of peace, based on both the Hebrew and the Christian scriptures.

As Pope John Paul II told the Jewish community at Mainz: "Jews and Christians, as children of Abraham, are called to be a blessing for the world (cf. Gen. 12:2ff), committing themselves together for peace and justice among all men and peoples, with the fullness and depth that God himself intended us to have, and with all the readiness for sacrifices that this high goal may demand. The more our meeting is imprinted with this sacred duty, the more it becomes a blessing also for ourselves."

My dear brothers and sisters, dialogue and collaboration are not options for us. They are a necessity. Never again can we permit ourselves to be alienated from each other; never again can we let our minds and our hearts to be misshaped by the prejudices and hatreds of the past. Never again can we allow a climate which could produce another Holocaust.

We have so much in common. But ultimately it is our faith in God, who created us in his image and likeness, that unites us. So may we always celebrate that unity, while respecting our different traditions, and working with each other, in love, for the betterment of ourselves and the entire human family.

Today, I pledge to you my love, my support, my determination to work with you on all the matters that concern us as Jews and Catholics, as citizens, but most of all, as caring friends.



1983 PROGRAM EMPHASES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE'S  
NATIONAL INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

**BACKGROUND:** AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department will seek to implement through its network of contacts in the Christian world -- Roman Catholic, main-line Protestant, Evangelical, Greek Orthodox, black Churches, and Hispanic Catholics -- the following major priorities during 1983-84:

- 1) Building understanding and support of Israel's need for security and American public and political support, and combatting anti-Israel and anti-Zionist propaganda;
- 2) Uprooting the religious sources of anti-Semitism, and fostering positive understanding of Jews, Judaism, and Israel in the Christian educational systems;
- 3) Mobilizing support for the human rights of Soviet Jewry, Falashas, Jews in Latin America, Europe, and elsewhere;
- 4) Involvement in major social justice and humanitarian concerns with Christian allies, such as, nuclear disarmament, world refugees, hunger, the homeless, aging;
- 5) Countering extremist efforts to create an Evangelical Christian America, and collaborating with groups supporting democratic pluralism.

Within this agency framework, we shall concentrate especially on the following projects and programs:

- I - A) SEMINARY EDUCATION - Based on the success of our Dallas Interreligious Seminarians' Conference in mid-January, we plan a series of similar seminary conferences in the six major regions of the country in 1983-84. We are organizing these in cooperation with CSD to assure maximum involvement of our area offices and chapters.

Our essential purpose is to lay the foundation for the long-term education of the next generation of Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical, and Jewish religious leaders in issues of traditional concern to us. If successful, this program will make a major contribution to uprooting the sources of anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism in this country.

We plan to help publish a new curriculum with the Dallas ecumenical seminary steering group. This will be influenced by the extraordinary insights of Prof. Paul van Buren's paper on Jewish-Christian relations. We hope to use this new curriculum as a model for all future seminary conferences.

- B) CATHOLIC EDUCATION - In cooperation with the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the National Catholic Education Association, we have just published "A Guidebook on Catholic-Jewish Relations," by Dr. Eugene Fisher.

This will be distributed to every Catholic seminary in the United States (courtesy of the Nathan Appleman Institute). The Guidebook will be the basis of a series of Catholic seminary conferences around the country conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bishops' Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations and the NCEA. In some situations, the conferences will be ecumenical (with other non-Catholic Christians.)

C) CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - We have established a National Institute on Catholic-Jewish Education headed by Sister Anna Marie Erst of Chicago. She has just organized a major teacher-training institute with the Archdiocese of Detroit for sensitizing teachers on how to educate elementary and secondary school children about Jews and Judaism. Based on the Detroit model, Sister Anna Marie will travel around the country during the next three years organizing similar institutes in major Catholic dioceses. Curricula, syllabi, and audio-visual aids will be employed in this grass-roots educational program. (This program is made possible by a grant from the Samuel and Isabelle Friedman Charitable Trust of Detroit.)

D) JEWISH SEMINARIES - AJC's IAC has just completed the first systematic study of seminary curricula used in Orthodox, Conservative, Reform and Reconstructionist seminaries in the U.S. The study, conducted by our intern, Sam Weintraub, examines what our seminaries teach about Christians and Christianity. We plan a series of conferences with each of these seminaries in order to help train Jewish seminarians for more effective interreligious work in their communities after their ordination.

II - HISPANIC-JEWISH RELATIONS - In view of the growing influence of Hispanic Catholics in the American Catholic Church, we have planned a series of conferences with Archbishop Patrick Flores, chairman of the Hispanic Committee of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. On April 6th, a joint Hispanic Catholic-Jewish steering committee will meet in San Antonio to plan a Texas-wide conference. That will be followed by a national conference on Hispanic-Jewish relations co-sponsored by Bishop Flores's Hispanic Committee and the AJC. This program is being conducted with Jacob Kovadloff, CSD, and DAC.

III - PROTESTANT-JEWISH RELATIONS - Since 1983 marks the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, we are planning a series of major programs with the Lutheran Council on Theological Education and with the Lutheran World Federation on the theme of "Martin Luther, the Jews, and Anti-Semitism." Our U.S. Conference will take place October 11-13 in New York with major Lutheran and Jewish scholars participating. The international meeting will take place in Stockholm, July 11-13 with the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC) as co-sponsor. On May 19, Rabbi Tanenbaum will address the heads of all Lutheran denominations on this issue. An ABC-TV network program will be used for Lutheran-Jewish dialogues around the country.

We see this year as a major opportunity, not unlike Vatican Council II, for uprooting the theological sources of anti-Semitism in the Lutheran world.

Our work with the National Council of Churches and other mainline Protestant denominations will be intensified to combat pro-PLO and anti-Israel positions.

IV - WOMEN OF FAITH - Women represent more than half of the religious groups in America and therefore represent a major resource for implementing our interreligious programs. A major national Women of Faith conference will be held in January '84 to give further impetus to our leading role in this field under Inge Gibel's creative direction. Local WIDME groups will be strengthened in various regions of the country.

V - EVANGELICAL-JEWISH RELATIONS - Our careful work with Evangelical Christian groups and educational institutions will continue during the coming year. Evangelical leaders -- such as TAV Evangelicals, colleges such as Gordon-Conwell near Boston -- will be among the groups we will be working with to strengthen support of Israel and to combat anti-Semitism. (The front-page N.Y. Times story on Evangelicals and Jews documented much of the pioneering work we have done in this field.)

VI - SOVIET JEWRY - The National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, headed by Sister Ann Gillen and serviced by Rabbi James Rudin, will play an important role during theyear in the Jewish community's efforts to uphold the human rights of Soviet Jewry.

VII - POLISH-JEWISH TASK FORCE - We will continue to cooperate with the National Task Force on Polish-Jewish Relations, using our contacts with Polish Catholic leadership to advance these objectives, in cooperation with IPGI.

VIII - INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE - There will be a substantial intensification of our work with the Vatican, the World Council of Churches and interreligious programming on the European continent, Latin America, and Israel.

On May 2-3, we plan to co-sponsor a conference in Rome, with the ecumenical institute, Centro Pro Unione, on "The Sanctity of Human Life -- Catholic and Jewish Perspectives." This will enable us to deal with the issues of terrorism and violence, among other concerns. Vatican authorities are expected to participate.

July 11-13, as mentioned earlier, an international conference with the Lutheran World Federation and IJCIC, with AJC participation, will be held in Stockholm.

A conference on examination of textbooks throughout Europe will be held in Germany during mid-April. Judith Banki will represent IAD, and will seek to update the findings of our studies of Italian, French, Spanish, and German textbooks.

Our publication program with the University of Duisburg and the West German government will continue this year.

A conference on "The Religious Roots of Anti-Semitism" will be scheduled for early 1984 in Paris in cooperation with Cardinal Lustiger. Zachariah Shuster, IAD's European interreligious consultant, will guide this program, in addition to the German textbook studies.

The Annual Assembly of the World Council of Churches will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, July 24-August 10. Rabbi Tanenbaum will be an official delegate from the AJC and IJCIC. Relations with Third World countries will figure prominently here.

On April 7-9, the International Studies Association, a foreign policy academic group, will be meeting in Mexico City. Rabbi Tanenbaum will be presenting a paper on "Moral Values in the Shaping of Foreign Policy." While in Mexico, he will be addressing a number of Catholic and Jewish groups preliminary to intensifying inter-religious programming in Mexico and later in Latin America.

The Israel Foreign Ministry and the Hebrew University have contacted IAD with a view toward co-sponsoring a conference on "Israel, the Bible, and Black Africa," involving some 75 black African Christian leaders at a symposium in Jerusalem in early 1984.

IX - COUNTERING EXTREMISM - IAD will be cooperating with People for the American Way, organized by Norman Lear, in countering threats from the new right to civil liberties and democratic pluralism. This program will intensify as the 1984 national elections come closer.

X - SOCIAL ACTION - IAD's social justice work with Christian groups will continue to concentrate on the problems of world refugees and the domestic homeless. Close cooperation will go on with Ambassador Gene Douglas, coordinator for the American government on refugee problems; with the Emergency Committee on Haitian refugees; the International Rescue Committee on Asian, African, and Latin American refugees. On March 24-25, Rabbi Tanenbaum will address a world refugee conference at the State Department on "Jewish Moral Perceptions of Global Refugee Problems."

Through the Harold Smulow estate, IAD will cooperate with the AJC's New York Chapter in programming relating to interreligious work with the aging.

XI - HOLOCAUST - IAD will be relating to the President's Commission on the Holocaust and Justice Arthur Goldberg's American Commission on the Holocaust. A videotape of Rabbi Tanenbaum's lecture at CUNY on "The Nazi Holocaust - Lessons for Pluralistic Societies" will be used in local interreligious programming.

XII - VISITORS TO ISRAEL PROGRAM - This has proven to be one of our best means of educating Christian leaders about Israel and we plan to enlarge our program of tours to Israel during the coming year.

XIII - PUBLICATIONS - A series of studies prepared by IAD intern, Sam Weintraub, a program established by George and Arlene Hecht, will be published during this year, including: a) A study of Jewish seminaries' curricula; b) A study of Passion Plays in America; c) Dr. Martin Luther King on Jews and Judaism; d) Interreligious Statements on Nuclear Disarmament; e) Christian Reactions to the Lebanese Conflict.

Judy Banki's study on "Jewish Teaching About Christians and Christianity" will also be published as a Nathan Appleman Institute pamphlet.

The Interreligious Newsletter will be issued quarterly.

XIV - INTERRELIGIOUS MEDIA - IAD will continue to employ radio, TV, videotapes, and audio-visual aids as means of communicating our program messages to large Christian and Jewish audiences. Videotapes of such programs as The Christophers' "Faith and Prejudice," ABC-TV "Directions" program on "Martin Luther and the Jews," Phil Donahue's "The Last Word" on the Holocaust Commission debate, CBS-TV "For Our Times" program on "Women of Faith in the 80s," the Civilization series on PBS, Catholic Cable TV will all be used to dramatize our educational themes.

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Van Buren  
Annual Mtg 1983

# The American Jewish Committee

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

March 14, 1983

Professor Paul M. van Buren  
134 Chestnut Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

My dear Paul,

It was lovely speaking with you. If Dallas did nothing else -- and it did a tremendous lot in our field -- it gave me a deeper appreciation of your intellectual gifts and of the importance of your presence in our midst. You are a genuine blessing to all of us who care about building a whole new culture between Christians and Jews.

All of us at AJC are deeply grateful for your ready willingness to address the Sunday morning plenary session of the Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee. That will begin with breakfast at 8:30 a.m., May 15, at the New York Hilton Hotel.

As we discussed, we would be grateful if you would prepare a paper on "Israel, Christian Theology, and Jewish-Christian Relations." Since Israel's existence has become a stumbling block in certain segments of the Christian world, especially some liberal Protestants, it would be extremely helpful to have your fresh appraisal of this critical theme.

Some of the theological reformulations in your Dallas paper, I think, would provide the context for concentrating on the centrality of Israel in the Jewish-Christian dialogue.

As I indicated, the next session will move into the geopolitical considerations of the Middle East today, and therefore your presentation would provide a most helpful theological and historical setting against which the next session would take on more meaning.

We would hope to publish your paper, and send it widely to Christian and Jewish leaders. The presentation itself should take about 20-25 minutes in order to allow enough time for a good discussion with our usually alert audience.

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Professor Paul M. van Buren

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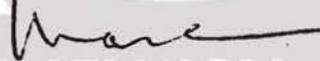
March 14, 1983

Our honorarium will be \$500, plus your expenses (I wish it could be more but our budgets are tighter than usual these days.)

Perhaps by then we will also be able to talk further about our plans and your involvement in our future seminary conferences in other regions of the country.

Again, with deepest appreciation, I am,

Cordially, as ever,



Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Director  
Interreligious Affairs

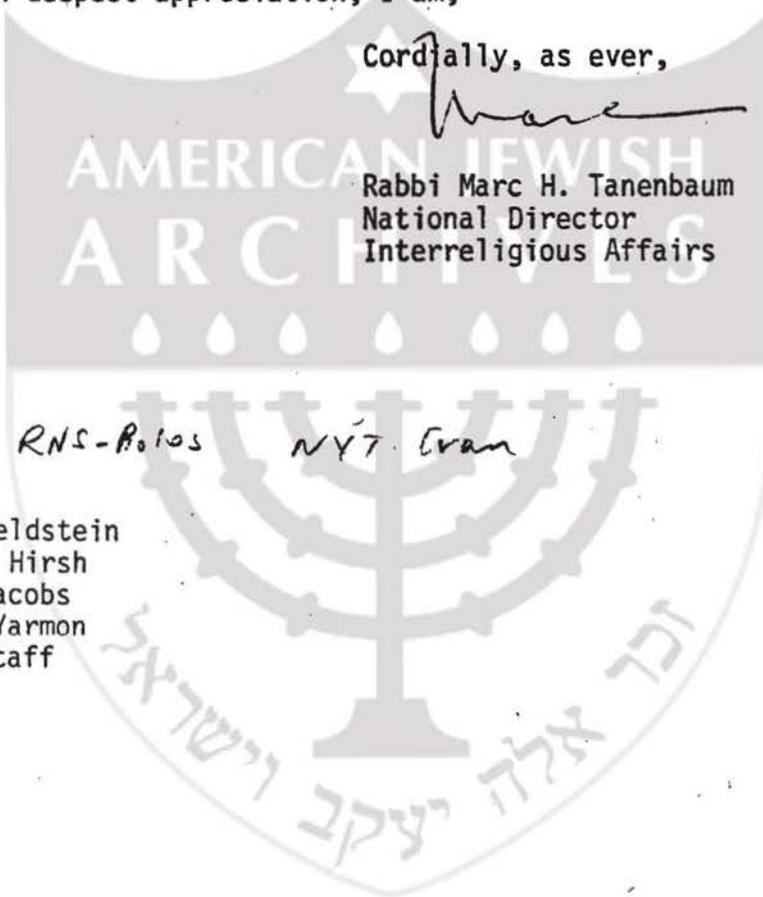
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Enclosures

*RNS-Polo*

*NYT-Evan*

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Selma Hirsh  
Bob Jacobs  
Mort Yarmon  
IAD Staff



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

From: Phyllis Sherman

What The American Jewish Committee Is All About....

KUWAIT CITIZENS AND CORPORATIONS DENIED RIGHT  
TO OWN INTEREST IN ON-SHORE U.S. MINERAL LANDS

The AJC news release (attached) welcoming the announcement by Secretary of the Interior Watt that the U.S. will bar Kuwait from owning interest in American energy and mineral lands makes oblique reference to meetings held by AJC representatives with the Secretary prior to his announcement.

In fact, AJC, as you may know, has been on top of this matter for quite some time through our national energy desk and the office of our Washington Representative. In our tradition of quiet and effective behind-the-scenes work, I think we can say that we played an important role in the final positive outcome.

For your information, these efforts included direct representations by Lawrence Goldmuntz, Chairman of the AJC Energy Committee, to the Secretary of Interior and other high-ranking members of the Administration. The memorandum of law we presented to the Secretary, prepared by Alfred H. Moses, Chairman of AJC's Executive Committee, pointed out that to grant Kuwait rights to lease U.S. mineral lands would be contrary to the letter and intent of the 1920 Mineral Lands Act and would not be in U.S. interest. Key Congresspersons were also alerted to the issues at stake and AJC publications PetroImpact and Energy Information Service Bulletin helped to further educate the media, our Washington readers, and the Jewish community to the facts in the case. The Administration obviously listened well to the opposition to its original proposed plan to grant Kuwait leasing rights to federal lands and is to be commended for reversing its position.

While the matter has for the time being been resolved satisfactorily in our view, there are still some questions left open as a result of the wording of Secretary Watt's announcement. You may be sure that we will continue to monitor any further developments.

PHS/bjb

March 14, 1983  
83-900-42A

# 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  
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1983**

NEW YORK, Mar. 10 ....The American Jewish Committee welcomed the announcement made by Secretary of the Interior James Watt at a press conference today that Kuwait citizens and corporations have been denied the right to own interest in any on-shore oil and gas leases under the 1920 Mineral Lands Leasing Act.

The decision was made on the basis that Kuwait's laws deny United States citizens or corporations similar or like privileges to those that were being sought by Kuwait in this country.

Lawrence Goldmuntz, Chairman of the Energy Committee of the American Jewish Committee, and Alfred H. Moses, Chairman of the organization's Executive Committee, who had discussed this subject with the Secretary several weeks ago, pointed out in a joint statement that "the control of essential energy and mineral lands by Kuwait and other countries who deny similar access to U.S. citizens and corporations is against the law."

"Furthermore," they continued, "such leasing does not serve the interests of the United States in counteracting the manipulative control by Kuwait with its OPEC partners over the price of oil. They have manipulated this price to such levels as to cause substantial inflation, loss of GNP, and unemployment in the U.S., and should not be rewarded for acts that would be illegal if conducted within the U.S."

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

3/10/83  
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A, EJP, BIZ, EGY, Z

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Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum  
American Jewish Committee  
165 E. 56th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10022

(w) 802-933-4324  
(h) 802-933-6622

16 March 1983

Dear Rabbi Tannenbaum,

Shortly before his death, Moses set a challenge before his people that may well serve as a rallying cry for the human race, demanding its inalienable right to life and peace. "I call heaven and earth to testify against you this day. Life and death have I set before you, a blessing and a curse. Therefore choose life that you and your children may live. "

I read the above lines in a column by Robert Gordis in Jewish Week, Feb. 11, 1983 and was profoundly moved. My Rabbi, Jacob Goldberg from the Fort Tryon Jewish Center in New York suggested I contact you and share with you THE PEACE-BELL TREATY.

On May 8, 1983 in every time zone of the world from 12 Noon - 1 PM people of all faiths and ideologies will declare peace. Perhaps this sounds silly or naive, yet these times call for creative new ways of thinking and acting. I am certain that the vast majority of the members of our global family want peace and an end to the nuclear threat which hangs so precariously over us. We must give our leaders new directions, new instructions. The outmoded conventional thinking of the past is not merely inappropriate but lethal.

I am a Pediatrician and a New England Delegate to Physicians for Social Responsibility. For years I have written and spoken about the dangers of the arms race and the impact of nuclear anxiety on our children and young people. Last year I incorporated my thoughts, dreams, and nightmares into a novel called The Question of the Children which I have donated to Physicians for Social Responsibility. The idea for the PEACE-BELL TREATY comes from this novel. It is about two 13 year olds who come of age with the nuclear anxiety of our time. The point of the novel is to explore the nuclear fears of our young people and also to graphically illustrate the non-survivability of nuclear war. Madeline and Jeremy fantasize about THE PEACE-BELL TREATY just before the war starts. It is too late for them, but not for us.

The enclosed flier has been translated into several languages and sent around the world. I am hopeful that people in each time zone will declare peace and celebrate peace for that one precious hour each year. My hope is that the Jewish Community will participate in this act of sanity and reverence for life throughout the world. Can you help me disseminate this? I am only one person. There is no organization behind this effort, only person-to-person contact. If each person who receives this letter sends out 10 copies the word will spread with dramatic speed. I hope you can make this available to interested members of the Jewish Community throughout the world.

This event takes 1 hour, requires no planning or organization. People celebrate where they live. As the earth rotates through its 24 hour day, the people on this lovely planet will choose life. Please help.

with small bell ringing,

*Jack L. Mayer, MD*

PLEASE !!! This could be one of the most important letters you ever read. If you would like to help make this reality, make 10 copies and send them to friends, relatives, neighbors, clergy, etc.

Jack L Mayer, MD

Box 186

Enosburg Falls, Vt. 05450

Telephone: 933-4324

Dear Friends for a Nuclear Freeze,

As the blush fades from the tremendous energy and success of this past year, we find ourselves consumed with the frustration of slaying Goliath. We have merely kicked him in the shins and he thunders on, unaffected by our blows. Perhaps it is our process which hinders us.

We have been thinking and acting in the same measured rhythms of protest and social change in which we grew to adulthood: struggling for civil rights, an end to the war in Vietnam, women's rights. But, as you well know, we are not faced with contemporary images of man's exploitation and abuse of his fellow human beings. Today, tomorrow, next week some nameless automaton may sniff out your life, your family, your world. This is reality. No intellectual dialogue can alter this inescapable truth of the nuclear age.

We are guilty of conventional thinking in this nuclear age - no less than the strategic planners who view nuclear weapons as bigger, more efficient conventional weapons. Perhaps now we can understand what Einstein meant about everything changing in the nuclear age except our way of thinking. Out of this terrifying time must come a new way of thinking which will empower the impotent feelings that well up within us and give them new strength and a new direction.

Do you remember Senator George Aiken's (R-Vt.) suggestion for an expeditious end to the Vietnam war? He counselled us to declare ourselves the winner and withdraw. Much to our shame we ignored his advice. Perhaps he was asking us to change our image of reality. But our vocabulary, our strategies, and our analyses were (and are) recapitulations of the past. We need to see through these old images and envision a future we dare to create for ourselves.

AMERICAN JEWISH

*Peace-Bell Treaty\**

As citizens of the lovely planet Earth, we gather to declare ourselves at Peace with all other peoples.

THEREFORE:

We order the governments of the world to make peace with mutual security.

We order all nuclear weapons be placed under the control of the United Nations and eventually be eliminated from the planet.

We are a wondrous species, endlessly creative and capable of great love. With the ringing of this bell I affix my signature and hope for the future to the PEACE-BELL TREATY.

We urge you to begin creating a new future with us on May 8, 1983 by declaring PEACE. The insanity of our age is so overwhelming that the sanity of declaring peace and ordering nuclear weapons off the planet seems foolishly simplistic. If this is foolishness, we offer it proudly anyway. Fools and madmen control our planet's destiny; we can do no worse.

On May 8th, Mother's Day, at 12 Noon we will stand in our parks and village greens and ring bells for one hour in celebration of peace. We urge you, your friends, and neighbors to join us in your parks and green places in this celebration.

As the light of the noon-day sun touches your part of the world, bells will begin ringing for disarmament and PEACE. As one time zone stops, the ringing will begin in the next. For 24 hours the earth will ring with sounds of PEACE and respect for life. People under totalitarian regimes, if unable to congregate, could wear small bells. Our children and young people can participate in this vision of the future. They will be comforted and reassured by their elders' acts of peace and sanity, and we will have given them a sense of hope and control over their future.

Each day we must continue to do our peace work, but on Mother's Day each year let us pool our consciousness for one hour to supercede the apparent reality we are all threatened by. Let us take a quantum leap together through the paper-thin wall of our old perceptions and enter that new dimension of thinking that is required in the nuclear age.

WE will declare peace. No longer can we wait for our governments. Time is running out.

IN PEACE,

Citizens of Vermont

\*The idea has come from an as yet unpublished novel, The Question of the Children, by Jack Mayer, MD

# Declare Peace on Mother's Day - May 8 - 12 NOON -

## Peace-Bell Treaty

*As citizens of the lovely planet Earth, we gather to declare ourselves at Peace with all other peoples.*

### Therefore:

*We order the governments of the world to make peace with mutual security.*

*We order all nuclear weapons be placed under the control of the United Nations and eventually be eliminated from the planet.*

*We are a wondrous species, endlessly creative and capable of great love. With the ringing of this bell I affix my signature and hope for the future to the Peace-Bell Treaty.*

From 12 Noon to 1 p.m. in each time zone of the world, Women, Children and Men will stand in parks and natural places to declare Peace with the ringing of bells.

Wherever you are, won't you please ring a small bell for Peace ?

Some nice places to ring a small bell: 



## Seattle Holocaust Study Project

March 17, 1983

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
Institute of Human Relations  
165 East 56th Street  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Enclosed please find information relating to the Seattle Holocaust Study Conference.

I look forward with pleasure to meeting you, and to your participation in our Conference in April. Please do not hesitate to contact me at the Project office if you require further information. (If it is more convenient for you, communications can be easily conducted through your Seattle AJC office as we are both located in the same office building.)

Sincerely,

*Kalman C. Szekely*  
Kalman C. Szekely  
Project Director

KCS:amb  
Enclosure

784-9456 (2)  
206 -



## Seattle Holocaust Study Project

### CONFIRMED CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

- Prof. Dr. Eberhard Bethge, Professor of Theology, Bonn University, Federal Republic of Germany:  
"The Holocaust and Christian Antisemitism"
- Arye Z. Carmon, Ph.D., Fellow Researcher, Van Leer Institute, Jerusalem:  
"Holocaust Education in Israel"
- Dr. John S. Conway, Professor of History, University of British Columbia:  
"The Historical Effects of the Holocaust on Christian Theology Since World War II"
- Prof. Dr. Heinz Kremers, Professor of Bible and Religious Education, University of Duisburg, Federal Republic of Germany:  
"The Holocaust in Education in the Federal Republic of Germany"
- Franklin H. Littell, Ph.D., Professor of Religion, Temple University and Founder of the U. S. Institute on the Holocaust:  
"Credibility Crisis Posed by the Holocaust"
- Hubert G. Locke, Ph.D., Dean, Graduate School of Public Affairs, University of Washington:  
"Role of the Bystander"

4117

memorandum

cc: Shula Bahat

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** March 21, 1983  
**to** Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum  
**from** Art Abramson  
**subject** Seattle Holocaust Conference

Enclosed is the program brochure for the Seattle Holocaust Conference, running from April 17-18, 1983.

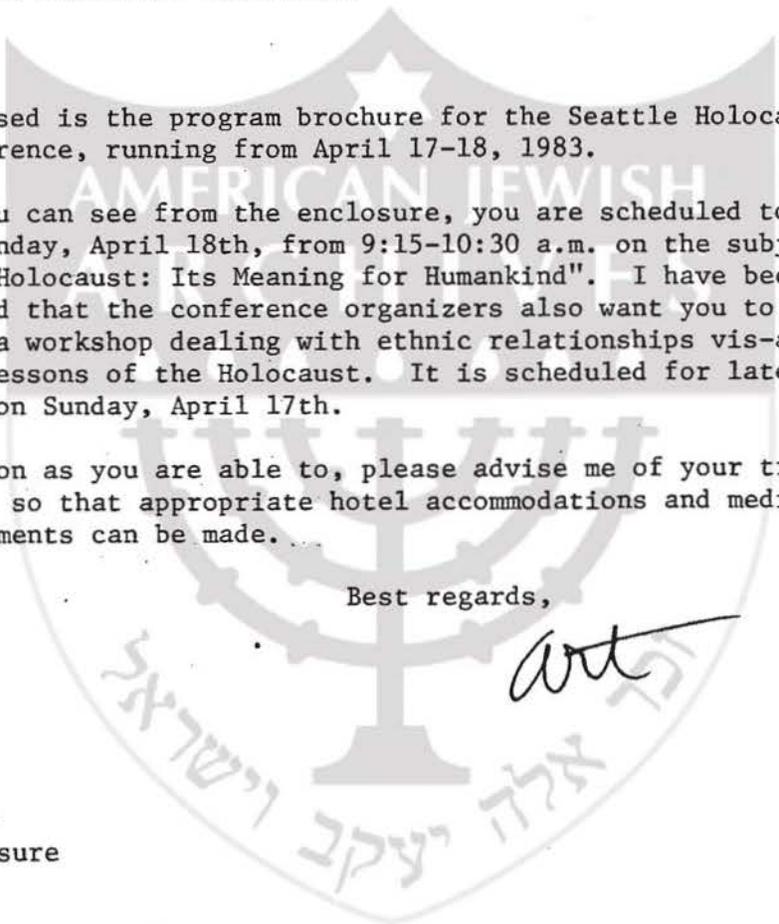
As you can see from the enclosure, you are scheduled to speak on Monday, April 18th, from 9:15-10:30 a.m. on the subject, "The Holocaust: Its Meaning for Humankind". I have been informed that the conference organizers also want you to help lead a workshop dealing with ethnic relationships vis-a-vis the lessons of the Holocaust. It is scheduled for late afternoon on Sunday, April 17th.

As soon as you are able to, please advise me of your travel plans so that appropriate hotel accommodations and media arrangements can be made.

Best regards,



AA/dw  
Enclosure



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

March 21, 1983

Chairperson: Rita E. Hauser

ATTENDANCE

Maurice Binkow  
Howard Friedman  
Lawrence Goldmuntz  
Hans Goldschmidt  
Howard Greenberger  
George Grumbach  
Bee Hoffman  
Philip Hoffman  
Gerald Jeremias  
Richard Maass  
Alfred Moses  
Lawrence Phillips  
Robert Rifkind  
R. Peter Straus  
Maynard Wishner  
Gordon Zacks

GUEST

Beverly Smerling

STAFF

Donald Feldstein  
Bertram Gold  
Lois Gottesman  
George Gruen  
Allan Kagedan  
Jacob Kovadloff  
Sidney Liskofsky  
Zachariah Schuster  
John Slawson

I. Report by Sidney Liskofsky of meeting on UN Human Rights Commission

Sidney Liskofsky, director of AJC's Division of International Organizations, just returned from the meeting in Geneva of the UN Human Rights Commission and reported on some highlights of the 6-week session. He noted that the double standard still prevails in the way countries are dealt with; Israel still bears the brunt of this, perhaps even more than South Africa. Of the large agenda, the first subject dealt with over a period of days was the question of human rights in the Israel-occupied territories, which was discussed together with the subject of self-determination of peoples. The usual anti-Israel resolutions were adopted, following formulae nearly identical with those used in previous resolutions of this body. Mr. Liskofsky had wondered what the reaction would be to the Kahan Commission report. There was barely any in public, apart from comment by the U.S. and perhaps one or two Western members, but in private there were more positive things said. Nevertheless, one of the resolutions regarding Israel included a statement, proposed by Senegal, to the effect that "Israeli responsibility for the massacres at Sabra and Shatila has been established."

Among the positive accomplishments, considered a victory for the U.S., was a resolution on Poland, adopted by a vote of 19 for, 14 against and 10 abstentions.

It condemned what is going on in Poland and requested the Secretary General to continue to report on developments. Another positive development was approval of a Western-sponsored program, tied to the General Assembly's recently adopted Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on Religion or Belief, requesting the Secretary General to undertake a comprehensive and thorough study of developments in this field, and to arrange next year a seminar under UN auspices aimed at encouraging religious tolerance. Another resolution dealt with the subject of human rights "monitorings" though the term was not used. It endorsed designation of a special rapporteur to draft principles for incorporation in an international declaration on "the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms."

To sum up, Mr. Liskofsky noted that the resolutions on Israel were as harsh as always, but that there was some movement away from the double standard in two senses: special inquiries on the problems of human rights in several new countries (in addition to South Africa, Israel and Chile) were addressed, including Poland and Iran. (The latter was criticized on all sides for its treatment of the Bahais.) Also there was a new openness in permitting non-governmental organizations to comment critically and with specificity (naming names) on human rights violations in particular countries, including the Soviet Union, Cuba and others in the communist bloc.

## II. Report on situation of Jews in the Soviet Union from participants in AJC visits to Leningrad and Moscow by Maynard Wishner

Mr. Wishner opened his report on the recent trip to the Soviet Union by commenting that the AJC was careful not to make it an official delegation but to go as tourists enroute to the Soviet Jewry Conference in Israel. The group consisted of: Donald and Shirley Feldstein, David Geller, Nicholas Lane, Leo and Libby Nevas, Abraham and Mildred Silverstein, Jacob and Jean Stein, Elmer and Nannette Winter, Maynard and Elaine Wishner. Richie Maass' visa was revoked at the last minute so he and Dolly Maass did not go on to the USSR.

The purpose of the trip was to be in touch with refuseniks, whom the group found to be quite remarkable. Though the AJC group was followed everywhere by the KGB and they assumed their conversations with the refuseniks were taped, the refuseniks were quite open in sharing their problems with the AJC group. The general feeling is that the situation has gotten tougher and that the new leadership has not resulted in any softening of policy toward Soviet Jews. One indication of this is the case of Abe Stolar, who is an American citizen, aged 71, who has been living in the Soviet Union since age 19 when he was brought by his idealistic parents who wished to build the Socialist Utopia. Stolar had been an English-language broadcaster for Radio Moscow until he became disillusioned with the system. He has now been in refusal for a few years. While the group was there, they learned that he was once again refused permission to leave. This was seen as a significant and ominous sign because this could have been an easier case than that of other refuseniks (since he is an American citizen) if the Andropov regime had wished to signal a readiness to relax its policy on emigration.

Mr. Wishner commented favorably on the rôle of U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow, who he said were extremely competent and deeply interested in the fate of the refuseniks. They are in regular contact with them and visit them regularly; Mr. Wishner also commented that no other Western embassy does the same. The group had asked to meet with Georgi Arbatov, the head of the Institute on United States Affairs but, as he was away, they saw his deputy, Mr. Bugdanov. His line was that the U.S. and the Soviet Union were on a tragic course and that the President was getting terrible advice on how to deal with the Soviet Union. He also said that for the Soviet Union to retreat on this issue would be a sign of weakness, that it is an internal Soviet matter, and, moreover, anyone who wants to can leave.

Mr. Wishner also noted the pressure on the refuseniks, which was exacerbated by hostile propaganda regarding the war in Lebanon, the Holocaust and Israel. The group also heard reports of incidents of violence, largely in the provinces, including physical attacks on ordinary Jews (not refuseniks) and anti-Semitic discrimination; i.e., though no one has lost his job because he is a Jew, Jews are perceived as less reliable and are denied opportunities for advancement. There are reports that Jewish professors are feeling a "curtain" descending around them, cutting them off from their colleagues who find it politically expedient to shun them.

As for the Soviet Jewry Conference in Israel, Mr. Wishner remarked that the resolution adopted avoided the issue of neshirah, at least in the English version. But the language used can be interpreted in various ways.

In response to questions about rumors of the imminent release of Scharansky, Mr. Wishner said that no one knows for sure, but that the letter received by President Mitterrand of France appears to rule it out. Mr. Wishner added that the Soviet chairman of the Helsinki monitoring group, Prof. Meiman, is the only one of the group not in prison. He was visited by the AJC group, who were impressed with his professional expertise, his dedication and his courage. With regard to Arbatov, Mrs. Hauser commented that he is the Kremlin's leading expert on the U.S. and a member of the Central Committee; he is also a member of the KGB and Andropov's man. It is hard to know where he stands on the Jewish issue as he seems to reflect whatever the official line is at a given time. Mr. Straus added his view that Arbatov regards the Jewish issue as one lever to pull in the competition between the US and the USSR.

III. Update on position of Jewish communities in Central America by Professor Howard L. Greenberger, head of recent AJC delegation to Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela

Professor Greenberger commented that the trip focused on the democratic countries of Central America -- Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela. In addition, several members of the group also visited Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. The group consisted of: Neil and Jannine Alter, Michael and Joanne Bander, Robert and Jeanne Cutler, Professor Howard Greenberger, Sergio and Tosia Nudelstejer, Leon and Idelle Rabin, Neil Sandberg, Bernard and Jane Wallerstein. The Banders

Wallersteins and Nudelstejers spent two days in Guatemala City prior to the trip and at the end of the trip Professor Greenberger and the Nudelstejers went to the Dominican Republic for two days. Several of the participants were fluent in Spanish. The group met with government officials and the American and Israeli Ambassadors in the countries visited.

Prof. Greenberger noted that one cannot generalize when discussing these countries, since they are all different, though they share common backgrounds. There are some overriding problems common to all, especially the economic problems due to oil, i.e., Costa Rica faces a deficit because of a lack of oil while Venezuela faces a deficit because of the oil glut. The economic problems in these countries are compounding the political instability. As for PLO influence, it is becoming a very serious problem, particularly in Panama and Venezuela and less so in Costa Rica. Soviet penetration is also a serious problem, resulting from students returning from Soviet-sponsored studies at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. Regarding the U.S.-Caribbean Basin initiative, President Monge of Costa Rica commented that outright grants are important but that they and others in Latin America were much more concerned about tax incentives and tariff reductions and he requested assistance on this from the AJC group.

As far as the Jewish communities in these countries are concerned, it appears that blatant institutional anti-Semitism is at a very low ebb but that anti-Zionism and anti-Israel sentiments are on the rise and are of deep concern to the communities. They are also worried about assimilation, though this is still a minor problem. Both Costa Rica and Guatemala lack rabbis and AJC will be trying to help with this problem by approaching the appropriate rabbinical bodies. The institutional structures are basically strong but have deficiencies: in Venezuela, for example, there is a Jewish day school network but there is very little on the post-high school level and no adult education to speak of. The Venezuelan community in particular has also nothing in the way of public relations efforts, and faced difficulties during the Lebanese war in dealing with the media because of this. The AJC could be helpful in this area by sharing its expertise and materials.

Prof. Greenberger noted that the group's recommendations for AJC activity arising out of this trip would be presented in detail during the Board of Governors meeting.

Mrs. Hauser commented that by all appearances it was a very successful trip and that as a result of it some chapters, particularly Miami, will be doing a lot more programming in this area. She also commented on the importance of the meeting of the group with Prof. Montealegre of the Pan-American Institute on Human Rights in Costa Rica, during which they spoke of the need to initiate programs on human rights training in military academies all over the continent. A similar suggestion was raised at a recent meeting of the American Bar Association which Mrs. Hauser attended, urging the U.S. to start a program to educate the military in El Salvador and Guatemala about obligations under the Geneva Conventions.

Mrs. Hauser also mentioned the recently held Colloquium on Anti-Semitism in Europe, co-sponsored by the AJC Paris Office. Mr. Wishner, who attended the

opening of the colloquium, mentioned that the bottom line is that the Lebanese war resulted in the unleashing of a propaganda barrage from both the left and the right with some significant effects in European countries. Mrs. Hauser remarked that this is the second year that AJC has co-sponsored such a colloquium and that we hope to do so in the future, since it provides a good way to link up with other groups concerned with these issues.

#### IV. Discussion of position statement on the Middle East

There was some heated discussion about the officers' draft position statement on the Middle East, which was circulated to the Steering Committee, with some members of the group commenting that it should have gone through channels and should have been part of the agenda of the Steering Committee meeting. Mrs. Hauser commented that this was merely a re-statement of previous AJC positions made over the years, in such a way as to make it easier for chapters and officers to respond to requests from the media about AJC positions. This statement was drafted by Al Moses, reviewed by the officers of AJC meeting in Chicago, and would be discussed by the full Board of Governors in the afternoon.

Mr. Gordon Zacks registered strong disapproval of the method used in drafting this statement, arguing that the process had been circumvented. Larry Goldmuntz agreed with Mr. Zacks that this statement should have gone through the Steering Committee.

Mr. Moses briefly reviewed how this statement came into being, starting with the debate at the Board of Governors meeting in September, and the NEC meeting in November, which resulted in a consensus to try to come up with a statement that would reflect various views in AJC. This document was the final result of several meetings and discussions. So it cannot be argued that everyone's views were not heard. Mr. Moses added that the statement was intended to say four basic things: (1) the responsibility now lies with the Arabs, especially Jordan, to enter the negotiations; (2) if King Hussein does not choose to come in now, the situation on the West Bank will not remain constant; (3) AJC favors a territorial compromise as a resolution of the West Bank problem; and (4) UN Security Council Resolution 242 does call for territorial compromise and the actions of the Israeli Government which are not in agreement with this are not supported by AJC.

Dr. Goldmuntz felt that the statement omitted a mention of U.S. actions such as the delay of the sale of F-16s to Israel, the delay in U.S. support for the Lavie project, and the recent actions of Secretary Weinberger seeking to cast Israel in a very negative light over incidents involving Israel Defense Forces and the Marines in Lebanon. Dr. Goldmuntz urged that the statement must include mention of that, as well as some statement about the direction of Middle East policy. Mrs. Hauser agreed that a paragraph on the U.S. actions could be included and asked Dr. Goldmuntz to draft such a paragraph. She added, however, that the point of the statement was to get away from the more immediate issues and deal with the broader long-term questions. Mr. Richard Maass agreed with Dr. Goldmuntz and suggested that a separate statement be drafted to include the points he raised.

Mr. Zacks remarked that there were some significant omissions from the statement, such as our position on Jerusalem and recognition of or negotiations with the PLO. If past AJC statements on these issues are omitted from the present statement, he said, it would appear that we have no consensus on Jerusalem, for example. The need for a clarifying statement is obvious but it should represent a true consensus within the AJC and Mr. Zacks strongly felt that this statement did not do so. He recommended that it be sent back to the Steering Committee for consideration. In response to this Mrs. Hauser reiterated that this statement was merely an attempt to respond to the Reagan initiative, the Israeli and Arab reactions to it, the Lebanese conflict and Israel settlement policy. As for Jerusalem, a paragraph could always be inserted. Mr. Binkow suggested that the statement also include mention of the need for U.S. pressure on the Arabs to come forward and join the negotiations. Mrs. Bee Hoffman suggested that something be included about the U.S.'s false expectations about Saudi Arabia and Mr. J. Peter Straus added that before this statement is released, careful consideration should be given to appropriate timing.

#### V. Update on Israel-U.S.-Lebanese negotiations

Mr. Gordon Zacks commented that as a result of Israel Foreign Minister Shamir's visit to the U.S. and meeting with President Reagan, the whole atmosphere has changed and there is a sense that an agreement on Israel withdrawal from Lebanon is close. Both the Israelis and the Americans appear to be optimistic, provided that Habib stays within the framework of what was agreed in Washington.

As for the likelihood of King Hussein announcing his willingness to join in the negotiations, Mrs. Hauser commented that there are mixed signals but that there is a sense that he will not. Dr. Goldmuntz added that the U.S. has been acting as if King Hussein is a major factor when in reality he is quite weak and unable to act independently.

The meeting adjourned for lunch and continuation of the discussions on the policy statement at the Board of Governors meeting.

# # #

Reported by Lois Gottesman

March 21, 1983

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

*Marc Tanenbaum*

STAFF ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Meeting of October 3, 1983

Summary

Present

Bill Trosten, Chair  
Harold Applebaum  
Selma Hirsh  
Sonya Kaufer  
Yehuda Rosenman  
Marilyn Rothman

Gary Rubin  
Philip Shamis  
Phyllis Sherman  
Marc Tanenbaum  
Morton Yarmon

Bill Trosten announced that STAFF ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS WOULD BE CONTINUED AND THAT THEY WOULD BE HELD AT THE USUAL TIME, 9:00 A.M. ON MONDAYS.

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS AND COMMISSION CHAIRS

Mr. Trosten and Mrs. Hirsh reported on the Officers and Commission Chairpersons meeting held prior to the September 26th Board of Governors meeting. Various officers and commission chairpersons had asked for the meeting to discuss what they perceived as the agency's drift and lack of focus. They also said they wanted to talk about the whole question of lay-staff roles, although in fact there was little discussion of it.

In addition, Howard Friedman wanted to be sure that his Annual Meeting speech reflected the agency's philosophy. He wanted affirmation that what he said was what the agency stood for. When Mr. Friedman asked the group whether they agreed with his perceptions, they weren't eager to answer him. They talked about AJC's goals and mission but were not really clear about what it is that we stand for or what we should be doing. They discussed various interpretations of Mr. Friedman's speech and their own views of the American Jewish Committee, and there was a good deal of division among the senior officers.

During the day and a half of debate a number of things did begin to come through. The top leadership wants the American Jewish Committee to become more active in the domestic affairs area. They believe that the Jewish component -- Jewish values and Jewish interests -- must be clear in all our universal programs.

They also want a higher profile for AJC on the international scene, but there wasn't total agreement about whether we could clearly rationalize all our international activities. They picked up on the theme in Howard's speech which said that essentially anti-Americanism around the world is unhealthy for Jews and Jewish interests. This is an extension, of course, of what we used to say domestically.

The group reacted positively to the idea of expanding AJC's role in combatting anti-Semitism. They did not want us to pursue it the way the Anti-Defamation League does and they were not clear about what we should do, but

they did feel that AJC should not leave the field solely to ADL. They were sure, however, that we need to reestablish our coalitions, particularly with the Black community.

Selma Hirsh added that in addition to the desire for AJC to devote more resources to work on the domestic agenda, they wanted to reinstate more research. What the officers did not understand in their call for more research was that when Dr. Slawson pushed through the major research programs for the agency, he did not have to go through all the current layers of decision making.

The group also talked a little bit about leadership structure, about the kinds of members that AJC is attracting. There was discussion about focusing our programs and Mr. Trosten said that he commented that it is easy to talk about focused programs, but you also have to talk about the price you will pay for it. You have to be willing to say farewell to certain people. Mr. Trosten said that the group didn't immediately respond but, as the discussion continued, it was obvious that they began to sense that the price will be that certain people will simply move away from the agency.

One interesting aspect of the discussion, on which there seemed to be general agreement, was that in a rapidly changing society we may have to take a basic look at our fundamental assumptions. We need to examine whether they still work.

Mr. Trosten said that the group felt frustrated throughout the weekend in grappling with these problems but the reaction the morning after the meeting was somewhat different. They recognized that as responsible officers of the American Jewish Committee they have to look at things that they don't always enjoy looking at. The lay people understood that they bear responsibility for the drift. It was not seen to be only a staff problem.

Mr. Trosten said that there is much that needs to be turned around but it can't be done overnight. We need an examination of our commission and committee structure. There are aspects of our budget process that need to be dealt with. We have to have the view that the money that we need to do important programs will be available to us, but we have to be clear about the things that we would want to do if we had the money.

He concluded with the comment that he was distressed at a recent fund raising presentation which was very well received by the audience but at which there was not one word about why the American Jewish Committee needs money -- not one word about our mission.

The SAC all reported that there had been very positive reactions to the Board of Governors meeting and all felt that we had to continue that momentum at the next Board meeting.

MEETING ON COMMUNICATIONS

Mort Yarmon reported briefly on the LCSD-arranged meeting with Peter Straus and other lay consultants on communications in which Peter Straus suggested that AJC is a victim of its own successes. According to Mr. Straus, the more attention we get in the media for a variety of programs, the more diffuse our image becomes. He recommended that this could be reversed by concentrating our media attention on a limited number of programs, perhaps for a limited period. Mr. Yarmon said that one problem with this approach is that if you make a conscious effort not to have publicity for certain programs, you are going to lose their constituencies. In the discussion that followed, several points were made by SAC members.

You can do all of the programs, but you have to make up your mind how you want to be seen in the community. The challenge is to find the way to communicate the wide variety of programs that make us a vibrant active organization. The sense of the group was that you need to find a unifying theme or a rationale.

Mr. Yarmon said that one of the mechanical ways the communications group thought of was to find a seven-word catch phrase that would describe AJC.

TERM OF OFFICE OF COMMISSION CHAIRPERSONS

Yehuda Rosenman queried whether the Board of Governors approval of a three-year term for officers would also apply to commission chairpersons and whether it would apply to current chairpersons. Mr. Rosenman said that this decision would have to be made very soon.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Harold Applebaum reviewed the tentative agenda for the NEC meeting, and there was some discussion about aspects of the Sunday morning session with the Israeli ambassador as well as recommendations for speakers to make the Saturday night tribute to Senator Jackson.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

PS:mb

83-900-85



This statement gives the history of the Syracuse Area Middle East Dialogue Group as of the date noted on the first page. It will be updated from time to time, as new developments occur.

8/16/84

Middle East Dialogue:  
A Way to Explore the Paths toward Peace

This statement describes a continuing dialogue undertaken in Syracuse during the past three years in the effort to contribute to mutual understanding and peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. All of the participants in the dialogue are citizens of the United States and residents of the Syracuse area in Central New York State. Though distant in location from the eastern Mediterranean, we are all deeply concerned over the violence and bloodshed that have troubled that area for 36 years and more. We are hopeful that through good will, restraint, and mutual understanding -- it might at last be possible to find the way toward a workable peace.

To further this cause, the Middle East Dialogue Group will describe its experience in meeting, speaking, learning, and acting for peace. Our purpose in doing so is to suggest to others that they consider forming a dialogue group of their own. Although we assume that others will not repeat the identical pattern we have followed, we hope that they will learn from our experience and be encouraged to undertake comparable activities. If dialogue for peace were to occur in 100 cities instead of only one, its effects would undoubtedly be more than 100 times greater than the effect we have had so far. We therefore invite those who are interested in searching for peace in the Middle East to join us in a common effort.

### Distinctive Characteristics

We have assumed that dialogue requires face-to-face, continuing meetings between partisans of the opposing positions. For this reason, we sought to form a group that included Jews who were committed to the Israeli cause and Palestinians who were committed to the Palestinian cause.

In order to arrange such a dialogue, we needed some way of making contact between the two groups. For this purpose, people who were not clearly identified with either side provided a valuable link. In the Syracuse area there were some non-Palestinian Christians who had good contacts with Palestinians and with Jews. They helped to arrange meetings between Jews and Palestinians interested in dialogue and they joined as a third group.

From the beginning, it was agreed that the numbers from each of the three groups ought to be roughly equal. A small planning committee, with members from each of the three groups, located and invited five Jews, five Palestinians, and five "others" to participate in the first dialogue. The conditions of participation were extremely important in shaping the Dialogue Group.

Those invited were asked to join only if they agreed on a basic approach. This was stated as follows:

The basic assumption of the conversation is that all participants accept the legitimacy of both the State of Israel and self-determination for Palestinians, including the option of a sovereign West Bank-Gaza Strip state.

The formulation of the initial assumption meant that many supporters of Israel and many supporters of the Palestinian cause could not conscientiously join the Dialogue. As a result, the group did not represent the "main stream" of thinking in either camp. Rather it selected those who were inclined, distinctively and unusually, toward the path of reconciliation. This type of selection seemed to be necessary, if the group were to achieve its basic purpose:

To provide a forum for Syracuse-area residents from Arab, Jewish and other communities to discuss a variety of U.S. initiatives furthering a peaceful accommodation between Israelis and Palestinians.

One other point should be added about the composition of the group. While all of its members were oriented toward accommodation, each of the Jews and each of the Palestinians were strongly committed to the respective interests of their people. Thus none of the Palestinians considered the activities of the Palestine Liberation Organization as "terrorist" and none of the Jews accepted the accusations of Zionist-racism or genocide

leveled against Israel. All of the participants believed that the basic interest of the nation with which they identified could best be served by accommodation with the interests of the other side.

### Organization

The Dialogue Group has met regularly since its start in September, 1981. Some of its initial members have resigned -- for personal reasons, or out of a belief that the Group had embarked on a mistaken or useless course. But each time one has dropped, another has been found to join the group. Recently, the numbers have been increased from five of each group to seven. While the new number, 21, gives greater strength, it preserves the important feature of face-to-face knowledge which we have found to be important, if not essential, for mutual trust.

The Group originally met on the average of once every six weeks, until recently when it has met once a month. Its meetings are planned by a tripartite Steering Committee, which meets in advance and circulates an agenda with appropriate materials. The meetings have generally been chaired by a member of the "other" group, although this choice now seems less necessary -- because of increased mutual trust -- than it once did. Recently a dual steering committee, consisting of a Palestinian and a Jew, has worked successfully in the absence of an available "other."

Several conventions have been adopted to facilitate free discussion, while protecting individual members from possible external embarrassment. It is understood that no member will be personally quoted, outside the Dialogue Group, for any statement made or position taken within the Group. If the Dialogue Group is to issue any statement in the name of the Group, the statement must be agreed to by at least four out of five (or five of seven) of each of the three groups. This rule proved important in allaying fears. As it turned out, no statement has been issued except where there was complete unanimity.

#### Activities

In the first year, prime attention was given to the drafting of a statement of position. The statement that was eventually issued sounded very much like the initial condition for membership. It was agreed to in July, 1982, shortly after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It read as follows:

We are a group of fifteen United States citizens of Jewish, Christian, and Palestinian (Muslim and Christian) backgrounds. We have gathered in dialogue for eight months to try to bring action to our serious concerns about the tragic situation in the Middle East.

We believe that the current Lebanese crisis is derived from the continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. We call for the immediate cessation of shooting and killing by all sides in Lebanon. An adequate resolution of the crisis, however, must look toward a solution of that underlying conflict.

In the interest of peace and human rights, we urge the U.S. government and U.S. citizens to help create the conditions which would enable the Palestinians, the Israelis and the neighboring Arab countries mutually to accept the legitimacy of the state of Israel, and, in the West Bank and Gaza, of an independent Palestinian state or other structure as determined by Palestinians.

The primary goal of any Middle East settlement must be peace, justice and security for all the people of the area.

After months of dialogue we affirmed these principles before the current crisis. We reaffirm them today.

The statement was sent to the President and Secretary of State as well as to Congressional leaders. It was released to the newspapers at the same time.

The significance of our statement was found more in its effects on the Group than on those who received it. While it was acknowledged politely in Washington, we had no reason to suppose it was even considered in policy formation. The only possible effect there might have been to add to the increasing number of

voices raised in favor of America assuming a vigorous stance in favor of mutual accommodation for peace.

It proved important for the Dialogue Group to have reached an agreed-upon, public position. That achievement, which took many months, signalled basic agreement and trust. It was achieved even though we did not, and do not, agree on everything. We had not, for example, reached a common position concerning the PLO, or concerning the eventual boundaries, or on the status of Jerusalem. Even so, we have found ourselves able to communicate and to act -- by accentuating the positions on which we agree.

When the Reagan plan was enunciated, for example, we were quickly able to agree to its support. It seemed to us to provide a basis that could lead to a negotiated settlement close to, if not identical with, our initial position. More recently, however, we have agreed to move away from the Reagan plan and to reaffirm our support for Palestinian self-determination, with the option of a two-state solution.

We are seeking ways to promote consideration of our process and perspective. We speak by invitation in synagogues, churches, mosques -- as well as other forums, such as WNA/USA -- on this subject. Sometimes we send a team representing the three groups. Sometimes we go alone. The Syracuse newspapers have interviewed us, reported on our activities, and commented favorably. (See attached clipping.) We believe that we are respected as sincere, realistic people seeking a lasting peace that will be to the advantage of all.

We would like to see similar activity undertaken by others. We continue to explore ways by which we can encourage like-minded people to undertake comparable dialogue efforts. We are currently trying out a plan for contacting and bringing together people in other cities who might join in a tripartite dialogue in each of those cities.

If this pattern could occur elsewhere, we believe that our efforts would be far more effective. This statement has been prepared to convey that idea. If anyone seeks our advice, we are available. We are prepared to respond by phone or letter, to attend an organizational meeting, or to help in any other way possible. To contact us, please write or telephone any of the following:

Shirley DeHORITY  
19 Edgewood Road  
Seneca Falls, New York 13148  
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Ahmad El-Hindi  
Filter Tech  
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Tel. (315) 682-8815

Richard D. Schwartz  
College of Law  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse, New York 13210  
Tel. (315) 423-4112

We hope to hear from you soon. Whether you want our advice or not, please let us know of your own activities. All of us, concerned with the pursuit of peace, should encourage each other until at last we succeed!

# The Editorial Page

## Camp David/Syracuse Style

As the story elsewhere on this page recounts, something extraordinary has been going on in Syracuse.

While the winds have blown hot and cold in the Mideast — with Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the massacre of civilians in the Palestinian refugee camps, assassinations, government shake-ups, the apparent faltering of the Camp David peace process — a fragile coalition of Palestinians, Christians and Jews right here in Central New York has continued the elusive search for peace.

Their forum is the Syracuse Area Middle East Dialogue Group. Their formula is simply stated: "...that all participants accept the legitimacy of both the state of Israel and self-determination for the Palestinians, including the option of a sovereign West Bank-Gaza Strip state."

To understand how rare this coalition is, consider the following: The Palestinian Liberation Organization has refused to recognize Israel's existence, and vice versa; Israel refuses to accept self-determination for the Palestinians, not to mention a sovereign state on the West Bank.

Skeptics might say the coalition's credibility diminishes in direct proportion to the degree of consensus reached. But its members have the necessary credentials: The Jews are fully committed to Israel, as

the Palestinians are to their cause. And they are not "lightweights;" the panel includes an orthopedic surgeon, Syracuse University faculty, corporation presidents and executives, a county judge, as well as members of the clergy.

What distinguishes the members of this group above all is their commitment to reconciliation — a dogged determination to surmount their differences and stick to common ground.

The group supports President Reagan's peace plan for the Mideast. It has now launched a "peace initiative" of its own, based on two premises: one, that the solution to the Mideast crisis lies at least as much in the United States as it does over there; two, that expanding this consensus approach can contribute to that solution.

Accordingly, the dialog group is spreading the word to other cities, urging that similar groups be formed. A group is also coming together among college students in the area.

Is Syracuse the next stop after Camp David on the trail to peace in the Middle East? Said one of the group's members: "We've breached what was thought to be a stone wall... If there were 1,000 groups like this, it could make a difference."

We would be the last to deny it.

MARC H. TANENBAUM

60 EAST 8TH STREET, APT. 14B • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

March 30, 1983

Dear Masha,

The interview was terrific. You did an absolutely masterful writing job, and I thank you heartily for your interest and dedication.

I received numerous phone calls from friends and professional colleagues and they were all deeply impressed. Now they know what I'm so busy about with all my travels.

I would have written you earlier to express my gratitude but my schedule - complicated by Pesach - simply delayed my writing before now.

Again, with gratitude!

Marc

# LEADERS' DIGEST

A PERIODIC SUMMARY OF MATERIALS AND NEWS FROM THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

March 1983

This bulletin is designed to provide readers with a quick overview of materials produced and distributed by the American Jewish Committee in recent weeks. If you would like copies of any of the items described, please use the order sheet on the last page. Single copies of materials priced under one dollar will be sent free; payment is requested for items costing one dollar or more.

## AMERICAN JEWISH

**American Jewish Year Book: 1983.** Edited by Milton Himmelfarb and David Singer. Published by the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society of America. 436 pp.

The standard reference work in the field since 1900 again provides "a record of events and trends in American and world Jewish life." Two feature articles, "Religiosity Patterns in Israel" by Calvin Goldscheider and Dov Friedlander, and "Reform and Conservative Judaism in Israel" by Ephraim Tabory, suggest that Israelis are becoming more secular, although a majority continue to regard religion as an important part of life. An article on "Jewish Population in the U.S.," which provides both trends and statistical data, reports that while American Jews continue to migrate in large numbers to the nation's so-called Sun Belt, the number of Jews living in Manhattan has also increased dramatically. The Jewish populations of California, Colorado, Florida and Missouri have grown in recent years, while the Jewish communities of the New England and Middle Atlantic states experienced a considerable net decrease. The review of developments in the U.S. includes a report by Murray Friedman on "Intergroup Relations," a review "The United States, Israel, and the Middle East" by George E. Gruen, and "The 1981-1982 National Survey of American Jews" by Steven M. Cohen.

**A Study of Attitudes Concerning the American Jewish Community.** Conducted for the AJC by the Gallup Organization. Executive Summary. 2 pp. plus excerpts.

One heartening statistic in this latest AJC-commissioned attitude survey, conducted between January 21 and January 30, 1983, with a nationally representative sample of 1,515 adults aged 18 and older, is the finding that the sympathies of the American public have returned to pre-Lebanon-crisis proportions. Forty-nine percent said they favored Israel in the Middle East conflict; and 12 percent favored the Arab nations. Support for Israel had declined alarmingly in September 1982, during the Lebanon crisis, when Israel was favored by 32 percent and the Arab nations by 28 percent. The July 1981 findings showed 49 percent in favor of Israel and 10 percent in favor of the Arab nations. The latest findings are broken down further by sex, age, education, religion and region.

###

**Israel for Christians: Understanding Modern Israel,** by A. James Rudin. Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1983. 149 pp.

In a concise, informative book written primarily for a non-Jewish audience, the Assistant National Director of the AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department describes



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

the origin and development of Zionism and the State of Israel, and reviews the major political and religious issues surrounding the Middle East conflict. In a frank examination of the controversies confusing many Americans, Rabbi Rudin answers hard questions regarding the Palestinians, the Holocaust, refugee problems, and the future of Jerusalem, and discusses Christian attitudes toward the Jewish state.

###

**Higher Education in the United States: Opportunities for Foreign Students**, by Edith Gann. Published by the AJC's Domestic Affairs Department. 8 pp.

Dr. Gann, a member of the AJC's National Education Committee, lists a wide variety of grants and scholarships available for foreign students who want to attend a college or university in the U.S. The guide covers general studies grants, special studies grants, and stipends for living expenses, and includes a bibliography. It provides names and addresses of major sources of grants and scholarships, along with brief descriptions of the kinds of aid available, eligibility requirements, and how to apply. In her introduction Dr. Gann warns of escalating costs and sharp cuts in funds for student loans, but adds that "although grants and scholarships are less abundant than in the past, they are still available to those who qualify."

###

**The 1982 Elections.** A Report of the AJC's Information and Research Services. 14 pp.

This report summarizes a number of trends that surfaced during the 1982 election. More Jews, Catholics and Hispanics were elected to Congress than ever before, as a new majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives and state legislatures eliminated Republican gains in the 1980 elections. Anti-Semitism played a negligible role in contests for major office throughout the U.S.: anti-Semitic parties as such were virtually absent from the scene, and few if any bigots were elected to office. Two well-known anti-Israel members of the House, Paul Findley of Illinois and Paul McCloskey of California, are no longer there,

but, says the report, not primarily because of their stance on Israel. The analysis also describes Jewish voting patterns in several key elections: Jews voted Democratic three- or four-to-one in California and New Jersey — in California for Tom Bradley, who was defeated in the race for Governor, and in New Jersey for Frank Lautenberg, who defeated Representative Mildred Fenwick for the U.S. Senate seat. Lautenberg and Senator Howard Metzenbaum were among heavy spenders who won, while Lewis Lehrman, who also spent heavily, was beaten for Governor of New York. In New York, Jews went two-to-one for Mario Cuomo, a non-Jewish Democrat, running against Lehrman, the Jewish Republican.

###

**Statement of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress on the National Commission on Social Security Reform Compromise Agreement**, Submitted to the House Committee on Ways and Means. 12 pp.

In a joint presentation to the House hearings, both organizations expressed general support for the compromise recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, while noting that there were elements they might not have endorsed if they had not been part of a "bipartisan" agreement. Pointing out that American Jews include a larger proportion of aged than most other groups in the nation, the statement stressed the two organizations' concern for the viability of the Social Security system, commended the Commission's proposals for resolving the system's short-term financial problems, thus buying time to plan for its long-term needs, and applauded the proposals to increase benefits for some of the lowest-income retirees. On the other hand, the statement expressed reservations about the plan to tax 50 percent of Social Security benefits for single recipients with adjusted incomes of \$20,000, and married couples with adjusted incomes of \$25,000. Such a provision, it declared, would violate an "unwritten agreement" between the government and Social Security beneficiaries and, in its present form, would also constitute a "marriage tax."

**The Cold Peace Between Egypt and Israel**, by George E. Gruen. Prepared by the AJC's Foreign Affairs Department. 12 pp.

The AJC's Director of Middle East Affairs contrasts "the frigid state of Egyptian-Israeli relations" with the hopeful expectation of warm and cordial relations a few years ago, and describes how this slide has taken place. Speculating on the causes, he cites the continuing domestic opposition to Israel among elements of the Egyptian population, and Cairo's long-standing foreign policy objective of restoring Egypt to good standing within the Arab League once the Sinai was returned. Pointing out that the freeze in Egypt's relations with Israel has been coupled with a steady downgrading of the Camp David Accords, Dr. Gruen recalls that President Mubarak assured Prime Minister Begin a year ago that the Camp David framework was "the only binding document between our two countries," and concludes that "what is called for now is a whole-hearted reaffirmation by President Mubarak of this commitment."

###

**The Current Status of Private Club Discrimination in Philadelphia**, by Carolyn Beck. A Report of the AJC's Philadelphia Chapter. 8 pp.

Anthropologist Carolyn Beck asserts that discrimination based on race, religion, sex and ethnicity is on the way out in most private social clubs in Philadelphia. Although pockets of resistance continue to exist, persons of all backgrounds who fit club standards of business and civic achievement and social compatibility are increasingly finding their way onto club rosters. The report points out that while club discrimination has been "a backwater issue" for most Americans, it remains a matter of concern because clubs often provide an important avenue of access to the leadership structure of a community.

###

**The Role of Women in Jewish Religious Life: A Decade of Change, 1972-1982**. Published by the AJC's Department of Jewish Communal Affairs. 29 pp.

Papers prepared for an AJC consultation, held

in June 1982, together with a summary of the proceedings, stress that women play a much larger role in Jewish religious life today than they did 10 years ago, but still have not achieved full equality. Even where full participation in synagogue life is "legal," it is not yet "normal," and the Conservative movement's refusal to ordain women as rabbis causes anger and frustration. Participants of the conference, which included rabbis, cantors, academics and Jewish communal leaders, most of them women, agreed that the major obstacles to women's equality in Jewish religious life stem from entrenched social attitudes.

###

**Speaking Out**, by Seymour Samet. Reprinted from *Perspectives*, Summer 1982. 1 p.

In this article in the Federal Government's civil rights quarterly, the Director of the AJC's Domestic Affairs Department notes that we are now living in a "post-civil rights era," and that economics has become the civil rights agenda for the 1980s. The civil rights community, he says, has failed to deal with the effects of the current economic crisis on minorities and women because it has been inadequately involved in directing the course of the nation's economic development. In charting the "unfinished agenda" for the civil rights movement, Mr. Samet offers several guidelines: coalitions of concerned citizen groups are essential; techniques that have failed should be abandoned; minority group leaders should speak out against extremists lest the extremists claim they represent minorities; the issue is not "guns vs. butter" but how to assure a better balance between the two; the forces of conservatism are not necessarily hostile to the interests of minorities.

###

**In The Matter of the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity vs. The Tax Commission of the City of New York**. Analysis and Critique by Andrea S. Klausner. 8 pp.

Analyzing the unanimous decision of the New York State Court of Appeals that the Unification Church (headed by the Rev. Sun Myong Moon) is "organized and conducted primarily for religious purposes," the Legal

Associate in the Discrimination Division of the AJC's Domestic Affairs Department argues that lines between legitimate religions and "insincere pseudo-religious cults" can and should be drawn. Many observers feel, Ms. Klausner notes, that the Unification Church and its various commercial and journalistic appendages are organized and conducted primarily to enhance the private fortune and political power of the Rev. Sun Myong Moon.

###

**The UN Mid-Decade Conference for Women: A New Forum for Conflict?** by Lois Gottesman. An AJC Foreign Affairs Backgrounder. 3 pp.

AJC Research Analyst Lois Gottesman documents what happened at earlier UN conferences on the role of women, particularly the meetings in Mexico City in 1975 and in Copenhagen in 1980, where hostility to Israel dominated the proceedings. Discussing the "end-of-decade" conference tentatively scheduled for Kenya in 1985, she reports that Jewish organizations are studying how to cope with a similar propaganda blitz in Kenya. However, "no real counter-strategy has as yet been worked out," Ms. Gottesman reports, "beyond the idea that one should urge State and the U.S. administration not to let happen at Nairobi what happened at Copenhagen."

###

**OPEC in Distress.** *PetroImpact*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1983. 6 pp.

The lead article in the AJC's bi-monthly publication reviewing petro-dollar influence in American affairs points out that while some analysts predict dire consequences if oil prices collapse, others believe lower crude prices will have a positive effect on the world economy. "My feeling is the sharp increase we had in energy prices really acted as a tax on American business and consumers, and a decrease would act as a tax deduction [and] would be very stimulative to the economy," explains John Sawhill, former Energy Administrator. Other articles in this issue detail recent trends in Arab investment, discuss a recent \$4-billion Saudi deposit in the French banking system to support the franc, and point out how hospital management consulting in the Middle East has become a

major business investment vehicle for U.S. companies.

###

**The Sephardi-Ashkenazi Gap in Israel: Three Aspects of the Issue.** Prepared by the AJC's Foreign Affairs Department. 20 pp.

Three papers address various aspects of the economic, educational and social gap between Israeli Jews of European and Western origin, and those of Asian or African backgrounds—an issue that has been receiving a great deal of attention both in the U.S. and in Israel. The first paper, "Kfar Shalem Is Not Miami," prepared by the AJC's Israel Office, describes a recent incident in which a Sephardi named Shimon Yehoshua was shot dead by a police officer. The report explains why no riots followed, but warns that "an explosion of ethnic rage" may happen some day if the social gap in Israel continues unchecked. The second paper, by "a veteran observer of the Israeli scene" for the AJC's Israel Office, details the various ways in which 45 percent of the Israeli population are believed to enjoy society's benefits far more than the other 55 percent. The third paper consists of three interviews with individual Sephardim, of different age and status, conducted by Inge Lederer Gibel, Program Specialist in the AJC's Interreligious Affairs Department.

###

**Report from Greece,** by an AJC Correspondent. Prepared by the AJC's Foreign Affairs Department. 5 pp.

The Greek Government has toned down the anti-Semitic stands that were taken by leading Greek officials some months ago as part of a strong popular and government reaction to the events in Lebanon. Personal contacts by AJC members with the wife of Prime Minister Papandreou, during her recent trip to the U.S., helped to sensitize the Government to the issue, and many Greek newspapers have begun to focus on the political and economic impact of Greece's foreign policy toward the Arab countries and Israel. "The conclusion drawn," the report declares, "is that while Greece has traditional ties of friendship with the Arab world, it need not make an enemy out of Israel."

**The Oil Bust Panic**, by Charles Krauthammer. Reprinted from *The New Republic*, February 21, 1983, by the AJC's Energy Information Service. 5 pp.

This article, by a senior editor of *The New Republic*, is subheaded, "Why We Should Welcome OPEC's Collapse." Mr. Krauthammer argues that those who deplore a drop in oil prices speak of "important-sounding things like orderly markets, price stability, and the integrity of the international banking system," but are really discussing "monopoly control high prices, and the continued flow of interest payments on the almost criminally imprudent bank loans made when they were fat with oil money." An oil collapse, he maintains, would be the equivalent of a tax reduction for Americans, and Third World countries would benefit even more dramatically.

###

**How Secure are America's Jews?** An Interview with Milton Ellerin. Reprinted from *Reform Judaism*, Winter 1983. 2 pp.

The AJC's Director of Trends Analyses answers some basic questions about threats to Jewish security. "Many people hold anti-Jewish attitudes," Mr. Ellerin explains, "but we do not know exactly what conditions would make these passive anti-Semites into active anti-Semites.... We estimate that [the Ku Klux Klan] numbers less than 10,000 enrolled members today." Discussing the impact of the war in Lebanon on American attitudes toward Israel and Jews, Mr. Ellerin said there had been "no rise in anti-Semitic incidents; if anything, there was a decline." Jews tend to be somewhat oversensitive to manifestations of anti-Semitism, he said, adding that while it was important to be alert and concerned, "it serves no useful purpose to be paranoid..." He went on: "I have been hooted, pelted, and whistled off the stage because I have told the story of the Klan and of the Nazis as it is; they constitute no threat to Jewish status in this country. The total Jewish condition in the U.S., now and in the foreseeable future, is healthy and secure, and that is what counts."

**The TV Battle for the American Mind**, by Samuel Rabinove. Reprinted from *Reform Judaism*, Winter 1983. 2 pp.

The AJC's Legal Director discusses the complaints of the Moral Majority about what it considers a massive breakdown of public order, authority and morality. "Since television has become such an omnipresent force in our society, much of the blame for our burgeoning ills is being laid at its doorstep," Mr. Rabinove explains, and he details some of the efforts to organize viewer and sponsor boycotts in attempts to influence the content of TV programming. If the career of Ed Asner, whose outspoken political positions were followed by cancellation of his "Lou Grant" series, is adversely affected, "other performers may think twice before they speak out publicly on any controversial issue." Mr. Rabinove concludes: "One may question the wisdom of broadcasters but not their rights. The right of broadcasters to present program content or to feature performers offensive to Jews or others is part of the price to be paid by all of us for living in a basically free country."

###

**Jew and Hispanics in America: The Meeting of Two Historic Cultures.** A Report of the Houston Conference of Hispanic-Jewish Relations. 31 pp.

This booklet, edited by the AJC's Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, reports on a ground-breaking conference in April 1981 under the auspices of the AJC's Houston Chapter and the Immigrant Aid Society of the Americas, where scholars and leaders of two important American ethnic groups engaged in "ethnic sharing." Pointing out the many goals, problems and interests they had in common, both groups stressed their "strong desire to retain their unique cultural and historical identity, while at the same time they strive for absorption into the economic and cultural mainstream of American life." Frank discussions of their mutual, though sometimes varying, concerns would benefit each group, the participants agreed.

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ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION IN SOVIET HIGHER EDUCATION

An International Relations Department Background Memorandum

Allan L. Kagedan  
Research Analyst, IRD

One of the chief claims made by the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, formed on April 21, 1983, is that no anti-Jewish discrimination exists in Soviet higher educational institutions. Even before it was formally established, members of the Anti-Zionist Committee issued a statement on April 1 deriding the charge of such discrimination as "Zionist propaganda" and "slander."<sup>1</sup> Indeed, by championing the claim that Jews receive equal treatment, the Anti-Zionist Committee has raised the discrimination issue to a new prominence.

Official Soviet analysts of Jewish affairs support the Anti-Zionist Committee's assertions affirming that the principal of equality is embodied in Soviet law. A Soviet pamphlet entitled Jews in the USSR, published in 1982, asserts that "the Soviet state has created for Jews better conditions than any other country." The booklet claims that the "USSR leads the world in respect of the proportion of Jewish population with a higher education," and terms accusations of discrimination in the USSR as "lies." To bolster their claim that Soviet Jews suffer no discrimination, Soviet spokesmen point to article 36 of the Soviet Constitution of 1977, which reads in part:

"Any direct or indirect limitations of the rights of citizens or the establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds or race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt is punishable by law."<sup>2</sup>

However, contrary to assertions made by Soviet officials, Soviet Jews are indeed deprived of equal opportunity in education and employment. Discriminatory practices affect all Jews — including those who have not applied for emigration — and also affect non-Jews with partial Jewish ancestry. As Roy Medvedyev, a well known Soviet historian, stated in 1970, the practice of discriminating against Jews, initiated in the 1950s was "refined and perfected" in the 1960s. Furthermore, the fact that Jews suffered discrimination was "no secret...either in our country or abroad."<sup>3</sup>

1. Pravda, April 1, 1983.

2. Avtandil Rukhadze, Jews in the USSR (Moscow, 1982), pp. 46-49.

3. Roy Medvedyev, "Samizdat: Jews in the USSR," Spring 1971, pp.166.

Still, the nature and scope of this violation of the human rights of Soviet Jews is little understood in the West.

This paper will outline the latest evidence, based on Soviet sources and the testimony of Soviet emigres, which demonstrates conclusively that anti-Jewish discrimination exists in the USSR. The reasons for this policy and its implications for the USSR will also be discussed.

### Statistical Evidence

In the decade 1971-1981, the number of Jewish students attending higher educational institutions in Moscow and the Soviet Union as a whole dropped sharply. According to a Soviet statistical booklet issued periodically, called Moscow in Figures, the number of Jewish youths in Moscow's higher educational institutions plunged from 19,058 in 1971 to 9,911 in 1981. For the Soviet Union as a whole, there were 111,900 Jews enrolled in higher educational institutions in 1969; yet by 1979, the number had dropped to 66,900.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the decline in the number of Jewish youths attending universities and technical schools may be attributed to emigration. Yet according to a study done in the 1970s by the London-based Institute for Jewish Affairs, emigration caused a decline in the Soviet Jewish population of 15.8% in the USSR, and 13.2% in Moscow. This cannot explain the 50% plunge in Jewish student enrollments in Moscow and in the USSR.<sup>2</sup>

Similarly, the aging of the Soviet Jewish population does not explain the precipitous decline. An Israeli scholar places the differential in the size of age cohorts of Soviet Jewish young people for the 1960s and 1970s at between 10% and 20%, not 50% or more.<sup>3</sup>

Inference from Soviet Government statistics is but one source of evidence about discrimination against Soviet Jews. Moscow mathematicians, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, prepared a series of analyses of the admission policies of Moscow State University, perhaps the most prestigious university in the Soviet Union. In June 1982, two mathematicians who released results of these studies, Boris Kanevsky and Valery Senderov, were arrested. In January 1983, Kanevsky was sentenced to 5 years internal exile; in March, Senderov was given a 12-year sentence, 7 years in prison, and 5 years in internal exile.<sup>4</sup>

Senderov and Kanevsky focused their survey<sup>5</sup> on the Mathematics and Mechanics Department of Moscow University. In 1981, of 64 applicants to the department, 49 were not Jewish and 15 were Jewish, or partly Jewish (having at least one Jewish grandparent).

1. Moskva v tsifrakh, 1971, p. 132; 1981, p. 186; 1979, p. 157.

2. Lukasz Hirszowicz, "Jewish Students in Moscow and the USSR," Research Report, Institute for Jewish Affairs, no. 5, 1982.

3. Mordechai Altshuler, Soviet Jewry Today (Hebrew), Jerusalem, 1979, p. 58.

4. New York Times, March 2, 1983; Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Jan. 25, 1983.

5. Boris Kanevsky and Valery Senderov's research was published in unofficial, samizdat, documents. Their 1980 report is summarized in The Chronicle of Higher Education, May 11, 1981, p. 1.

In the university mathematics entrance exams, Jewish applicants were awarded, on average, 3.6 points less than non-Jews. Yet the average grade of the group of Jewish students in the high school comprehensive final exams in mathematics, taken at the same time as the university entrance exams, was precisely equal. One is forced to conclude that the university entrance exams were graded in a discriminatory fashion — and, indeed, testimony from applicants supports this contention. As a consequence of these unfair examination procedures while only 13.33% of the Jewish students were accepted, 83.66% of the non-Jewish applicants were admitted to the university.

A survey by Senderov and Kanevsky in 1979 produced analogous results. In that year, 87% of non-Jewish applicants were admitted to the Mathematics Department, and 13% of Jewish applicants were permitted entrance. The figures for 1980 were strikingly similar: 73% of non-Jews were admitted and 13.3% of Jews gained admission. On the basis of their previous records, equal numbers of Jews and non-Jews should have been admitted. Because of a quota to limit Jewish entrance into the Mathematics Department, qualified Jewish applicants were barred from admission.

To argue that this is a process of reverse discrimination which assists deprived nationality groups, as some observers might reason, is misleading. No members of Central Asian nationality groups or Northern nationalities entered Moscow's Mathematics Department because of discrimination against Jews: ethnic Russians did. In other words, in the case of Moscow State University, anti-Jewish discrimination rewards an already dominant ethnic group; it favors those now privileged.

#### Individual Cases

Statistics cannot convey adequately the anguish which discriminatory practices cause. To appreciate the human dimension of the problem the best source of information is the Soviet emigre community in the United States. The names of persons interviewed have been withheld because these individuals fear compromising relatives still in the USSR.

A young woman who applied to Moscow University in the late 1970's, reports that as part of the application procedure students must submit internal passports, in which their ethnic origin and the names of their parents are recorded. Examiners thus know who the Jewish applicants are in advance. Before the 1977 entrance examination to the Mathematics Department, she relates, students were divided into two groups: Jews and non-Jews. During the exam, Jewish students were given three questions, impossible to answer in the time allotted. In the Soviet mathematical community, these questions have been dubbed "Jewish questions."

In addition, in variance with customary practice, exam questions were given orally; normally, problems are drawn randomly by students from a box. After being mocked by one examiner, the young woman was told that she had failed the exam. She then gave the questions to senior mathematics professors. Unable to solve them in the ten minutes allotted to Jewish students,<sup>1</sup> the professors needed a full hour to solve the problems.

Dr. Andrei Sakharov, a noted Soviet physicist, described his attempt to take the mathematics exam given to a Jewish high school graduate who applied to Moscow State University:<sup>2</sup>

1. Interview, June 13, 1983.

2. Document 112, The Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, Nov. 5, 1979.

I chose one of the problems on the list. Of course, the student taking the examination is not allowed to choose the particular problem he wished to solve. I found a very pretty solution to my problem, but it required a nontrivial and ingenious argument, and it took me much more than one hour. Moreover, I was able to work quietly at home. I needed to use my considerable experience in solving these difficult mathematical problems as well as my large store of mathematical knowledge.

Nothing demonstrates anti-Jewish discrimination better than the case of Gleb Koshevoy, who applied to Moscow State's Mathematics faculty in 1979. Suspecting Koshevoy was Jewish, the examiner assigned him failing grades. Koshevoy then submitted a family tree to the admissions committee to prove that he had no Jewish ancestors for at least three generations. Subsequently, Koshevoy's exam grades were raised, and he was admitted to the Mathematics Department.<sup>1</sup>

Another tactic used to discriminate against Jewish applicants to universities is to fail them on examinations extraneous to their major field. In an interview, a graduate of Moscow University explained that he had applied for entrance into the institution's graduate physics program in 1966, and was denied admission for failing a test in the history of the Communist Party. During the examination, examiners simply discounted his answers as incorrect. He was admitted to graduate school subsequently and left the USSR in 1975. He is now Professor of Physics at a major American university.<sup>2</sup>

Discrimination is not restricted to Moscow. An emigre scientist, now employed by a major American corporation headquartered in New York, relates how discrimination plagued him throughout his university career in Soviet Central Asia. A resident of the Kazak USSR, in 1967, he was elected "president" of his class for receiving the highest grades. This achievement would normally entitle him to a Lenin scholarship. A non-Jewish student, with lower grades, received the award. He was forced to conclude that his Jewish origin had placed the Lenin scholarship out of bounds. Subsequently employed as a professor in a textile institute also in the Kazak SSR, this scientist was refused permission to participate in an exchange program with Austria, run by the institute. He learned from the institute's director that he was refused because he was Jewish.<sup>3</sup>

Soviet Jews encounter discrimination in employment in scientific research institutions as well as in universities. After graduating with a Master's degree in geology from Leningrad University, a Jewish woman, now living in New York, was offered three positions. Yet, after the initial offer, she was told by a chief of a research department that, despite her academic qualifications, she could not be hired because she was Jewish.<sup>4</sup> In 1971, a graduate of Saratov University in the RSFSR, who received his M.S. in mathematics was asked to join a secret research institute, known as "10." After submitting an application to the institute, this young man was told he could not be hired because he was Jewish.<sup>5</sup> Similarly a holder of a Candidate's degree in science (equivalent to the Ph.D) from Moscow University, was unable to find a job in his field upon graduation in 1972. On one occasion, a member of the hiring commission told him that he was refused the job because he was Jewish.<sup>6</sup>

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1. See Footnote #10.

2. Interview, June 8, 1983.

3. Interview, July 7, 1983.

4. Interview, July 6, 1983 (a).

5. Interview, August 6, 1983.

6. Interview, July 6, 1983 (b).

Nor is discrimination restricted to scientific workers. A woman who graduated with top grades from the English Department at Leningrad University in 1953 was refused admission to the post-graduate program in English. When she asked why, she was told by a teacher that at a Department meeting "everyone had agreed" that to accept a Jew "was out of the question."<sup>1</sup>

Anti-Jewish discrimination may also be practiced through using subtle remarks. After an initial interview, a graduate of the Moscow Institute of Civil Engineering was told by the director of a research institute that he would be hired. The man subsequently submitted an application which mentioned his Jewish nationality. The research institute's assistant director then told him that he could not be hired. When the applicant asked why this was so, the official said: "You should recognize your position."<sup>2</sup>

### Historical Facts

Why is discrimination against Jews encouraged and tolerated by the Soviet Government? Why are the talents of Soviet Jews not being channelled where they would be most effectively used? The answer relates to two mutually supportive tendencies in Soviet life: historically rooted bias against Jews, and sustained hostility toward Israel and toward Jewish attachment to Israel.

Since the end of World War II, the Communist Party and Soviet officials have judged Jews a security risk and subversive of Soviet interests. This biased view has deep roots. The notion of the Jew as an alien is familiar in Russian history. Medieval Russians perceived Jews as dangerous aliens, transporters of pernicious rationalist and Western ideas and unscrupulous traders; similarly, the anti-Semitic legislation of the tsars reflected fear of Jews.<sup>3</sup>

Despite official Soviet statements condemning anti-Semitism in the 1920s, anti-Jewish sentiment remained pervasive. Hostility toward Jews was expressed in books by Communist Party members such as Iurii Libedinskii's A Week (1922) and in comments made by communists during the Lenin succession struggle in the late 1920s, to discredit Jews in the Soviet leadership, such as Leon Trotsky.<sup>4</sup>

The creation of a Jewish state in 1948 reinforced anti-Jewish attitudes and fostered discrimination. The Soviet Government recognized ethnic origin, in part, through a system of territorial units carrying the names of nationalities. According to Soviet theory, territorial units are supposed to enhance the loyalty of various nationalities to the Soviet state. Jews are one of the few Soviet nationality groups which has a state outside the borders of the USSR. Thus Soviet recognition of the importance of ethnic territories and ethnic emotional bonds has led Soviet leaders to conclude Jewish attachment to Israel was yet another manifestation of Jewish disloyalty toward the USSR.

Soviet theory has never come to grips with the existence of Israel as a Jewish state, characterizing it instead as a state of the Israeli people. Although Soviet

1. Letter, June 27, 1983.

2. Interview, June 9, 1983.

3. Salo Baron, The Russian Jew under Tsars and Soviets, 2nd. ed. revised (New York, 1976), pp. 1-62.

4. Maurice Friedberg, "Jewish Themes in Soviet Russian Literature," in Lionel Kochan, ed. The Jews in Soviet Russia Since 1917, 3rd. ed. revised (Oxford, 1978), pp. 197-216. Joseph Nedava, Trotsky and the Jews (Philadelphia, 1972), pp. 168-182.

leaders may concede an Uzbek's attachment to the Uzbek S.S.R., they are unwilling to accept a Jew's connection with Israel.

Discrimination against Jews in Soviet science began on a large scale in January 1953. Shortly before Stalin's death, the Kremlin announced that it had uncovered a plot by doctors, most of them Jewish, to poison the Soviet leadership. A few months later, after Stalin died, the Kremlin admitted that no "doctors' plot" had ever existed and declared the doctors named as innocent.

In the interim, however, "thousands of specialists of Jewish nationality were dismissed from all medical organizations, institutes, hospitals and establishments of higher education." The Soviet Government had declared Jews to be traitorous; no institute wished to be tainted by their presence. Once the false nature of the doctors' plot was exposed, Jews were rehired — but at lower levels than they had occupied previously. Most significantly, a precedent had been set: The Soviet regime had declared Jews to be enemies of the state, who could not be trusted and had to serve in minor positions.<sup>1</sup>

During Nikita Khrushchev's tenure, discrimination continued, now in the guise of reverse discrimination. Speaking to a delegation of the French Socialist Party in 1956, Khrushchev warned Jews that "indigenous inhabitants" of Soviet republics resented Jews holding the "foremost occupations." Khrushchev was providing the rationale for quotas to limit Jews to working only at lower positions in research institutions, which are all government run.<sup>2</sup>

Signals from the top made themselves felt locally. An emigre now living in New York tells of how, in 1956, he was informed by Leningrad school officials that he had won a gold medal for graduating at the top of his high school class. Inexplicably, a few days later, the offer of the prize was withdrawn. The young man's family was given to understand that a quota had been established to limit the number of Jewish prize winners.<sup>3</sup>

According to Soviet emigres interviewed, and according to available statistics, discrimination against Jews intensified during the Leonid Brezhnev's tenure as Soviet leader. Two developments set the stage for heightened anti-Jewish discrimination.

First, in response to the democratic movement, which received its most striking affirmation in the "Prague Spring" attempt to liberalize Czechoslovakia in 1968, officials decided to purge Soviet society of "Western" influences. Since most Jews lived in the West, Soviet authorities viewed Soviet Jews with increased suspicion.

Second, pressure from Soviet Jews for the right to emigrate grew in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and "to let off steam" authorities decided to permit 13,022 Jews to leave in 1971. Possibly fearing a spill-over effect to other Jews and other nationalities, between 1969 and 1971 the Soviet media launched an "anti-Zionist" campaign to discredit the emigrants. Soviet Jewish emigrants were depicted as unscrupulous materialists who were disloyal to the USSR.

Thus, about 1970, a memorandum began to circulate in the scientific community which stated that scientific workers who belonged to nationality groups with ethnic homelands unfriendly to the Soviet Union should not be placed in responsible positions in defense-related industries. The memorandum would apply principally to one group:

1. Medvedyev, p. 169.

2. Realites no. 136 (May, 1957), pp. 64-67, 101-4.

3. Interview, June 9, 1983.

the Jews. (Soviet Germans could also be affected, but they counted for fewer scientific workers.)<sup>1</sup>

According to a samizdat document, entitled "About non-admission of Jews to the Universities in the USSR," circulated in the early 1970s, in 1968 members of the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics at Moscow State University convinced the Central Committee of the CPSU that potential loyalty, rather than talent, should determine who is admitted to mathematics programs. Given deep-rooted suspicions about Jews, this proposal encouraged an intensification of anti-Jewish discrimination.

### Securing Fundamental Freedoms

Prominent Soviet citizens who have protested against the discrimination practiced against Jews in higher educational institutions in the USSR and other human rights violations, have been criticized and even punished for their efforts. Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov referred to anti-Jewish discriminatory policies as "absolutely intolerable" and to the special tests given Jewish students as "evil."<sup>2</sup> Writing in 1970, Soviet historian Roy Medvedyev has asserted that, even taking a narrow economic perspective, anti-Jewish discrimination is contrary to the economic interests of the USSR. He stressed that it was pointless to deny that discrimination against Jews does not exist, and that only a change in policy could improve the image of the Soviet Union abroad.<sup>3</sup>

Beyond considerations of economic self-interest, it must be stressed that discrimination is morally wrong; it deprives the person who discriminates of dignity, and leads the victim of discrimination to question his self-worth. Stating, as Soviet officials have, that Jews suffer discrimination outside the Soviet Union does not justify anti-Jewish actions in Soviet higher educational institutions.

Racial discrimination, including anti-Jewish discrimination in the Soviet Union, flagrantly violates international norms of human rights. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." The Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ratified by the USSR on December 4, 1969, affirms in article 5 (e)(v) that all parties to the Convention must "undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms, and to guarantee everyone, without distinction as to... ethnic origin"... "the right to education and training." Most recently, Principle 11 of the Concluding Document of the Madrid Follow-Up Conference on the Helsinki Final Act stressed "the importance in ensuring respect for an actual enjoyment of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities..."

For all people who abhor racial prejudice and value human dignity, defeating discrimination is a primary goal. The challenge to the Soviet Government is clear.

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1. Samizdat document, "The Jewish Question in The USSR (Theses)," Bulletin on Soviet and Eastern European Jews, no. 6 (May 1970), pp. 48-50.

2. Sakharov in Freiman, Appendix C.

3. Medvedyev, pp. 169-70.



# ISRAELI PRESS HIGHLIGHTS

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

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## SOVIET THREAT

(Press Summary, April 5, 1983)

SAMPLE  
ISSUE

Not since before the 1967 Six Day War has the Soviet Union accused Israel of preparing an attack on Syria, as it did last week. This time, however, the Soviet allegation was supported by a threat to intervene on the side of the Syrians in case of attack. As commentators attempted to understand the Soviet move, many in Israel recalled that the Soviet claim of an Israeli military build-up on its borders with Syria in 1967 led to the Six Day War. Asked to comment, Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in an impromptu interview, said that the Soviet threat of intervention in a war between Israel and Syria should not be scorned, but neither should it be cause for alarm.

The editorial in Ha'aretz, entitled "Syria as a Soviet Base," claims that the Soviet accusation, originally published by Tass, the Soviet news agency, is without basis; "wherever we look, there is no sign of 'anti-Syrian hysteria' in Israel. The truth is that whoever analyzes Israel's complications in its negotiations with Lebanon concludes that the major obstacle lies in the fact that Ambassador Philip Habib is not able to tell us that he has heard from the mouth of President Assad that Syria is prepared to withdraw its troops from...Lebanon when the Israel Defense Forces withdraw... (Habib) has been forced to depend upon secondhand information, which understandably does not arouse Jerusalem's full confidence (regarding Syrian withdrawal plans)." This situation, Ha'aretz claims, is a far cry from the anti-Syrian hysteria described in the Tass release.

The editorial also notes that regardless of the Soviet threat of intervention, Israel has already taken such a possibility into consideration. Only recently Israel's Chief of Staff "did not rule out the possibility that Soviet troops would fight alongside the Syrians" in the event of war between Israel and Syria. The Chief of Staff's words were intended to serve as "an internal warning."

Ha'aretz seeks to understand the timing of the Soviet threat, and suggests that the coming of spring and the thaw of winter snows in Lebanon are to blame. "The melting snow makes it possible for the Syrians to re-man the positions that they were forced to abandon in the winter; as a result information regarding military movement in the Lebanese Bekaa (region) has increased. As long as the IDF cannot withdraw, it must follow carefully these (Syrian military) moves and organize its own deployment accordingly. This however, is not (what the Soviets have claimed) 'a sharpening of knives,' " the Ha'aretz editorial concludes. "Syria need not suspect Israel, and Israel can feel itself secure opposite the Syrian Army."

The editorial in the Jerusalem Post is entitled "Moscow's smoke signal," and notes that "on the surface, Moscow's warning" is "a belligerent statement calculated to heighten Middle East tensions."

The Post describes the Soviet allegation that Israel is preparing for a "piratical strike" against Syria as an "undisguised falsehood" that is "ominously reminiscent of the Soviet warning to Syria against an incipient Israeli aggression that helped spark the Six Day War."

In the opinion of the Jerusalem Post, destabilization in the area began when the Soviets introduced SAM-5's inside Syria, and followed that with the prediction by a senior Soviet official that war would break out between Israel and Syria sometime in the spring. "The official Soviet statement seems to underline that prediction by placing the blame for the war in advance on Israel. Preemption of the attack, it appears to suggest, would be Syria's right, which the 'Socialist countries' would back to the hilt."

The SAM-5 missiles, with a range wide enough to cover much of Israel and south Lebanon, "could be fired by their Soviet crews at Israeli reconnaissance planes over south Lebanon with a view to deterring 'aggression.'" This is what has led Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan to say publicly that Israel would counter such action by knocking out the missiles, and that "it makes no difference to us who operates the missiles, Syrians or Russians."

In the view of the Post, the Soviets have indicated that it would make a difference if the SAM-5 crews are Russian, and the Soviet policy, therefore, is possibly "hinting that, if a blowup with unpredictable consequences is to be avoided, the Soviet Union must be invited to join the Middle East diplomatic process."

Yet, as the Post concludes, the price of the Soviet Union's return as a major actor into the region's politics would pose "a direct threat to America's current near monopoly of initiative...and would not necessarily advance the prospects of peace..."

The editorial in Al Hamishmar, entitled "In Vietnam and Lebanon," recalls that it is now precisely ten years since the last American soldier left Saigon, thereby ending a war in which the U.S. suffered so many unnecessary casualties and which divided the American people. "Lebanon," Al Hamishmar notes, "is not the same as Vietnam, and Israel does have important security reasons to care about its northern border with this country. But the Lebanese war, which will soon be underway for a year, has proven also to be a needless war, whose architects knew how to begin it...and don't know how to end it." This is the editorial's introduction to its comment on the Soviet warning of intervention.

In the opinion of Al Hamishmar, "the official Soviet warning...aimed at Israel for its 'aggressive plans against Syria' should serve as further impetus for (Israeli) withdrawal from Lebanon. The strain that exists between Syria and Israel increased as a result of the Lebanon war and now it is not known if Syria really fears an Israeli attack or perhaps that is what (Syria) itself is planning, with

the encouragement of the Soviets. This situation," Al Hamishmar concludes, "requires that the government of Israel make it perfectly clear that it has no war-like intentions towards Syria, and is (interested in) having the IDF leave Lebanon quickly."

Al Hamishmar feels that Israel must either withdraw rapidly from Lebanon with only those achievements that are realistic or face the possibility of the "Vietnamization" of the war in Lebanon. "Withdrawal would be the greatest possible achievement that can still be accomplished in this sorrowful war."

The editorial in Hatzofeh is entitled "Soviet warning and its significance," and it notes that the timing "is tied in to the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon under U.S. mediation in order to guarantee security arrangements and normalization between both countries...the Soviets, under the impression that the negotiations are reaching their successful conclusion, have decided to signal the U.S. that there will be no arrangement without their participation."

Hatzofeh warns, however, that the Soviets in the past miscalculated under similar circumstances, when before the Six Day War they publicized reports that Israel was preparing an attack on the Arabs.

The editorial notes that the Soviet warning was also aimed at the U.S. and is supposed to signal the Arabs "not to depend on the U.S., since (that country) acts unilaterally with Israeli 'imperialism' against the Arab peoples." Nevertheless, the editorial warns that the Soviet threat should not be taken lightly and calls for watchfulness on the part of Israel.

Arel Ginai (Yediot Acharonot) suggests that the latest Soviet move in the Middle East may be an attempt by Moscow to become a "silent partner" in the Lebanese negotiations. In Ginai's opinion, "every difficult negotiation reaches a point where there is only one major obstacle left before an agreement is signed -- but (that obstacle) seems so difficult and so impossible to breach that the sides appear to despair....Usually that is the moment that a solution is found..." The current obstacle, Ginai claims, is the future of Major Sa'ad Haddad in southern Lebanon, whom the Israelis continue to support both as a friend and for the sake of maintaining the security of Israel's northern border. But, as Ginai adds, the Soviets also have their interests in the region and "may not want the continuing chaos in Lebanon, and the warning to Israel is because the Russians really do fear the possibility of an Israeli attack on the sites of the SAM-5 missiles that were recently placed in Syria...Moscow (however) is certainly not interested in allowing the Americans to achieve an 'American peace' and that too complicates matters."

Ginai proposes that the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon should conclude with an agreement that all foreign forces must leave Lebanon, thereby placing the onus upon the Syrians and the PLO to comply with Israel. Ginai fears that Israel's attempts to keep Major Haddad at the head of the militia in southern Lebanon will provide the Syrians with an excuse to remain in Lebanon.

Moshe Zak (Ma'ariv), in an article entitled "Moscow is looking for a 'deal'," suggests that Soviet diplomatic policy, like Russian-made cars, does not change models even as the years advance. In a similar vein, Zak notes, every Arab-Israeli conflict since 1956 has always concluded with a Soviet threat "and that is the way the Soviet government believes that the Lebanese war should end."

In Zak's analysis, the Soviets have always used threatening advances towards Israel "when (the Russians) are certain that they will not need to carry out (their threat), but on the other hand, experience proves that a year or two after a third world country signs a defense and friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, that country gets involved in a war."

Zak notes further that when the Soviets have a direct interest, such as when Israeli shells allegedly fell in the courtyard of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, they know how to contact Israel directly through appropriate diplomatic channels in order to issue a complaint or warning. That is why Zak believes the latest Soviet warning to Israel made via Tass is for propaganda purposes; "whatever proof Israel may have that it does not intend to attack Syria" will not matter, since the Soviets have concluded "that such an accusation serves their interests, and presents them as defenders of the Arabs," whatever the truth may be.

It could also be, Zak suggests, that when the Soviets heard that Israel might withdraw unilaterally to create a security belt in southern Lebanon, the Soviets decided this was an appropriate time to threaten Israel in order to have the Arabs believe that the Israeli withdrawal is a result of the "Soviet threat against Israel."

In any event, Zak calls on Israel to play it cool, since "we know that Israel has no intention of attacking Syria, and therefore we have to act with restraint in the face of Soviet warnings and not provide those (warnings) with an Israeli loudspeaker."

# # # # #

Edited by Lois Gottesman

Ha'aretz is an independent liberal newspaper.

Al Hamishmar is affiliated with the Socialist MAPAM Party.

Hatzofeh is published by the National Religious Party.

Yediot Acharonot and Ma'ariv are independent but traditionally Likud-oriented.

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Policy Background

April 12, 1983

King Hussein's decision to stay out of the peace talks

1. THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION, on April 10th, not to enter the Middle East peace talks HAS BROUGHT TO AN END - for the foreseeable future - A LONG SERIES OF FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO BRING KING HUSSEIN INTO THE PEACE PROCESS that got under way five years ago.
2. THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS OF 1978, signed by Israel and Egypt, and witnessed by the United States, GAVE WIDE SCOPE TO A PROJECTED JORDANIAN ROLE IN THE ENVISAGED ISRAEL-JORDAN PEACE SETTLEMENT, in the expectation that Jordan would soon join the talks and negotiate peace with Israel, together with representatives of the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. However, that opportunity was passed up: neither Hussein nor the Palestinian Arabs of Judea, Samaria and Gaza joined the peace process.
3. In the intervening years, PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN of Israel ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS REITERATED THE INVITATION ORIGINALLY EXTENDED TO KING HUSSEIN IN THE SUMMER OF 1977 TO ENTER INTO DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. The last such call was made by Mr. Begin on January 29, 1983. These calls, too, went unheeded.
4. On September 1, 1982, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN announced his set of PROPOSALS FOR A MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT which caused dismay in Israel - mainly because these proposals, IN SEVERAL PIVOTAL RESPECTS, RAN COUNTER TO KEY PROVISIONS OF THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS. One important objective of President Reagan's proposals was to draw King Hussein into the negotiating process. It was yet another attempt that has failed.
5. The conclusion is inescapable that HUSSEIN HAS ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BECOME A POLITICAL CAPTIVE OF THE PLO, WHICH REMAINS THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. It is PLO Chairman and master terrorist Yasser Arafat, and not the King of Jordan, who has been calling the shots. And if Arafat at any time in the past few weeks entertained the thought of "allowing" Hussein to join the peace process, the shots that killed Issam Sartawi - the PLO man who dared experiment with even the appearance of moderation - put a decisive end to such thoughts as well.
6. It may be recalled that in 1967, after King Hussein had made his fatal mistake of attacking Israel, Israel immediately offered to negotiate a

peace settlement. There were then no "settlements" in the territories to provide an excuse for Jordan not joining such talks. THE "QUESTION OF THE SETTLEMENTS" IS AN UNFOUNDED PRETEXT DESIGNED TO COVER THE BASIC REFUSAL, OF JORDAN AND OTHER ARAB STATES, TO TALK PEACE WITH ISRAEL.

7. ISRAEL'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE has not only been stated and reiterated countless times - both before and after President Sadat's positive response in 1977 - but it HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN THE MOST TANGIBLE POSSIBLE WAY: notably THROUGH THE MANIFOLD and painful CONCESSIONS ISRAEL MADE IN SEEING THE ISRAEL-EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY THROUGH TO ITS FULL CONSUMMATION. Israel therefore feels it has a right to expect other potential partners to the peace to approach the peace negotiation in the same spirit.

8. The question is: can this come about, insofar as King Hussein is concerned, while the Jordanian Monarch keeps his country's foreign policy mortgaged to a ruthless terrorist leader and his radical backers in the Arab world, notably Syria and Saudi Arabia, who have opposed the Middle East Peace process all along?



# The F-16 Embargo

On March 31, President Reagan said that he will not approve the transfer of 75 F-16 fighter jets to Israel until Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon. He told a Beverly Hills audience that the Arms Export Control Act forbids transfer of the planes now. "You must realize," he said, "that under the law . . . those weapons must be for defensive purposes. . . . While those Israeli forces are in the position of occupying another country . . . we are forbidden by law to release those planes. . . ."

The Reagan remark surprised observers at the State Department, who didn't expect it, and left other observers confused. Only one week earlier, the Pentagon informed Congress of its intention to sell 200 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Israel. Any Administration ban on arms transfers to Israel could have applied to the Sidewinders as well.

## Eye on Amman

In fact, it is possible that the announcement of the Sidewinder sale precipitated Reagan's announcement. King Hussein was angered by the announcement of the sale. An editorial in the Amman newspaper *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* had expressed the Jordanian view: "The announcement of the U.S. arms deal with Israel at this time shows to what extent Israel is able to twist the arm of the U.S. Administration and force this Administration to adopt decisions which harm its peace plan and efforts to create an atmosphere which will achieve peace in the Middle East."

## Misreading the Law

In any case, the President's interpretation of the requirements of the Arms Export Control Act is a dubious one. The purpose of Section 3(c)(2) of that law is to give the President discretionary authority to halt arms sales to any country using U.S.-supplied weaponry for offensive purposes.

Under the law, if the President believes that a violation has occurred, he "shall report to the Congress promptly . . . that a violation may have occurred." Following that report a country "shall be deemed ineligible" for military aid if the President concludes that there was a violation "and so reports to the Congress, or if the Congress so determines by joint resolution."

In the case of the F-16's, neither the Pres-

ident nor the Congress found that there was a violation of the law by Israel. The Administration did produce a July 15, 1982 letter from then Acting Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel, Jr. to Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In it Stoessel officially informed the committee that Israel "may" have violated the law by using U.S. supplied weaponry in Lebanon. There was no

## Mondale Response

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, took issue with the Reagan Administration's decision to block the delivery of the F-16's. His statement:

"I am disappointed and disturbed that President Reagan apparently has broken a U.S. pledge made in 1978 to deliver F-16 airplanes to Israel. The Administration talks about countering Soviet influence worldwide. This move undermines that goal. Let me explain why:

"Today in Syria the Soviets are placing missiles that never before have been deployed outside the Russian borders. Thousands of Russian troops are entering Syria to operate them, and the Russians are building military enclaves that not even the Syrian army is permitted to enter.

"In the face of this major Russian escalation in the Middle East, the United States should be strengthening the bonds of strategic cooperation with our oldest and most reliable ally in the region. Instead, we are denying Israel the military equipment she needs—and what we promised years ago.

"For months, the Administration has been insisting that it would not use an arms embargo against Israel as an instrument of foreign policy. The Reagan Administration was correct earlier—and it is wrong today."

further action on the supposed violation and the Sidewinder approval indicated that no legal prohibition was to be invoked.

In fact, one day after Reagan's statement the Administration put out the word that the F-16's were being held back not because of any specific Israeli violation but because providing the planes would violate "the spirit of the law."

The F-16's in question were originally promised to Israel by the Carter Administration in 1978. They were meant to help Israel offset the effects on Israeli security of the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia. In fact, Congress approved the Saudi sale only after the Administration committed itself to providing the 75 F-16's to Israel. Last May, the Reagan Administration sent Congress preliminary notification of its intent to provide the planes. Formal notification never came. It was due on June 16, 1982 but Senator Percy convinced the Administration to delay until after the Lebanon fighting ended. That delay is still in effect. However, it was only last week that the Administration cited legal reasons for it.

## Disturbed

Israelis are, of course, disturbed by the new U.S. position. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that the Lebanon war was defensive. Israel, he said, did not enter Lebanon to "capture or occupy" its territory but to free northern Israel from PLO terror. Reagan himself stated on several occasions that the Lebanon operation was designed to protect Israeli civilians. On Aug. 13, 1982, he said that the "invaders" of Lebanon were the PLO, not the Israeli Defense Forces.

The timing of Reagan's statement was particularly troubling. It came at a time when the Soviets were increasing their involvement in Syria. SAM-5 missiles have been emplaced in four bases around Damascus and Homs. These missiles are top-of-the-line and have never been delivered to any other Soviet ally. Soviet personnel are guarding the missiles, which have a range of between 155 and 180 miles.

The Soviets have also been heating up their anti-Israeli rhetoric. On March 31, the Soviets put out a statement warning Israel against attacking the SAM-5's and indicating that Moscow will join in repelling any Israeli strike (see p. 59). The Soviet statement was one of several which proclaimed that Israel is getting ready to attack, something Israeli leaders have repeatedly denied. The Soviet goal may be to stir up the Middle Eastern cauldron or it may be something even more sinister. In neither case will the Reagan statement deter the Soviets from their course. On the contrary, Administration vacillation will embolden them. □

—M.J.R.

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## ISRAEL AT 35

Israel's 35 years of independence (1948-1983) are rooted in 35 centuries of Jewish life in the Land of Israel. In these 35 years, Israel has built a modern, democratic state, absorbed hundreds of thousands of newcomers and developed its economy, while being compelled to defend its very existence.

### People

Israel regained its independence to become a homeland for the Jewish people, and the majority of its population are Jews. At the same time, Israel is a pluralistic, egalitarian society in which people of different religions, ethnic origins and social traditions co-exist, and every citizen is equal before the law.

In 1948, about 800,000 people lived in the country - 650,000 Jews and 150,000 Arabs and Druze. In 1983, Israel's total population is 4,010,000, of which more than 600,000 comprise the country's Arab and Druze communities.

Since 1948, Israel has welcomed more than 1.7 million Jews, coming from more than 100 countries. Many were survivors of the Holocaust in Europe or Jews forced to flee from Arab lands. Others were immigrants who wanted to participate in the rebuilding of the Jewish state. Today more than half of the country's population is Israel-born.

### Population Distribution

Israel is basically an urban society. Almost 90 percent of all Israelis live in more than 112 urban centres and three major cities - Jerusalem, the capital (pop. 410,000); Tel Aviv-Jaffa (pop. 336,000); and Haifa (pop. 230,000). Nearly half of Israel's total population lives in the coastal plain bordering the Mediterranean, from Nahariya in the north to Ashkelon in the south.

In 1946, fewer than 10 Israeli towns had populations of over 10,000; today there are at least 65. Some are new development towns built since the early 1950's, each based on a comprehensive plan for housing, employment, distribution of services and the siting of new industry.

Return to the land has been one of the central efforts of modern Israel. Some 10 percent of all Israelis today live in 125 rural centres, 230 kibbutzim and 360 moshavim. The kibbutz - the best-known of Israel's

cooperative agricultural villages - is a democratically-run community in which all property is collectively owned and work is organized on a shared basis. About 2.8 percent of Israel's population are kibbutz members. Some 3.7 percent of all Israelis live on a moshav - a cooperative village in which each member family owns and operates its own farm, but marketing and services are organized on a communal basis.

### Education

Education is allocated a major portion of Israel's national budget. In 1948/49, 135,000 youngsters attended school in Israel; currently, over 1.25 million children and youth are enrolled in the country's education system. In Israel, education is free and compulsory for all children aged 5-16, and free for those who continue through high school.

Today, 88 percent of all three-year olds and 97 percent of all four-year-olds in Israel attend preschool programmes - the highest rate in the world. About 116,000 students are currently enrolled in Israel's seven accredited universities and other institutions of higher learning. Recently, more than 30,000 adults annually are taking courses, either through the Open University or in various other programmes designed to upgrade skills or offer basic knowledge.

### Social Services

During 35 years of statehood, Israel has enacted a broad range of social legislation. Every Israeli is guaranteed a basic minimum income, and all those unable to provide for their own needs are eligible for social assistance. At the same time, emphasis is on rehabilitation services to help people to help themselves. The number of families receiving social assistance has declined from 44,000 in 1955 to 23,500 in 1982.

The National Insurance Institute provides social security benefits, including family allowances graded in favour of families with many children. Unemployment insurance, disability payments, maternity benefits and old-age pensions are available to all workers.

A unique programme for the social and physical rehabilitation of disadvantaged neighbourhoods, Project Renewal, combines efforts of government agencies,

Diaspora communities and local residents in facilitating practical solutions for long-standing problems.

### Health Services in Israel

In 1948, Israel's 66 hospitals provided 4,620 beds: today, 35 years later, 27,500 beds are available in 145 hospitals throughout the country. Israel's doctor-to-population ratio of 1:415 is one of the highest in the world. Over 90 percent of Israel's population receives comprehensive medical care through one of the country's voluntary health insurance schemes.

### Economy

From a semi-agricultural economy 35 years ago, Israel has rapidly developed into a modern industrial state, whose GNP has increased more than tenfold. Today Israel is almost self-sufficient in food supply and its production for export is shifting to technology-based industries. Finance, transportation, communications, construction and other facilities are highly developed to serve the country's growing economy.

### Industry

From \$28 million in 1949, Israel's net export of goods has climbed to some \$4.8 billion in 1982. Today more than 90 percent of all export goods are industrial products, including polished diamonds, processed foods, textiles, chemicals and plastics. Recently, over 25 percent of Israel's industrial output has been high-technology electronic equipment, much of which was developed as a result of close collaboration between Israel's scientific research centres and local manufacturers. About half of Israel's exports go to European countries and about 20 percent to the United States.

### Agriculture

Israel's agricultural economy has been traditionally based on citrus. However, virtually every kind of farm produce has been introduced since the founding of the state. Intensive cultivation in fields and hot-houses as well as revolutionary developments in irrigation and harvesting have made Israel a world leader in agricultural production. Since 1948, the area of land under cultivation has increased from 408,000 acres to 1,075,000 (more than half of

which are under irrigation), while Israel's farm output has grown from \$130 million in 1949 to about \$600 million in the 1980's.

### Tourism

The tourist industry earned some \$900 million in 1982, a year in which more than a million visitors came to Israel, attracted by the country's geographical diversity, archaeological and religious sites, and almost unlimited sunshine. About 60 percent of the annual influx of tourists comes from Europe and some 30 percent from the United States.

In 1982, about 23,000 tourists came from Lebanon and Egypt, in addition to the 100,000 from Arab lands who have entered Israel annually via the Jordan bridges since they were opened in 1968.

### Culture and the Arts

Israelis read more extensively than any other people; 3,700 books are published annually, as are more than 700 newspapers and magazines. Concert halls are found throughout the country and the per capita subscription to performances by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is the highest in the world. Dance, drama and all kinds of visual arts are created and widely appreciated. Some 90 museums record more than 10 million visitors each year, while 25 official outdoor sites and 180 national parks and nature reserves welcome about 6.5 million people annually.

### Towards Peace

Five times in 35 years Israel has been compelled to go to war to defend its right to exist. The 1978 signing of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty marked the beginning of a new era in the region. After decades of futile conflict, some ways appear to have opened up at last for the gradual development of peaceful and mutually fruitful relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

The current negotiations between Israel and Lebanon hopefully will take the process towards peace one step further.



**UNITED  
SYNAGOGUE REVIEW**

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Rabbi Marvin S. Wiener, *Editor*

April 13, 1983

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum  
Interreligious Affairs Department  
The American Jewish Committee  
165 East 56th Street  
New York, NY 10022

Dear Marc,

I am pleased to enclose three copies of the latest issue of the United Synagogue Review featuring the article "Jewish Values and Contemporary Problems," based on your address to the 1981 United Synagogue Biennial Convention.

We are delighted to have this fine contribution and are certain that our readers will find it to be stimulating and timely.

Thank you for sharing your thoughts with the thousands of families associated with our Movement.

With all good wishes, I am,

Cordially,



Marvin S. Wiener

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

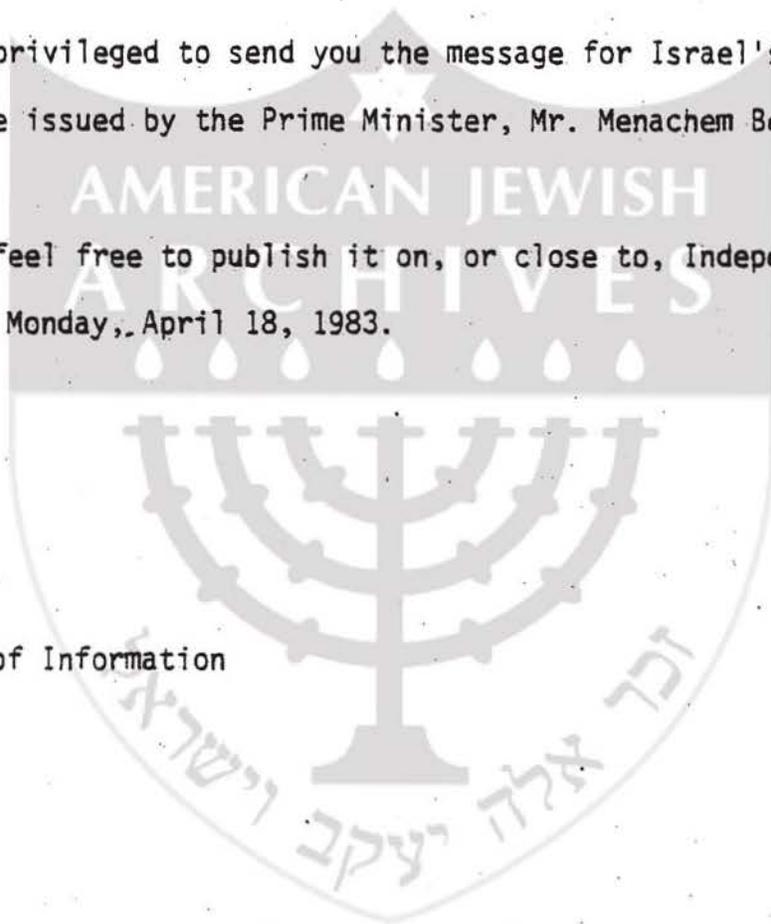


שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

We are privileged to send you the message for Israel's 35th Day of Independence issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin.

Please feel free to publish it on, or close to, Independence Day, which is on Monday, April 18, 1983.

Department of Information





Greetings from Prime Minister Begin on the Occasion of  
Israel's Thirty-fifth Independence Day

From Jerusalem, our eternal and indivisible capital, I send my heartfelt greetings to the Jewish communities throughout the diaspora on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of Israel's independence.

Yom Ha'Atzmaut, the Independence Day of the Jewish State - is unique in the annals of mankind because it celebrates an unprecedented historical truth, namely, the return and self-liberation of an ancient, exiled, scattered, persecuted and ultimately almost devastated people back to the land of its birth after close to twenty centuries of homelessness, defenselessness and holocaust. This victory of life over death, justice over might, right over wrong, the few over the many, elevates Yom Ha'Atzmaut into a universal Jewish festival for all generations to come.

In the year of freedom which this Independence Day heralds, we will together pay homage to all those who, in the blackness of the night, kindled the torch which illuminated our path to national liberty and who have defended that liberty ever since.

We recall the martyrs and the heroes, the partisans and the soldiers, who raised the flag of Jewish revolt against the Nazi exterminators, fighting them, often hopelessly, inside the death camps and the ghettos. We commemorate this year the fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

We shall remember the fighters for the liberation of our Land from foreign rule, the members of Haganah, Irgun and Lehi. We shall pay tribute to all our sons and daughters who continued the heroic fight to sustain our independence against aggression. And we shall salute the Israel Defense Forces, the army of the people of Israel, devoted and brave, dedicated to but one single purpose - the protection of our country and people and the advancement of peace with security.

Between the last day of independence and this, the Israel Defense Forces were once again compelled to enter battle against a ruthless enemy of our nation - indeed of the Jewish people - who had built themselves an armed state within a state in Lebanon and who had turned Beirut into a center of international terrorism. For seven bitter years the citizens of Galilee had suffered horribly from the incursions, the atrocities and the shellings of the ever-growing terrorist aggression on our northern border, equipped with some of the best weapons the Soviets and its satellites could provide - including long-range artillery and katyusha rockets - and

financed by the petro-dollars of Arab states. The population of Galilee - every town, townlet, kibbutz and moshav - had become hostage to the murderous and indiscriminate attacks of the so-called PLO. Their strength had reached a point that Nahariya and Kiryat Shmonah faced the threat of physical destruction.

And so, Operation Peace for Galilee was launched. Israel did not "invade" Lebanon for we do not covet an inch of Lebanese territory. The Israel Defense Forces entered Lebanon for the single objective to destroy those armed bands who, with the aid of the Syrian occupation forces, had virtually ruled large areas of Lebanon and oppressed its people. The aggressors were ejected from Beirut and that capital city was restored to its owners. The blessings of a new life of peace, serenity and security have been given to the people of Galilee. And as at the outset so now, the one goal of policy of the Government of Israel is to live in good peaceful relations with our northern neighbor, Lebanon, whose sovereignty and integrity we respect, and to ensure and guarantee that never again will the blood of the Galileans be shed.

To the Roll of Honor of the wars of Israel in which the best of our sons sacrificed their lives so that Israel might live in security, we add the names of those who fell in Operation Peace for Galilee. The memory of them all shall live on forever.

Despite the strains in the relations between Israel and Egypt, the treaty of peace between our two countries has withstood the test. We look forward to strengthening those relations, as befits the spirit and letter of the treaty, through a progressive interchange of trade, culture and tourism between our two ancient peoples.

We live in a region in which convulsion and turmoil persist, erupting in inter-Arab confrontation and even in attritional warfare, as between Iraq and Iran. It is in this context that Israel presses ahead in its quest for peace with its neighbors mindful always that without security no peace can ever prove lasting. This is the essence of the Camp David Accords. Had that not been its fundamental point of reference Israel would not have signed them. Let the world note this truth and let it register that it was in the context of this truth that we signed the peace with Egypt. The sacrifices we made for the sake of that peace were great indeed, but we made them because, by the provisions of Camp David and by the stipulations of the peace treaty, Israel satisfied itself that its security remained intact.

Now we wish to move ahead speedily to consummate the other part of the Camp David Accords, namely the negotiations on the full autonomy for the Palestinian Arab inhabitants in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. We want those negotiations renewed. There are proposals, positions and plans, but there exists only one single document of an international character that is binding, and that is the Camp David Agreement signed by Israel and Egypt and witnessed by the United States. Just as we remained true, to the date and the dot, to the one part of Camp David - the peace treaty with Egypt - so shall we remain true to the other at the heart of which lies the autonomy program. Its negotiation and realization is the key to the further advancement of the process of peace to which Israel is

firmly committed.

Israel has remained faithful to its Declaration of Independence. We have built up the land and made it green. We have gained national vigor with each passing year. We have renewed our heritage in our ancient homeland. And we have brought home millions of our scattered sisters and brothers.

This, above all, the great ingathering, the Aliyah, remains the ultimate mission of our generation. Let all those in the free world who perceive the greatness of this challenge come and join us in the further upbuilding of our beautiful country and of our free and democratic society.

There are still vast numbers of our brethren who wish to join us, but are barred from doing so because of the hostile policies of their regimes, notably Syria, Ethiopia, Iran and the Soviet Union. There, in the Soviet Union, is the largest of all the Jewish communities which lives in a state of distress. After some years of emigration the doors of the USSR have again been slammed shut. As elsewhere, with unbelievable courage, the prisoners of Zion, the refuseniks and the activists for aliyah keep alive this heroic Jewish movement to return to the historic homeland, Eretz Israel. Their voice is heard and the response of the free world was given dramatic and loud expression at the Jerusalem World Conference on Soviet Jewry. That conference declared "Let my people go". We, Israel, the whole Jewish people and men and women of goodwill everywhere, rededicate ourselves to the holy endeavor to bring home all of our fellow Jews who so wish from the Soviet Union and from every country where the torment persists. We shall succeed.

Israel, stable, strong and faithful ally of the free and democratic world, enters its thirty-sixth year of freedom with the unflinching resolve to pursue its goals of peace while remaining ever vigilant in protecting its national rights and its vital security in Eretz Israel. By standing together in the performance of the momentous tasks of our generation, the justice of our cause shall surely win the day.

Hag Sameah!

Menachem Begin

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date April 14, 1983
to Abe Karlikow
from M. Bernard Resnikoff
subject

Following the Buber House Conference on the way Christian textbooks teach Judaism, I made a field trip to Frankfurt to renew a host of associations with the Israel office and to use the occasion to find out the ways in which the AJC could be helpful to ongoing programs there.

For obvious reasons, I'm sending a copy of this report to Nives Fox. It is hardly necessary for me to add that I didn't act in locum tenes, nor did I undertake any obligations on behalf of the European office. I simply made sure all of them knew that the AJC is represented in Europe by a long-standing presence in Paris. The major findings of this visit follow:

Pinhas Lapide

Formerly head of the Israel government press office and a departmental head at Bar Ilan University, author of Three Popes and the Jews, Lapide has been living in Germany for a number of years, carving out for himself a reputation as a Jewish scholar on New Testament times. He has, to be sure, become a controversial figure and elicits, sometimes, derision (his views on Jesus are far from being caviar pour le peuple), and sometimes grudging admiration for access to places and people not vouchsafed others. But there must be something he is doing right; after we met, he left for Bern to conduct a week long seminar for some sixty Swiss Ministers on how to deal with anti-Judaic elements in the Gospels. Lapide acknowledged that there is still plenty of anti-semitism in Germany including a new breed, what he called the neo-anti-semite. For himself, he has stopped dealing with the older generation and finds the greatest promise, as new relationships are formed, in dealing with young Germany, that is to say, those born after 1945. The dramatic way in which he put it was that a young man, the son of a murderer with the murder committed even before his birth, gets tired being referred to as "son of a murderer" and this is hardly a basis for establishing healthy relationships. On the contrary, he finds that Germany's youth, whether because of the standard generational conflict or because their questions to their parents are left unanswered, turn to him for answers, and he claims he deals with them straightforwardly, dealing with facts and without raising guilt feelings. Finally, he gave me a run down on who was

doing what in the Ecumenical world in Germany, and these details are incorporated in different sections of this report.

Coordinating Committee for Jewish-Christian Relations

The full official name and address of this organization is Deutscher Koordinierungsrat, der Geselischafte fur Christlich-Judische Zusammenarbeit e. V., Mittelweg 10, D-6000 Frankfurt 1 Telefon 0611-556010, headed by a pastor Schenck, whose name came up more often than any other in all my interviews. The agency coordinates the work of fifty two organizations throughout Germany improving relations between Jews and Christians.

I visited the office, everything was impressive - the staff, publication program, the dedication of the people and the air of serious purpose. The programs and activities of this coordinating body, according to their own words, include: personal contacts with opinion-making Germans; supporting Israel; special events; diplomatic contacts; theological discussions, implementing the Vatican Council statements; publishing a journal entitled Emunah; conducting study programs, follows up the way Judaism and the Jews are treated in school texts; sponsors the annual Buber-Rosenzweig award; sponsors a national "brotherhood week" in churches, in schools, and in adult education programs; fights anti-semitism; acts as a clearing house in all the cities for all the coordinating bodies. Mr. Schenck, himself, appears to be power house and is spoken of highly by all, including Cos Shoenveld down in Heppenheim.

Evangelischer Arbeitskreis Kirche und Israel in Hessen und Nassau  
Ulrich Schwemer, Pastor  
Kollwitzstr. 5-7, D-6000 Frankfurt 90 Tel: 0611/761401

In was in Pastor Schenck's office that I learned of Pastor Schwemer. Pastor Schwemer was mentioned in no other context. Apparently, his main and only interest (and he's quite good at it), is to organize and conduct pilgrimages to Israel for the twin purposes of visiting holy places and strengthening support for Israel. I did not meet him personally, but I left word just to make sure that he knows that both the Israel Interfaith Committee and the American Jewish Committee are ready to be helpful to him as necessary.

Schmidt-Clever

Frau Schmidt-Clever is head of the Frankfurt branch of the coordinating body I described above. Non Jewish, she is described as a dynamo and gives leadership to one of the most active friendship groups in the country. She was out of the city so that I saw that I could not meet her. But, for the record, her number is 748962.

Sister of Zion

Located at number 17 Fraunstein Platz, the entire building houses a small community of sisters of Zion, some of whom I remember from their tours of duty in Israel. Two, especially, Sister Cathy Wolf and Sister Maria Clemens are English-speaking sisters who concentrate on teaching Judaica and improving Jewish-Christian relationships. Somewhat isolated, they welcomed my visit and it was good renewing associations with this world-wide Order.

For the sake of the European office, I make a special note in this paragraph that the Order has now elected a new Provincial, who is responsible for the work of the sisters in Germany, France, Austria and who will be located in Paris. Her name is Sister Dominique Gross and she is described as forceful and dynamic. Unless this has happened already, it would seem like a good idea for Nives to get in touch with her.

Meanwhile, the sisters with whom I conferred confirmed the perceptions of my findings as they appear in this report, and had the following things to say about conditions in the country. It was the Holocaust film that finally awakened German society. It turns out that the German youth simply was not aware of what was going on. Nor did anyone know of the new neo-nazi movement that has arisen which, though quite small, is a cause for concern. And, as bad as anti-semitism may be in Germany it is the worst in Austria. The way the sisters, both in Germany and in Austria deal with the problem is to abandon the charge of collective guilt replacing it with the notion of collective responsibility. Still, they are encouraged by their activities, and find a good reception for their adult education classes on Israel and Judaism. They renewed their plea for any and all materials suitable for their small but impressive library. I promised to follow this up.

Chief Rabbi Sigmund Sobel

It is to his credit that the chief Rabbi, housed in the Jewish Community Council building, at 17 Hebelstrasse, saw me without a prior appointment, he was gracious, giving and, because of the many common friends we had, both in Israel and the U.S., an easy relationship was quickly established. He told me that there are some five thousand Jews now in Frankfurt. Of this number, the small number of native-born German Jews, the original dwellers in Frankfurt Am Main now represent the majority population in the (excellent and capacious) Home for the Aged. The balance are refugees, yordim, and from a variety of different places. Despite the organized system for the Jewish community, with a fixed, mandated tax for every enrolled member, Jewish identification is not that great.

He showed me the valuable and overwhelming collections of Judaica ( some tomes more than three hundred years old and quite precious) that were turned over to him by the descendants of the owners who had no idea what they were and had no use for them. With respect to Ecumenical work, he, Rabbi Sobel, had no direct contact with them and could give no information. He told me to my surprise, that a second Rabbi was just appointed to the community who, he added with a sigh, referred to him, Sobel, as "chief Rabbi" until he was officially appointed; thereafter he got the title as well as contact. This new Rabbi is the Rabbi Schlessinger, whom I met briefly, who is a handsome, impressive, beautifully groomed man but who is clearly Agudah. Moreover, his wife is a daughter of an Agudah representative in the Knesset, Rabbi Poroush and they occupy a modest apartment in the community house owned and hard by the major synagogue in town, on Alte Koenigstrasse. On questioning the matter further I learned that there apparently was a large enough community of ultra-orthodox Jews to warrant having an Agudah Rabbi on the premises. (This was latter confirmed to me by Christian Ministers in the area). But, Sobel and Schlessinger have no contact with each other anymore and this, perhaps understandable, is a pity.

Dr. Stefan Szajak

For the record, Mr. Szajak's full name and title is Direktor Der Judischen Gemeinde Frankfurt, K.d.o.R., Hebelstrasse 17. 6000 Frankfurt/M, Tel: 590117.

Szajak, the chief professional for the organized Jewish community in Frankfurt, has been on the job for some time, is well regarded and seems to be very efficient. I discussed with him my other contacts and to get his impression of the status of Jewish-Christian relationships in Germany, generally, and in Frankfurt specifically, he told me that of all those working in the area, Pastor Schenck is most important and the most productive. Still, it seems that Szajak initiates no programs of his own but is simply responsive to requests coming from the outside to which he responds quickly enough, and this deals mostly with materials, publications, speakers, information on Jewish holidays, and the like. Szajak now knows about our European office and agreed, quickly enough, to let AJC know how we can be helpful to him.

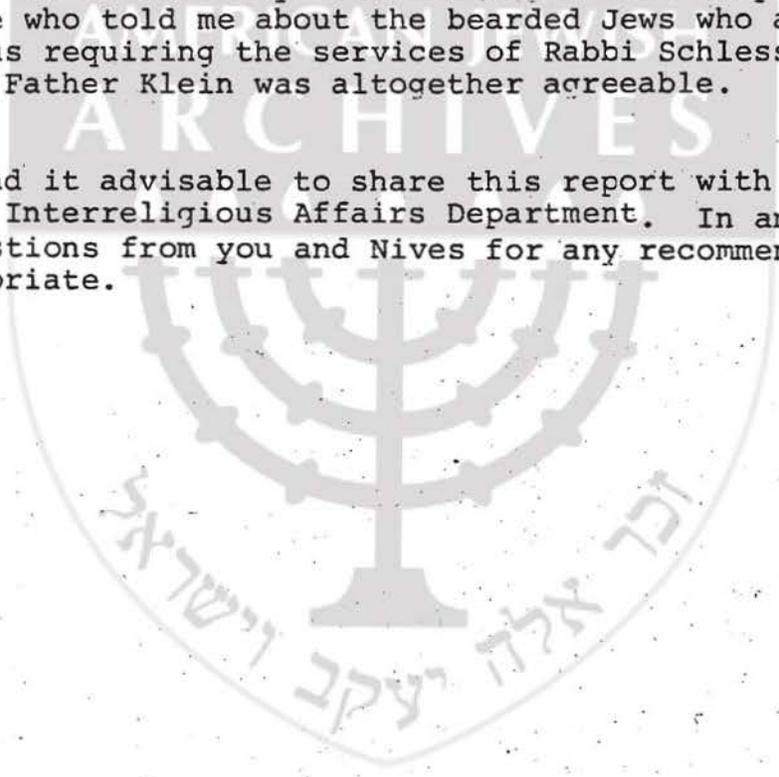
Father Laurentius Klein, head of the Central Ecumenical Council.

For the record, Father Laurentius is head of the organization called Okumenischen Centrale, Friedrichstrasse 2-6, Postfach 174025 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Tel: (0611)7159-1. Father Laurentius is an old friend, having once been chairman of the Ecumenical Theological Research Fraternity and long Superior in the Dormition Abbey. A Benedictine Monk, Laurentius is an old friend

and we had a full and frank discussion. The Center that he directs, is a coordinating organization for some 15 churches in Germany, including the Evangelical churches, the Baptist churches, the Catholic churches and assorted others. This ecumenical center works primarily in coordinating the work of all church groups, mostly intra-Christian affairs but, perhaps naturally, they deal also with Jewish affairs insofar as the churches are concerned with them. This has to do with Jewish holidays, information about Jewish life, policy in Israel, and the like. In other words, Jewish-Christian relationships is not a primary concern of the Center but is a natural off-shoot of it. Klein acknowledged that he could use information, mostly about ecumenical work, as well as interpreting Israel's posture from time to time, and I promised to provide him with this information. His office, by the way, is located just two blocks away from the big Reform temple in Frankfurt and it was he who told me about the bearded Jews who are populating the area, thus requiring the services of Rabbi Schlessinger. The meeting with Father Klein was altogether agreeable.

You might find it advisable to share this report with those fine folks in the Interreligious Affairs Department. In any case, I invite suggestions from you and Nives for any recommended follow-up, if appropriate.

MBR/lc/swh





David Suter

Following the Palestine Liberation Organization's rejection of the proposed agreement by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasir Arafat for negotiations based on President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz warned that leadership has "to be exercised constructively," and that the P.L.O. had failed "to measure up to those responsibilities." To underscore his point, he said, "There's a saying around here, 'Use it or lose it.'" Now embarked upon his first official trip to the Middle East, he might well counsel Arab leaders and Palestinians to examine how leadership has been exercised by Israelis.

It is tragic for the Palestinians that their professed leaders have still not learned two fundamental lessons from their Israeli opponents: Political success depends on the ability to make pragmatic compromises and achieve an effective consensus to carry out painful decisions.

There have been two significant differences in the tactics used within the Zionist and Palestinian movements. The Zionists, after vigorous and often bitter ideological debate, agreed in 1947 to compromise and build a Jewish state in only a small part of the historic land of Israel. For the sake of sovereignty and international recognition, the Zionists were prepared to settle for half a loaf.

In contrast, by attacking Israel in May 1948, the Arab states violently rejected the United Nation General Assembly's 1947 partition plan, which would have established an independent Palestinian Arab state in part of Palestine west of the Jordan River. The Arab leadership's inflexible claim to all of Palestine has instead

*George E. Gruen, director of Middle East affairs at the American Jewish Committee, is editor and co-author of "The Palestinians in Perspective."*

## Lessons For Arabs

By George E. Gruen

produced nothing. Meanwhile, Israel has pragmatically exploited opportunities and Arab mistakes to enlarge the area under its control.

The other significant difference has been in the handling of dissidents. In the 1930's, the agents of Haj Amin el-Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem, systematically killed several hundred moderate Palestinian Arabs who were prepared to discuss co-existence with moderate Jewish leaders in Palestine. It was one of the Mufti's men, determined to block Jordanian-Israeli peace, who in 1951 killed King Abdullah of Jordan at the entrance to the Al Aksa mosque in Jerusalem. (Standing at his side was his 15-year-old grandson, Hussein, whose life was spared when a bullet ricocheted off a medal on his uniform. This traumatic experience may help to explain King Hussein's reluctance to enter into peace negotiations with Israel in the face of continuing Arab hostility.)

The latest victim of this tactic of murdering political opponents is Dr. Issam Sartawi, the Palestinian moderate killed in Portugal earlier this month by a terrorist from a Syrian-backed Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal, who broke away from the P.L.O. in 1974. In November 1976, I asked Dr. Sartawi how the Israelis could be sure that the offer of co-existence he was seeking to relay to Israel through American Jews from the P.L.O. indeed bore the authority of the organization itself. He responded that when the time was ripe, P.L.O. mod-

erates would eliminate extremist opposition, "just as Ben-Gurion did." He also boasted that "it took us in Fatah only six hours to liquidate the Saika [another Syrian-backed P.L.O. group] when it came to a showdown in Lebanon."

The tragic fact is that Soviet-backed Syrian, Libyan and Iraqi rejectionists still exercise a veto over Arab and Palestinian moderates. Dr. Sartawi's reference to the incident in which David Ben-Gurion ordered his Haganah forces to fire upon the Altalena — a ship bringing desperately needed munitions to the rival Irgun commando unit during Israel's 1948 war for independence — is particularly ironic. The outcome of that painful but isolated episode has no parallel among Arab leaders: The danger of fratricide was ended when the Irgun commander, Menachem Begin, agreed to disband his forces and limit himself to political activity.

Unlike the P.L.O.'s eight separate and at times warring armed factions, in Israel there is only the Israel Defense Forces, which carry out the decisions adopted by the democratically elected Government. There may be heated debates and close votes in the Knesset, but when Israel commits itself, as in the agreement to give up oilfields, bases and settlements in Sinai for peace with Egypt, there is no question that the Israeli Government has the authority and power to carry out its word.

Pragmatism and disciplined national action have served the Israelis well — in war and in peace. When will frustration with military debacle and political paralysis finally prompt a new and courageous Palestinian leadership to step forward and enter into serious negotiations with Israel for lasting peace and reconciliation?

## THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

**date** April 29, 1983  
**to** Donald Feldstein  
**from** Milton Himmelfarb

**subject** How Jews voted in the Chicago mayoral election, April 12

Attached is the first page of NBC Poll Results #88 (April 18, 1983), based on interviews with 2,919 Chicago voters.

1. Of Jews 43 per cent voted for the black candidate, Washington. Of all whites, including Jews, 18 per cent voted for him. Since Jews were 8 per cent of all white voters, according to unpublished NBC data, it follows that non-Jewish whites gave Washington not 18 but 16 per cent. The excess of Jewish over other-white support for Washington, therefore, was 27 per cent, and the ratio of Jewish to other-white support was more than 2.5 to 1.

2. If Epton had not been a Jew most Jews would probably have voted for Washington, perhaps even more than the Hispanic 55 per cent. In the California gubernatorial election of 1982 Jews gave more of their votes than Hispanics did to the black candidate, Bradley: 75 per cent of Jews, 68 per cent of Hispanics. (See Geraldine Rosenfield's 1982 Elections, February 1983.)

Still, Jews generally vote less than others for the fellow ethnic. In the New York gubernatorial election of 1982 two out of three Jews voted against Lehrman, the Republican Jew. If he had not been a Jew, probably three out of four would have voted

against him. In Chicago, where Jews are less used to a Jew in high office, the fellow-ethnic advantage for Epton was probably a bit higher than it was for Lehrman in New York.

3. America! The Poles/Slavs voted for the Jew 30 per cent more than the Jews did.

4. Jonathan Levine has arranged with a political scientist for a more thorough study.



MH:rg  
83/180/8

cc: SAC

# Poll Results

Room 1700  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10020  
212-664-2593



#88

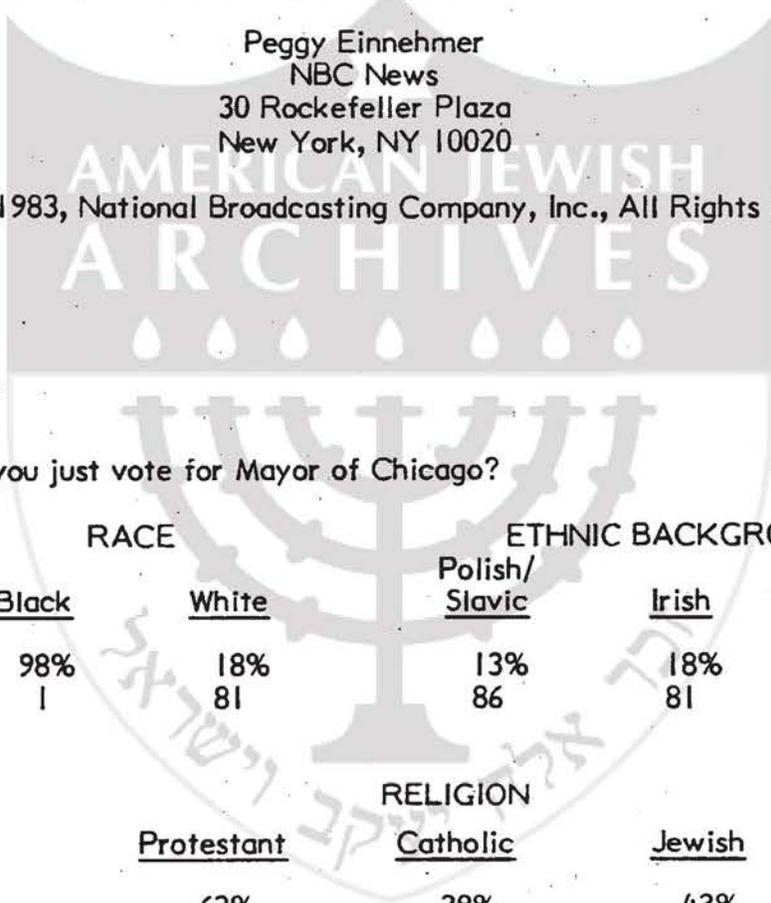
18 April 1983

Following are the results of an Election Day Voter Poll conducted by NBC News and The Associated Press among 2,919 persons who voted in the Chicago mayoral election on 12 April 1983. The poll was done at 100 locations throughout the city.

Information about this survey or any other conducted by NBC News and The Associated Press may be obtained by writing to:

Peggy Einnehmer  
NBC News  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, NY 10020

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## MAYOR VOTE

For whom did you just vote for Mayor of Chicago?

	RACE		ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Polish/Slavic</u>	<u>Irish</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>
Washington	98%	18%	13%	18%	55%
Epton	1	81	86	81	40

	RELIGION		
	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Washington	62%	29%	43%
Epton	37	69	56

## VOTE IN FEBRUARY 1983 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

	Byrne Voters		Daley Voters	
	<u>All</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Whites</u>
Washington	20%	12%	19%	12%
Epton	77	86	80	87

# JTA daily news bulletin

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No. 83

## NAZI WAR CRIMINAL DEPORTED BY THE U.S. IS NOW IN WEST GERMANY

By Rochelle Saidel-Wolk

WASHINGTON, May 1 (JTA) -- United States sources have verified that Hans Lipschis, the first Nazi war criminal to have been deported in more than 30 years for concealing his crimes, is now in West Germany, according to Eli Rosenbaum of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI). Rosenbaum was one of three OSI prosecutors in the Lipschis case.

For some time, there had been some question as to where Lipschis went after he was ordered deported. He was scheduled to leave the U.S. for West Germany on April 21, but did not appear for the flight arranged by the OSI. His attorney, Paul Zumbakis, that day informed OSI acting director Neal Sher that Lipschis had departed for West Germany a week earlier. This, however, could not be verified until late last week.

An admitted former SS-Rottenfuehrer (Corporal) at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp complex, Lipschis on December 23, 1982 conceded charges against him were not contested. On that date, U.S. Immigration Judge Anthony Petrone ordered Lipschis, a West German citizen, deported there within 120 days. Lipschis was born Antanas Lipsys in Kretinga, Lithuania on November 7, 1919, and obtained German citizenship in 1943.

The OSI filed a deportation suit against Lipschis, a permanent resident, on June 8, 1982 in U.S. Immigration Court, Chicago. "It's a source of great satisfaction that we were able to complete this case within only 10 months from the time of filing," Rosenbaum said.

### Charges In The Deportation Suit

Charging that Lipschis had served from 1943 to 1945 in various units of the SS-Totenkopf Sturm-bann (Death's Head Battalion) at Auschwitz-Birkenau, the OSI alleged that he personally participated in the persecution of civilians confined there, and that he "ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of persons . . . because of their race, religion, national origin, or political opinion."

According to OSI documentation, Lipschis was in 1946 "included by the War Crimes Group, Deputy Theatre Judge Advocate's Office, United States Forces European Theatre on a 'List of Perpetrators' of war crimes" at Auschwitz, and his "apprehension was sought by U.S. authorities" from that date.

Lipschis, a retired factory worker, entered the U.S. on August 15, 1956 and resided since then in Chicago. He was charged with "concealing and misrepresenting" on his visa application his activities at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Sher said of Lipschis' deportation: "No longer can it be said that the threat of deportation is an idle one. Our investigations continue; our prosecutions continue. Lipschis is the first to be deported on war crimes charges, but he won't be the last."

Commenting on the deportation of Lipschis, Rep. Peter Rodino (D. N.J.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said it came at a "most fitting time" during the week of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors in Washington. The deportation of Lipschis "serves as an additional reminder of the Nazi atrocities and as a reaffirmation of our oft-stated policy that none of the perpetrators be allowed to find sanctuary in the United States."

Rodino said that while he salutes the "fine work" of the OSI in its pursuit of Lipschis, "it is sadly true that our government took way too long before seriously trying to track down Nazi war criminals living in America. I am extremely proud of the role of the Judiciary Committee over the years in galvanizing the government to act against war criminals living here."

The legislator pledged that his committee would continue to work with the OSI to ensure that other war criminals "who continue to enjoy secret refuge" in the U.S. would also be prosecuted.

### Israel Asked To Accept Trifa

Meanwhile, in a related development, the Justice Department has asked Israel to accept Archbishop Valerian Trifa who has also been ordered deported. Trifa, the head of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate in America, was a leader of the Iron Guard in wartime Rumania and played a leading role in the January, 1941 Bucharest pogrom. Switzerland, Italy and West Germany have refused to accept him. Israeli officials are now examining whether to accept Trifa and whether to put him on trial should he come there. A member of the U.S. Justice Department is slated to arrive in Israel this week to discuss the matter with the Justice Ministry.

## LINOWITZ FAULTS REAGAN ADMINISTRATION FOR NOT MOVING 'MORE VIGOROUSLY' IN ITS MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, May 1 (JTA) -- Sol Linowitz, who was President Carter's special envoy for Middle East negotiations, today faulted the Reagan Administration for not moving "more vigorously" in its Middle East peace efforts.

This has allowed the Camp David process to decline while President Reagan's own peace initiative is "expiring on the shelf," he said in response to questions on the NBC-TV "Meet the Press" program.

Linowitz, who has long urged the Administration to appoint a high official to deal with the autonomy talks as he did in the final year of the Carter Administration, said he was concerned when Philip Habib was made special envoy for both the Lebanese negotiations and the overall peace process last year because he felt one would be "subordinate" to the other.

Someone other than the Secretary of State has to deal with the Middle East peace process because the Secretary is pressed by other issues, Lino-

witz stressed. However, he said he expected Secretary of State George Shultz to return from his first mission to the Middle East with at least an agreement in principle on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

#### Will Keep Trying For An Agreement

But on the CBS-TV "Face the Nation" program today, Lawrence Eagleburger, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, did not seem as optimistic. He said Shultz went to the Middle East last week because it was judged that "now was the time for him to go" since if he did not involve himself in the negotiations directly, there would be a "deterioration" in the talks.

Eagleburger said he did not know if Shultz would return with an agreement, but "if he can't make it, we will try again."

#### Begin And Hussein Criticized

On the NBC program, Linowitz also was critical of King Hussein of Jordan and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin for not being more forthcoming in the peace efforts. "Hussein has been too dependent on the will" of Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat, Linowitz said.

He said "a mistake was made ... in making the President's plan hostage to negotiations between Hussein and Arafat." He added that Hussein has "an obligation, has an interest to participate in the negotiations on behalf of the Palestinians."

Linowitz ruled out U.S. talks with Arafat or the PLO until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts UN Security Council Resolution 242.

As for Begin, Linowitz said he has "not been forthcoming, not as willing to take steps that I think would not have endangered Israel's security" but would have moved the peace process forward. While he did not explain what those steps were, when Linowitz was asked about Israeli settlements on the West Bank, he replied, "I have long felt that it is not in Israel's best interests to continue with the settlements."

Linowitz said that when he was participating in the autonomy discussions, he told Israel the settlements were an obstacle but he believes now that something could be worked out if negotiations begin.

At the same time, Linowitz said he believes that the future of the West Bank may be resolved if an autonomy agreement can be reached and there is the five years of experience of living with it, as envisioned by the Camp David agreements.

#### Says Withholding F-16s is Counterproductive

Linowitz said the withholding of authorization for the sale of 75 F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel was a "counterproductive" move. "You don't get Israel acquiescing and cooperating by threatening what it regards as necessary for its security," he said.

Eagleburger said he "suspects" that the Soviet Union's re-arming of Syria is "to demonstrate to Syria and other Arab states, particularly the radical Arab states, that the Soviets are still a player in the Middle East" after the "clobbering" Syria took from Israel in Lebanon which also reflected badly on Soviet equipment. But he said the Soviet move created the danger of an East-West conflict.

While the Soviets may be trying to increase their influence in the Arab world, Eagleburger stressed, the Arab world knows that the "U.S. alone has the ability to bring the various parties together."

He said the only effect the Soviets can have on the Middle East peace process is a "negative factor."

#### SHULTZ CONTINUES HIS SHUTTLE

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, May 1 (JTA) — Secretary of State George Shultz returned from a 36-hour stay in Beirut today for his third round of talks with Israeli leaders since he began his shuttle mission last Wednesday. He conferred at length with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and was scheduled to meet with Premier Menachem Begin this evening.

The Cabinet met for an hour this morning, prior to Shultz's return, to discuss the progress of the talks. The ministers were told that the picture would be clearer after Israel hears Shultz's report on his meetings with President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan and other Lebanese officials in Beirut.

According to Cabinet sources, the Secretary of State has been "academic and very pleasant" while listening to the positions of both sides but has not yet advanced any American formula to bridge the gap between them. Israel, for its part, has given Shultz "signals" on some of the disputed issues "indicating which direction he could usefully work." The sources declined to identify those "signals" as "concessions" or a "softening of positions."

#### Areas Of Flexibility

They indicated that Israel is prepared to show some flexibility on the future status of its ally, Maj. Saad Haddad whom it wants placed in command of security forces in south Lebanon after Israeli troops withdraw. The sources implied that Israel might waive the "formalism" of rank or title for Haddad as long as he retains the substance of command.

They also intimated that Israel might withdraw somewhat from its earlier objections to the continued presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in south Lebanon. Israeli negotiators seem prepared to consider proposals for some limited role for UNIFIL, possibly supervising security around the Palestinian refugee camps or, at least the El Hilwe camp near Sidon.

#### The Lebanese Terms

U.S. and Lebanese officials apparently agreed that progress had been made during Shultz's talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday and today. Wazzan told reporters in Beirut that Shultz would return to Jerusalem with a document containing Lebanon's final position for an agreement with Israel. He said he hoped the next time the Secretary visits Beirut it will be with an agreement from Israel.

The Lebanese terms, it was understood, call for the withdrawal of some 30,000 Israeli troops from their country simultaneously with the pull-out of Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces. Security arrangements in south Lebanon would be spelled out in a long annex to the agreement.

An understanding over trade and other relations between Israel and Lebanon in the future would be contained in letters that the U.S. government would send to Israel and Lebanon. The Lebanese refuse to sign a formal peace treaty with Israel at this time.

#### Shultz Suggests May 8 Deadline

Shultz has suggested that May 8 might be his deadline for wrapping up an agreement between Israel and Lebanon. He is scheduled to attend meetings in Europe that day. American officials here were upset by a report in Maariv today claiming that Shultz said he was prepared to stay in the region as long as necessary to achieve an agreement; even longer than Secretary of State

Kissinger's 31 days of shuttle diplomacy in the region in 1974, the Israeli newspaper said.

American officials are concerned that such an open-ended commitment would cause both sides to delay any meaningful concessions for weeks.

Cabinet sources stressed today that Shultz has made it clear that part of his present mission is to improve U.S. relations with all countries in the region, "above and beyond the specific issue of Lebanon." The sources claimed Shultz had said as much during his meeting with American Ambassadors to Middle East countries in Cairo a week ago and confirmed it during his talks in Jerusalem.

According to the sources, Israel is wary of that objective although it would welcome the prospect of improved relations with Washington. But the Israelis seem to fear they may be required to "pay" for improved bilateral relations with the U.S. with concessions over Lebanon. The sources claimed that the security issues involved in Lebanon were not directly affected by improved ties with Washington or the prospect of more arms from the U.S.

#### ISRAELI CASUALTIES IN LEBANON

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, May 1 (JTA) -- Israeli army casualties and artillery exchanges between Christian Phalangist forces and Druze militia marked the scene in south Lebanon during the past few days.

An Israeli soldier was killed and three others were wounded Friday when their vehicle ran over a mine north of Sidon. According to a count kept by Israel Radio, the number of Israelis killed in Lebanon since the start of the war there last June now stands at 478 and 2,614 wounded.

During the month of April, seven Israeli soldiers were killed and 15 wounded in 29 terrorist attacks on IDF personnel in Lebanon. Another three soldiers were wounded by Syrian gunfire or in clashes between Christians and Druze.

This morning, an Israeli tank ran over a mine on a road south of Beirut, but there were no casualties, an army spokesman said. The tank was on an early morning inspection of the road before it was opened for traffic.

In Beirut, two mortar shells landed and exploded not far from the American Ambassador's residence where Secretary of State George Shultz was spending the night. The explosion awakened Shultz, but he did not leave his bedroom, according to a U.S. spokesman. There was no damage to the building.

The shells were apparently not aimed at the Ambassador's residence but were part of an artillery exchange between Phalangist and Druze forces in the Shouf mountain area.

#### TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DISPLAY UNITY AND SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL AT SALUTE TO ISRAEL PARADE

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, May 1 (JTA) -- In a tremendous display of Jewish unity and solidarity with Israel, tens of thousands of people lined a 30-block stretch of Fifth Avenue here today to view the some 75,000 marchers, 25 marching bands and several dozen elaborately decorated colorful floats participating in the 19th annual Salute to Israel Parade.

"Here in this city, and in this great nation of the world, thousands of miles from the small State of Israel, the strength of the bond amongst the Jewish people finds its full expression," declared

David Levy, Israel Deputy Prime Minister, who delivered his keynote address in Hebrew.

"What we are seeing here today is not only love and appreciation for Israel but also recognition of the place Israel holds as a spiritual center, a source of strength, and a source of national pride for all Jews," he said. A translation of his remarks was provided to the media and read aloud to the many assembled near the reviewing stand.

Levy, who is also Minister of Housing, was among the many Israeli officials, local officials and Congressional members who reviewed today's parade. The theme was "Yisrael Yaffa," or "Beautiful Israel," and as in the past, the parade was sponsored by the American Zionist Youth Foundation. More than 100 national and local Jewish organizations provided support for all aspects of the annual event.

The parade was led down Fifth Avenue by the Israel Defense Force marching band. They played the Hatikvah and Star Spangled Banner before the reviewing stand. It was the first time the IDF band, composed mainly of soldiers serving their mandatory service in the armed forces, participated in the event. The band was conducted by Lt. Col. Yitzhak Gratziani. He was born in Bulgaria and graduated from the Music Academy of Sofia. He emigrated to Israel in 1948 and has composed a wide range of musical works.

Mayor Edward Koch, noting that the IDF band performs well, said "they are also able to fight for their country superbly...." He read a proclamation asking all New Yorkers to reflect on the close relationship between Israel and the U.S. and proclaimed today "Salute to Israel Parade Day." Governor Mario Cuomo, who was unable to attend, proclaimed today New York State "Salute to Israel Parade Day."

#### Message From The White House

Michael Gale, President Reagan's liaison to the Jewish community, read a message from the President and his wife, Nancy, declaring that the U.S. is "proud of its role" it played in the creation of the State of Israel 35 years ago and reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the Jewish State.

Some of the placards carried by the marchers, focusing on the theme of this year's parade, said: "Our beautiful heritage"; "There is no beauty like that of Jerusalem"; "Beautiful people make a beautiful Israel"; "Beautiful Flowers of Israel"; and "The spirit of Israel is beautiful."

Many Jewish organizations and business firms sponsored elaborate floats, among them Bank Leumi, American Zionist Youth Foundation, Jewish National Fund, American Mizrahi Women, American Red Magen David in Israel, Bank Hapoalim of U.S. and the Board of Jewish Education.

Among the many marching bands was the Johnnycake Jr. High School marching band from Baltimore, Maryland; Allen High School band from Allentown, Pennsylvania; McKinley Technical Sr. High School marching band from Washington, D.C. One group of participants came from the Aguda Achim Synagogue of Columbus, Ohio.

Julius Berman, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, noted the presence of Levy and the IDF band and said that the Jewish people "are one people" whether in the "trenches of Lebanon or on Fifth Avenue."

\* \* \*

BONN (JTA) -- About 200 neo-Nazis gathered near Karlsruhe today to discuss plans for a nationwide organization that would unite various extreme rightwing groups.

## SPECIAL TO THE JTA 'TIME IS RUNNING OUT FOR THE JEWS OF POLAND'

By Milton Jacoby

WARSAW, May 1 (JTA) — "Time is running out for the Jews of Poland," according to Szymon Szurmiej, manager and artistic director of the Yiddish State Theater in Warsaw. "With regard to the 10,000 to 12,000 Jews that remain in our country, the average age is 65, and we cannot expect the elderly generation to produce children. We have become, in a way, the last of the Mohicans."

Szurmiej, who was born in the Ukraine, had, for weeks prior to the 40th anniversary celebration of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, been a leading Jewish spokesman on behalf of the event and had played a dominant role during the week-long observances.

Referring to some of the agitation preceding the celebration, and apparently with reference to his fellow patriot, Dr. Marek Edelman, a leader of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising who opposed the celebration because it was government-sponsored, Szurmiej told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency:

"Politics don't interest me, and to inject political issues over the graves of six million is neither moral nor ethical. All we wanted was to mark the 40th anniversary of what had happened here in Warsaw and to demonstrate that we had not forgotten."

### Theater Is Subsidized By The Government

Szurmiej has been the director of the prestigious Yiddish State Theater — which is subsidized by the government to the tune of 15 million Zlotys a year, approximately \$176,470 — for the past 13 years, and began as an actor there 12 years earlier.

The troupe last played in New York City in 1976 at the Billy Rose Theater, with the unforgettable Ida Kaminska as its star. Just two years later they journeyed to Israel where they performed all over the country to enthusiastic audiences. In Tel Aviv, for example, the troupe played to sold-out houses during a two-week engagement.

Szurmiej said the government of Poland had built the 400-seat Yiddish State Theater in 1970. It employs 36 actors, in addition to a technical and administrative staff of 180. Seven of the actors are non-Jewish. The theater has 18 plays in its repertoire, produces three plays a year, and has an actors studio in part of which children are taught Yiddish and Yiddish literature and receive special training in acting.

The Yiddish State Theater troupe will tour the United States for four months, beginning in December, opening first in Miami, visiting several other cities with substantial Jewish populations, and concluding in New York City, before going on to Toronto and Montreal.

Twenty-five actors and a large group of technicians will be involved in the five plays to be presented: "The Dybbuk," by S. Ansky; "The Comedians," by Abraham Goldfaden; "Der Inter-gand," by Isaac Babel; "Goldele der Schmetterling," by Simcha Bitterman; and "Bonjour M. Chagall," a musical.

Szurmiej had invited the delegates from abroad for a dramatic Warsaw Ghetto presentation at his theater on the first evening of the Ghetto uprising celebration, which he dedicated, also, to the memory of Shmuel Tennenblatt, the late editor of

the Yiddish journal, *Folks-Sztyme*, whom he described as his "closest friend and colleague."

Szurmiej appealed to American Jews to come to Poland in greater numbers, and, of course, to visit his unique theater: "Your coming here is vital for us so that we develop our capacities and to ensure our future growth. Your support of our theater will be proof that we have not gone under, and that, in a very real sense, we are the heart of the community."

### SOLOMON URGES REAGAN TO SHIP F-16s TO ISRAEL, HALT ARMS SALES TO ARABS

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (JTA) — Sen. Joseph Biden (D. Del.), called on President Reagan today "to read the message of Congress" and ship F-16 jet fighter-bombers to Israel. He also urged the President to halt all arms sales to Arab nations in the Middle East and declared that the U.S. should begin to treat Israel "as an ally and brother and not wash dirty laundry in public."

Biden, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke at the luncheon session of the 83rd national convention of the Zionist Organization of America here. He said American public opinion is beginning to understand what is at stake in the Middle East, "that oil is not a weapon, that the Israelis are the ones who have made concessions in Lebanon" and that it is the Syrians, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese government which are "intransigent."

### Resnick New ZOA President

Alleck Resnick, a Baltimore lawyer and active Jewish community leader, was elected president of the ZOA at the convention's closing session tonight, succeeding Ivan Novick of Pittsburgh. Resnick is a member of the executive of the World Union of General Zionists and since 1978 a member of the General Council of the World Zionist Organization. Before his election to the presidency of the ZOA he served as chairman of its national executive committee.

### Newest Form Of Anti-Semitism

Addressing the ZOA convention Friday, Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, charged that the Soviet Union and the PLO are the "forefront of the newest form of anti-Semitism which accuses Jews of being in league with the forces of evil."

He said that "the most important assumption binding the Cubans, Vietnamese, the Sandinists of Nicaragua, the PLO and the Soviet together is the theme that the United States is the incarnation of evil" and that groups and nations such as Israel, associated with the U.S. or sympathetic to it are "equally wicked."

Abrams observed that the Soviets assert that "Zionism is the enemy of all mankind." In this, he said, we are dealing with a great threat to the survival of Jews and Judaism in the Soviet Union, the survival of Israel and indeed to the survival of freedom in the world."

### Urges U.S. Pressure On Soviets

Also addressing the 500 convention delegates Friday, Sen. Arlen Specter (R. Pa.) declared that when the U.S. puts sufficient pressure on the Soviets so that they must respond for their own self-interest, progress will be made in the cause of Soviet Jews.

Referring to the Middle East, Specter described Israel as having liberated Lebanon and said it was "unmitigated gall" that the Lebanese government should refuse to recognize Israel. He said that until there is recognition of Israel's right to exist, "how can anyone call on Israel to make concessions."

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**memorandum**

**date** May 3, 1983  
**to** *Marc Tannenbaum* cc: Phyllis Booth  
**from** Eileen Foster Sonya Kaufer  
**subject** Your Session(s) at the Annual Meeting

You are in overall charge of a session or sessions at the Annual Meeting. Please, please, please be sure to:

1. Let Phyllis Booth know immediately if there are any special requirements for room set-up or equipment (i.e., microphones, video equipment, dancing girls);

and

2. At the meeting, get or make a copy of the speaker's presentation or notes and deliver them to Sonya Kaufer. This is particularly important for outside presenters.

*Eileen*

EF/bf

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** May 3, 1983  
**to** Staff Attending the Annual Meeting  
**from** Eileen Foster  
**subject** Your Assignments

cc: Shula Bahat  
 Don Feldstein  
 Selma Hirsh  
 Sonya Kaufer

Attached is the round-up of staff responsibilities and assignments for this year's Annual Meeting. Please make note of when, where and how we are expecting your help--and please read the "job description" appropriate to your assignment. The "job description" for reporting assignments has already been sent to you by Sonya Kaufer; all others are attached (see blue sheet).

If you have any questions about reporting assignments, please contact Sonya directly. If you have questions about any other assignment, please contact me.

The round-up of weekend staff assignments will be posted in Headquarters and the Press Room throughout the weekend, so that everyone will know who is responsible for what during the weekend.

AN IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THE ANNUAL DINNER

Reservations and any seating requests you might have must reach Nancy Merjos no later than Monday, May 9th. Again, we would like to remind you that your cooperation with the Troubleshooting Desk at the Dinner is essential. If you are asked to delay taking your seat, or not to take your assigned seat, please accede to the request gracefully. We are counting on your cooperation.

*Eileen*

EF/bf  
 Encls.

83-100-62

## STAFF ASSIGNMENT JOB DESCRIPTIONS

### "OVERALL CHARGE"

In addition to the obvious, staff members listed as being in overall charge of a session are responsible for getting a copy of any outside speaker's prepared presentation--or even just of notes or an outline used for the presentation. If the speaker has only one copy, borrow it for a few minutes and send someone to Headquarters to make a copy. Deliver the material to Sonya Kaufer.

### "SESSION MANAGER"

In general, session managers are expected to be on the alert for all possible problems. In particular:

1. Before the session begins, check that all mikes are in working order. This means arriving at least 10 minutes early.
2. Escort program participants to the dais or the reserved table; take care of any other requirements they might have.
3. Close the doors to the room when the program portion begins.
4. Move floor mike(s) out into the center of the room when the discussion is about to begin.
5. Keep chatting groups of lay or staff members from congregating at the back of the room or just outside the door.
6. Notify Phyllis Booth or Nancy Merjos or send a runner to Headquarters if more seating is needed, if the air conditioning needs adjusting, etc..

PLEASE NOTE: Apart from the dictates of reasonable discretion (e.g., you wouldn't turn away Maynard Wishner), a badge is required for admission to any session.

### "GATEKEEPERS"

Gatekeepers have been assigned to two luncheon sessions: Friday (with Secretary of Defense Weinberger) and Saturday (The Oral History luncheon).

No one will be admitted to either lunch after 12:10 P.M. Because of time restrictions of the program participants, both sessions must begin and end promptly.

Re: Friday lunch -- Gatekeepers/Session Managers please meet Eileen Foster and Milton Ellerin outside the meeting room at 11:40 AM. Security will be a major consideration for this session; you will be briefed at 11:40.

Re: Saturday lunch -- The meeting room may be crowded if registration continues at the present pace. Therefore, please ask staff to hold back. Fortunately, since the doors will close at 12:10 PM, they can be admitted then, so they will not have too long to wait.

"GENERAL RECEPTION HOSTS" -- Please report to Susie Schub.

Those of you who have worked this beat before know that congestion can be a serious problem and we need you desperately to move people away from the elevators escalators and Registration Area in the Promenade as soon as possible. The best way to do so is to station yourself at or near an elevator or at the top of the escalator, holding a seating list. As guests get off the elevator, note what they are wearing and proceed as follows:

1. For men in black tie, women in evening dress, or anyone in clerical garb, ask for their names and check the seating list. If they are on the Dais, they should be escorted to the Dais Reception in the Mercury Ballroom. (Of course, you then return to the Promenade.)
2. Direct all other guests to the Registration Table.
3. Try to move chatting groups away from congested areas and into the Reception in the Ballroom Foyer.
4. Familiarize yourself with the location of the checkroom, rest rooms, pay telephones, so you can give directions.
5. Once the rush of guests coming off elevators has slowed and the Promenade is no longer packed, you should move into the General Reception. Here, you are really "hosting"--look for any guests standing alone, introduce yourself, chat and, whenever possible, introduce them to other guests nearby.
6. When the hotel staff flickers the lights to signal the end of the Reception, circulate and ask guests to move into the main part of the Ballroom for the dinner. Please do not go to your seat until all the guests have left the Reception for the dinner.

"TROUBLESHOOTERS"

Your assignment is simply to do anything Sadye Olivieri asks--look for particular staff or lay members, run errands, etc. It is crucial that you stay close by the Troubleshooting Desk and not get involved in conversations, as Sadye often has to communicate via discreet signals.

77th ANNUAL MEETING WEEKEND RESPONSIBILITIES

Overall Responsibility.....Shula Bahat  
Eileen Foster

Hotel Arrangements.....Phyllis Booth  
Nancy Merjos

Registration & Information.....Sadye Olivieri

Security.....Milton Ellerin

Headquarters.....Bernice Fisher

Stockroom.....Mario Nunez

Press Room.....Morton Yarmon  
Natalie Flatow  
Joyce Kaplan

Radio & TV.....Amy Goldberg  
Laurie Chock

Weekend Reports.....Sonya Kaufer

Fundraising Cocktail Reception.....Arthur Feuer

Resolutions.....Phyllis Sherman

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11

GIFT PACKET DISTRIBUTION DESK

Sara Marks, Noon - 3:00 P.M.  
Tamar Podell, 3:00 - 5:30 P.M.  
Betty Reiser, 5:30 P.M. -Closing

ASSIGNMENTS AT SESSIONS\*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11

10:00 A.M.

IPGI COMMISSION

Overall Charge: Irving Levine  
Session Manager: Joseph Giordano  
Reporter: Michelle Goldstein

\*This listing does not include program participants who are listed in the formal printed schedule of weekend events.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, continued

1:00 P.M.

IPGI WORKSHOP

Overall Charge: Irving Levine  
Session Manager: Joseph Giordano  
Reporter: Rose Feitelson

3:15 P.M.

COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE  
MEETING

Overall Charge: Eugene DuBow  
Session Manager: Andrew Baker  
Reporter: Ernest Weiner

NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Overall Charge & Reporter: Marilyn Braveman

3:30 P.M.

\*FAC LATIN AMERICAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Overall Charge: Jacobo Kovadloff  
Reporter: Rose Feitelson

5:00 P.M.

BRIEFING SESSION

Overall Charge: Harold Applebaum

7:45 P.M.

OPENING PLENARY  
(PRESENT TENSE PANEL)

Overall Charge: Murray Polner, Susie Schub  
Session Manager: Myrna Asher,  
Lois Rosenfield  
Reporter: Francine Etlinger

THURSDAY, MAY 12

7:30 A.M.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Overall Charge and Reporter: Rita Blume

ENERGY/ARAB INFLUENCE COMMITTEES

Overall Charge: Sheba Mittelman,  
Phyllis Sherman  
Reporter: Sheba Mittelman

JCAC WOMEN'S ISSUES SUBCOMMITTEE

Overall Charge and Reporter: Gladys Rosen

IPGI VIDEOTAPE

Overall Charge: Irving Levine

\* Rescheduled to 8:30 A.M., FRIDAY

THURSDAY, MAY 12, continued

9:30 A.M.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Overall Charge: Seymour Samet,  
Marilyn Braveman  
Session Manager: Linda Greenman  
Reporter: Evan Bayer

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Overall Charge: Abe Karlikow  
Session Manager: David Geller  
Reporter: Sherry Frank

INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Overall Charge: Marc Tanenbaum,  
Inge Gibel  
Session Manager: Judith Banki  
Reporter: A. James Rudin

JEWISH COMMUNAL AFFAIRS  
COMMISSION

Overall Charge: Yehuda Rosenman,  
Gladys Rosen  
Session Manager: Steven Bayme  
Reporter: Larry Grossman

12:30 P.M.

PLENARY LUNCHEON (CUOMO)

Overall Charge: Haskell Lazere  
Session Managers: Andrea Klausner,  
Joanne Hoffman  
Reporter: Randy Czarlinsky

2:30 P.M.

PLENARY (BUSINESS SESSION)

Overall Charge: Neil Sandberg  
Session Managers: Jon Levine,  
Adrienne Goodman  
Reporter: Phillip Saperia

5:00 P.M.

FUNDRAISING RECEPTION

Overall Charge: Arthur Feuer

6:15 P.M.

GENERAL RECEPTION

Overall Charge: Sadye Olivieri  
Host Captain: Susie Schub  
Press Troubleshooter:  
Dinner Troubleshooters: Harold Applebaum,  
Hinda Beral, Lee Goldstein (after Fund-  
raising Reception), Bernice Newman,  
Tamar Podell

THURSDAY, MAY 12, continued

6:15 P.M.

GENERAL RECEPTION (continued)

Staff Hosts: Beth Bubis, Larry Grossman, Andrea Klausner, Gayle Rosen, Milton Tobian, Richard Zelin

DAIS RECEPTION

Overall Charge: Sonya Kaufer  
Dais Captain: Neil Sandberg  
Staff Hosts: William Gralnick, Haskell Lazere, Sara Marks, Marilyn Rothman, A. James Rudin, Phillip Saperia, Marsha Turken, Anita Watkins

6:45 P.M.

77th ANNUAL DINNER

Overall Charge: Shula Bahat, Eileen Foster  
Reporter: Diane Steinman

FRIDAY, MAY 13

7:30 A.M.

LEGAL COMMITTEE BREAKFAST

Overall Charge & Reporter: Sam Rabinove

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S ISSUES BREAKFAST

Overall Charge: Marilyn Braveman  
Reporter: Ruth Kröll

NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP CABINET BREAKFAST

Overall Charge: Eileen Foster  
Reporter: Beth Bubis

8:00 A.M.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SOVIET JEWRY BREAKFAST

Overall Charge & Reporter: David Geller

9:30 A.M.

PLENARY  
(DEFENSE ARMS LIMITATION COMMITTEE)

Overall Charge: Phyllis Sherman  
Session Managers: Joyce Galpern, Randall Czarlinsky  
Reporters: Arthur Abramson, Harold Applebaum

FRIDAY, MAY 13, continued

12:00 NOON

LUNCH

Overall Charge: Hyman Bookbinder  
Session Manager/Gatekeepers: Bernice Newman,  
Marilyn Rothman, Joan Silverman  
Reporter: Ellen Cohen  
Security: Milton Ellerin  
Press Troubleshooter: Laurie Chock

2:00 P.M.

PLENARY

PART I: Peter G. Peterson

Overall Charge: Adam Simms  
Reporter: Jon Levine

PART II: Panel

Overall Charge: Harold Applebaum  
Reporter: Adam Simms  
Session Managers (throughout):  
Herman Blumberg, Sherry Frank

SATURDAY, MAY 14

9:30 A.M.

SABBATH DISCUSSION & SERVICE

Overall Charge: Gladys Rosen,  
Yehuda Rosenman  
Session Manager: Andrew Baker,  
Nancy Klein  
Reporter: Hinda Beral

12:00 NOON

LUNCH (ORAL HISTORY)

Overall Charge: Irma Krents  
Session Managers/Gatekeepers:  
Joyce Galpern, Marilyn Rothman  
Reporter: Bernice Newman

3:30 P.M.

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS' MEETING  
WITH NATIONAL OFFICERS

Overall Charge & Reporter: Eugene DuBow

SUNDAY, MAY 15

8:00 A.M.

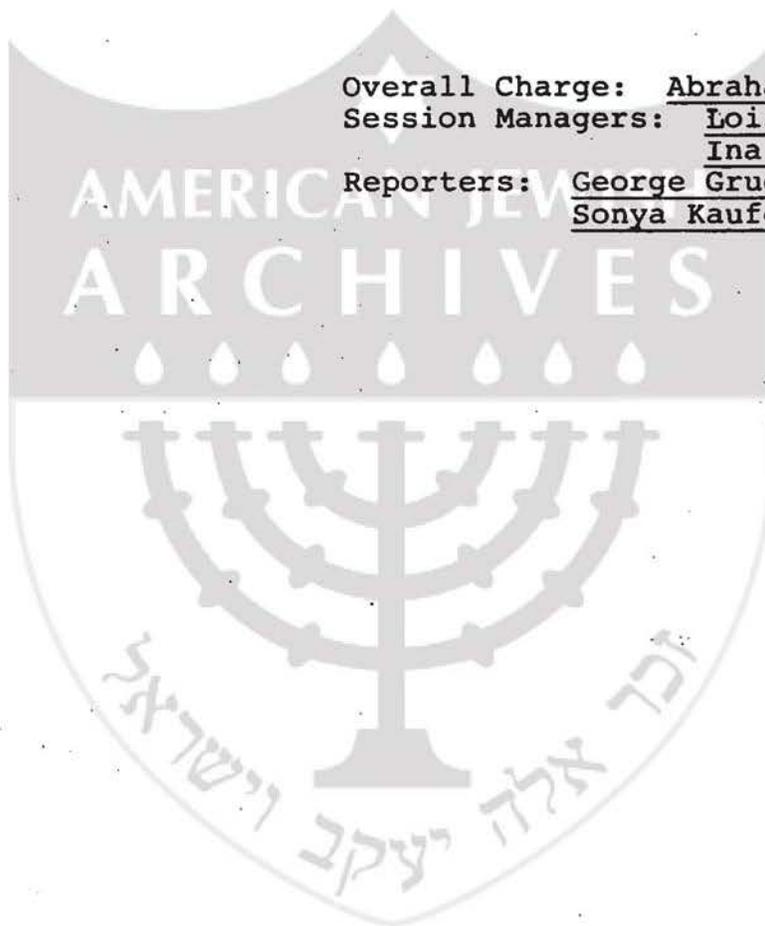
~~\*~~ PLENARY BREAKFAST

Overall Charge: Marc Tanenbaum  
Session Manager: Herman Blumberg,  
Martin Plax  
Reporter: Judith Banki

9:30 A.M.

PLENARY

Overall Charge: Abraham Karlikow  
Session Managers: Lois Gottesman,  
Ina Jo Rosenberg  
Reporters: George Gruen (Foreign Affairs)  
Sonya Kaufer (Feldstein)



ANNUAL MEETING STAFF ASSIGNMENTS (Alphabetic by staff name)

<u>STAFF MEMBER</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENTS</u>	
ART ABRAMSON	Friday, 9:30 AM	Reporter, plenary (Share with Applebaum)
HAROLD APPLEBAUM	Wednesday, 5:00 PM Thursday, 6:15 PM Friday, 9:30 AM Friday, 2:00 PM	Overall charge, Briefing Session Troubleshooter, Dinner Reception Reporter, Plenary (share with Abramson) Overall charge, Part 2, Plenary
* ANDREW BAKER	Wednesday, 3:15 PM Saturday, 9:30 AM	Session manager, CSC meeting Session manager, Sabbath Service & Discussion
JUDITH BANKI	Thursday, 9:30 AM Sunday, 8:00 AM	Session manager, IAC Reporter, Sunday Plenary Breakfast
EVAN BAYER	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Reporter, DAC
STEVEN BAYME	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Session manager, JCAC
HINDA BERAL	Thursday, 6:15 PM Saturday, 9:30 AM	Troubleshooter, Dinner Reception Reporter, Saturday Sabbath Service & Discussion
HERMAN BLUMBERG	Friday, 2:00 PM Sunday, 8:00 AM	Session manager, Plenary (throughout) Session manager, Plenary Breakfast
RITA BLUME	Thursday, 7:30 AM	Overall charge and Reporter, Board of Trustees
HYMAN BOOKBINDER	Friday, 12:00 Noon	Overall charge, Weinberger lunch
MARILYN BRAVEMAN	Wednesday, 3:15 PM Thursday, 9:30 AM Friday, 7:30 AM	Overall charge, National Educ. Comm. Overall charge (with Seymour Samet) DAC Overall charge, National Comm. on Women's Issues
BETH BUBIS	Thursday, 6:15 PM Friday, 7:30 AM	Staff Host, General Dinner Reception Reporter, National Membership Cabinet Breakfast
ELLEN COHEN	Friday, 12 Noon	Reporter, Lunch
RANDY CZARLINSKY	Thursday, 12:30 PM Friday, 9:30 AM	Reporter, Lunch Session manager, Plenary
EUGENE DuBOW	Wednesday, 3:15 PM Saturday, 3:30 PM	Overall charge, CSC Meeting Overall charge, Chapter Presidents' Meeting with National Officers
FRANCINE ETLINGER	Wednesday, 7:45 PM	Reporter, Plenary

\* MYRNA ASHER

Wednesday, 7:45 PM

Session Manager, Plenary

ANNUAL MEETING STAFF ASSIGNMENTS (Alphabetic by staff name)

<u>STAFF MEMBER</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENTS</u>	
ROSE FEITELSON	Wednesday, 1:00 PM Friday, 8:30 AM	Reporter, IPGI Workshop Reporter, FAC Latin American Subcommittee
ARTHUR FEUER	Thursday, 5:00 PM	Overall charge, Fundraising Recept.
SHERRY FRANK	Thursday, 9:30 AM Friday, 2:00 PM	Reporter, FAC Session manager, Plenary (throughout)
JOYCE GALPERN	Friday, 9:30 AM Saturday, 12 Noon	Session manager, Plenary Session manager/Gatekeeper, Lunch
DAVID GELLER	Thursday, 9:30 AM Friday, 8:00 AM	Session manager, FAC Overall charge & Reporter, Committee on Soviet Jewry Bkfst.
INGE GIBEL	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge, IAC (Share with Marc Tanenbaum)
JOSEPH GIORDANO	Wednesday, 10:00 AM Wednesday, 1:00 PM	Session manager, IPGI Commission Session manager, IPGI Workshop
LEE GOLDSTEIN	Thursday, after Fundraising Recpt.	Troubleshooter, General Dinner Reception
MICHELLE GOLDSTEIN	Wednesday, 10:00 AM	Reporter, IPGI Commission
ADRIENNE GOODMAN	Thursday, 2:30 PM	Session manager, Plenary
LOIS GOTTESMAN	Sunday, 9:30 AM	Session manager, Plenary
WILLIAM GRALNICK	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Staff Host, Dais Reception
LINDA GREENMAN	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Session manager, DAC
LARRY GROSSMAN	Thursday, 9:30 AM Thursday, 6:15 PM	Reporter, JCAC Staff Host, General Dinner Recpt.
GEORGE GRUEN	Sunday, 9:30 AM	Reporter, Plenary (Foreign Affairs portion only)
JOANNE HOFFMAN	Thursday, 12:30 PM	Session manager, Lunch
ABRAHAM KARLIKOW	Thursday, 9:30 AM Sunday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge, FAC Overall charge, Plenary
SONYA KAUFER	Thursday, 6:15 PM Sunday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge, Dais Reception Reporter, Plenary (Feldstein remarks only)
ANDREA KLAUSNER	Thursday, 12:30 PM Thursday, 6:15 PM	Session manager, Lunch Staff Host, General Dinner Recpt.

ANNUAL MEETING STAFF ASSIGNMENTS (Alphabetic by staff name)

<u>STAFF MEMBER</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENTS</u>	
NANCY KLEIN	Saturday, 9:30 AM	Session manager, Sabbath service & Discussion
JACOB KOVADLOFF	Friday, 8:30 AM	Overall charge, FAC/Latin American Subcommittee
IRMA KRENTS	Saturday, 12 Noon	Overall charge, Lunch
RUTH KROLL	Friday, 7:30 AM	Reporter, Women's Committee Breakfast
HASKELL LAZERE	Wednesday, 10:00 PM Thursday, 12:30 PM Thursday, 6:15 PM	Overall charge, Reception Overall charge, Lunch Staff Host, Dais Reception
IRVING, LEVINE	Wednesday, 10:00 AM Wednesday, 1:00 PM Thursday, 7:30 AM	Overall charge, IPGI Commission Overall charge, Workshop Overall charge, Videotape screening
JON LEVINE	Thursday, 2:30 PM Friday, 2:00 P.M.	Session manager, Plenary Reporter, Part 2 of Plenary
SARA MARKS	Wednesday, Noon-3:00 PM Thursday, 6:15 PM	Gift Desk Staff Host, Dais Reception
SHEBA MITTELMAN	Thursday, 7:30 PM	Overall charge, (with P. Sherman) & Reporter, Energy/Arab Infl. Bkfst.
BERNICE NEWMAN	Thursday, 6:15 PM Friday, 12 Noon Saturday, 12 Noon	Troubleshooter, General Dinner Recpt. Session manager/Gatekeeper, Lunch Reporter, Lunch
SADYE OLIVIERI	Throughout weekend Thursday, 6:15	Overall charge, registration Overall charge, General Reception, Annual Dinner
MARTIN PLAX	Sunday, 8:00 AM	Session manager, Plenary Breakfast
TAMAR PODELL	Wednesday, 3:00-5:30 PM Wednesday, 10:00 PM Thursday, 6:15 PM	Gift Desk Session manager, Reception General Dinner Reception
MURRAY POLNER	Wednesday, 7:15	Overall charge, Plenary (share with Susie Schub)
SAM RABINOVE	Friday, 7:30 AM	Overall charge & Reporter, Legal Comm. Bkfst.
BETTY REISER	Wednesday, 5:30-8:00 PM Wednesday, 10:00 PM	Gift Desk Session manager, Reception
GAYLE ROSEN	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Staff Host, General Dinner Recpt.

ANNUAL MEETING STAFF ASSIGNMENTS (Alphabetic by staff name)

STAFF MEMBER

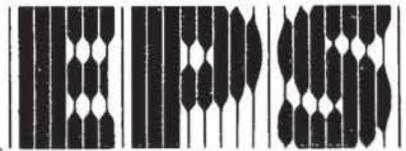
ASSIGNMENTS

GLADYS ROSEN	Thursday, 7:30 AM	Overall charge and Reporter, JCAC Women's Subcommittee
	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge (with Yehuda Rosenman) JCAC
	Saturday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge (with Yehuda Rosenman) Sabbath Service & Discussion
INA JO ROSENBERG	Sunday, 9:30 AM	Session Manager, Plenary
LOIS ROSENFELD	Wednesday, 7:45 PM	Session Manager, Plenary
YEHUDA ROSENMAN	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge (with Gladys Rosen) JCAC
	Saturday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge (with Gladys Rosen) Sabbath Service and Discussion
MARILYN ROTHMAN	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Staff Host, Dais Reception
	Friday, 12 Noon	Session Manager, Gatekeeper, Lunch
	Saturday, 12 Noon	Session Manager, Gatekeeper, Lunch
A. JAMES RUDIN	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Reporter, IAC
	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Staff Host, Dais Reception
SEYMOUR SAMET	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge (with Marilyn Braveman) DAC
NEIL SANDBERG	Thursday, 2:30 PM	Overall charge, Plenary
	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Dais Captain, Dais Reception
PHILLIP SAPERIA	Thursday, 2:30 PM	Reporter, Plenary
	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Staff Host, Dais Reception
SUSIE SCHUB	Wednesday, 7:45 PM	Overall charge (with Polner), Plenary
	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Host Captain, Gen. Dinner Recpt.
PHYLLIS SHERMAN	Thursday, 7:30 AM	Overall charge (with Sheba Mittelman) Energy/Arab Influence Bkfst.
	Friday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge, Plenary
JOAN SILVERMAN	Friday, 12 Noon	Session Manager/ Gatekeeper, Lunch
ADAM SIMMS	Friday, 2:00 PM	Overall charge, Plenary, Part 1 <u>and</u> Reporter, Plenary, Part 2
DIANE STEINMAN	Thursday, 7:00 PM	Reporter, 77th Annual Dinner
* MARC TANENBAUM	Thursday, 9:30 AM	Overall charge (with Inge Gibel) IAC
	Sunday, 8:00 AM	Overall charge, Plenary
MILTON TOBIAN	Thursday, 6:15 PM	Staff Host, Genl. Dinner Recpt.

ANNUAL MEETING STAFF ASSIGNMENTS (Alphabetic by staff name)

<u>STAFF MEMBER</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENTS</u>
MARSHA TURKEN	Thursday, 6:15 PM      Staff Host, Dais Reception
ANITA WATKINS	Thursday, 6:15 PM      Staff Host, Dais Reception
ERNEST WEINER	Wednesday, 3:15 PM      Reporter, CSC Mtg.
RICHARD ZELIN	Thursday, 6:15 PM      Staff Host, Genl. Dinner Recept.





# ECUMENICAL PRESS SERVICE

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11-20 May 1983

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*SHOPTALK:*

*Situation reports (available from the WCC inter-church aid commission)*

- a) *Fiji - Cyclone Oscar - March 1983 (No. 2, 30 April)*
- b) *Lebanon - Emergency (No. 25, 3 May)*



KIEV (EPS) - A weeklong conference on "the witness and service of the Christian women of the European socialist countries in the ecumenical movement and their work for peace, justice, and life" was hosted here last month [20-25 April] by the Russian Orthodox Church.

More than 40 women from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, and Yugoslavia attended the sessions, organised around three main topics - "the present threat to the life of humanity," "our responsibility in the church, family, and society" and "are we ready for the sixth assembly of the World Council of Churches?" (24 July - 10 August, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada).

A communiqué from the group says the Christian understanding of life is "closely related to the present situation in which the very survival of our planet is in danger from nuclear weapons" which "leads to increased misery and poverty, especially in the Third World countries". It adds that "all the participants felt that the conference...encouraged and supported their commitment and involvement in the struggle to safeguard life on earth and to achieve disarmament".

The document lists several aspects of "responsibilities of Christian women in the present situation," among them, "intensive work in our churches concerning threat to life, disarmament and peace," "education for peace and understanding among nations and peoples," starting at an early age, and greater contacts among women from East, West and Third World "to reach better mutual understanding and information, and be equipped for overcoming prejudices and enemy image".

Besides preparation for the next WCC assembly, the conference was a followup to the founding meeting last year in Gwatt, Switzerland, of the Ecumenical Forum of European Christian Women [EPS 82.07.04]. Participants here included several ordained women. Bärbel von Wartenberg, director of the WCC sub-unit on women in church and society, said the meeting shows that "the churches in Eastern Europe are responding positively to development and challenges which the ecumenical movement generates on the question of women". She noted its importance as the first international, ecumenical women's meeting under Russian Orthodox auspices.

BOSTON (EPS) - Christian-Jewish relations were strained but not broken by last year's events related to Lebanon, representatives of the two faiths agreed in a panel discussion here at the seventh National Workshop on Christian-Jewish Relations [24-28 April].

"Because of a long time of talking together, the churches and the Jewish community found their relationship was not shattered despite the differences," said panelist Claire Randall, general secretary of the National Council of Churches.

She said that the mainline churches of the NCC had a "stronger reaction" to Israel's action in Lebanon than to some previous Middle East events, and that "strains" with the Jewish community were created as these churches spoke to the US government about the use of US arms by Israel.

But though some member denominations spoke out strongly, she said, the NCC itself decided not to make any statements but instead to hold interfaith talks. Another NCC-Jewish meeting was set for the week following the workshop.

A Jewish panelist, Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee, commended Randall and NCC president James Armstrong, who, he said, "kept their heads" in the midst of heavy pressures from "some liberal Protestants".

Tanenbaum cited reports of a US denominational leader and a member of the World Council of Churches delegation to Lebanon criticizing Israel in language drawn from the Nazi holocaust - e.g. Israel allegedly seeking a "final solution" of the Palestinian problem.

"A small group of self-identified enemies of the State of Israel was prepared to say the worst, to call Israelis Nazis and talk about genocide," he said, adding that Jews have "nothing to discuss" with such critics.

Tanenbaum said there is also a large body of Christian friends who recognized the "need" of Israel to "do something decisive" about the Palestine Liberation Organisation and he said there is a middle group of "friendly critics" who could be accepted because they had previously shown understanding of Israel's importance.

Allan Brockway, secretary for Christian-Jewish dialogue at the World Council of Churches, emphasized the diversity in Christian reactions. "The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches no more speaks for Christians everywhere than does the government of Israel for all Jews," he said.

"For some friends and enemies of Israel, Brockway said, events last year led to no change but only a "hardening of their positions", but he said a third group were disturbed and frustrated. He said they "find it impossible to utter condemnations of Israel" and yet cannot ignore claims of the Palestinians to "landed political autonomy".

He said their problem was "intensified" by having to "explain, justify or defend before Jews stances taken, for instance, by their churches or ecumenical body with which they can agree only in part, if at all."

*(Tracy Early, EPS New York correspondent)*

LONDON (EPS) - Four days of talks in Rome last month by a group of 12 British church leaders from both the British Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic church in Britain have paved the way for closer collaboration between them, according to a statement issued on their return. The group went to Rome following the pope's invitation to representatives of the British churches when he met them at Canterbury a year ago.

The group was composed of five Roman Catholics (including three bishops) and seven BCC representatives (including BCC General Secretary Philip Morgan, Durham Anglican Bishop John Habgood, and Scottish Episcopal Church Primus Alastair Haggart).

"I hope that your experience of these few days in Rome will contribute... to a closer collaboration in your own countries, a collaboration that will have its effects elsewhere too," they were told by Pope John Paul II at the conclusion of his address to them. The Pope also reminded them that "work for Christian unity has an undeniable and irreplaceable local quality...but must at the same time look to the whole oikumene".

Morgan said on his return: "It was extremely valuable to experience both the universality and the sense of continuity to be found in Rome." The group came away with a far better understanding of the way Rome works, of the relationships between Rome and local bishops' conferences, and of the dialogue that goes on inside the curia, which they discovered was far from the monolith many imagine it to be.

Among other things they discovered that "local episcopal conferences have far more freedom to act than we had hitherto realized". In this way the visit to Rome is expected to contribute significantly to efforts to work out what kind of closer collaboration is possible between the BCC and the island's two conferences of RC bishops (England and Wales, and Scotland).

In England and Wales Catholic membership of the BCC has been under discussion since 1972. The latest development was the invitation by the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales last November to the other church leaders to join them in a formal conference which could among other things consider the reservations the Catholic bishops have at present about full BCC membership, on which they have had observer status since 1967. A joint statement on this question from church leaders was expected this month.

*(Robert Nowell, EPS London correspondent)*

EPS

GENEVA (EPS) - The Roman Catholic bishops of several countries have issued statements on nuclear war.

In Chicago this month [3 May], US RC bishops overwhelmingly (238-9) ratified a revised third draft of a pastoral letter on "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response". Speaking "as pastors, not politicians," the bishops say that "good ends, defending one's country, protecting freedom, etc. cannot justify immoral means, the use of weapons which kill indiscriminately and threaten whole societies. We feel that our world and nation are headed in the wrong direction."

The statement was nearly two years in preparation, by a five-bishop drafting committee. Earlier drafts drew objections from representatives of the US government. They pronounced the final version better from their point of view, though it still takes positions contrary to those of the current US administration.

"The first imperative," the bishops say, "is to prevent any use of nuclear weapons and our hope [is] that leaders will resist the notion that nuclear conflict can be limited, contained, or won in any traditional sense." Ruling out first use of nuclear weapons, they say they are "highly skeptical about the morality of fighting a limited nuclear war".

The bishops urge a "halt" in production and development of new nuclear weapons. They voice "strictly conditioned" acceptance of nuclear deterrents if linked to serious arms reduction talks. They say they cannot imagine a situation in which nuclear retaliation could be justified.

They observe that aspects of the nuclear policies of the Soviet Union and the US fail to meet the standards of the traditional Christian "just war" test. Affirming such a philosophy, the bishops also endorse the right of conscientious objection to military service and the right of individual Roman Catholics to be pacifists.

From Bonn, on the eve of the US bishops' vote, the West Germany's 68 RC bishops issued their own 70-page text on the subject. It does not condemn first-use of nuclear weapons and suggests three criteria by which nuclear deterrence could be justified - that it does not make nuclear war more probable, that it is connected with reduction of arms to the lowest possible level, and that it facilitates mutual arms control and disarmament.

"The intention of preventing war with all one's strength must become credible by virtue of the choice of the whole range of arms," the FRG bishops say. "The methods chosen to pursue one's security policy should be measured in terms of the goal of preventing war." The bishops' text was applauded by representatives of the country's three major political groupings, Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, and Green.

From Budapest, Hungary's RC bishops praise the US bishops' position. In their pastoral letter, they "solemnly call: Stop the death-dealing weapons and rearmament." Other RC hierarchies which have spoken on the nuclear war question in recent months include those in GDR, Austria, France and England and Wales. The Dutch bishops are preparing a statement.

PANAMA (EPS) - Meeting here for a week last month [11-16 April], Latin American delegates and advisors to the next World Council of Churches assembly (24 July-10 August, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada), sent several messages to Christians in different countries in the hemisphere.

Writing to the US church, the approximately 50 meeting participants speak of their "deep sorrow" because of the "constant attacks by oppressive forces that are encouraged and supported by the United States government [which] constantly thwart the desire of the poor people in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua to live peacefully and obtain better living conditions".

The letter then asks US Christians to, among other things, "organize prayer vigils for peace with justice for Central America," "obtain and share truthful information on events in the region," "increase pressure" on the US government to "desist from their destabilization policy towards Nicaragua and from their tactical and military support for the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala," and aid churches in the region and refugees from the region in the US.

A letter to the Evangelical churches in Nicaragua referred to that country "menaced by groups which support the former regime, and by international economic interests". A telegram to Guatemalan leader Efraim Rios Montt urged that the lives of six persons condemned to death (including two Reformed pastors) be spared.

Besides preparations for the assembly, agenda of the meeting concentrated on the Central American situation and Evangelical/Roman Catholic relations. The Roman Catholic nun who preached at the opening service observed that while relations at the official or world level may be in a holding pattern, grass-roots ecumenism is flourishing.

EPS

CHURCH TEAM IN VISIT  
TO MARSHALL ISLANDS

Ecumenical Press  
Service 83.05.24

GENEVA (EPS) - In conjunction with the Pacific Conference of Churches and the [US] National Council of Churches, the World Council of Churches is sending a five-person delegation to the Marshall Islands to assess the residual radiation problem as an environmental and health hazard and to study the social and human cost of the US military presence there.

The islands are part of the US trust territory of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean. Hosting the delegation, whose trip is scheduled 20 May - 4 June, are the islands' Roman Catholic and United churches. The visiting group includes Kara Cole, administrative secretary of the [US] Friends United Meeting; PCC General Secretary Baiteke Nabetari; Thomas Cochran, senior staff scientist with the Natural Resources Defense Council (Washington); David Williams, formerly on the PCC staff and to begin work with the NCC in July; and an expert in public health matters to be announced. The group's report is expected to be ready for the WCC assembly beginning 24 July in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Two other objectives of the group are to "consult with the Marshallese churches on actions...they may wish to propose" and to "explore with the churches in the context of the WCC's standing concerns for peace and disarmament, long-term strategies for mobilizing the commitment of the churches around the world on these issues".

EPS

83.05.25. WSCF/EUROPE CHANGES: Two Europe co-secretaries have been appointed by the World Student Christian Federation. Both Inger Lise Olsen and Geir Skeie are Norwegian. Olsen is a teacher, Skeie a pastor. Each is to work for WSCF half-time, effective 1 September, shortly after the WSCF regional office moves from Geneva to Uppsala. The two succeed Alastair and Fional Hulbert.

83.05.26. UCC/DISCIPLES UNION CONVERSATIONS: The steering committee on union conversations between two US denominations - United Church of Christ and Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) - has suggested that a union of the two might be achieved through "shared life", elements of which could include ease in membership transfer, mutual theological inquiry, ordained ministers rostered in both denominations, regular occasions of joint worship, and cooperative mission projects. The committee proposed that the 1985 central assemblies of the two vote only on the "desirability" of uniting into a single body, leaving details to be worked out gradually according to the principles of "shared life".

83.05.27. REPATRIATION OF KOREANS IN SAGHALIEN: A group of 130 women representing families of Koreans living in a part of Japan that passed to Soviet control following World War 2 (Sarafuto/Saghalien), visited the World Council of Churches and other Geneva-based organisations last month to press their case that the elderly Koreans there be allowed to return to Korea. The women estimate that there are about 7,000 Koreans in the area "still hoping to come back home". Bottleneck is said to be the Japanese government's unwillingness to assume responsibility for the group, which lost its Japanese citizenship after the war. The USSR is said to be willing to allow them to "return home by way of Japan".

83.05.28. CHURCH CENTER OF GRAVITY SHIFTS: Lutheran World Federation Church Cooperation Director Risto Lehtonen says Lutheranism has not recognized sufficiently that Christianity's "center of gravity" is shifting from Europe and North America to the Third World. Also, in terms of response to urbanisation, he observed that it is "difficult to avoid the impression that Lutheran churches are vastly behind the changes that affect them". Lehtonen made his comments in a report to the annual meeting last month, in Argentina, of the LWF commission he directs.

83.05.29. EL SALVADOR ARREST, PROTEST: The arrest and detention of a Lutheran pastor and a Lutheran social service agency doctor in San Salvador last month [27 April] triggered protests from a variety of church sources, including one from Director Ninan Koshy of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, part of the Geneva-based World Council of Churches. The pastor, Medardo Gomez, was released three days later. The doctor, Angel Ibarra, was still reported in custody as of 2 May. The two are leaders of a camp aiding about 1,000 persons, mostly women and children, who are victims of the country's civil war. Information reaching the WCC Latin American human rights resources office [6 May] indicates that Ibarra is in poor physical condition following torture, and has asked for but not been given medical attention.

83.05.30. ITALIAN PROTESTANTS ON HOLY YEAR: The Federation of Evangelical Churches in Italy has reiterated disapproval of the Roman Catholic holy year underway since the end of March. Its news service said last month [20 April] that "the public and publicized celebrations hide the Christ, rather than announcing him". It also faulted the Roman Catholic approach to the "Catholic sacramental institution of repentance" in its report on a Federation critique of the year.

83.05.31. ECUMENICAL CARE FOR ELDERLY, DISABLED: A US foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, New Jersey, has announced a US\$ 2.25 million grant to assist volunteers from local ecumenical coalitions of churches and synagogues in caring for elderly and disabled individuals at risk of institutionalization. Up to 15 ecumenical coalitions are to receive three-year grants of US\$ 150,000 each for model projects in an "interfaith volunteer caregivers program".

83.05.32. AFRICAN CHRISTIAN ART FESTIVAL: An estimated 150 representatives from member denominations of the All Africa Conference of Churches participated in a weeklong African Christian art festival in Nairobi. Opening the conference, Kenyan Vice President Mwai Kibaki urged the AACC to encourage Africanisation of the church. Festival purpose was to encourage use of African indigenous expressions of Christianity in various aspects of church life, including liturgy, music, and drama.

83.05.33. CHURCH COMPUTER USERS NETWORK: An ecumenical Church Computer Users Network held its first national meeting last month in Dallas, Texas, US. Begun under Methodist auspices, it also attracted Anglican, Lutheran, and Reformed interest. Methodist president of the group, Kenneth Beddell, told the session that "the computer has become a model for the all-knowing God, a new idol. We must de-idolize it." He warned against "computerphobia" because while they are "not the salvation of the church...neither are they something to be avoided."

83.05.34. LATIN AMERICAN REFORMED ASSEMBLY: Representatives of nine Latin American Presbyterian and other Reformed denominations met last month in Bogota, Colombia, as the assembly of the Association of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in Latin America (AIPRAL). An announcement from the group said "Reformed identity and church mission in Latin America" were highlighted during the weeklong gathering [12-17 April]. The group plans a consultation next year in Mexico on gospel witness today.

83.05.35. WSCF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS: The 15-member executive committee of the World Student Christian Federation met in Geneva last month for its annual meeting. It approved both a WSCF leadership training institute (to begin in 1984) and a women's fund to promote and facilitate women's activities at the national and regional level. Among other reflections in the statement issued after the group met is that "WSCF/church relations should be set up so that the dialogue between fresh insights and institutional realities can take place in the most open and effective manner."

83.05.36. ARGENTINE DISAPPEARED: The Vatican newspaper *Observatore Romano* has expressed "great sadness...severe objection which surges from the human conscience" at an Argentine government statement that thousands of people who disappeared during the 1970s should be considered dead, and efforts to find them stopped.

83.05.37. CONFESSING CHURCH REMEMBERED IN HUNGARY: Speaking to a theological symposium held last month in Hungary to commemorate the anniversary of the German Confessing Church, Hungarian Reformed Bishop Tibor Bartha quoted from theologian Karl Barth to liken the struggle against Naziism to that against nuclear weapons as an issue which calls for resolute church action. Also present for the meeting were three retired German church leaders active in the Confessing Church, a group which refused to follow the line of the state-dominated Evangelical Church during the Hitler era.

83.05.38. NEW ACC AID PRIORITIES: The Australian Council of Churches has announced new aid priorities, including preference for projects which help oppressed people to become self-reliant or alleviate effects of humanly caused disasters. Other new priorities mean a clearer focus on the Pacific and Southeast Asia (because of Australia's geographic and historic links with those two regions) and in particular areas (such as the Middle East) where Australia has strong ethnic or other ties. The World Christian Action division of the ACC allocated about A\$ 3.5 million for its work last year. The new policy is meant to "take injustice far more seriously" according to division director Ron O'Grady, and means there will normally be a higher priority to helping victims of war or systematic civil rights abuses than those affected by an earthquake or flood.

83.05.39. BRAZIL AID CRITERIA: Pastors and other leaders of the Evangelical Church of the Lutheran Confession in Brazil decided during a weeklong meeting last month [13-17 April] in Florianopolis that the denomination would only approve overseas aid for development projects which aim at more social justice. They also suggested priorities for projects related to rural, urban, and Indian concerns.

83.05.40. MEETING OF UK/ARGENTINE CHURCH REPS: It is hoped that a meeting of up to five church representatives each from Argentina and the UK might take place next month in Rio de Janeiro. So reported British Council of Churches General Secretary Philip Morgan last month after meetings in Uruguay with Argentine church leaders. Morgan had planned to meet them in Argentina, but Argentine authorities denied him a visa. The June meeting, the BCC reports, would allow the leaders to share differing perceptions of the situation in the wake of the UK/ Argentine military conflict in 1982 over the Falklands/Malvinas. It would also identify questions requiring answers, put these in an order of priority, and "consider what process jointly, in our separate countries and in association with the WCC should be set up to deal with this future agenda".

83.05.41. CHINESE PRIESTS SENTENCED: The Paris newspaper Le Monde reports that two Chinese Roman Catholic priests, Vincent Chu, 67, and Joseph Chen, 75, received 15-year and 11-year sentences for "contacts with foreigners endangering the security of the state," "spreading rumours," and inciting conflicts among the people." The two Jesuits had previously served sentences in connection with their religious activity, but were freed in September 1979.

83.05.42. AFRICAN FAMILY EDUCATION CONFERENCE: About three dozen church delegates from Ghana, Zaire, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Uganda, and Senegambia met for a week in April at a Yaoundé (Cameroon) monastery to discuss family life and education in Africa. Among topics on the group's agenda were socio-economic factors which affect family life on the continent, contraception and fertility among youth, and relationships between men and women. The group called for increased attention to family education and a continent-wide conference on human rights.

83.05.43. ISRAELI GROUP, SWEDISH PRIZE: Swedish Free Church Aid has awarded its "peace prize" for 1983 to the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, an Israeli group founded in June 1982 to oppose that country's military intervention in Lebanon.

83.05.44. CEC PRESIDIUUM MEETS: The annual joint meeting [14-16 April, Oxford, England] of the presidium and advisory committee of the Geneva-based Conference of European Churches has decided to postpone CEC's next assembly for a year, until September 1986, at Stirling University in Scotland. According to a CEC announcement, postponement was required because of the "need for time to clarify the outlines of the new form of the assembly, to make adequate preparations, and also to try to raise more financial resources". In addition, "other programmes and activities of...CEC were examined, with a view to adapting them to the serious financial difficulties facing the organisation". Confirmed were continuation of the Churches' Human Rights Programme for the Implementation of the Helsinki Final Act through August 1985 and arrangements for the Third European Ecumenical Encounter (organised jointly with the continent's Roman Catholic bishops), to take place in September 1984 in Riva del Garda, Italy. The Methodist Church of Finland (Swedish Section) became CEC's 117th member.

83.05.45. ETHIOPIAN PARISH IN FRG: The first Ethiopian [Oriental] Orthodox parish in the FRG was scheduled to be dedicated by Archbishop Elias of Djibouti in mid-May [14-15]. Located in Cologne in a building made available by the regional Lutheran church, it is to serve the estimated 7,000 Ethiopians in the country, whose numbers have grown considerably in recent years.

83.05.46. CND PRIEST CAN CONTINUE: The Roman Catholic priest who has been general secretary of the [British] Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament since 1980 has been allowed by his bishop to continue in the post. However, Westminster Archbishop Basil Hume says he has "serious misgivings" about the situation and is keeping it under review, and that permission for Bruce Kent to serve could be withdrawn "should political aspects of CND develop further and become predominant in this work".

*The following is excerpted from a presentation by Bela Harmati, secretary for social systems at the Geneva-based Lutheran World Federation. Harmati was addressing an LWF seminar last month on "civil religion", which he defined as a "complex religious phenomenon, a certain ideology, in every society within and under alongside of and rather clearly differentiated from the churches and religions".*

"Civil religion is the inscription on the American dollar, 'In God we Trust', the general feeling that the USA is the promised land, the new Israel, the religious symbols in the addresses of the presidents, the national flag in the church, the Thanksgiving Day, Lincoln Day, Veterans Day, etc."

"Civil religion is the Christmas celebration with the 'Stille Nacht' ('Silent Night') in Germany and other parts of Europe, the St. Lucia Day in Sweden with 'gloeg', candles and carols, the nationalistic elements in the state churches and nationwide churches (Scandinavia, Britain, Poland, etc.)."

"Civil religion is the official state ideology in Indonesia, the Pancasila (five pillars). Its five basic principles are as follows: 1) belief in the one supreme God, 2) just and civilized humanity, 3) the unity of Indonesia, 4) democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations among representatives and, 5) social justice for all people."

"In the socialist states civil religion is represented by socialist rituals - to give names to children, to celebrate weddings, to conduct funeral services, to propagate a belief in development, technology or in the power of social structures. Just this year in the German Democratic Republic, civil religion is the socialist interpretation of Luther as a German hero and pioneer of socialism."

"Civil religion is embodied in some national anthems:

- |             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| New Zealand | - | 'God of nations, at thy feet, in the bonds of love we meet...God defend New Zealand!' |
| Liberia     | - | 'Long live Liberia, happy land, a home of glorious liberty, by God's command!'        |
| Iceland     | - | 'God of our land, our country's God...'   |
| Hungary     | - | 'God, bless the Hungarians...''   |

*The following reflection on Australia's National Economic Summit Conference [EPS 83.04.76] was prepared by Australian Council of Churches General Secretary Jean Skuse, one of the two Australian church representatives invited to participate.*

The holding of the National Economic Summit Conference has been described as one of the most important events in Australia since Federation. It was appropriate for the Church to be invited to be represented, as observers, on such a significant occasion.

So many words have been written already about this unprecedented Conference. Political commentators, economic analysts, financial editors have given the occasion the attention and scrutiny it deserved. My remarks, therefore, will be confined to reflections which, hopefully, will be of particular interest to the Christian community.

The concepts of reconciliation and consensus are consonant with Christian values. Open government is to be applauded. People are able to make responsible decisions when information is shared.

The bringing together of different, often competing, interest groups, the process of consensus decision-making, the frank discussion of conflicting points of view offer a style of operating which is commendable. The euphoric words used to describe the mood of the Conference were not exaggerations. The informalities, use of first names, ready acceptance of one another as equal participants broke down barriers often experienced between such diverse groups.

Big business, government and the unions were the key actors in the Summit. There was an unprecedented exchange and a readiness to listen by top leaders in these three groupings. Appropriate perhaps, for this time, but nevertheless a promotion of this tripartite system of power has its dangers. It leaves unrepresented a large sector of Australian society - consumers, welfare recipients, Aborigines, young people, women unemployed and community organisations...

Any listener to the debates or reader of the documents could be excused for assuming that the achievement of the goal of sustained economic growth will bring the good life and lasting happiness for all Australians. This was not a Conference for the dreamers, the visionaries, the idealists. The submission by the Australian Council of Churches was perhaps the only one which addressed the question of the kind of society we might envisage, where all may live with dignity and in harmony with one another.

It was left to the churches, too, to raise the question of our just relationships to developing countries, in particular to Asia and the Pacific. Apart from a suggestion by one speaker that Australian aid be tied to the purchase of Australia-made products, references to other countries in the region were confined to conflicting views on protection, tariffs and dumping. The final Communiqué reflects our isolationism.

In his closing remarks to the Conference, the Prime Minister assured the participants that leaders in this Government would be available for consultation with, and ready to receive advice from, the community. He acknowledged that experience and information gained at that level needed to be fed into the political decision-making processes. This presents new opportunities and challenges for the churches. There are many areas in the lives of Australian citizens, particularly in the area of concern for the most disadvantaged and powerless groups, in which the churches will be able to make a significant contribution. Such approaches need to be coordinated lest we be seen to be one more group lobbying for our own sectional interests.

ECUVIEW: "Letter from New York"

Christians should join not only with other Christians across denominational lines but also with believers of other religions and even non-believers in work for peace and justice, Archbishop Helder Camara of Brazil told audiences here during a visit 16-18 April. He came here from Japan, where he was the first recipient of a new peace prize awarded by a Buddhist group, Rissho Kosei Kai. In New York, Dom Helder preached at the Riverside Church, which was beginning its fifth annual disarmament conference, and addressed a UN group that was marking the 20th anniversary of "Pacem in Terris".

John XXIII's encyclical was also commemorated by a week-long peace conference held here by a Roman Catholic college, Manhattan. Speakers included Bryan Hehir, chief aide to the committee of US Catholic bishops drafting a pastoral letter on war and peace. He denied reports that they were significantly influenced by the Reagan administration in making revisions, though he said the latest draft quoted new administration statements on nuclear deterrence. He said committee members were revising in accordance with requests of fellow bishops for a broader scriptural base and of Vatican officials for a clearer distinction between basic principles and judgements on current issues.

Cautioning that it is too early for firm conclusions, church officials here say the ability of the National Council of Churches and its member denominations to raise mission funds seems little if any damaged by recent attacks on fund use in Reader's Digest and the TV program, "60 Minutes". William Thompson, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church and chairperson of the NCC's relief and development arm, Church World Service, says evidence that contributors have been alienated is slight, and many letters affirm "our concept of mission".

Russian Orthodox Patriarch Pimen of Moscow has intervened in the American political debate with an open letter to President Reagan, defending the Soviet Union against charges made 8 March in a speech to the National Association of Evangelicals. Filling two columns of purchased space, which costs \$7,122, the letter appeared in The New York Times on Sunday, 3 April. Reagan, justifying a strategy of "peace through strength", described the Soviet leadership as "the focus of evil in the modern world".

Pimen responded, "It is with bitterness and grief in my heart that I read your belligerent calls which sow the seeds of hatred and hostility against my motherland and threaten peace all over the world." He also commented, "The position of many believers in the USA with regard to problems of war and peace give us encouraging support in our efforts."

The Moscow Patriarchate still has the original Russian cathedral in New York, St. Nicholas, and exercises jurisdiction over a number of parishes. These "Patriarchal Parishes" constitute one of the NCC's 32 member bodies, and the NCC also conducts a dialogue program with Soviet churches. But communication apparently remains limited. NCC officials read Pimen's letter with surprise and dismay. Not only could it bring a backlash of patriotic support for Reagan, but the embrace of Reagan's US critics lent credence to his contention that they are dupes of Moscow. On 8 April, NCC General Secretary Claire Randall sent Pimen--and released to the press--a telegram expressing "regret" at the lack of consultation. In a telephone interview ten days later, a New York representative of the Patriarch, Archpriest Lev Makno, whose name was on the published letter under Pimen's, said he had been told nothing about the telegram. But several letters supporting Pimen had come in, he said.

*(Tracy Early - EPS New York correspondent)*

**The American Jewish Committee**



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# *77th Annual Dinner*

7:00 P.M. Grand Ballroom

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*Cantor Bruce Ruben*

Congregation Shaaray Tefila, New York

INVOCATION

*Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum*

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

*Elmer L. Winter*

RESPONSE

*Maynard I. Wishner*

REMARKS

*The Honorable Benjamin Netanyahu*  
Acting Ambassador of Israel to the United States

PRESENTATION OF THE

AMERICAN LIBERTIES MEDALLION

*Philip E. Hoffman*

RESPONSE

*The Honorable Claude D. Pepper*  
Chairman, Committee on Rules  
The United States House of Representatives

BENEDICTION

*Rabbi Norman Kahan*

President, New York Board of Rabbis

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

# BACKGROUND

ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 11-15, 1983

## SOCIAL POLICY AND THE ECONOMY

(Plenary Session, Friday, May 13, 2:30 P.M.)

During the past two decades, the American Jewish Committee has frequently endorsed and advocated creation of federal entitlement programs designed to mitigate poverty and ensure minimal decent standards of life for all Americans. Toward these ends, this organization at various times has adopted position statements -- all of which remain in force -- advocating full employment, guaranteed income-maintenance, national health insurance and expanded Social Security programs. In providing our support of these measures, we did so with a profound conviction and sincere commitment to a vision of social justice, predicated on the twin beliefs that the creativity and security of Jewish life and well-being is best assured in societies that are stable, and that a society which allows intolerable inequities of wealth and well-being cannot long hope to remain stable.

Not all of the programs that AJC has supported have been implemented successfully, and some have not been implemented at all. Poverty has not been eliminated. Nor have we achieved minimally decent standards of living for all. In the sixties and early seventies, the gap that existed between rich and poor, as measured by family income and life expectancy, was narrowed on a scale unprecedented in history for a nation of our size and diversity. Toward that end, AJC was a significant voice among many which constituted a national consensus of support for the measures necessary to achieve these results.

Today, however, that consensus has broken down, and the gap between the "haves" and "have-nots" is widening once again. Although the national rhetoric remains committed to social progress, many question whether the promises made in a time of relatively high economic prosperity can be redeemed today, when the American economy faces serious long-term challenges that are, in significant measure, accentuated and aggravated by the commitment of national resources to social welfare entitlement systems.

There is no question that the American economy has been seriously weakened by global shifts of capital and technology to other nations, where modern plants and different work attitudes have enabled foreign producers to produce and sell goods more competitively than their American counterparts. The result has been the gradual slowing of our economic growth rates and spreading unemployment. If we are to recover our former position as the preeminent industrial nation in the world, our industries must find sufficient capital for modernizing our plants to make them more competitive and for investing in the new industries that will dominate the economy of the future. If neither of these steps is taken, our production of economic wealth will continue to erode along with our ability to provide adequate financing for social welfare programs.

(over)

Our capacity to meet this challenge, however, has been limited by the existence of large federal deficits, which are projected to remain in the \$100 - 200 billion range for at least the next three years. As a result, government operations absorb significant proportions of the nation's available capital pool, driving up the costs of borrowing for investment and production. The three largest current expenditure categories of the federal budget which contribute to these deficits are: interest on the national debt (12%), national defense (28%), and non-need-related/non-means-tested social welfare entitlement programs (39%).

During the past two years, reductions in the size of the overall federal budget deficits focused on cuts in means-tested social programs (e.g., AFDC, food stamps, Medicaid). Currently the Congress is debating the appropriate levels of growth in national defense expenditures. But by far the most difficult exercise in deficit management has been the effort to bring under control federal expenditures for entitlement programs.

One illustration of this difficulty is the recent debate occasioned by attempts to maintain the solvency of the Social Security system's old age, survivors', and disability insurance trust funds. In recent years, national commitments to the Social Security system have accounted for approximately 26% of total annual federal expenditures. Commitments to fund the system posed the prospect that the federal government would have to impose significant increases in payroll and employer taxes or borrow in the capital market in order to meet the system's obligations. To have done so, many economists feared, would have increased the competition for scarce capital needed for industrial renovation and expansion, further aggravating our national unemployment problems and weakening our chances for renewed economic productivity, competitiveness and recovery. The crisis ended when Congress and the Administration recently agreed to speed up payroll tax increases and to tax benefits of recipients whose incomes exceed \$25,000 for individuals or \$32,000 for couples.

Against this background of competition for scarce resources, in order to provide for long-term economic recovery and secure the welfare of our citizens, as thoughtful Americans we must deal with these questions:

- \* Given AJC's commitment to maintaining both a strong defense posture for the United States and "safety net" supports for the disadvantaged, what public policies should we support in order to ensure economic growth and social justice?
- \* What programs might AJC undertake or support to remedy the serious and growing inequities in our society today?

# PROTEST RALLY

U.S. Secretary of Defense **CASPAR WEINBERGER**

architect of the

## REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-ISRAEL POLICIES

will appear on

**FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1983 at 12 NOON**

**at the NEW YORK HILTON**

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**JOIN US THERE DURING YOUR LUNCH HOUR**  
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**TELL THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION THAT WE WILL NOT  
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- allows Mr. Weinberger to provoke U.S. Marine confrontations with the Israel Defense Forces.

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# The American Jewish Committee

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May 13, 1983

Rev. Charles Angell  
Centro Pro Unione  
Via S. Maria Dell Anima  
30 - 00186 Rome  
Italy

My dear Charles,

I appreciated very much your recent telephone call, although I regret we were not able to meet during my recent visit to Rome.

First, let me tell you how pleased I am over the cooperation in this potentially interesting and useful conference.

Since returning to New York, I met with Msgr. Jorge Mejia. He knew about our plans and was pleased about the idea. But he suggested that if we are interested in having a private audience with the Pope that it would be advisable to try to hold the conference during the first or second week of November 1983. The reason, he said, is because the Synod of Bishops will be meeting during October and he thinks the Pope might be heavily preoccupied, and therefore would not be able to give the audience the time and attention he feels it would deserve.

Jorge, not incidentally, felt that an audience with our group would be very possible to arrange.

So I welcome very much your reaction to this suggested change of date.

(NOT) Enclosed please find a rough outline for a suggested program for the conference. Please feel free to modify, edit, change as you see fit. I look forward with anticipation to your early reply.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially, as ever,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum  
National Interreligious Affairs Director

MHT:RPR

Enclosures N/L, Fisher BK + P/L

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1 W. 67 St. 10023

Tel: 928-5796

Dear Marc -

May 19/83

Howdy To hear your  
voice again - you sound  
fine and happy!

Herewith the story!

I pray you will  
bring down the full  
power of the A.J.C  
for me on this one!  
which is considerable.

Time is of the essence -  
Decision by June 1st, Dear  
Best to you & forget the  
Ciao - Nancy R.D.

*Trustee  
Emeritus!*

The des Artistes - 1 West 67th Street  
New York, NY 10023 - Tel: 212/928-5796  
May 19th, 1983

Mr. Rensselaer W. Lee  
Princeton, New Jersey  
120 Mercer Street  
08540

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your 1920 Princeton classmate and friend, Robert Wade Speir - married my mother Mercedes Powell Speir - when I was a very little girl in 1927....

I grew up living all over the world as a result of Wade's association with G.M.A.C.

In 1956, as a young adult, I went to live in Rome - and over the years have been involved in a number of worthwhile projects. I believe that in the affairs of men and nations - then "have made a difference", for good.

I understand that Dave McAlpin will be giving you a dossier and my May 12th letter to him and Sally about my earnest desire to land the job as new Director of the American Academy in Rome!

I know that there is fierce competition for that post. Since Sophie Consagra has successfully held the post, my being a woman should not impede. But, the power needed to get me appointed to that job is in the USA- and, since I have lived in Rome over twenty years, my leverage among prime movers, is there, not here.

I am writing to say I hope that I may call on your expertise to guide me in this endeavour. In loving memory of Bob Speir, your active support and backing of me, would be most deeply appreciated.

My 'bones' tell me, I fit that Rome Academy job like a glove. May the Heavens, so Bless me.

Cordially,

*Nancy*  
Nancy Reasoner Palmer

enc.

*written today - copy for info -*

Fed. Savs. & Loan Assn., Dallas, Southwestern public service corp., Southwestern Electric Service Co. Bd. dirs. Dallas chpt. ARC. mem. in. com. Children's Med. Center, Dallas. Served as pilot USNR. World War II. Episcopalians. Clubs: Dallas Country, Northwood (Dallas); Augusta (Ga.) Nat. Golf. Home: 4595 Rheims Pl Dallas TX 75205 Office: Mercantile Tex Corp PO Box 225415 Dallas TX 75265

**LYNES, (JOSEPH) RUSSELL, (JR.)**, editor, author; b. Great Barrington, Mass., Dec. 2, 1910; s. Joseph Russell and Adelaide (Sparkman) L.; student Cathedral Choir Sch., N.Y., 1920-25, Berkshire Sch., Sheffield, Mass., 1925-28; B.A., Yale U., 1932; D.F.A. (hon.), Union Coll., Schenectady; L.H.D., Md. Inst., 1973. City U. N.Y., 1980; Litt.D., North Adam State Coll., 1977; m. Mildred Akin, May 30, 1934; children—George Platt II, Elizabeth Russell. With Harper & Bros., pub., 1932-36; dir. pub. Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1936-37; asst. prin. Shipley Sch., Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1937-40, prin., 1940-44; asst. chief, civilian eng. br. Army Service Forces, War Dept., Washington, 1942-44; asst. editor Harper's Mag., 1944-47, mgg. editor, 1947-67, contg. editor, 1967—. Mem. Landmarks Preservation Comm., N.Y.C., 1962-68, Art Comm., N.Y.C., 1971-73. Asso. fellow Berkeley Coll., Yale U.; mem. Humanities Com., Whitney Found.; trustee N.Y. Hist. Soc., Am. Acad. in Rome; pres. bd. trustees Archives of Am. Art, 1966-71, McDowell Colony, 1969-73; mem. council Cooper-Hewitt Mus.; mem. vis. com. for Am. art Met. Mus. Fellow Soc. Am. Historians; Benjamin Franklin fellow Royal Soc. Arts; mem. Authors League Am., Soc. Archil. Historians, Zeta Psi. Episcopalians. Club: Century (N.Y.C.). Author: *Highbrow, Lowbrow, Middlebrow*, 1949; *Snobs*, 1950; *Guests*, 1951; *The Tastemakers*, 1954; *A Surfeit of Honey*, 1957; *Cadwallader*, 1959; *The Domesticated Americans*, 1963; *Confessions of a Dilettante*, 1966; *The Art-Makers of 19th Century America*, 1970; *Good Old Modern*, 1973; *More Than Meets the Eye*, 1981; Contg. editor Harper's Mag., Art in Am., 1969-71. Contb. articles, stories, essays to mags. Office: 427 E 84th St New York NY 10028

**LYNESS, ROBERT MARRON**, retail food chain exec.; b. New Orleans, May 21, 1924; s. Robert Fleming and Julia Josephine (Marron) L.; B.S. in Civil Engring, U. Calif., Berkeley, 1945; M.S. in Adminstr., Stanford U., 1948; m. Eleanor Ruth Hobart, May 20, 1950; children—Robin Hughes, Anne Lorraine, Stephanie Elizabeth, Cynthia Hobart, Audrey Marron. Engr., Mepl. Engrs. Co., San Diego, 1946-47, Paddock Engring Co., San Mateo, Calif., 1948-49, F.W. Woolworth Co., San Francisco, 1949-51; with Safeway Stores Inc., Oakland, Calif., 1951—, v.p., 1969—; guest lect. constr. mgmt. U. Calif., Berkeley, Stanford U. Trustee Pacific Sch. Religion, Berkeley, 1970—, v.p., bd. dirs. Bay Area Community Service, 1979—; bd. dirs. Berkeley Pilgrimage Found., 1979—, mem. U. Calif. Berkeley Found., 1979—. Served to it. USNR, 1942-46, Mem. ASCE, Republican. Mem. United Ch. Christ. Clubs: Mira Vista Golf and Country; Berkeley Tennis.

**LYNETT, EDWARD JAMES, JR.**, newspaper publisher; b. Scranton, Pa., Jan. 7, 1942; s. Edward James and Jean Marie (O'Hara) L.; B.S., U. Scranton; m. Lynda Mary Mulligan, Nov. 19, 1966; children—Kathleen Ann, Edward James III, Robert James, Gregory Edward. Vice pres. *Towards (Pa.) Daily Rev.*, Owego (N.Y.) *Pennsylvania Press*, New Age-Examiner, Tunkhannock, Pa.; co-pub., editor *Scranton (Pa.) Time-The Sun Times*; dir. Northeastern Bank Pa. Trustee, Lackawanna Indsl. Fund Enterprises; incorporator *Scranton/Lackawanna Human Devel. Agcy.*; div. leader United Way of Lackawanna County; chmn. *Scranton Redevel. Authority*; chmn. fund drive U. Scranton; chmn. ann. drive *Lackawanna United Way*, 1979; bd. dirs. *Marywood Coll. Mem. Am. Newspaper Pubs. Assn.*, Pa. Newspaper Pubs. Assn., Am. Newspaper Editors, Pa. AP (v.p.), Greater Scranton C. of C. (dir.), Democrat, Roman Catholic Clubs: Country of Scranton, The *Scranton, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, Ancient Order of Hibernians, K.C. Elks. Office: 149 Penn Ave Scranton PA 18503

**LYNETT, GEORGE VINCENT**, newspaper pub.; b. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 1, 1943; s. Edward James and Jean Marie (O'Hara) L.; A.B. in English, Coll. of Holy Cross, 1965; M.B.A., U. Scranton, 1971; J.D., Georgetown U., 1978; m. Patricia Brady, June 4, 1966; children—Sheila Ellen, George Vincent, James Brady. Co-pub., *Scranton Times and Sunday Times*, 1967—; mem. firm Haggerty, McDonnell & O'Brien, Scranton, 1978—, dir. 3d Nat. Bank and Trust Co., Scranton, Co-chmn., United Way of Lackawanna County, 1972; chmn. *Lackawanna County Cancer Crusade*, 1969; pres. *Allied Services for Handicapped*, 1973-75; trustee U. Scranton, 1970-76. Served with USNR, 1965-67. Mem. *Lackawanna Bar Assn.*, Pa. Bar Assn., Pa. Newspaper Pubs. Assn., Am. Newspaper Pubs. Assn. Democrat, Roman Catholic. Club: *Scranton Country*. Home: 1750 N. Washington Ave Scranton PA 18509 Office: *Scranton Times Co* Penn Ave and Spruce St Scranton PA 18501

**LYNETT, LAWRENCE WILSON**, mfg. co. exec.; b. N.Y.C., Sept. 11, 1921; s. James Dege and Lillian (Longquist) L.; B.B.A., Manhattan Coll., 1943; m. Mary C. McCarthy, Mar. 25, 1945, 1 dau., Michele. With IBM Corp., 1946—, mgr. adminstr. research, 1966—, asso. adminstr. mgmt. *Simmons Coll.*, 1966—, Mem. *Nat. Adv. Com. for Bus. Edn. Curriculum Devel.*, 1973—, Served to it. USNR, World War II, PTO, Decorated Navy Commendation ribbon; Presid. Commendation for devel. adminstr. mgmt. program for U.S. Govt. Mgmt., 1966. Mem. *Adminstr. Mgmt. Soc.* (internat. pres. 1966-67, dir. 1980—, Diamond Mgmt. key 1963, Internat. Mgmt. award 1967), Office Execs. Assn. N.Y. (pres. 1960-61), Leadership award 1961, dir. 1980—), Am. Mgmt. Assn. (v.p. gen. services div., dir. 1975—), Chmn. editorial bd. *Impact*, 1977—, Home: Putnam Green Greenwch Ct 06830 also Carefree AZ 85331 Office: IBM Corp Old Orchard Rd Armonk NY 10504. *The most effective way to cope with change is to help create it.*

**LYNETT, WILLIAM RUDDY**, pub., broadcasting cos. exec.; b. Scranton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1947; s. Edward James and Jean O'Hara L.; B.S., U. Scranton, 1972; m. Linda Lee Kehrl, Jan. 27, 1968; children—Scott, Jennifer. Co-pub. *Scranton Times*, 1966—, v.p., chief exec. officer *Shamrock Communications, Inc.*, 1971—, pres. *Towards Daily Rev.*, 1977-81, *Owego Pennsylvania Press, Inc.*, 1977-81. Bd. dir. *Community Med. Center, Scranton*; chmn. *Mayor's Library Fund Drive*, 1974; chmn. spl. gifts div. *Heart Fund*, 1975. Mem. *Nat. Assn. Broadcasters*, Pa. Assn. Broadcasters, Am. Newspaper Pubs. Assn., Pa. Newspaper Pubs. Assn., Greater Scranton C. of C. (chmn. membership drive 1980-81), Democrat, Roman Catholic Clubs:

mem. animal health, Nat. Acad. Sci. Chmn., Stanislaus County (Calif.) Republican Central Com., 1961-62; dir. agr. div. *Pres. Ford Com.*, 1976; co-dir. farm and food div. *Reagan-Bush Campaign*, 1980. Mem. *agribus. adv. bd. U. Santa Clara*; trustee *Farm Food*. Served with AUS, 1941-45. Mem. C. of C. U.S. (food and agr. com.). Roman Catholic. Rotarians. Clubs: *Washington Golf and Country*; *Capitol Hill, City Tavern, Commonwealth*. Office: Office Sec. Dept. Agr 14th St and Independence Ave SW Washington DC 20250

**LYNLEY, CAROL ANN**, actress; b. N.Y.C., Feb. 13, 1942; d. Cyril and Frances (Flech) Jones; 1 dau. by previous marriage, Jill Victoria. TV appearances include: *Goodyear Playhouse*, 1956, *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*, 1957, *Dupont Show of Month*, 1957, *G.E. Theatre*, 1958, 59, 59, *Pursuit*, 1958, *Shirley Temple's Story Book*, 1958, *Laf Hit*, 1962, *Alcoa Premiere*, 1962, *Virginian*, 1962, *Dick Powell Theatre*, 1963, *Bob Hope Chrysler Theatre*, 1965, 66, *Run for Your Life*, 1966, *Man from U.N.C.L.E.*, 1967, *Invaders*, 1967, *Journey to Unknown*, 1968, *Big Valley*, 1968, *Shadow on the Land*, 1968, *The Smugglers*, 1968, *It Takes a Thief*, 1969, *The Immortal*, 1969, 70, *Bold Ones*, 1970, *Most Deadly Game*, 1970, *Weekend of Terror*, 1970, *Mannix*, 1971, *Cable Car Mystery*, 1971, *Night Stalker*, 1972, *Night Gallery*, 1972, *Sixth Sense*, 1972, *Quincy*, 1976, *Police Woman*, 1976; numerous movies, including: *Holiday for Lovers*, 1959, *Blue Denim*, 1959, *Return to Peyton Place*, 1961, *The Cardinal*, 1963, *Under the Yum Yum Tree*, 1964, *Harlow*, 1965, *Bunny Lake is Missing*, 1965, *The Shuttered Room*, 1966, *Danger Route*, 1968, *The Maltese Bippy*, 1969, *Norwood*, 1970, *The Poseidon Adventure*, 1972, *Cotter*, 1973, *The Shape of Things to Come*, 1979. Office: care David Shapiro & Assos Inc 9100 Wahire Blvd East Tower Suite 231 Beverly Hills CA 90210\*

**LYNN, ARTHUR DELLERT, JR.**, educator, economist; b. Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1921; s. Arthur Dellert and Helen B. (Willis) L.; student Va. Mil. Inst., 1938-39, U.S. Naval Acad., 1939; B.A., Ohio State U., 1941, M.A. in Econ., 1943, J.D., 1948, Ph.D. in Econ., 1951; postgrad. Law Sch., U. Mich., 1968-70; m. Pauline Judith Wardlow, Dec. 29, 1943; children—Pamela Wardlow, Constance Karen, Deborah Joanne, Patricia Diane. Mem. faculty Ohio State U., 1941—, prof. econs., 1961—, asso. dean Coll. Commerce and Adminstr., 1962-65, asso. dean faculties, 1965-70, lectr. Coll. Law, 1961-67, adj. prof. law, 1967—, prof. pub. adminstr., 1969—, lectr. exec. devel. program, 1958-71, acting dir. div. pub. adminstr., summers 1973, 74, acting dir. Sch. Pub. Adminstr., summer 1975. Vis. prof. econs. Ohio Wesleyan U., 1958-59, U. Calif.-Berkeley, summer, 1972; admitted to Ohio bar, 1948, U.S. Supreme Ct., 1966; mem. firm *Lynn & Lynn*, Portsmouth, 1949-50. Mem. Gov. Ohio Econ. Research Council, 1966-70. Trustee *Griffith Meml. Found. Ind. Edn.*; chmn. external cons. adv. com. *Maricetta Coll.*, 1975-79. Served to it. F.A.A., AUS, 1942-46. Mem. Am. (chmn. com. state and local taxes sect. taxation 1961-63), Ohio, Columbus bar assn., Am. Midwest, Royal econs. assn., AAUP, Nat. Tax Assn. (chmn. com. model property tax assessment and equalization methods and procedures 1961-65, mem. exec. com. 1965-73, v.p., pres. 1969-70), *Tax Inst.* (adv. council 1960-63), *Nat. Tax Assn.-Tax Inst. Am.* (sec. 1975—), Am. Arbitration Assn. (nat. panel), AAAS, Acad. Mgmt., Ohio Council Econ. Edn. (dir. 1964-74), Com. on Taxation, Resources, and Econ. Devel. (chmn. 1979—), Internat. Fiscal Assn., Inst. Internat. des Finances Publiques, Internat. Assn. Assessing Officers (edn. adv. com.), Omicron Delta Epsilon, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi, Beta Gamma Sigma, Pi Sigma Alpha, Episcopalians, Rotarians, Clubs: Faculty, Athletic, Torch (Columbus). Editor: *The Property Tax and Its Administration*, 1970; *Property Taxation, Land Use and Public Policy*, 1976; *Land Value Taxation*, 1981. Editorial adv. bd. *Tax Bramble Bush*, 1959-70; asso. editor *Nat. Tax Jour.*, 1971—, Office: 1775 S College Rd Columbus OH 43210

**LYNN, CHESTER BERNARD**, indsl. distibn. co. exec.; b. Niagara Falls, N.Y., June 3, 1914; s. Ralph Bell and Stella Frances (Connors) L.; B.A. magna cum laude, John Carroll U., 1936; m. Marian Rose Paskert, May 2, 1942; children—Michael Ralph, Mary Ann, Patricia Ann. Sales corr. *Linde Air Products Co.*, Cleve., 1936-42; sales mgr. *Cleve. Ignition Co.*, 1946-54, asst. to pres., 1949-54; dir. sales mg. *Premier Indsl. Corp.*, Cleve., 1954-58, sales adminstr. mgr., 1956-58; with *Lawson Products, Inc.*, Chgo., 1958—, exec. v.p. sales, 1965-74, pres., 1974-77, chmn. bd., 1977—, chief exec. officer, 1977—, mem. exec. com., 1977—, also dir. and dir. various subs. Served to capt. A.C. Army, 1942-46, to maj. USAF, 1950-52; PTO, ETO, Mem. *Sales Mktg. Excs. Club Chgo.*, Excs. Club Chgo., Am. Mgmt. Assn., Res. Officers Assn. Republican. Roman Catholic. Clubs: *Mission Hills Country*, One Hundred of Cook County, Home: 3851 N Mission Hills Rd Northbrook IL 60062 Office: 1666 E Touhy Ave Des Plaines IL 60018. *Whatever your age, keep your mind open for fresh ideas. As long as you're "green", you'll grow. When you ripen, you'll fall off the tree.*

**LYNN, EDWARD EARL**, business exec., lawyer; b. Coldwater, Kans., Mar. 27, 1918; s. Earl Lee and Edna (Lovejov) L.; B.S., U. Ill., 1942, J.D., 1947; m. Mary Helen Melvin, June 6, 1942; children—Susan Lynn Williams, Betsy Lynn Cude. Admitted to Ill. bar, 1947, Ohio bar, 1961, Mo. bar, 1972; practice in Chgo., 1947-57; partner firm *Johnston, Thompson, Raymond, Mayer & Jenner* (name now *Jenner & Block*), Chgo., 1956-57; exec. v.p. personnel and indsl. relations *Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Chgo.*, 1957-61; asst. gen. counsel *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.* (Ohio), 1961-67, asst. sec., 1962-67, gen. counsel, sec., 1967-71, dir., mem. exec. com., 1969-71; v.p. chief legal officer, mem. exec. com., dir. *Lykes-Youngstown Corp.*, 1969-71; dir. *Lykes Bros. S.S. Co., Inc.*, *Lykes-Youngstown Fin. Corp.*, 1969-71; v.p. gen. counsel *Gen. Dynamic Corp.*, St. Louis, 1971—, also dir. Trustee, sec. St. Louis Children's Hosp.; trustee *MacMurray Coll.*, Jacksonville, Ill. Mem. Am. Mo. bar assn., Ohio Mfrs. Assn. (trustee 1967-71), Order of Coif, Phi Kappa Phi, Beta Gamma Sigma, Presbyterian, Clubs: St. Louis, Old Warsaw Country (St. Louis), Legal (Chgo.). Home: 9 Radnor Rd Saint Louis MO 63131 Office: *Gen Dynamic Corp Pierre Laclède Center Saint Louis MO 63105*

**LYNN, FREDRIC MICHAEL**, prof. baseball player; b. Chgo., Feb. 3, 1952; s. Fredric Elwood and Marie Elizabeth (Marshall) L.; student U. So. Calif., 1971-73; m. Diane May Minkle, Feb. 9, 1974; children—Jason Andrew, Jennifer Andrea. Center fielder *Boston Red Sox*, 1973-81, Calif. Angels, 1981—. Named Am. League Batting

N.Y. Stock Exchange. Past v.p., bd. dirs. *Jefferson Coordinating Council*; past vice chmn. bd. *Jefferson County Council*; past bd. dirs. *Jefferson Family Counseling Assn.*, and trustee *Jefferson To Sanatorium*. Served from it. (comdr., USNR, 1942-45. Mem. SAR, SR, Soc. Colonial War War of 1812, Soc. of the Cin., Hosp. of St. John of a Republican. Episcopalian (vestry). Clubs: *Mountain Birmingham Country, Relay House, Downtown, Sho Redstone (Birmingham)*, *Boston (New Orleans)*; *Princeton and Tennis (N.Y.)*. Home: 2878 Shook Hill Rd Birmingham Office: 1500 First Nat So Natural Bldg Birmingham AL

**LYNN, JANET (JANET LYNN NOWICKI)**, prof. figure skater; b. Chgo., Apr. 6, 1953; d. Florian Walter and Ethylene Nowicki; student *Rockford (Ill.) Coll.*, 1972. Figure skater prof. skater, 1973—; m. Gene Folles, 1972—; U.S. Figure Skating champion, 1969-73; Olympic and World medalist, 1972; *World Ladies Figure Skating Silver medal*. Performed ice show to raise money for *Shriners Hosp. Children and Burn Research Insts.*, 1973; mem. spe. Fellowship *Christian Athletes*, 1970—. Home: 4215 Rockford IL 61111. *I have found that I want to do what the Glory of God in Christ. As in anything, skating is a challenge. I have tried to meet each challenge in my skating love for what I was doing instead of a selfish desire only*

**LYNN, KENNETH SCHUYLER**, educator; b. Cleve 1923; s. Ernest Lee and Edna (Marcey) L.; A.B., Har A.M., 1950, Ph.D., 1954; m. Valerie Ann Roemer, Sep children—Andrew Schuyler, Elisabeth, Sophia. Mc Harvard, 1954-68, prof. English, 1963-68, chmn. Am. program, 1960-61, 64-68; prof. Am. studies Fed. City Co prof. history *Johns Hopkins, Balt.*, 1969—; vis. prof. (Spain), 1963-64; Phi Beta Kappa vis. scholar, 1976-77; USAAF, 1943-46. Mem. *Mass. Hist. Soc.*, Am. Hist. Studies Assn., Modern Lang. Assn. Author: *Dream of Su Mark Twain and Southwestern Humor*, 1959; *William D. An American Life*, 1971; *Visions of America*, 1973; *People*, 1977. Editor: *The Comic Tradition in America American Society*, 1963; *World in a Glass*, 1966. *Houghton Mifflin Riverside Lit Series*, 1962—, asso. edit. 1962-68, *New Eng. Quar.*, 1963—. Home: 1709 Hot Washington DC 20007

**LYNN, LAURENCE EDWIN, JR.**, educator; b. Long F June 10, 1937; s. Laurence Edwin and Marjorie Louise (H U. Calif., 1959; Ph.D. (Ford Found. fellow), Yale, children—Stephen Lynn, Daniel Laurence, Diana Suzanne; m. 2d, Patricia Ramsey Lynn. Dep. as (OASD/SA), Dept. Def., Washington, 1965-69; asst. analysis *Nat. Security Council*, Washington, 1969-70; as Stanford Grad. Sch. Bus., 1970-71; asst. sec. planning at HEW, Washington, 1971-73; asst. sec. program devel U.S. Dept. Interior, Washington, 1973-74; sr. fellow Bro 1974-75; prof. pub. policy *John Fitzgeral Kennedy S Harvard*, 1975—. Served to 1st it. AUS, 1963-65. Recip. Meritorious Civilian Service medal. Presid. C. Distinguished Achievement. Mem. *Nat. Acad. Public A Calif. Alumni Assn.*, Council on Fgn. Relations, Phi Author: *Designing Public Policy*, 1980; *The State Services*, 1980; *Managing the Public's Business*, 1981; c. President as *Policymaker*, 1981; Contb. articles to prof. 38 *Witches Spring Rd RFD 4 Milford NH 03055 Office Sch Govt Harvard Cambridge MA 02138*

**LYNN, LORETTA WEBB (MRS. OLIVER LYNN J. Butcher Hollow, Ky., Apr. 14, 1935; d. Ted and Cl Webb; student pub. schs.; m. Oliver V. Lynn, Jr., J children—Betty Sue Lynn Markworth, Jack Benny, Cla Ernest Ray, Peggy, Patsy. Country vocalist with 1961—, numerous gold albums; sec. treas. *Loretta Lynn v. United Talent, Inc.*, hon. chmn. bd. *Loretta Lynn W Hon. rep. United Giver's Fund*, 1971. Named *Country Female Vocalist of Year*, 1967, 72, 73. Entertainer named *Top Duet of 1972*, 73, 74, 75. Grammy award Music award, 1978; named *Entertainer of Decade*, Music, 1980. Recorded 1st album to be certified gold female vocalist. Author: *Coal Miner's Daughter*, 197 United Talent Inc PO Box 23470 Nashville TN 3720**

**LYNN, MICHAEL EDWARD, III**, prof. football *Scranton, Pa.*, May 18, 1936; s. Robert Norman and Gr L.; student *Pace U.*, m. *Jorja Swany*, July 12, 1967; chi Robert, Michael Edward IV, Lucia. Mgr., *Dixie Inc.*, Memphis, 1965-67; pres. *Mid South Sports*, 1967-74; v.p. gen. mgr. *Minn. Vikings Prof. Football founder East-West All Am. Basketball Game*, 1968, M Co., 1970; chief exec. officer *Memphis Am. Basketb Founder Morris County Theatre League and Hig Theatre Group*, 1961. Served with AUS, 1955-58. R. Office: care *Minn Vikings 9520 Viking Dr Eden Prai*

**LYNN, NAOMI BURGOS**, polit. scientist; b. A Maryville (Tenn.) Coll., 1954; M.A., U. Ill., 1958; P 1970. Instr., *Central Mo. State Coll.*, 1966-68; asst. *Kans. State U.*, Manhattan, 1970-75, asso. prof., 1980—; cons. in field; mem. *Gov's Task Force to rev Social and Rehab. Services*, 1979; *fact-finder State Employees Relations Bd.*; mem. *Social and Rehab. Kans. Legislature*, 1980-82. Mem. *Am. Polit. Sci. Ass 1981-83*, mem. commn. on status of women in prof. Am. Soc. Public Adminstr. (nat. council 1980-83, m women in public adminstr. 1977-80, pres. *Kans. chp Midwest Polit. Sci. Assn.* (exec. council 1976-79), v for *Polit. Sci.* (nat. pres. 1975-76), *Midwest Won Caucus* (chairperson 1972-74). Mem. editorial bd. *PS Assn. publ.*, 1979-81, *Women and Politics*, 1979—, *Pi Rev.*, 1981—. Contb. articles to prof. jour. Office *Science Kans State U Manhattan KS 66506*



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118 EAST 60 STREET, SUITE 9B. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 (212) 759-3210

April 28, 1983

Mr. J. Russell Lynes  
 Chairman, Search Committee  
 American Academy in Rome  
 41 East 65 Street  
 New York NY 10021

Dear Mr. Lynes:

For a period of some thirty years, I have served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of CIP and the International Pro Deo Association. The International University was founded in Rome as a training center and integral part of the Pro Deo Assn. by Andrew F. Morlion. Since then he has been active in public and private diplomacy in support of the United States, with the admirable and able collaboration of Mrs. Nancy Reasoner Palmer, who went to live in Rome after the defeat in 1956 of Adlai E. Stevenson for the U.S. Presidency and whom she had assisted.

Mrs. Palmer is currently in the United States. About a year ago, my wife and I were aware that she had been in contact with the new Board Chairman of the American Academy in Rome, Mr. Hyland, offering her considerable skills and wide contacts in Italian cultural and political circles, to expand American Academy programs in Rome. At the time, I believe she also wrote to Mrs. Sophie Consagra.

Mrs. Chaves is on the staff of the Institute of International Education in New York and has just noted the announcement in the April 6th issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education of a search for a Director of the American Academy in Rome.

I take the liberty of writing to you to state that in my estimation, you need seek no further, for the Academy would have an eminently qualified and experienced Director in Nancy Palmer. She more than fills the requirements stated in the search announcement, plus having the added and time-saving advantage of knowing Rome as well as she knows the United States, and where to turn to resolve almost any problem.

My wife joins me in this judgment. Either of us would be delighted to furnish any further information you may wish to have. May we also express our personal respect for your considerable artistry over the years as editor, critic and writer.

Sincerely yours,

JOSE M. CHAVES  
 Chairman, Executive Committee

The des Artistes  
1 West 67th Street  
New York, NY 10023  
Tel: 212/ 928-5796  
April 30th, 1983

Ambassador Maxwell N. Rabb  
American Embassy  
Via Vittorio Veneto 119  
ROMA 00187

Dear Ambassador Rabb:

You may recall in the letter I wrote you a month ago, I mentioned the top level changes taking place at the American Academy in Rome. In the interim, this month's enclosed publication announcing a Search Committee for a new Director, was brought to my attention.

Here is a copy of the letter written to Mr. Russell Lynes by Ambassador Chaves, as well as my own letter. In your note to me of June 9th, 1981, you mentioned that several people had written you laudatory words concerning me. Could you recall the gist of those comments sufficiently to incorporate them into a letter?

A note on my behalf from you to Mr. Lynes would be a mighty quiver in my bow, and just could tip the scales in my favor! Addressing the envelope to 427 East 84th Street would probably reach Mr. Lynes more quickly. I am confident I could handle the Academy Directorship with competence and flair and want the job with all my heart. Immense gratitude to you for your help in this matter.

An April 16th letter from Father Morlion in Rome speaks enthusiastically of his hour-long meeting on April 13th with your Embassy Cultural Attache', Mr. Howard. He also mentioned your two week trip to the USA. I do hope you have returned to Rome by now.

Hearty good wishes to you and Mrs. Rabb.

Cordially,

Nancy Reasoner Palmer

enc.

The des Artistes - 1 West 67th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10023, TEL: 928-5796  
April 28, 1963

Mr. Russell Lynes  
Chairman, Search Committee  
American Academy in Rome  
41 East 65th Street  
New York, NY 10021

Dear Mr. Lynes:

That is a charming photograph of you and Jack Hyland together in the garden in last June, published in AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES.

I gather from my friends Ambassador and Mrs. Chaves of the U.N. (he, out of Columbia Univ. Law School) that you are heading the Search Committee for the new Director of the American Academy in Rome.

I wrote to both Jack Hyland and Sophie Consagra in this regard some six weeks ago. Here, are copies of those letters - and, our correspondence of a year ago, plus a mini-dossier of my background.

It would give me enormous joy and satisfaction to harness my boundless energy and drive, to a project as worthwhile as the American Academy in Rome. My enthusiasm and love for Rome and the Italian people - not to mention well placed contacts and years of experience in managing projects in different parts of the world - should be used to constructive purpose. Will you be the key to this manifesting?

Years ago, while I was still a very young student, dear old Amy Loveman trusted with book reviews for the then "Saturday Review of Literature". I first met Norman Cousins when he came to Japan (where I lived) during MacArthur's tenure - to arrange for the medical care of the "Hiroshima Maidens".

Little realizing then, that our paths would cross and recross over the years - or, that I would land in Rome and collaborate in such fascinating events as those participated in by the Chancellor of the International University, Father Andrew Morlion.

Laurance and Isabel Roberts, then at the American Academy, were close friends of the late Mary Urban, widow of famed stage designer Joseph Urban - and, my Godmother. Thus, my introduction to the American Academy in Rome, which I hope will loom large - very large - on my future horizon.

You might be amused to learn, that on one of his sojourns to Italy - big Adlai Stevenson ( a Princeton classmate of Daddy's) asked me to join him for dinner one evening in Rome. He arrived with a book under his arm. It was "A Surfeit of Honey" by one Russell Lynes, which I had already much enjoyed. I sought out several amusing bits and shared them with him, over dinner. I have long been an admirer of your humor and view of the world and was a loyal "Harpers" subscriber during your editorship.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

*Nancy R. Palmer*  
Nancy Rescoper Palmer

enc.

Rome Academy  
Board Chairman

March 18th, 1983 - Tel: 928-5796  
The des Artistes  
1 West 67th Street, New York, 10023

Mr. John W. Hyland, Jr. Vice-Chairman  
Warburg Paribas Becker, Inc.  
55 Water Street  
New York, N.Y. 10041

Dear Mr. Hyland:

The fall-winter 1982 issue of AMACADMY is absolutely stunning! Congratulations to all of its authors - for it is surely the concerted effort of many hands, hearts and minds! I'm sure that the enlightening interview with you, will bear fruit for years to come. I enjoyed that, and getting to know you better and your background.

I was particularly impressed with the new business compliment added to the Board of Trustees - creating a more balanced understanding of the present and future challenges facing the Academy in Rome.

Since our last contact last spring, I have followed with genuine interest and concern, the development and creative programs of the Academy, while focusing on the work I had undertaken in helping prepare the Metropolitan Museum catalogue of the Vatican Museum Art Treasures, which exhibition opened in New York within the last month.

Before Christmas, the National Geographic Society invited me to write a cover-story on "Vatican City" for publication later this year, or in early 1984. As you know, each issue of National Geographic is seen by some 40 million people worldwide.

Last month, they wrote to the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, or: Vatican Press Office!, outlining their proposal and requesting Vatican cooperation to me and their photographer. By telephone, they have invited me to Washington as their guest for Editorial Consultations upon receipt of the Vatican reply. I suspect that will occur shortly after Easter.

The thought has occurred to me, that while we have a National Geographic staff photographer in Rome - it would make great sense to have him take pictures of the American Academy and its Fellows, residents and staff - to accompany a fine National Geographic Magazine story of the Rome Academy. I would like to propose the idea to senior editors while I am in Washington, but first want your approval.

I have spent several months building a bibliography and doing vast reading as background for writing comprehensively about "Vatican City". As part of that preparation, my cousin Harry Reasoner has graciously agreed to let me screen a Feb. '82 segment of "60 Minutes" on The Vatican which he created. He is a very nice person, and I have a hunch would be delighted to do a background history of the accomplishments of the American Academy in Rome - that could be oriented to the urgency of individual and U.S. corporate support, to keep it flourishing - and assure the creative contribution to society of its Fellows and Residents in future. If you think this too, would be worthwhile - and approve - I will suggest it.

I also attach a list of names and addresses - to whom I believe it would be worthwhile to send copies of AMACADMY - Summer '81 and Fall-Winter '82, plus a photocopy in each envelope of the N.Y. Times March 11/83 article which I attach. These items, tell a story (are completely self-explanatory) and, in the hands indicated- could build towards the future.

In the selection of a new Director for the Academy in Rome, I do hope that you and Mrs. Consagra will seriously consider me to follow in her footsteps. It is a post that could utilize my strengths: a) proven administrative and fundraising skills, b) wide experience and facility in handling many different kinds of people, and, c) Italian language fluency, and a twenty year network of warm friendships in Rome at all levels of society that are still intact.

I shall drop a note of felicitations to Sophie Consagra with contratulations on her prestigious new assignment, along with a copy of this letter.

When you have had time to consider the suggestions I have made here, I hope that we may meet and discuss concrete programs. Perhaps we could meet over lunch and talk. My time is fairly fluid, so that now I can adjust to your schedule.

With warm wishes to you and Mrs. Hyland for a joyous Easter.

Cordially,

*Nancy Reasoner Palmer*  
Nancy Reasoner Palmer

enc.





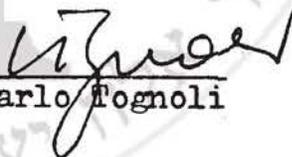
IL SINDACO DI MILANO

26 giugno 1982

Gentilissima Signorina Palmer,  
di ritorno a Milano dal Simposio Urbano Internazionale tenutosi a New York desidero ringraziarla sentitamente per la cortesia e i riguardi avuti nei confronti della delegazione rappresentante la città di Milano.

Colgo anche l'occasione per farle i miei più vivi complimenti per la competenza e l'alta professionalità mostrate nello svolgimento del suo impegno quale interprete della nostra delegazione.

Cordiali e sinceri saluti.

  
Carlo Fognoli

Gent.ma Signorina  
Nancy Palmer  
New York

# PERISCOPE

## The Soviet Spy Sought 'Star Wars' Secrets

The Soviet diplomat expelled last week for spying was trying to gather information on one of America's most sensitive secrets: military laser technology. Lt. Col. Yevgeny Barmyantsev was nabbed by FBI agents on April 16 on his way to pick up eight rolls of undeveloped 35-millimeter film hidden at the base of a tree in rural Maryland. The film contained photographs of classified documents concerning the current state of U.S. laser technology. President Reagan announced last March that he wants the Pentagon to develop laser weapons that can be based on satellites and used to destroy nuclear missiles.

## Is Meese Moving Against Baker?

Presidential counselor Edwin Meese III has complained to President Reagan about the recent attacks on national-security adviser William Clark, which, Meese believes, emanated in part from more moderate White House officials. Some Reagan aides suspect that Meese wants to encourage Reagan to dislodge chief of staff James A. Baker III. But Baker's allies believe that the support of deputy chief of staff Michael Deaver will protect him. Deaver has told friends that he would resign before endorsing Baker's departure.

## The Business Tax Cut Was a Bust

Ronald Reagan's supply-side tax program was both lauded and lambasted as a bonanza for business, but a new study out this week argues that the package had almost no effect. The study, written by George Hatsopoulos for the American Business Conference, reports that the 1981 tax bill cut capital costs for American business by a mere 1.2 percent and says that almost all of that saving was wiped out by higher interest rates in 1982. The cost of capital for Japanese corporations during the same period, according to the study, was less than one-third that of American firms.

## Shoot-Out at the NRA

The head of the National Rifle Association is coming under fire from members who want a more outspoken leadership at the nation's most powerful lobby. The dissidents will try to unseat NRA chief executive Harlon Carter at the group's convention next month. Last year, Carter fired lobbyist Neal Knox, a fiery orator popular with the rank and file but not on Capitol Hill, and replaced him with Warren Cassidy, who takes a more diplomatic approach to the job. Some gun fanciers lost patience with Cassidy after he failed to launch all-out attacks on Republican Sens. Robert Dole and Strom Thurmond when they proposed a 14-day waiting period for handgun purchases last year.

## The Struggle Over Soviet Treaty Cheating

Hoping to put additional pressure on President Reagan to denounce Soviet violations of arms-control treaties, congressional conservatives will make public this week evidence of 10 new instances of Soviet cheating. Sen. James McClure will charge that the Soviets have, for example, improperly withheld data from tests of SS-18 missiles and failed to account for 100 test missiles. McClure has warned the administration that he will move legislatively to end America's observation of the SALT II treaty if the president continues to keep evidence of Soviet violations to himself. Opposing McClure are several senators who believe that releasing such infor-

mation would compromise intelligence sources. Some Reagan aides also fear that making further denunciations of Moscow would leave the president open to accusations of warmongering—something they want to avoid during election season.

## A 'Funeral' for a Flooded Canyon

Earth First!, a group of environmental activists, is planning a surprise party for Interior Secretary James Watt when he arrives to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Glen Canyon Dam—on the Colorado River at the border of Arizona and Utah—on May 19. To environmentalists, the dam is a kind of tombstone: it flooded a spectacular canyon. To make that point to Watt, Earth First! is putting together a guerrilla theater "funeral party" for the canyon, complete with a band playing Beach Boys tunes. "We're not planning anything violent," says a secretive Earth First! organizer, "but we will turn their ceremony into a three-ring circus."

## Will Congress 'Build Down' the MX?

Congressional proponents of the MX missile have let their colleagues know that they are not wedded to the idea of buying 100 of the multiple-warhead weapons as recommended by President Reagan's MX commission. It would be enough, MX supporters say, to initiate MX production in earnest as a signal to Soviet arms-limitation negotiators that the United States intends to deploy the MX. Several senators, including Sam Nunn and William S. Cohen, believe that the MX should become part of a "build down" program, which would require the destruction of two existing nuclear warheads for each new one built. The build-down plan is gaining strength in Congress as an alternative to a nuclear freeze because it would permit modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

## The Vatican Resents a U.S. Envoy's Charge

Vatican officials are annoyed by what they see as the undiplomatic behavior of William Wilson, Ronald Reagan's envoy to the Holy See. Wilson recently complained to an official of Vatican Radio that an American newscaster there, Clarissa McNair, had an anti-Reagan, pro-left-wing bias. The Vatican considers the charge totally groundless. Wilson, a Reagan appointee with no previous diplomatic experience, says that he acted only as a "courier" of allegations made to him by an American living in Rome. Vatican officials say that Wilson's remarks came across as an official protest.

## A Rights Dispute in the Caribbean

A dispute over rights—film, not human—is taking on geopolitical overtones in the Caribbean. The Jamaican Broadcasting Corp. routinely picks up pay-television movies from American satellites and shows them on Jamaica's one channel. The American film industry has succeeded in having an amendment attached to the Caribbean Basin Initiative that bars aid for any country that broadcasts movies without paying royalties. Jamaica has offered to pay a flat fee but says that a per-film royalty system would be too expensive. Prime Minister Edward Seaga, a Reagan supporter, has reinforced the economic argument with a political one: American movies, he says, help keep his nation stable. And a Jamaican lobbyist has been telling Congress that Jamaica is "the West Berlin of the Caribbean . . . The East bloc would sell Jamaica its films for a dollar."

ERIC GELMAN with bureau reports

# America, Don't Take Italy For Granted

By Joseph LaPalombara

NEW HAVEN — The United States must stop taking for granted that Italy will remain loyal and compliant toward its leadership.

Suspicion about America's tendency to confuse its self-interest with the entire alliance's strategic needs are now found clear across Italy's political landscape. The Reagan Administration's plan to infuse Europe's younger generation with more favorable attitudes toward America will fail as spectacularly in Italy as elsewhere on the Continent.

Italians young and old have come to realize how patronizing has been Washington's attitude toward Rome. Henry A. Kissinger's derisive remark that Italians complain the loudest about being excluded from international meetings where they have the least to say underscores this condescension. Italy's frequent exclusion from economic and political summit meetings, or preparations for them, is by now so galling to Italians that American Presidents have taken to promising it won't happen again. Italians doubt this, and their cynicism is sustained by Italy's exclusion from preparations for the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Va.

The United States must heed Italy's insistent complaint that too many American policies and decisions that affect Italian interests are made without consultation. Italian leaders may not be as vocal as other Europeans about Washington's imperiousness but they are no less unhappy about it. Recent criticisms of America's approach to Italy, voiced by President Sandro Pertini, former Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Fiat's Gianni Agnelli, should be understood as warning signals. The future will not be like the past; Italians will differentiate between their self-interest and America's, irrespective of whether the parliamentary elections next month bring the Socialists to power. We have seen evidence of this in Italy's refusal to forego Soviet natural

*Joseph LaPalombara, chairman of Yale University's political science department, during 1980-81 was in charge of the cultural section of the United States Embassy in Rome.*

gas and to refrain from selling Moscow technology and equipment for the Siberian pipeline.

America should credit Italians with the ability to distinguish between our rhetoric and our performance. Ringing speeches about Italy's steadfast loyalty, about its obvious strategic importance to the alliance, sound hollow to Rome, which is excluded from summits and which waits in vain for trade concessions and a greater disposition to point more military procurement in Italy's direction. When we pressed Rome to forego Soviet natural gas, we needed to show it exactly how it could recoup the considerable economic losses that such a self-effacing decision implied — but we didn't. Above all, we must acknowledge that Italy is better able than America to orchestrate its trade relations with the Eastern bloc.

As for Italy, more self-determination in foreign policy is essential. If Italy continues not to speak in international affairs until America — or France or West Germany — has spoken, it is not likely to be accorded the status and recognition it craves. If Italian leaders keep looking to Washington for legitimation of their policies, and their Government, they feed America's tendency not to take Italy seriously. If Italians are distressed by the scant attention the American news media pay their country, and their top officials who visit the United States, they must recognize that the problem begins not in Washington or New York but in Rome.

The lopsided relationship began during the earliest postwar years when Italy was economically dependent on America and when its internal political situation made unthinkable a more autonomous foreign policy. Conditions have changed. Today, Italy's economy is the world's seventh largest, but the country's economic health depends on foreign trade with the Eastern bloc and third world as well as with the West.

Moreover, in domestic politics, earlier extreme hostilities among ideological groups have greatly abated, and large numbers of Italians no longer feel about the Italian left or the Soviet Union, or for that matter America, as they once did. Italy finds in Western Europe not the political community it once so strongly championed but rather protectionism and formidable economic competitors. Italy observes, too, that independent French, West German and British domestic and foreign policies proceed without jeopardizing the alliance or friendship with the United States.

The reservoir of Italian friendship for this country is still very deep, but it cannot be drained indefinitely. In particular, the United States cannot pretend that its wishes regarding Italian policies are endorsed by 20 million Italian-Americans. That gambit is the stalest of them all. That it is still used by some political leaders in both countries makes vividly clear that rethinking of relations between these allies is long overdue.

more -  
Did you  
catch,  
this!

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS  
BISHOPS' COMMITTEE FOR ECUMENICAL AND INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS  
SECRETARIAT FOR CATHOLIC-JEWISH RELATIONS  
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • 202-659-6857

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jewish Agencies  
FROM: Gene Fisher EF  
RE: "Ecumenical Events" Section, Journal of Ecumenical Studies  
DATE: May 20, 1983

I have accepted the task of editing the "Ecumenical Events" section of JES and wanted to let you know (and through you your respective networks) that I would be interested in short pieces (approximately 2-4 pages, typed, double spaced) on events and trends on the ecumenical, C/J, and interreligious fronts.

Hopefully, these would be analytical and reflective as well as descriptive in approach. It might be best for people to contact me beforehand (before the event if possible) to discuss length, approach, etc., and also so that I can coordinate efforts a bit so we don't have double coverage, but are covered for each event of significance (whether locally, nationally, or internationally).

Thanks for your interest. I look forward to hearing from you, and from your folks around the country.

EJF:lm

cc: Prof. Leonard Swidler

*International Jewish Committee*  
*ON*  
*Interreligious Consultations*

As from World Jewish Congress  
1, rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20  
POB 191 Switzerland

JH/li

Geneva, May 30, 1983

To Dr. E.L.Ehrlich  
Dr. J. Lichten  
Rabbi M.A.Tanenbaum ✓  
Dr.G.Wigoder  
Rabbi W.S.Wurzburger cc. M.Friedman, WJC NY

From J. Halperin

  
LPC meeting with WCC

1. The meeting will take place in the WJC office, 1, rue de Varembe, on Wednesday 15 June, starting at 9 a.m. Lunch will be arranged on the spot. The meeting is scheduled to wind up around 6 p.m.
2. It is expected that WCC will be represented by Dr. Potter, Koshy, Rubeiz, Taylor, Ariarajah, Todor Sabev and Brockway.
3. The tentative agenda (as agreed with WCC) will include the following items, subject to any addition that may be proposed by either side:
  - Role of Jewish Guests and Visitors at the Assembly;
  - Brief report on the Mauritius meeting and its significance for the Assembly;
  - Discussion concerning the authority of the "Ecumenical Considerations on Christian-Jewish Dialogue" and ways to make it most effective in both Christian and Jewish communities;
  - Discussion on points of cooperation between IJCIC and WCC relative to the achievement of peace in the Middle East, especially Lebanon;
  - Jewish and Christian efforts to combat antisemitism;
  - Proposed joint projects.
4. A preliminary meeting of the Jewish participants will take place at Dr. Riegner's home, 25, Avenue Wendt (5th floor) on Tuesday 14 June, at 8 p.m.
5. The attached copy of a letter sent by F.Bernard Dupuy to the WCC should be of interest to you.

encl.

## THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

**date** June 10, 1983  
**to** AJC Leaders  
**from** Donald Feldstein, Executive Vice President  
**subject** AJC's 77th Annual Meeting

I wish all of you could have been with us at the AJC's 77th Annual Meeting during the long weekend of May 11-15. The Planning Committee chaired by Bruce M. Ramer put together a most stimulating program for the hundreds of AJCers who came from chapters and units around the country to participate in the weekend's sessions. For those who could not attend (and as a pleasant reminder for those who did), let me share some of the highlights.

This Annual Meeting, most participants agreed, represented a creative combination of change and continuity. We honored our outgoing President, Maynard I. Wishner, who will continue to serve in our distinguished leadership ranks; and we inducted a new President, Howard I. Friedman, who assumes his office after a long history of such service. We paid tribute to elder statesman Claude D. Pepper -- Mr. Social Security -- who personifies the New Deal approach to many of this country's domestic problems; and we heard a serious challenge to that approach by former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson, founder of the Bi-Partisan Budget Appeal. We reiterated our commitment to Jewish continuity, Israeli security, equal opportunity, human rights and other ongoing AJC concerns; and we explored the relationship between the Committee's essential mission and such ultra-current phenomena as international terrorism, the nuclear-arms race and the proliferation of computer technology.

As I am sure you know, some of the addresses by prominent guests who joined our deliberations in the course of the weekend made front-page, radio and television headlines all over the world -- particularly Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's strong warning to Syria and her Soviet backers against provoking a new war in the Middle East, and the speech by New York's Governor Mario Cuomo urging a Democratic victory in the 1984 Presidential elections.

Nobelist Isaac Bashevis Singer, novelist Hugh Nissenson and essayist Arthur Cohen helped us celebrate the 10th anniversary of Present Tense, focusing on the role of the Jewish writer in America. Dr. Jonathan Woocher of Brandeis University, at another session, discussed the American Jewish experience as a quest for synthesis between Americanism and Jewishness. The Honorable Benjamin Netanyahu, Acting Ambassador of Israel, speaking at our Annual Dinner, reviewed the challenge and danger facing his country in the days and weeks ahead; David Greenley, a State Department political officer for Arab-Israel Affairs, summarized for the Foreign Affairs Commission the agreement achieved by Secretary of State George Shultz between Israel and Lebanon; and at still other sessions, Chanan Bar-On, Deputy Director General in Israel's Foreign Affairs Ministry, discussed the implications of that agreement; and the Rev. Paul M. Van Buren described the changes in Christian-Jewish relations stemming from the existence of Israel.

(continued on p. 4)



# ANNUAL MEETING



AJC's Washington Representative Hyman Bookbinder (center) chats with Howard I. Friedman (l), Congressman Claude D. Pepper (D. Fla.), recipient of the AJC's American Liberties Medallion, and Honorary President Richard Maass.



(l to r) Board of Governors Chair Theodore Ellenoff, Outgoing President Maynard I. Wishner, New York Governor Mario Cuomo, Honorary President Richard Maass.



Peter G. Peterson, Chairman of the Board of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb (l) and Richard L. Weiss, Chair of the AJC's Domestic Affairs Commission.

Secretary of Defense  
 ... speaking  
 ... at the  
 ... luncheon  
 ... New York.

## Cuomo Attacks Reagan on Arms And Aid to Poor

**Policy on Israel Assailed at Meeting of A.J.C.**  
 By SAM ROBERTS  
 Governor Cuomo characterized the Reagan Administration's philosophy as "make munitions and pun- criminals - especially welfare ts." He said this philosophy, cou- with "acts aimed at undermining government of Israel," would offer s in the 1984 Presidential cam- the clearest choice in 50 years. rressing the 77th annual meeting American Jewish Committee, at New York Hilton Hotel in Manhat- departed from his pre- on remarks

N. Y. TIMES, MAY 13, 1983  
 them, because you can't have it both ways."  
 A White House aide dismissed Mr. Cuomo's speech as "blatantly political" and said that the Governor was seeking to transform his appearance, originally billed as an address on the role of stat- governments, into "a campaign forum for a Vice Presidential bid."  
 The aide, Michael R. Gale of the office of the assistant to the President public liaison, is representing the White House at the American Jewish Comm- tee's meeting.

**A Warning He Plans to Repeat**  
 Fine-tuning several political lines in his luncheon address, Mr. Cuomo lined his goals for a "compassio- government" in what he later tol- porters was the "kind of thing" his ty's Presidential candidates shou- saying.  
 He predicted that those cand- would lose a personality contes- Mr. Reagan next year and would ter advised to contrast their p- phies with that of the Preside- warning he said he would repe- strategy session of the Democr- tional Committee in Washington row.  
 The President's "persona tr- cious misperfor-

## Jewish 'Genius' Tells Of a Culture Enduring

N. Y. TIMES, MAY 13, 1983  
 By RICHARD BERNSTEIN  
 It started with an anecdote about a boy named Moishe growing up in Poland. He had convinced himself that the Jews had no future.  
 "My idea is that the best way for us is to assimilate," Moishe said to Nobel Prize-winning Yiddish writer Isaac Bashevis Singer when the come Poles, govim, not Jews."  
 Mr. Singer, who recounted this story at the New York Hilton Hotel Wednesday night, said: "I will tell you something, Moishe, you can do it, of course, since you want it. I'm not ready to do it. Do it yourself; what do you need me for?"  
 Mr. Singer went on, "So Moishe said: 'Alone, I don't like to do it.'"



**Laughter and a Moral**  
 The audience, gathered at the 77th annual convention of the American Jewish Committee, roared with laughter. Mr. Singer, who had been introduced as a very special Jewish genius, "spirit" had them - as they drew a serious moral from the story of Moishe, about the Jewishness in the face of secular, assimilationist temptations to me- "Moishe I met 50 y- America," Mr. Sing- "and he was a He- And I said to him 'B- simulation?' He sa- now."  
 "I think," Mr- "it's too late now Hitler war and we got the sta- that it's too la- lieve in assim-

## Reagan Warns of U.S. Retaliation Against Syrian Action in Lebanon

United States have an important stake in Israel's security.  
 "We know that the Soviets would dearly love control over the Middle East's resources and strategic choke points but Israel stands determinedly in their way."  
 His emphasis on Israel's strategic importance to the United States drew one of the four rounds of applause he received.  
 After he sat down, Maynard I. Wishner of Chicago, national president of the committee, turned to the defense secretary and asked, "Do you want another strudel?" This brought a burst of laughter between the two men.

**Soviet Military in Syria Said Manning Air Defense System**  
 By Michael Getler  
 Washington Post Staff Writer  
 U.S. intelligence specialists in Washington say the roughly 5,000 Soviet military personnel in Syria are manning an extensive and lay- out defense system.  
 The specialists say Soviet pilots are fly- ing built jet interceptors of the Air Force. They also are the new SA5 long-range missiles that were earlier u-

## COMPUTERS MAY SHORT-CIRCUIT SCHOOLKIDS, EDUCATOR WARNS

N. Y. POST, MAY 12, 1983  
 By LARRY NATHANSON  
 EDUCATORS were warned yesterday against letting computers make mental cripples of schoolchildren.  
 "The story on the computer is not yet in," Dr. Beverly P. Cole told a special education meeting of the American Jewish Committee.  
 "Kids must not rely on them... if the battery goes dead," said Dr. Cole, national director of the NAACP. She was one of three experts who discussed a "return to excellence" in urban elementary schools at a special meeting yesterday of the AJC's National Education Committee.  
 The title of the session was "C-

... some 300 people criticizing Weinberger and President Reagan for what they said are "pro-Arab policies."

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg presented an eloquent plea for improved Jewish education; Mme. Tullia C. Zevi, President of the Italian Jewish community, and visitors from several other Jewish communities in Europe and Latin America reviewed the status of Jews in their countries; and other invited luminaries provided valuable background for discussions of educational policy, women's issues, interreligious dialogue and other vital AJC concerns.

Experts within the AJC family also helped inform many of our discussions: Leo Nevas described the Committee's recent sobering mission to the Soviet Union; Lawrence Goldmuntz and Jacob Stein led the discussions on energy policy and on the growing sophistication of Arab-American propaganda efforts; and a panel of AJC commission leaders -- Howard B. Miller, Robert Rifkind, David F. Squire and Emily Sunstein -- considered, with moderator Alfred H. Moses, new Chair of our National Executive Council, the implications of U.S. social and economic policy for AJC national and chapter programming.

While each of the weekend's sessions drew an impressive number of participants, two Plenaries -- both indicative of the AJC's unique style of dealing with hard problems -- commanded unusually large turnouts. One was the meeting that debated majority and minority proposals for an AJC position on arms limitation and U.S. defense policy; the other was a luncheon addressed by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

The debate on defense policy, led by our new Board of Governors Chair, Theodore Ellenoff, was carried out in the finest AJC tradition. Harris L. Kempner, Jr., head of the committee that considered the issue for many months, presented the majority recommendations, which supported the principle of deterrence and would make the country's defense needs the nation's first priority. James Marshall, arguing forcefully for the minority view, insisted that the emphasis on deterrence leads to an escalation of the arms race, and called instead for a mutual, verifiable nuclear freeze and renewed emphasis on conflict resolution as the only way to avoid a nuclear war. The two reports had already been considered by many AJC chapters, and their responses, summarized by Benedict M. Kohl, evidenced a deep division which was echoed in the lengthy discussion from the floor. When it became clear that no consensus was likely around either the majority or the minority report, no vote was attempted, and instead, the issue was referred back for further deliberation by appropriate AJC committees.

You should know that there was criticism in some Jewish quarters when we invited Secretary Weinberger to address the AJC's Annual Meeting, and indeed, small numbers of protesters picketed the hotel as he arrived. But the event provided an opportunity for one of the strongest declarations of mutuality of interest between the U.S. and Israel uttered by a Reagan Administration official to date; and we are proud to have provided the platform for the Secretary's widely publicized statement that "we in the U.S. have an important stake in Israel's security."

I could not close this summary without mention of the ever-popular Oral History Luncheon -- which featured interviews by Martin Bookspan with John Rubinstein, Marvin Hamlisch and Alan J. Pakula. But the meetings that seemed to me most popular of all were those impromptu gatherings in the corridors before and after every session. This was the AJC's 77th Annual Meeting, but it was also a meeting of friends who welcomed the opportunity to greet one another, exchange personal news, share ideas and work together for their common goal.

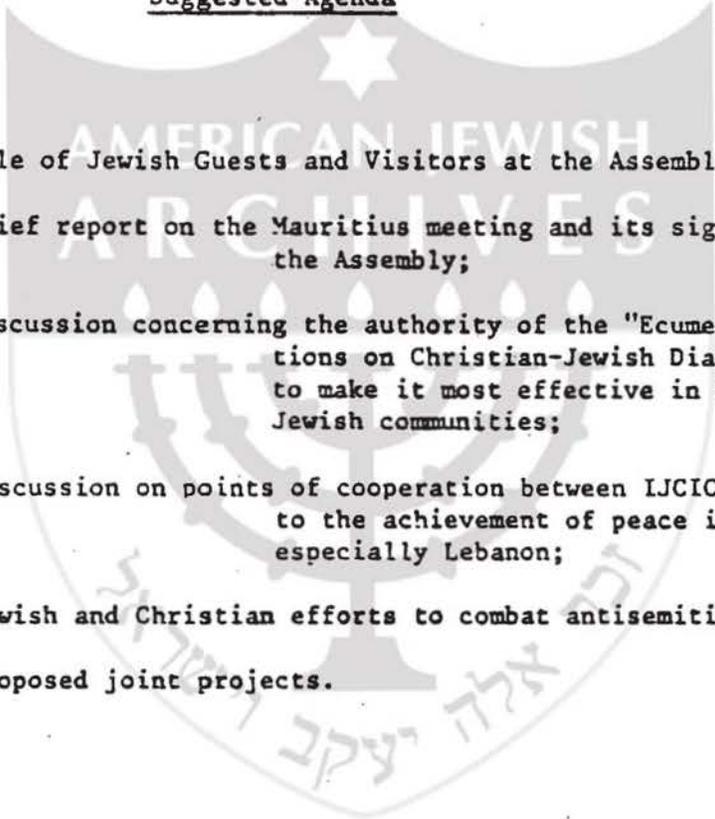
May it always be so.



WCC / IJCIC MEETING

June 15, 1983

Suggested Agenda

- 
- Role of Jewish Guests and Visitors at the Assembly
  - Brief report on the Mauritius meeting and its significance for the Assembly;
  - Discussion concerning the authority of the "Ecumenical Considerations on Christian-Jewish Dialogue" and ways to make it most effective in both Christian and Jewish communities;
  - Discussion on points of cooperation between IJCIC and WCC relative to the achievement of peace in the Middle East, especially Lebanon;
  - Jewish and Christian efforts to combat antisemitism;
  - Proposed joint projects.

6/15/83

MEMORANDUM

**THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE**

**date** June 15, 1983  
**to** SEE DISTRIBUTION BELOW  
**from** Don Feldstein  
**subject** Agenda for June 22nd Meeting

We will devote the major portion of our meeting on June 22nd to clarifying our program objectives in each of our four agreed upon priority areas; namely: 1) strengthening the American civic agenda; 2) new threats to Jewish interests; 3) Jewish renewal; 4) Israel and American Jewish relations.

In addition, and as suggested at Jeronimo's and subsequently in Howard Friedman's acceptance address, we will discuss possible new emphases that may be required in our programming in the broader areas of international affairs over and beyond our concerns with Israel and the USSR, as well as the possibility of expanding our role as human relations experts and trainers.

I hope you will be giving these matters some thought in advance of our session and look forward to seeing you on the 22nd.

DF/bf

DISTRIBUTION

H. Bookbinder  
Gene DuBow  
Selma Hirsh  
Abe Karlikow  
Irving Levine

Yehuda Rosenman  
Seymour Samet  
Marc Tanenbaum ✓  
Bill Trosten  
Mort Yarmon

June 17, 1983

Marilyn Braveman

Judith Banki

AJC Statement on Supreme Court Abortion Decision

To quickly rehash our conversation of this morning, Inge, Jim, and I have some misgivings regarding the decision to issue two different AJC statements -- one for the general press and one for the Jewish community.

During our discussion, I said I thought it would be possible to formulate a statement which would be applicable in both cases, and, since fools rush in ... offered to draft a very rough outline of such an approach.

The bare bones of such an outline follow. Obviously, it needs fleshing out and further discussion among IAD staff sensitive to the interests and concerns of both the Jewish and Christian communities.

I. AJC welcomes the court's decision and the affirmation that the government should not mandate personal decisions to continue or terminate pregnancy.

II. While affirming freedom of choice, we underscore the responsibility of the religious community to help individuals to make informed choices. Women must have not only the option to abort, but the option to give birth and should be provided with counseling to avoid hasty decisions and a variety of support services, etc.

III. This question has particular cogency for the Jewish community for a variety of reasons, both demographic and religious. (Reasons to be spelled out.)

JB:ln

cc: Inge Gibel  
James Rudin  
Marc Tanenbaum ✓

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

NATIONAL SERVICE

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

A Report From The Domestic Affairs Commission

*Richard L. Weiss, Chair*

*Seymour Samet, Director*

*Frank Goldsmith, Chair*  
*National Education Committee*

## NATIONAL SERVICE

The American Jewish Committee believes that its commitment to a just and stable society can best be met through support of public policies that are unifying, that cross party, ideological and regional lines and around which Americans of different racial, religious and ethnic groups can rally. Such programs can revitalize the sense of mutual cooperation and service to others that has always been a goal of American democracy.

National Service may meet these criteria. It is based on two concepts: that an essential component of a young person's learning and maturing consists of a contribution to the larger society and that society can and should be structured to facilitate such activity.

A carefully structured National Service proposal, tied to post-service higher education and training benefits, similar to the G.I. Bill, can help qualified young people prepare to meet new technological demands. This is particularly important if America is to regain and maintain our position of economic leadership in the world.

The issue has never been the subject of a full national debate. Therefore, the National Education Committee and the Domestic Affairs Commission recommend:

- 1. that the American Jewish Committee support the concept of National Service, involving young people from all ethnic, racial, socio-economic and regional groups,*
- 2. that we begin a national dialogue, involving other ethnic, civic, religious, business, government and labor groups, to work towards a carefully planned National Service proposal,*

3. *that we support legislation in the U.S.*

*Congress to create a Presidential or Congressional Commission to study and initiate pilot programs to implement National Service.*

These recommendations are made in full recognition of the fact that cost considerations may make implementation a long-range goal, and that other serious problems may include concerns of organized labor and the military. But we believe that the potential educational, economic and social advantages are so strong that the concept merits nationwide consideration.

Under National Service, young people from 16-22 would be expected to participate full time, for one or two years, in some kind of structured, effective service to the community, state, region or country. For example, they could help to fill a host of service needs, including but not limited to work in hospitals, programs for the elderly, community health and recreation centers, in schools, pre-schools and day care, etc., as well as on the land or other environmental projects and on the rebuilding of our roads, bridges and other infrastructure needs. In return, they would receive some kind of post-service assistance, such as help in securing employment or higher education benefits, along the lines of the post World War II G.I. Bill.

These corollary benefits to the participants are particularly needed now. Massive technological changes have created a demand for a highly educated, motivated and skilled citizenry. But there have been federal cutbacks in grant and loan programs and rapidly rising tuitions. National Service could provide a new way to help qualified young people from all economic groups finance college and graduate education.

Thus, the needs of individuals and of the society can be met in a mutually beneficial and productive way. In addition to furthering their own educational or employment goals, young people can experience the satisfaction of service to others. Pride developed in seeing the fruits of their own voluntary service may result in the continuation of that commitment long after participation in a program of National Service. The value to America goes beyond provision of needed services and can help rebuild faith in the ability of the nation's wide variety of individuals and institutions to grow and prosper together in a spirit of cooperation.

A 1981 Gallup Poll reported that public support for National Service had risen from 66% for to 33% against in 1979 to 71% for and 24% against in 1981, with the greatest growth in support coming from persons 18 to 24 years of age. During 1969-1983, proposals of varying kinds were introduced or supported in the House and Senate by Republicans and Democrats representing a spectrum of their party's views. As late as 1982, Sen. Tsongas (D. Mass) and others continued

to propose a Commission on National Service to study this and other proposals for a National Service Act. This year the Senate passed a sense of the Congress resolution supporting the concept.

Support also comes from prestigious national figures and groups, among them are Father Theodore Hesburgh, Mildred Jeffrey (Former Chair of the National Women's Political Caucus), Roger Landrum (Potomac Institute), Jacqueline Grennan Wexler, Harris Wofford (Peace Corps) Willard Wirtz, Mayor Koch of New York City, and Kingman Brewster, former President of Yale University, as well as from the 1981 Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, the National Commission on Resources for Youth, the Ford Foundation and others. Brown University, for example, created its own National Service Scholarship Program for students who completed a year or more of full-time service to the elderly, disabled, or disadvantaged etc. Other Universities are trying similar programs.

The idea of National Service has been studied and reported on by The Potomac Institute, The Russell Sage Foundation, the Robert F. Kennedy Institute, the National Service Secretariat, the Ford Foundation and others. In addition, the experiences of the C.C.C., Vista, the Peace Corps, and the Job Corps etc. in America, as well as programs in West Germany, France, Kenya, Nigeria and Indonesia, provide some general background and data for consideration.

In our review of this work, several major questions and issues were identified. On the first group, there appears to be general conceptual agreement.

1- What kinds of service will be acceptable?

Beneficial results of National Service would depend on the quality of the individual's experience while serving and the value to society of the actual service rendered. The work to be done must be really needed and the program efficiently organized. It could encompass work in day care for young children, tutoring, care for the infirm or aged at home or in hospitals, renovation and reconstruction of neighborhoods, bridges and roads, ecology and arts etc.

In communities where public safety is a problem, National Service participants could be involved in working with neighborhood groups, on safety patrols, working with troubled youngsters and with the elderly.

National Service assignments should complement the public sector. The area and type of work

should be chosen by the individual but must be consistent with the manpower and service needs of community society, not "make work." National Service assignments will supplement, but not supplant, existing public service jobs. They may, in addition, provide services not previously offered, but for which a need is recognized.

2- How should National Service be administered and funded?

National Service could be administered as a public corporation or foundation chartered and funded by Congress (less reimbursements from private sponsors). National officials such as the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor etc. would be involved, but leadership would be drawn largely from the private sector. The private sector, both profit and non-profit, can also serve as employer, organized to use, supervise and pay the young people. The use of the skills of private sector executives as well as sponsors' facilities may be a way to keep costs down.

Present federal programs providing opportunities for youth service could remain in effect and be incorporated as part of the overall program.

In order to facilitate private-public partnerships, and to attract private as well as public funding, National Service programs could be organized locally through the establishment of local National Service Corporations, composed of citizens with experience in volunteer service, education, business, labor and religious organizations. Alternatively, a strong organizational base can be established through use of existing groups experienced in working with young people in jobs, education and training programs.

The Corporation should also be responsible for assisting young people to choose the most appropriate form of service. In this process, professional organizations such as the American Medical Association, the N.E.A. and AFT, the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, environmental organizations and other business, professional, civic and service organizations along with their local counterparts, should be asked to cooperate by drawing up lists of service needs and opportunities.

It is clear that some of the needs of the private and voluntary sectors would be met by National Service, thus providing an incentive for effective cooperation.

3- In order for National Service to become a unifying force and a catalyst for the revitalization of a spirit of cooperation and service, it is necessary that it involve young people of both sexes from all ethnic, racial, socio-economic and regional groups. How can this be assured?

It cannot be guaranteed, but all policy decisions must be made with this as one primary goal.

Success in meeting this goal will depend on the design of the overall programs. A variety of incentives, including education and employment credits is one answer. Programs targeted solely to meet the needs of poor, unemployed or minority youth do not break a pattern of racial and socio-economic segregation.

National Service, available and attractive to all groups, can deal with this and can eliminate the inevitable stigmatizing of narrowly targeted programs.

On other issues the answer are less clear. Among them:

1- Should National Service be universal?

Some proponents believe that, to be truly effective, National Service should be required. They say all young people should perform some kind of community service, including but not limited to the military.

In view of serious questions about whether this would be Constitutional, politically feasible and desirable, a large group of supporters recommend that this issue should not be decided now. During the gradual

development of a voluntary system, they argue, the idea of mandatory service should be carefully explored and debated. In the meantime, voluntary National Service could be made as attractive as possible through a variety of incentives for participation and in the framework of the goal of responsibility to the community, and of the community's critical needs.

2- What should be the relationship of National Service to the military?

There is no consensus. Some believe that a civilian youth service should exist in-

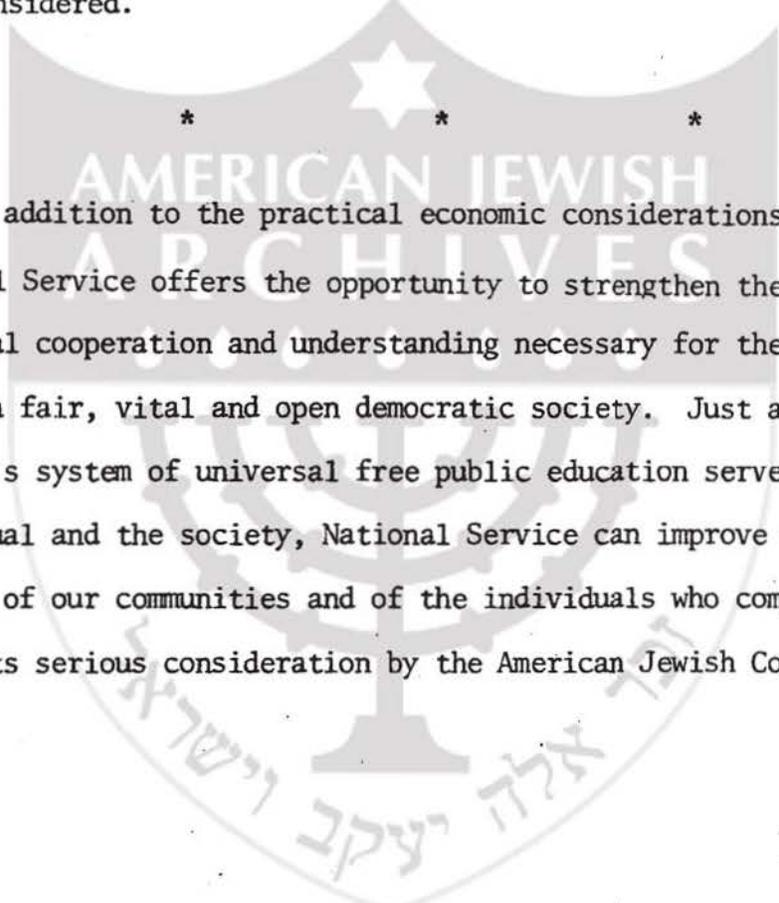
dependently of the military. Others think that military service should be an option within National Service. They reason that the problems of the present All Volunteer Service might then be resolved and that a viable voluntary alternative to universal military service would be provided.

3- Further questions to consider are:

If there is a military draft, should civilian service be considered as fulfillment of the obligation to serve in the military? If so, and in view of the fact that more young people surveyed say they would elect civilian community service if given an option, how could the needs of the military be assured?

National Service may be an expensive program, depending on how much is paid to young people and on the sources of funding, but properly conceived and executed, it can provide an excellent return on investment and can be a step towards a more productive and prosperous society. Based on the experience of the G.I. Bill and its payback from a lifetime of taxes collected from a better educated, more qualified and higher

paid work force, there is reason to believe that a National Service program would eventually pay for itself in the value of its work and service projects alone. It might more than pay for itself if additional economic benefits such as increased employability of participants and decreased reliance on income transfer programs are considered.



In addition to the practical economic considerations, National Service offers the opportunity to strengthen the sense of mutual cooperation and understanding necessary for the functioning of a fair, vital and open democratic society. Just as this country's system of universal free public education serves both the individual and the society, National Service can improve the quality of life of our communities and of the individuals who comprise them. It merits serious consideration by the American Jewish Committee.

Prepared by:

George Cooper  
Frank Goldsmith  
Joan Schine  
David F. Squire  
Marilyn Braveman, Staff

6/30/83  
83-620-29

THE NEW YORK CITY "HOUSE THE HOMELESS" CAMPAIGN

June '83 Update

Over 35,000 men, women and children in New York City are homeless. . . massive unemployment and a severe shortage of low-cost housing have combined to create a crisis of epidemic proportions.

To be homeless, without hope of a home, is indeed a tragic situation. But now, THERE IS A REASON TO HOPE. A plan for the development of permanent homes for 3,000 homeless per year, which calls for the renovation of city buildings with funds from city, state, corporate and private sources, is now being implemented. The state has dedicated six million dollars (approximately one-third of the total) to this effort, foundations are coming forward with support, and the city has begun to make buildings available for examination. In addition, various service organizations have expressed their interest in providing support services for the residents where needed.

However, for these homes to become a reality, this project must be embraced by the people of New York City and additional funds must be raised. To achieve this goal, the Religious Committee to House the Homeless and the Coalition for the Homeless are launching a campaign to open the heart of the city to the suffering of its homeless and to offer everyone who is moved, the opportunity to help.

A calendar of "House the Homeless" benefit events to take place this fall is now being developed. This calendar will include musical and theatrical performances and film screenings as well as various other activities. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine and several other houses of worship have offered to host some of these events and already a number of performers and productions have expressed their eagerness to participate.

By giving the homeless the security of a home and access to counselling and job training, the "House the Homeless" effort can begin to reverse the "cycle" of degradation and despair perpetuated by homelessness. Your participation, as part of this unified effort, could help the neediest among us and bring hope to thousands.

For further information, contact: The Food Forum of The Cathedral of St. John the Divine  
275 Church Street 1047 Amsterdam Avenue  
New York NY 10013 (or) New York NY 10025  
(212) 226-7802 (212) 316-3171

HOUSE THE HOMELESS CAMPAIGN  
PROPOSED  
FUND RAISING\* / CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING STRATEGIES

- 1) The People's \$7 Drive - An appeal to the people of New York City to join the House the Homeless fund, via all media, as well as through community and civic organizations, churches, businesses, etc., to join the "House the Homeless" campaign by contributing \$7.00 to the fund. (\$7.00 represents the cost of one night's stay at the St. Francis residence--a home for over 100 formerly homeless men and women, run by the Franciscans.)
- 2) Numerous public statements explaining and endorsing the campaign via all media by religious, government and community leaders and respected celebrities. Celebrities would record (e.g., radio) appeals giving information, etc. on present situation. They would announce where benefits will be and when; where donations can be sent and what the donations will be used for.
- 3) Several local fund raising concerts and performances in the form of concerts, flea markets, bake sales, street faires or work parties, etc. to be held by community churches and temples, clubs, theatres, college campuses, fraternal organizations, block associations, etc.
- 4) Benefit (or partial benefit) performances, i.e., plays and other types of productions where all or a portion of the proceeds from a selected performance would go to the "House the Homeless" fund.
- 5) One or more major benefit concerts - to be held in large houses of worship or public halls.
- 6) A major fund raising dinner and/or gala event.

\*Please note: the above outlined strategies refer to the public portion of the fund raising drive. Efforts are now underway to raise substantial funds from foundations, corporations and individuals.

"HOUSE THE HOMELESS" CAMPAIGN

AGENDA FOR MEETING - MONDAY, JUNE 20th

- ✓ 1) Project Update - Bob Hayes.
- ✓ 2) Fund Raising Update - Rabbi Tanenbaum, Bishop Moore, B. Hayes, and others.
- ✓ 3) Search for an Advertising Group - Rabbi Tanenbaum.

Note: Distribute Strategy Outline.

- 4) Establishing a "Religious Committee to House the Homeless".
- 5) Clergy's Participation in Campaign - Newsletters, Bulletins, Sermons on Homelessness.
- 6) Overall Strategy Outline - Discuss, Modify, Endorse.
- 7) Official Fall Announcement Planning - Date, participants.
- 8) Participation of City and State in Announcement and Campaign -  
Official Proclamation: House the Homeless Day,  
Week, or Month -Assistance in Public Events
- 9) Public Events Campaign -
  - Religious Endorsement of Public Events
  - Religious Community's assistance with Events:  
e.g., Letters to parishes suggesting hosting an event  
this fall and letters to potential performers, producers,  
directors, production companies, etc.
- 10) Next Steps
- 11) Next Meeting