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National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council,
1981-1995.

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MEMORANDUM

McL...
THREE PAGE FAX

May 1, 1995
1 Iyar 5755

IMPORTANT

TO: Religious Action Center

Temma or Devorah or anyone "minding the store"

From: Edie Miller

Please see that Eric Yoffie and or Alex Schindler see the
enclose from NJCRAC as they want a response by noon
Tuesday.

OK Roffe 5/2
Yoffie



Union of American Hebrew Congregations

SERVING REFORM JUDAISM IN NORTH AMERICA

838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021-7064 (212) 249-0100

Memorandum

NJCRAC

50th Anniversary

1944-1994

FAX TRANSMISSION

May 1, 1995

TO: NJCRAC National Member Agencies
FROM: Lawrence Rubin, Executive Vice Chairman
RE: Joint Jewish-Arab Statement

Communities around the country are reporting strained relations with local Arab-American leaders arising out of differences over the Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995. As you know, we strongly support the bill, with some modifications, while the major Arab-American groups have expressed opposition to it. This disagreement, highlighted in recent media reports, appears to threaten a rupture in Jewish-Arab relations. In addition, unrest in the Arab American community was heightened by preliminary reports (subsequently proven untrue) of "Middle Eastern" involvement in the Oklahoma City bombing.

As you know, the field generally seeks to prevent specific policy disagreements from damaging its overall relationships with coalition partners. Without retreating from our position on the specific policy in question, the disagreement is placed in a broader context of continued cooperation based on shared goals and interests.

Through consultations with representatives of a cross-section of NJCRAC national and community member agencies, we have been able to develop the attached draft statement reflecting the field's traditional approach to such situations. We believe, on the basis of informal discussions, that the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) would be prepared to join the NJCRAC in issuing this statement.

Please share any comments you may have with Martin Raffel by noon tomorrow, Tuesday, May 2nd.

MJR\js

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016.7322 • 212.684.6950 Fax 212.686.1353

DRAFT STATEMENT ON JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS***The NJCRAC & NAAA:***

- condemn unequivocally all terrorist acts, defined as politically motivated acts of violence against innocent civilians, whatever their origin, and urge even more vigorous U.S. government efforts to combat the scourge of international and domestic terrorism;
- reject all forms of stereotyping and discrimination based on the actions of individual members of religious or ethnic groups;
- recognize the need for enhanced U.S. governmental capabilities to conduct the battle against terrorism;
- believe that U.S. constitutional safeguards for civil rights and liberties must be respected and maintained in the development of anti-terrorism initiatives;
- support the peace process and active U.S. involvement in the pursuit of comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace based on justice and security for all parties;
- value the relationship between the Jewish and Arab American communities and seek, practical ways to broaden and deepen that relationship through dialogue and joint projects; and
- pledge not to permit different perspectives on specific domestic or foreign policy initiatives to damage this relationship, or to deter our two communities from continued cooperation on behalf of our shared goals and interests.

Memorandum

NJCRAC

**National Jewish Community
Relations Advisory Council**

443 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016.7322

212.684.6950
212.686.1353 Fax

January 15, 1993

TO: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Rabbi Eric Yoffie

FROM: Larry Rubin

RE: National Agency Representatives on the NJCRAC Executive Committee

*cc
EY
DR*

I am writing to ask you to submit the names of the two representatives from your agency who will serve on the NJCRAC Executive Committee in the coming year. They will be formally elected at the plenum business session on Wednesday morning, February 17th. Please note that your representatives this year have been:

Rabbi Eric Yoffie
Rabbi David Saperstein

*Steel
reps.*

As you know, the Executive Committee meets twice a year. Its next meeting will be in New York on Monday, June 28th and the subsequent meeting will take place on Monday, October 11th, also in New York.

In order for the plenum to act on your nomination, please return the enclosed response form by fax to the attention of Eva Jacoby no later than Friday, February 5th. I look forward to your prompt reply.

LR:ej
enclosure



njcrac

RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

April 3, 1989
1 Nisan 5749

Mr. Arden E. Shenker
Chair
NJCRAC
443 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Arden:

It was nice being with you on our recent journey. I also want to wish you a Yasher Koach and all good wishes on your election to the Chair of the NJCRAC. I am confident you will serve the organization with distinction and devotion.

Thank you for sending the membership dues bill for 1989. We do have a slight problem. The UAHC has budgeted \$6,000.00 for our fiscal year 7/1-6/31, for NJCRAC dues. This was approved before your letter arrived and the budgetary process has already been concluded. We will, of course, request the additional amount in next year's budget.

I share your desire to strengthen our relationship in the years ahead. With warm good wishes for a sweet and happy Passover, and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Albert Vorspan

DRAFT LETTER
4/5/19

From: Rabbi Alexander Schindler

To: Arden E. Shenker, NJCRAC

Mr. Arden E. Shenker
Chair
NJCRAC
443 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Arden:

First, let me wish you a Yasher Koach and all good wishes on your election to the Chair of the NJCRAC.

Thank you for sending the bill. We do have a slight problem. The UAHC has budgeted \$6,000 for our fiscal year 7/1 to 6/30, for NJCRAC dues before your letter arrived and the budgetary process has already concluded. We will request the additional amount in next year's budget.

I share your desire to strengthen our relationship in the years ahead.



Handwritten signature: need to be

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Joseph Kornfeld, Houston

Alvin Kushner, Detroit

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Burton Perlman, Cincinnati

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Evelyn Smith, Phoenix

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Rita R. Semel, CRC Directors Assn.

Daniel S. Shapiro, New York

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Norman D. Tilles, Rhode Island

Jerry Wagner, Hartford

Herbert Wander, Chicago

Bernard S. White, Washington, DC

Marian A. Wilen, Philadelphia

Judith Wolf, Boston

National Jewish Community Relations NICRAC Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016

(212) 684-6950

Fax (212) 686-1353

March 17, 1989

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Alex:

Enclosed is a bill for \$6,825.00 for the 1989 NJCRAC member agency dues of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Given the escalating costs of NJCRAC, the dues request reflects an increase of 5% over our 1988 request.

As you may know, NJCRAC Treasurer Maynard Wishner has explored with a number of our national member agencies various ways to regularize annual dues. This followed a decision taken by the NJCRAC Budget Committee last year, with the concurrence of the national member agencies serving on the committee, that some equitable basis be found for providing fair, annual increases in national member agency dues. In his discussions, Maynard found unanimous agreement with the idea of NJCRAC building some increase in dues into the annual request. All felt that some increase is warranted and to be expected.

NJCRAC will continue examining the approaches suggested by the agencies. In the meanwhile, we believe that the above request reflects a reasonable increase for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for the 1989 program year. The 5% increase reflects the same rate that has been applied for the last 10 years now to CRC dues and which has been honored by virtually every CRC.

On behalf of NJCRAC, we want to express our appreciation to the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for its continuing active support of our process. We look forward to a strengthening of our relationship in the years ahead.

If you have any questions about the dues request, please do not hesitate to call either of us or Al Chernin.

Cordially,

Arden
Arden E. Shenker
Chair

Maynard
Maynard Wishner
Treasurer

cc: Albert Vorspan

NJCRC CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL AGENCIES

American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
B'nai B'rith—Anti-Defamation League
Hadassah
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

National Council of Jewish Women
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
United Synagogue of America — Women's
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Local, State and County Agencies* and their Locations

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ARIZONA

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CALIFORNIA

GREATER LONG BEACH AND WEST ORANGE COUNTY Jewish Community Federation

LOS ANGELES CRC of Jewish Federation-Council

OAKLAND Greater East Bay JCRC

ORANGE COUNTY Jewish Federation

SACRAMENTO JCRC

SAN DIEGO CRC of United Jewish Federation

SAN FRANCISCO JCRC

GREATER SAN JOSE JCRC

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GREATER BRIDGEPORT Jewish Federation

GREATER DANBURY CRC of Jewish Federation

EASTERN CONN. Jewish Federation

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NEW HAVEN Jewish Federation

GREATER NORWALK Jewish Federation

STAMFORD United Jewish Federation

WATERBURY Jewish Federation

JCRC of Connecticut

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON Jewish Federation of Delaware

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METROPOLITAN CHICAGO JCRC of the Jewish United Fund

PEORIA Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS JCRC

SOUTH BEND Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley

JCRC of Indiana

IOWA

GREATER DES MOINES Jewish Federation

KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, See Missouri

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON Central Kentucky Jewish Federation

LOUISVILLE Jewish Community Federation

LOUISIANA

GREATER BATON ROUGE Jewish Federation

GREATER NEW ORLEANS Jewish Federation

SHREVEPORT Jewish Federation

MAINE

PORTLAND Southern Maine Jewish Federation-Community Council

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE JCRC

(Montgomery County, see D.C.)

MASSACHUSETTS

GREATER BOSTON JCRC

MARBLEHEAD North Shore Jewish Federation

GREATER NEW BEDFORD Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

WORCESTER Jewish Federation

MICHIGAN

METROPOLITAN DETROIT JCC

FLINT Jewish Federation

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS Minnesota and Dakota's JCRC—Anti-Defamation League

MISSOURI

GREATER KANSAS CITY Jewish Community Relations Bureau

ST. LOUIS JCRC

NEBRASKA

OMAHA JCR Committee of Jewish Federation

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ATLANTIC COUNTY Federation of Jewish Agencies

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY Jewish Federation

DELAWARE VALLEY Jewish Federation

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NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE JCC

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON Jewish Federation of Broome County

GREATER BUFFALO Jewish Federation

ELMIRA CRC of Jewish Welfare Fund

GREATER KINGSTON Jewish Federation

NEW YORK JCRC

NORTHEASTERN NEW YORK United Jewish Federation

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MEMPHIS JCRC

NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE Jewish Federation

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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula

RICHMOND Jewish Community Federation

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(Northern Virginia, see D.C.)

WASHINGTON

GREATER SEATTLE Jewish Federation

WISCONSIN

MADISON JCC

MILWAUKEE Jewish Council

*Community Relations Committee (CRC); Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC); Jewish Community Council (JCC)

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

443 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

PHONE: 684-6950

INVOICE

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- Rabbi Alexander Schindler
- President
- Union of American Hebrew Congregations
- 838 Fifth Avenue
- New York, NY 10021

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INVOICE DATE 03/17/89	OUR ORDER NO.	YOUR ORDER NO.	SALESMAN	TERMS	PPD	PPD & ADD	COL- LECT
DATE SHIPPED	SHIP VIA			F.O.B.			
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION			PRICE	PER	AMOUNT	
	NJCRAC Membership Dues for 1989					\$6,825.00	

PLEASE RETURN DUPLICATE WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

Are we squandered
away with dues
Hjerac
Paid?

No. We only
budgeted
5,000,
they
want
£6, +

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Mr. Albert Vorspan

February 2, 1989
27 Shevat 5749

NJCRAC Dues Increase

The enclosed letter for an increase in our NJCRAC dues' arrived yesterday. I really don't know what they have in mind, but whatever it is we ought to consider this matter in our up coming Budget discussions.

This paticular agency is your bailiwick.

Thanks.



February 2, 1989
27 Shevat 5749

Mr. Maynard Wishner
Treasurer
National Jewish Community Relations
Advisory Council
433 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Maynard:

I have your request for an increase in our dues for the NJCRAC.

We will consider this matter at our up coming Budget Committee meetings, and obviously I can make no promises.

As you may know, our fiscal year runs from July 1st-June 30th. So that whatever increases are granted will affect only the last six months of the 1989 calendar year, as well as the first six months of the 1990 calendar year.

I've turned over your letter to Al Vorspan who has our relations with the NJCRAC under his skilled care.

Warm good wishes.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Mr. Albert Vorspan

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Marian A. Witen, Philadelphia

Judith Wolf, Boston

National Jewish Community Relations NICRAC Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016

January 19, 1989

Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Alex:

You will recall that a couple of months ago I spoke with you about the Union of American Hebrew Congregation's current dues to NJCRAC and the need for us to examine ways to increase it. As I am sure you appreciate, NJCRAC's costs -- like your own agency's -- continue to escalate. To meet our budget, we must rely on the support of our national and local member agencies. As we discussed earlier, there has been no increase in NJCRAC dues from UAHC in the past 4 years.

As NJCRAC's Treasurer, I have been exploring with our national member agencies various ways to regularize the annual dues paid by them. I have been particularly pleased with the recognition by the major agencies that some increase in dues to NJCRAC is appropriate and to be expected. Some agencies have favored linking such an increase to a specific formula (e.g., tying it to the percentage raise given the agency's staff). Others, like your own, have stated a preference for evaluating annually an increase request from NJCRAC based on the agency's available resources and priorities.

You will shortly receive from us a request for 1989 national member agency dues. The amount requested reflects our earlier discussions, and I hope will receive careful consideration from UAHC.

UAHC continuing support of NJCRAC reflects its own commitment to the principle of "common cause" underlying our efforts. I hope that you will be able to meet our request for agency dues when it arrives.

In the meanwhile, if you need any additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Maynard

Maynard Wishner
Treasurer

(212) 684-6950
Fax (212) 686-1353

① reply on type
② note to Alex
on type
together
w/ request
letter

NJCRC CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL AGENCIES

American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
B'nai B'rith—Anti-Defamation League
Hadassah
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

National Council of Jewish Women
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Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
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JCRC of Connecticut

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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PEORIA Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

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INDIANAPOLIS JCRC

SOUTH BEND Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley

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KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, See Missouri

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(Montgomery County, see D.C.)

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ROCHESTER Jewish Community Federation

SYRACUSE Jewish Federation

UTICA Jewish Federation

OHIO

AKRON Jewish Community Federation

CANTON Jewish Community Federation

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COLUMBUS CRC of Jewish Federation

GREATER DAYTON CRC of Jewish Federation

GREATER TOLEDO CRC of Jewish Federation

YOUNGSTOWN JCRC of Jewish Federation

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY JCC

TULSA JCC

OREGON

PORTLAND Jewish Federation

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN CRC of Jewish Federation

ERIE JCC

GREATER PHILADELPHIA JCRC

PITTSBURGH CRC of United Jewish Federation

SCRANTON-LACKAWANNA Jewish Federation

GREATER WILKES-BARRE Jewish Federation

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE CRC of Rhode Island Jewish Federation

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON JCR Committee

COLUMBIA CRC of Jewish Welfare Federation

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS JCRC

NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE Jewish Federation

TEXAS

AUSTIN JCC

GREATER DALLAS JCRC of Jewish Federation

EL PASO JCR Committee

FORT WORTH Jewish Federation

GREATER HOUSTON Jewish Federation

SAN ANTONIO JCRC of Jewish Federation

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON United Jewish Community of the

Virginia Peninsula

RICHMOND Jewish Community Federation

TIDEWATER United Jewish Federation

(Northern Virginia, see D.C.)

WASHINGTON

GREATER SEATTLE Jewish Federation

WISCONSIN

MADISON JCC

MILWAUKEE Jewish Council

*Community Relations Committee (CRC); Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC); Jewish Community Council (JCC)



Sent
12/28

RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

TELECOPIER COVER LETTER

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGE(S) TO:

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LOCATION:

FAX NUMBER:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES:

INCLUDING THIS COVER LETTER.

OUR FAX NUMBER IS (212) ~~570-0895~~

WE ARE SENDING FROM A FAX PHONE 20

If you do not receive all of the pages, please call our office number and the noted extension immediately. Thank you.

UAHC - (212) 249-0100 Extension: 210 or 211

DATE:

TIME:

From Martin Roffel
212-684-6950
Wants approval as soon as possible today

The agencies joined together in the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) deplore the statements and actions of Archbishop Desmond Tutu this past week during his Christmas pilgrimage to Israel and the West Bank.

NJCRAC is the national coordinating body for the field of Jewish community relations comprised of the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Anti-Defamation League, Hadassah, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Council of Jewish Women, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, United Synagogue of America, Women's League for Conservative Judaism and Women's American ORT, and 117 community agencies throughout the United States.

The Archbishop's call to Jews to forgive the Nazis, immediately following a visit to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem, demonstrated profound insensitivity not only to the survivors of the Holocaust but to the Jewish people as a whole.

Archbishop Tutu earlier had drawn an outrageous and utterly false parallel between the conditions of Palestinians in the territories and blacks struggling for political rights and equality in South Africa. South African blacks, who long have

sought an end to the racist anti-democratic system of apartheid within their own country, do not seek the dismantlement of South Africa. In contrast, the Palestinians, supported by the Arab states, have for 41 years conducted a military, political and economic battle against the very existence of Israel.

South African blacks are denied the right to vote in order to determine their own future. In contrast, Israel, which occupied the West Bank and Gaza in response to aggression by Jordan and Egypt in 1967, ^{has} proposed a democratic election as the first and vital step toward a political resolution of the problems in those territories. All citizens of Israel within the pre-1967 boundaries, Arabs as well as Jews, enjoy universal suffrage without distinction. These and other differences demonstrate that the nature of the conflicts and the political orientation of the Israeli and South African governments are totally dissimilar.

As recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, Archbishop Tutu might have played a valuable role in encouraging peaceful reconciliation in that troubled region of the world rather than fanning hostilities. Such a role would have included meetings with Israeli leaders, including Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, as well as with recent Ethiopian immigrants. Instead Archbishop Tutu chose to avoid such encounters.

Archbishop Tutu's comments in no way dampen the American Jewish

community's steadfast commitment to and active participation in efforts to bring about the dismantling of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa. The elimination of apartheid has been a priority of our community and has been reflected in our missions to South Africa to meet with anti-apartheid leaders, and our support for legislation and other measures that have placed maximum pressure on the Pretoria government while offering support to the victims of apartheid. We will continue to work closely with members of Congress, the Administration and the anti-apartheid movement to ensure that the United States is single minded in its determination to see the elimination of apartheid and full and equal rights granted to all South Africans.



nfe RAC

April 25, 1989
20 Nisan 5749

Mr. Albert D. Chernin
Executive Vice Chairman
National Jewish Community
Relations Advisory Council
443 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Al:

I, too, hope it will be possible for me to participate in a NJCRAC Plenary one of these days. The dates have not been convenient in terms of my own schedule the last few years but I would be delighted to be invited to participate and happy to accept if I am able. My only request is that I be given sufficient advance notice so a date can be saved. My calendar fills up very quickly and for a few years in advance.

Needless to note, Al, your retirement is an occasion I would wish to recognize. Your years of service to NJCRAC and the Jewish community have been and continue to be exemplary. It would please me to be at an NJCRAC function held prior to your moving forward to new avenues of adventure.

Warm regards from house to house.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016

(212) 684-6950
Fax (212) 686-1353

April 17, 1989

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Alex:

I'm responding to your letter of April 3rd to Arden Shenker regarding UAHC membership dues. The problem you raised about the fiscal year of UAHC, starting on July 1st, is really no problem for NJCRAC. NJCRAC has to deal with literally more than 200 different fiscal years of our national member agencies, CRCs and federations. We have applied your dues of \$6,000 to our fiscal year 1988, which coincides with the calendar year. Then the action you take on your dues for your fiscal year, starting this summer, we will apply to our 1989 fiscal year.

We do hope that we will be able to have you participate in the NJCRAC Plenary Session one of these days, hopefully before I retire, which will be the summer of July 1990.

Best wishes for a happy Passover.

Cordially,


Albert D. Chernin
Executive Vice Chairman

ADC:ej

cc: Arden Shenker
Maynard Wishner
Albert Vorspan

Any comment on this?

Agreefully no increase possible

Tell him I'll be glad to come if he gives me enough prior warning. My collection gets jammed years ahead.

Shenker

Chernin - never told anyone you said yes to Consultation --

Arden spoke to Seymour Reich and may have said we are trying to get AMS

Chernin discussed program with Al and Phil Baum - both liked the idea so they moved ahead -- also spoke to Uri Savir who was positive

At no time has Al ever told anyone you would appear...

Malcolm does not like idea ---- Chernin spoke with him...may have said you were one of those being contacted but nothing more...

Arden Shenker office #503-223-5181

Al didn't give me home number and information has a few Shenker's with first initials - no A - don't know his wife's name....

NJCRCAC 684-6950



Pres. Conf list of Mission people?

meren

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

August 29, 1988

Mr. Albert Vorspan

16 Elul 5748

Thanks for the items on the Pollard affair. Let me know the results of ~~the~~ final Committee reports ~~to~~ be presented at the September 15-16 meeting of the Israel Task-Force in Washington.

Thanks again.





Memo August 23, 1988

TO: Members of the NJCRAC Israel Task Force

FROM: Arden Shenker and Maynard Wishner, Co-Chairs

RE: Task Force Meeting in Washington, D.C.,
September 15, 1988, 8:00 - 10:00 P.M.;
September 16, 1988, 9:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.,
B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, Room 816

The next meeting of the Israel Task Force will take place in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, September 15, 1988, from 8:00-10:00 p.m., and Friday, September 16, 1988, from 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.. The meeting will be held at the offices of B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., (between Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenue), in Room 816.

As always, you are invited to participate in the meeting of the Domestic Task Force (agenda enclosed), which will be held at the same location on Thursday, September 15th, 11:00 am - 5:00 pm.

The following items will be on our agenda:

I. U.S Policy in Response to Recent Developments in the Middle East

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Richard Murphy, will review recent developments in the Middle East from the perspective of the Administration, particularly with reference to his recent visit in the region. Mr. Murphy will be speaking with the Task Force, Thursday evening, September 15th, at 8:00 pm.

II. Status of the Peace Process and Impact on Israel of Recent Developments in the Middle East

Moshe Arad, Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., will join the Task Force for an exchange of views on the status of the peace process and the ramifications for Israel of King Hussein's disengagement from the West Bank, as well as Israel's efforts to put an end to the continuing violence in the territories. Other developments in the Arab world, particularly the expected upcoming session of the Palestinian National Council, also will be discussed.

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III. Examination of the Views toward Israel and the Peace Process of the two Presidential Candidates

The Task Force will meet with the senior foreign policy advisors of the Presidential candidates -- Dr. Madeleine Albright (Governor Mike Dukakis) and Dr. Dennis Ross (Vice President George Bush). We intend to discuss with the two advisors their own views, and those of the candidates they serve, regarding the present situation in the territories, King Hussein's recent actions, the PLO, the peace process, American foreign aid, arms sales to Arab nations and other subjects of concern to members of the Task Force.

IV. Priorities for 1988/89 Program Year

Both the Task Force and the Israel Commission have held discussions on the new Hasbara challenges at the local and state levels presented by the more aggressive and sophisticated activity of Arab-American groups and their supporters. The Task Force will examine this problem with a view to developing specific recommendations for interpretative efforts tailored to the evolving situation in the Middle East as well as organizational techniques that will enable NJCRAC member agencies to more effectively reach local and state leadership.

V. Campaign on Behalf of the Pollards

People associated with a grass roots campaign on behalf of Anne and Jonathan Pollard have sought the active involvement and support of the organized Jewish community. The Israel Strategy Committee, which is in the process of reviewing the issues surrounding this case, will bring its report and recommendation to the Task Force.

We look forward to seeing you in Washington on September 15-16.

MR:mh

Return to: NJCRAC
443 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Attention: Martin Raffel

FROM: _____

AGENCY _____

I will ☐ will not ☐ be attending the NJCRAC Israel Task
Force meeting in Washington, D. C. on:

Thursday, September 15 - 8:00 - 10:00 pm, and

Friday, September 16 - 9:00 am - 1:00 pm

Please make the necessary hotel reservations for me.

Arrival Date: _____ Departure date: _____

My credit card is _____ # _____

Expiration date: _____

Room type: Single ☐ Double ☐



August 19, 1988

Memo

TO: Members of the NJCRAC Task Force on Domestic Concerns

FROM: Dr Aileen Kassen and Barry Ungar, Co-Chairs

RE: Task Force Meeting in Washington, D.C.,
September 15, 1988, 11:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, Room 816

As you know from our previous mailing to you, the next meeting of the NJCRAC Task Force on Domestic Concerns will take place in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, September 15, 1988, from 11:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.. The meeting will be held at the offices of B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., (between Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues), in room 816.

The agenda for our meeting will include the following items:

I. NJCRAC Mission to South Africa

The Task Force will receive a preliminary report on the recent NJCRAC mission to South Africa from Herbert Wander of Chicago, Chairman of the NJCRAC Ad Hoc Committee on Apartheid.

II. Anti-Semitism in the Black Community: Trends and Strategies

The Task Force will examine recent developments and manifestations of anti-Semitism in the black community in the context of long-term trends, with a view toward assessing our strategies to respond to these developments and trends.

III. Legislative Focus

With the 100th Congress down to its short straws, the Task Force will identify those priority issues still before the Congress--and those likely to be deferred to the 101st Congress convening early next year--in light of the newly-published 1988-89 NJCRAC Joint Program Plan.

IV. Universal Voter Registration Act

We have received a number of expressions of concern regarding the NJCRAC not adopting a position on HR 3940/S 4061, the Universal Voter Registration Act. The Task Force will review this pending legislation with a view toward recommending an NJCRAC position on the bill. Additionally, we will report on community action on voter registration.

We look forward to seeing you in Washington on September 15.



RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

August 2, 1988
19 Av 5748

Mr. Michael A. Pelavin, Chair
NJCRCAC

Mr. Arden E. Shenker, Chair
NJCRCAC Mission to Israel
443 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

Dear Michael and Arden:

Thank you for the gracious invitation to participate in the NCJRAC's Executive Committee Mission to Israel. The program outline looks very exciting and I much regret that it will not be possible for me to be with you.

Commitments here in New York preclude my joining you. However, it may well be that I will run into your group towards the end of your mission, as I am due to be in Israel for meetings of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors. But, as you can appreciate those sessions will take up the bulk of my time in Israel.

With warm good wishes for a highly successful mission and with kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

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Sue Plastrik

Harris J. Gilbert

Albert Vorspan

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CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

Sidney Kwestel

Marcel Weber

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA—

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Bea Forrest

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Burton Perlman, Cincinnati

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Maynard Ungerman, Tulsa

Richard Wexler, Chicago

Barbara Wiener, Fort Lauderdale

Jerry Yanowitz, Oakland

Jule Zimet, El Paso

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Raymond Epstein, Chicago

Frederick Frank, Pittsburgh

Milton I. Goldstein, St. Louis

Stuart A. Handmaker, Louisville

Alleen Kassen, Cleveland

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Stanley H. Lowell, New York

Israel Miller, New York

Robert A. Riesman, Rhode Island

Steven Schwarz, Wilkes-Barre

Rita R. Semel, CRC Directors Assn.

Daniel S. Shapiro, New York

Sheldon U. Tenenbaum, Savannah

Norman D. Tilles, Rhode Island

Jerry Wagner, Hartford

Herbert Wander, Chicago

Bernard S. White, Washington, DC

Marian A. Wilen, Philadelphia

Judith Wolf, Boston

National Jewish Community Relations NICRAC Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016

(212) 684-6950

Fax (212) 686-1353

July 25, 1988

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

Plans for NJCRAC's Executive Committee Mission to Israel (October 16-25, 1988) are coming together in a wonderful way. The Mission's programmatic highlights are enclosed. It promises an exhilarating and enlightening experience. As you know, we must limit the number of participants to 75, and reservations have been arriving daily, so we urge you to send in your reservations now.

In case you misplaced it, we are enclosing another Reservation and Information form for your convenience. Reminder: the Mission will depart New York, Sunday evening, October 16, following on that day Commission meetings and an Executive meeting in New York, and return from Israel early morning on Tuesday, October 25th. The total cost of the Mission package is \$1690 per person based on double occupancy at La Romme Hotel in Jerusalem.

We look forward to your joining us.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Pelavin
Chair
NJCRAC

Arden E. Shenker
Chair
NJCRAC Mission to Israel

MAP:AES/lp

NJCRC CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL AGENCIES

American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
B'nai B'rith—Anti-Defamation League
Hadassah
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

National Council of Jewish Women
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
United Synagogue of America — Women's
League for Conservative Judaism
Women's American Ort

Local, State and County Agencies* and their Locations

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM JCC

ARIZONA

GREATER PHOENIX Jewish Federation

TUCSON Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona

CALIFORNIA

GREATER LONG BEACH AND WEST ORANGE COUNTY Jewish Community Federation

LOS ANGELES CRC of Jewish Federation-Council

OAKLAND Greater East Bay JCRC

ORANGE COUNTY Jewish Federation

SACRAMENTO JCRC

SAN DIEGO CRC of United Jewish Federation

SAN FRANCISCO JCRC

GREATER SAN JOSE JCRC

CONNECTICUT

GREATER BRIDGEPORT Jewish Federation

GREATER DANBURY CRC of Jewish Federation

EASTERN CONN. Jewish Federation

GREATER HARTFORD CRC of Jewish Federation

NEW HAVEN Jewish Federation

GREATER NORWALK Jewish Federation

STAMFORD United Jewish Federation

WATERBURY Jewish Federation

JCRC of Connecticut

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON Jewish Federation of Delaware

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GREATER WASHINGTON JCC

FLORIDA

SOUTH BROWARD Jewish Federation

GREATER FORT LAUDERDALE Jewish Federation

JACKSONVILLE Jewish Federation

GREATER MIAMI Jewish Federation

GREATER ORLANDO Jewish Federation

PALM BEACH COUNTY Jewish Federation

PINELLAS COUNTY Jewish Federation

SARASOTA—MANATEE Jewish Federation

SOUTH COUNTY Jewish Federation

GEORGIA

ATLANTA Jewish Federation

SAVANNAH Jewish Council

ILLINOIS

METROPOLITAN CHICAGO JCRC of the Jewish United Fund

PEORIA Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS JCRC

SOUTH BEND Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley

JCRC of Indiana

IOWA

GREATER DES MOINES Jewish Federation

KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, See Missouri

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON Central Kentucky Jewish Federation

LOUISVILLE Jewish Community Federation

LOUISIANA

GREATER BATON ROUGE Jewish Federation

GREATER NEW ORLEANS Jewish Federation

SHREVEPORT Jewish Federation

MAINE

PORTLAND Southern Maine Jewish Federation-Community Council

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE JCRC

(Montgomery County, see D.C.)

MASSACHUSETTS

GREATER BOSTON JCRC

MARBLEHEAD North Shore Jewish Federation

GREATER NEW BEDFORD Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

WORCESTER Jewish Federation

MICHIGAN

METROPOLITAN DETROIT JCC

FLINT Jewish Federation

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS Minnesota and Dakotas JCRC—Anti-Defamation League

MISSOURI

GREATER KANSAS CITY Jewish Community Relations Bureau

ST. LOUIS JCRC

NEBRASKA

OMAHA JCR Committee of Jewish Federation

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY Federation of Jewish Agencies

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY Jewish Federation

DELAWARE VALLEY Jewish Federation

METROWEST United Jewish Federation

GREATER MIDDLESEX COUNTY Jewish Federation

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY JCRC

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY JCRC of Jewish Federation

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE JCC

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON Jewish Federation of Broome County

GREATER BUFFALO Jewish Federation

ELMIRA CRC of Jewish Welfare Fund

GREATER KINGSTON Jewish Federation

NEW YORK JCRC

NORTHEASTERN NEW YORK United Jewish Federation

ROCHESTER Jewish Community Federation

SYRACUSE Jewish Federation

UTICA Jewish Federation

OHIO

AKRON Jewish Community Federation

CANTON Jewish Community Federation

CINCINNATI JCRC

CLEVELAND Jewish Community Federation

COLUMBUS CRC of Jewish Federation

GREATER DAYTON CRC of Jewish Federation

GREATER TOLEDO CRC of Jewish Federation

YOUNGSTOWN JCRC of Jewish Federation

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY JCC

TULSA JCC

OREGON

PORTLAND Jewish Federation

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN CRC of Jewish Federation

ERIE JCC

GREATER PHILADELPHIA JCRC

PITTSBURGH CRC of United Jewish Federation

SCRANTON-LACKAWANNA Jewish Federation

GREATER WILKES-BARRE Jewish Federation

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE CRC of Rhode Island Jewish Federation

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON JCR Committee

COLUMBIA CRC of Jewish Welfare Federation

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS JCRC

NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE Jewish Federation

TEXAS

AUSTIN JCC

GREATER DALLAS JCRC of Jewish Federation

EL PASO JCR Committee

FORT WORTH Jewish Federation

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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON United Jewish Community of the

Virginia Peninsula

RICHMOND Jewish Community Federation

TIDEWATER United Jewish Federation

(Northern Virginia, see D.C.)

WASHINGTON

GREATER SEATTLE Jewish Federation

WISCONSIN

MADISON JCC

MILWAUKEE Jewish Council

*Community Relations Committee (CRC); Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC); Jewish Community Council (JCC)

NJCRAC MISSION TO CELEBRATE ISRAEL'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

October 16-25, 1988

PROJECTED PROGRAM TOPICS

- Meetings with key members of the Israeli cabinet.
- Discussing the mood of the country against the backdrop of the Israeli election with pollsters and journalists.
- Evaluation by top-level government and military officials as well as non-government authorities of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Israel's response.
- Exploring different options with leading experts in Israel's search for a solution to the Palestinian issues.
- Exchanging views with high level U.S. diplomatic officials in Israel on the American perspective regarding the situation in the territories.
- Assessment of the security threats and challenges facing Israel from the key officials in Israel's defense establishment.
- Working sessions with Israeli officials responsible for Hasbara on meeting the challenges to the Jewish community relations field in the U.S.
- Exchanging views on religious pluralism in Israel and the relationship between religion and the state.
- Direct interaction with the Arab-Israeli community regarding its concerns and perspectives.
- Exchanging views with the young rising leaders of Labor and Likud on their visions of Israel's future.
- Exploration of Israel's economic future.
- Discussion with prominent former Refuseniks on Soviet Jewry and Soviet Jewry experts on new strategies in response to "glasnost" and "perestroika".
- Formats that will enable mission participants to actively project their thinking and views.
- Opportunities for socializing and informally schmoozing with Israelis in and out of government.
- Honoring the builders of Israel.

If you have any questions regarding the Mission program or travel arrangements, please contact Martin Raffel, Director of the NJCRAC Israel Task Force.

RESERVATION AND INFORMATION FORM

Please mail to:

NJCRAC
443 Park Avenue South
11th floor
New York, NY 10016

Attention: Martin Raffel

Enclosed please find my/our deposit in the amount of _____
(\$250 per person).

Name: _____ Accompanied by: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ zip: _____

EL AL _____ I/We wish to fly regular coach class

_____ I/We wish to upgrade to business class, if
available, based on an additional fee of \$299
each way.

_____ I/We wish to make separate travel
arrangements to and from Israel and request
only the land portion of the Mission (\$890 pp
based on double occupancy).

European
Stopover

I/We wish to stop in the following European
city (_____) on the way back
to the U.S. for _____ days.

(over)

Domestic
Flights

I/We wish to fly to New York on _____ (date)
at approximately _____ am/pm from
_____ (city) and return there from
New York upon my/our return from Israel.

Mission flights on El Al

#002 October 16 - 8:30 pm dep. New York
#001 October 25 - 1:00 am dep Tel Aviv
arriving New York 6:35 a.m.

La Romme Hotel

_____ Double occupancy
_____ Single Occupancy
(\$305 single supplement)

Israel
Extension

I/We wish to extend my/our stay in Israel
until _____ (date)

_____ Please make reservations at the
La Romme Hotel for _____ additional days.

Additional
Information

_____ Number of previous trips to Israel

We received a request from the Israelis for biographical material on the Mission participants. Please send us a Bio as soon as you can, but no later than September 1.

MR:lp
reservation/LE/MR#2

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016

(212) 684-6950

September 5, 1986

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
 President
 Mr. Albert Vorspan
 Senior Vice President
 Union of American Hebrew Congregations
 838 Fifth Avenue
 New York, NY 10021

Dear Alex and Al:

As you may know, the New Jewish Agenda recently invited NJCRAC, and, among others, all our national member agencies, to participate in a meeting on Israel and South Africa. NJCRAC did not participate, reflecting the reservations of a majority of national member agencies about discussing this issue under these auspices.

It did, however, prompt Phil Baum to suggest, with Al Vorspan's strong endorsement, that NJCRAC convene a meeting to discuss a number of specific aspects of the issue, among them, the nature of Israel's response on the matter of its putative arms and military arrangements with South Africa; the forthcoming American visit of Rev. Alan Boesak, who will speak under the auspices of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign; and the thinking of NJCRAC member agencies on the sanctions question, given the dramatic developments since we last addressed this issue in June.

My sense of these issues is that our discussion should be at the highest level. I am asking Charney Bromberg to call you in the next few days to get your thinking on this, and to set up a meeting during the week of September 14, if that is both feasible and generally desired.

I hope this finds you well rested after an enjoyable summer.

Cordially,

Albert D. Chernin
 Executive Vice Chairman

ADC:ej

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Beverly Minkoff, Women's American ORT

Ruth Popkin, Hadassah

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Matthew B. Weinberg, San Francisco

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(Northern Virginia, see D.C.)

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GREATER SEATTLE Jewish Federation

WISCONSIN

MADISON JCC

MILWAUKEE Jewish Council

*Community Relations Committee (CRC); Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC); Jewish Community Council (JCC)

MEMO

from Charney V. Bromberg

August 13, 1985

TO: NJCRAC National Agency Executives

Here is a draft of the joint statement on Kahane to which I alerted you; sorry that it's a day late.

I need to hear from you as soon as possible about who will sign the statement. I think it would be appropriate to have both the agency President and Executive as signers, but please don't hold up your approval if you cannot give me both names--one will have to do.

Please get back to me no later than noon tomorrow, Wednesday, August 14.

Unless there are fundamental objections to the general framing of this statement, it will not be possible to make major alterations. Your editorial and syntactical contributions will be appreciated.

CVB/epl
Enc.

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
443 Park Avenue South New York, N.Y. 10016

212-684-6950

Alex = I called these improve-

ments in to Charney. He

accepted them all with thanks.

Dick

WRC

AM ~~called~~ ~~done~~ OK

Call OK

OK Called CVB

December 1, 1983

Mr. Albert Chernin
National Jewish Community
Relations Advisory Council
443 Park Avenue South
11th Floor
New York, New York 10016

Dear Al:

This is to advise that Charles J. Rothschild, Jr. has been elected and installed as Chairman of the UAHC Board of Trustees. Mail for Mr. Rothschild should be addressed to him at:

Campus Sweater & Sportswear
Mack Center Drive
Paramus, New Jersey 07652

Donald S. Day our Immediate Past Chairman of the Board should be removed from your mailing roster.

Thank you for your kind attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

MEMORANDUM

From Edith J. Miller, Assistant to the president, Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, and Terry Bobrow, Assistant to the administrative secretary and director of the NCRCR, Theodore K. Broido

7/6 RCR

Rabbi Schindler and Mr. Broido are presently out of the country, and since the matter of Temple Sinai and Rabbi Marc Brownstein is in the hands of the National Commission on Rabbinic-Congregational Relations, your letter is being forwarded to Mr. L. Kenneth Rosett, vice-chairman of the NCRCR.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

7/7

AMS --- it's now too much to respond to what is clearly a letter writing campaign --- we have sent this memo to all who write to you or TKB -- we coordinated in re carbon copies, etc. Ted will keep file of all letters and Ken Rosett is getting copies as he will meet with Board of temple on July 13 -- see attached...

I sent out 31 of these today -----

There was but one letter not in line with the others -- a women who will not resign, who will support, who will not listed to rumors....

And one letter which Terry received was marked "sample letter" the idiot who received it - with an envelope for mailing -- just signed it and sent it out ---

what a nasty campaign!!!

7/8. 3 more

8





איחוד
ליהדות
מתקדמת
באמריקה

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

PATRON OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE -- JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100 CABLES: UNIONUAHC

June 30, 1983

Mr. Edwin Feinsod, President
Temple Sinai
41 West Hartford Road
Newington, Connecticut 06111

Rabbi Marc Brownstein
Temple Sinai
41 West Hartford Road
Newington, Connecticut 06111

Gentlemen:

The UAHC/CCAR National Commission on Rabbinic-Congregational Relations, at the invitation of Mr. Ed Feinsod, president and Rabbi Marc Brownstein of Temple Sinai in Newington, Connecticut, agreed to provide a team to meet with the members of the board of Temple Sinai to seek to resolve the reported rabbinic-congregational relations problem.

Mr. Raymond Brown of White Plains, New York and Rabbi Murray Rothman of Newton, Massachusetts, comprised the duly appointed NCRCR team. They met with the officers and trustees of Temple Sinai in the congregation's assembly hall on Wednesday, June 8, 1983.

A business meeting, at which the NCRCR team was present, began at 8 p.m. Although it was expected that the meeting would be brief, the definition of who was eligible for participation in the team-congregation-rabbi session necessitated a lengthy discussion. The matter was finally resolved at about 9:45 p.m. and the scheduled conciliation session began.

In attendance, in accordance with the NCRCR's letter of June 6, 1983, were Rabbi Brownstein, the officers and board members of the congregation, Mr. Brown and Rabbi Rothman.

It was agreed that every person present would be given an opportunity to make a statement and that time would be set aside for questions and discussion following the round of statements. It was also understood that all who spoke would make every effort to limit themselves to sharing factual information in an effort to arrive at a reasoned understanding of a complex, emotion-laden situation which, if not rationally treated, would do great harm to the individuals involved, to the congregation and to the total Jewish community in this area.

The round of statements and discussion began at 10 p.m. and concluded at 2 a.m. The promise to allow all who wished to speak an opportunity to be heard was kept and many expressed their appreciation to the team for "being so fair."

June 30, 1983

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was made clear that all (board members and non-board members) who wished to communicate with the NCRCR members were invited to write to the team, or to the Commission. Many letters and telephone calls have been received and were considered in the deliberations.

What emerged from the statements, the discussion, the background study and the correspondence is that the rabbi has served his congregation with distinction and devotion for twenty-four years, and that together with dedicated lay leadership a thriving and active religious institution has been built. He has served as celebrant, counselor and friend to large numbers in the observance of the life-cycle events which mark Judaism's rites of passage and has engendered understanding and cooperation in the interreligious realm.

During the course of his ministry, Rabbi Brownstein has been granted life tenure by the congregation. However, Rabbi Brownstein and the congregation now find themselves in a difficult situation because of the rabbi's marital problem which will eventuate in a divorce and a planned remarriage.

The rabbi's plans became public when he shared them, voluntarily, with the president and lay leaders of the congregation. His policy had always been to be "absolutely honest with his congregation" and he did not change that policy simply because the complexity of his personal problems and future plans might lead to misunderstanding on the part of some members of the congregation who would learn the details of his domestic situation only by way of second and third hand rumors, some reasonably factual and others simply unfounded.

Members of the congregation, as could have been anticipated, discussed the reports of the rabbi's plans with each other in personal conversation, social gatherings, etc. Given the lack of hard facts, some were chagrined by what they heard and urged the rabbi's resignation. Others insisted that a clear line of demarcation should be drawn between the rabbi's ministry and his personal life and that his effectiveness as a rabbi should be determined only by what he does in the pulpit and temple program. Still others felt that all would be served best if a team selected by the NCRCR would hear the facts and provide objective guidance as to the future course which would help all parties resolve the difficulty.

The NCRCR was invited and, as indicated above, discussion with the entire temple board, oral and written statements by members of the board and the congregation's membership helped clear the air and ascertain the facts on which the following is based:

1. Rabbi Brownstein was insensitive to the manner in which his relationship with some members of the congregation might be viewed.
2. Rabbi Brownstein was, in the initial handling of his situation, rather naive, reflecting his candor and his absolute trust that

June 30, 1983

those who knew him well would surely understand that he would not knowingly violate the standards which had characterized his ministry through all the long years of his life and service to his congregation and community.

3. There is no clear un rebutted evidence to prove conclusively that those standards have in fact been violated.
4. There is no question about the rabbi's faithfulness and effectiveness in the diverse areas of his service to the congregation and community for over twenty-four years.

In light of the above, and in view of the fact that the rabbi has been awarded a life tenure contract, we recommend:

1. That the rabbi and the leadership and members of the congregation seek ways of overcoming misunderstandings which presently exist.
2. That the president appoint a special committee of not more than three or four people to meet with the rabbi in order to plan and implement small parlor meetings among groups of congregants in order to further reduce the existing tensions. These meetings will be especially appropriate as we approach the High Holyday season with its messages of understanding and reconciliation.
3. That the committee should report to the board of trustees within sixty to ninety days on the progress and effectiveness of the meetings.
4. That the NCRCR meet with the board of trustees in the early Spring of 1984 to assess the effectiveness of these recommendations in the light of the 1983-84 congregational year, which, by then, will be almost complete.
5. Copies of this report and recommendations should be promptly circulated to all members of the board of trustees so that review of them, and preliminary discussions may be held prior to the board meeting scheduled for July 13, 1983.

The Commission hopes that these recommendations will be accepted by Rabbi Brownstein and Temple Sinai. The Commission wishes to inform both the congregation and the rabbi that should these recommendations fail to be accepted by both parties, the course open to the congregation and to the rabbi would be to submit any unresolved questions to the NCRCR for binding arbitration.

Mr. Edwin Feinsod
Rabbi Marc Brownstein
Page No. 4

June 30, 1983

The NCRCR wishes to thank both Rabbi Brownstein and the leadership of the congregation for their cooperation in making this conciliation and the recommendations possible. We offer to be of service in any way we can. Mr. L. Kenneth Rosett, vice-chairman of the NCRCR will come, as previously agreed, to be in attendance at your board of trustees meeting on July 13. It is understood that only Rabbi Brownstein and members of the board of trustees will be present at this session, since the greater number of attendees would make discussion and action on the NCRCR recommendations difficult, if not impossible.

Very truly yours,

Theodore K. Broido
Director, National Commission
Rabbinic-Congregational Relations

TKB:tb

cc: Mr. Raymond Brown
Rabbi Murray Rothman
Mr. L. Kenneth Rosett
Rabbi Richard Steinbrink



BALLOT

Please check one of the following:

- [] The NJCRAC should adopt a position in support of the
Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985.
- [] The NJCRAC should not adopt a position in support of the
Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985.
- [] The decision should be deferred until the June 24 Executive
Committee meeting.

Name/Agency or Community

Signature

NJCRAC Statement on Meir Kahane

that empire

Although many of our agencies have spoken to this issue in the past, we take this occasion, on the eve of Meir Kahane's arrival in the United States, to speak as one in our abhorrence of his policies, goals, practices, and program. Subscribing to this statement, are 13 national Jewish organizations and 113 local community relations councils from across the country, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council. Collectively, they represent the overwhelming majority of America's organizationally and religiously affiliated Jews, covering the broadest spectrum of views and orientation.

We speak in the knowledge that doing so may tend to inflate the importance and seriousness of the phenomenon we address. Yet any such concerns are overwhelmed by the moral necessity to speak forthrightly to our collective constituency and to all Americans, making clear our total and unequivocal rejection of racism, demagoguery and hate-mongering, particularly when it emanates from within and is such an abject perversion of Jewish religious, ethical and traditional values and practice. *constitutes*

We speak, also, out of profound concern about Kahane's impact in Israel, knowing that he, and what he stands for, have been emphatically rejected by government leaders, Israel's parliament, the Knesset, and the Israeli electorate. That record is clear and should be known and appreciated by the Jewish and general American Public: *b.c.*

--Israel's President Chaim Herzog, when meeting with the leaders of the political parties that won Knesset seats in the 1984 elections, pointedly refused to meet with Kahane, whose ideology he considered repugnant to the democratic principles upon which Israel is based. *Meir*

--Israel's Declaration of Independence proclaims equal rights to all of Israel's citizens, "irrespective of religion, race or sex." Israel's Arab citizens, on the whole, live peaceably with the Jewish majority and actively participate in Israeli social, economic and political life, including elections for the Knesset. *The Knesset*

Arab Res — Arab members

--On December 25, 1984, the Knesset passed a resolution to limit the parliamentary immunity of Kahane. Israel's police thus can, and have, legally barred Kahane from entering Arab villages. Israeli Arabs and Jews joined together to protest against Kahane's attempt to provoke a disturbance in the Arab town of Umm el-Fahm shortly after he gained a Knesset seat in July, 1984. *Interference with this measure*


--Just two weeks ago, on July 31, the Knesset passed, by a vote of 66 to 0, a bill banning from parliamentary elections any party that incites people to racism or negates Israel's democratic character. The law was designed specifically with Kahane's Kach party in mind.

--Israelis in government and in the private sector are intensifying their ongoing efforts to promote better relations between Arabs and Jews, as have many of the organizations listed below.

--Ironically, it was Israel's deeply rooted tradition of democracy that enabled Kahane to run for his current seat in the Knesset, since he was ruled off the ballot and subsequently restored by a judgment of Israel's Supreme Court. In several previous attempts to attain office in Israel, he had failed. In finally gaining a Knesset seat, Kahane received only 26,000 votes, barely one Israeli vote in a hundred, far fewer than racist parties regularly get in West European elections.

We do not dismiss the findings of ^{recent} polls that, under unrelenting economic, military, political and terrorist pressure, "Kahaneism" has found more sympathetic listeners; indeed, it causes us deep concern. But to confuse this still isolated virus with an epidemic threatening Israel's vibrant democracy and deeply held democratic values is to misconstrue the phenomenon and exaggerate its threat far beyond its troubling, but limited, dimensions.

Clearly, Kahane is not representative of the Israelis. Clearly, he is not representative of American Jewry. More fundamentally, his words and actions are alien to Judaism. We reject him and what he stands for. We will not countenance this affront to our history, our tradition and beliefs, and our abiding commitment to peace and brotherhood. We proclaim it without reservation.



Handwritten signature/initials in a circle

MEMO

from *Albert D. Chernin*

Melex

June 3, 1985

Dear Alex:

We have not yet received your ballot in response to our mailing of May 10 polling members of the Executive Committee on (Kennedy-Gray) and on the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985. If you have not yet returned that ballot, we would very much appreciate your calling Marlene Provizer, NJCRAC Director of Domestic Concerns, to give your vote. In addition, please send the ballot to us in the mail so we have it for the record.

Since we sent to you on May 10 the Anti-Apartheid bill, we have not enclosed it in this mailing.

Warmest regards.

-Al Chernin-

ADC/gl
Enclosure

NS
OK done

*Memo*

May 10, 1985

TO: NJCRAC Member Agencies

FROM: Jacqueline K. Levine, Chair

RE: Proposed NJCRAC Position on (Kennedy-Gray) Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985

As the enclosed memorandum indicates, the NJCRAC Task Force on Domestic Concerns recommended at its April 30 meeting that NJCRAC adopt a position in support of the Kennedy-Gray Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985. This action was taken pursuant to the strategic goal approved by the Plenum of studying federal, state and local proposals for sanctions, with a view toward taking a position on them.

Under ordinary circumstances, a policy decision of this nature would be deferred until the next Executive Committee meeting. However, the DTF strongly recommended that NJCRAC attempt to reach a position as soon as possible, in light of the fact that the timing of the Executive Committee meeting might preclude NJCRAC participation in the Congressional debate. As the enclosed memorandum indicates, events are moving quickly in Congress. The House is likely to vote on the Anti-Apartheid Act before May 25. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin marking up legislation on June 4. A position on the legislation, therefore, would make it possible to influence the Senate deliberations, particularly the critical Senate Foreign Relations Committee debate.

Thus we have decided to implement the unusual procedure of polling all voting members of the Executive Committee, whom we have asked to respond by June 3 to a ballot that has been sent out.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the background memorandum on the DTF recommendation that was sent out to the Executive Committee, the text of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 and a list of the voting members of the Executive Committee.

Please contact Marlene Provizer if you have any questions or concerns.

JKL/gl

Enclosures

cc: EX, CHAIR, NATLEX

*Memo*

May 10, 1985

TO: NJCRAC Member Agencies

FROM: Jacqueline K. Levine, Chair

RE: Proposed NJCRAC Position on Kennedy-Gray Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985

Background

As you may be aware, the proposition on apartheid passed by the 1985 NJCRAC Plenum includes the following strategic goals:

The Jewish community relations field should:

- continue and extend its opposition to apartheid and to the repression and denial of civil liberties and trade union rights by the Republic of South Africa;
- express opposition to the Administration's policy of "constructive engagement";
- support federal legislation calling for mandatory enforcement of the "Sullivan principles" codifying fair employment practices and labor organization rights for employees of U. S. firms doing business in South Africa;
- study federal, state and local proposals for sanctions, with a view toward taking a position on them;
- study federal, state and local proposals for divestment, as well as proposals to review Jewish communal portfolios, with a view toward taking a position on them;
- work in coalitions with other concerned groups to advocate our position in opposition to apartheid and to encourage a more activist opposition by the U. S. government.

The study process initiated by NJCRAC at a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Black-Jewish Relations and continued at a Plenum Forum was pursued further at the April 30 meeting of the NJCRAC Task Force on Domestic Concerns. At that meeting, the DTF, pursuant to the strategic goal of studying proposals for sanctions and divestment, with a view toward coming to a position on them, recommended that NJCRAC adopt a position in support of the Kennedy-Gray Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985, now pending before Congress.

To facilitate your consideration of this issue, we are enclosing a copy of the text of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985. You will find further background in the following previous NJCRAC mailings: an April 19 detailed summary of the discussion of the Ad Hoc Committee on Black-Jewish Relations; a March 15 mailing on sanctions and divestment; a January 18 round-up of member agencies' anti-apartheid activity; and December 14 recommendations on responding to the anti-apartheid protests.

(over)

Congressional Legislation

Ms. Judith Davison, legislative policy coordinator for Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-Md), described to the DTF the various pieces of legislation being considered by Congress and the projected timetable for Congressional action. She emphasized that while numerous bills related to apartheid have been introduced, serious consideration is being given only to a few pieces of legislation.

In the House, the major vehicle is H. R. 1460, the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985. This legislation, co-sponsored by Rep. William Gray and Senator Ted Kennedy, has five major provisions. (The language of the House Bill is identical to that of the Senate Bill, S. 635.):

- a) a prohibition on all new loans or extensions of credit to the government of South Africa or to any corporation, partnership or other organization owned or controlled by the South African government, except those directed toward providing housing and education on a non-discriminatory basis;
- b) a prohibition on future investments and bank loans to South Africa, including investments in the private sector;

- c) a ban on the sale of Kruggerrands (South African gold coins);

These sanctions would be waived if the President could certify that certain steps are being taken to dismantle apartheid, including ending a wide range of racial restrictions, freeing political prisoners and starting "meaningful negotiations" for a political system that would allow blacks full participation.

- d) a ban on computer sales to the South African government;
- e) direction to the President to seek multi-lateral agreements with U. S. allies to seek similar sanctions.

(Note: On April 30, H. R. 1460 was approved on a voice vote by the Subcommittees on Africa and the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. On May 2, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved the legislation by a vote of 29-6.) The bill is likely to come to the House floor before the Memorial Day recess, scheduled to begin on May 25.

On the Senate side, the two major legislative vehicles, in addition to S. 635, are S. 995 and S. 1020.

S. 995, sponsored by Senators Lugar, Dole and Mathias, would provide for 1½ million dollars in educational scholarships for black South Africans, a permanent human rights fund under the Foreign Assistance Act, and mandatory enforcement of the Sullivan principles. It also would apply the Sullivan principles to U. S. governmental personnel working in the Republic of South Africa.

S. 1020, the Roth-McConnell Bill, would provide all the same incentives provided in S. 995, but would also prohibit licenses for nuclear technology, would reduce the number of South African consulates in the U. S., would take

away landing rights for South African airways, and would prohibit all new bank loans, except those directed toward providing housing and education on a non-discriminatory basis.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin marking up legislation on June 4. Senate floor action could proceed rapidly once the Senate Foreign Relations Committee takes action.

Summary of DTF Discussion

Following Ms. Davison's remarks, the DTF discussed a number of issues extensively, including the potential economic and political impact of sanctions and divestment and the potential impact of sanctions on black South Africans. On the former issue, it was noted by several speakers that the slump in the South African economy is already leading a number of businesses to cut back on their presence or leave South Africa entirely. Ms. Davison observed, for example, that Ford and Coca-Cola are converting their controlling interests in South African companies into holdings of less than 50 percent, and Pan American World Airways has suspended its flights to South Africa and has closed its office there. Thus a contraction in U. S. investment is already under way.

On the latter issue, Al Kushner of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Detroit, raised the question of the impact of companies leaving South Africa. Ms. Davison pointed out that none of the legislation under discussion, including the Kennedy-Gray Bill, calls for divestment of businesses in South Africa. Rather, it would prohibit future investments. The purpose of the proposed sanctions is to promote the dismantling of apartheid by holding out a "stick," and the sanctions could be waived if the government moves to dismantle apartheid. Jackie Levine stated that, notwithstanding her support for sanctions, she was concerned that the question of the potential impact of sanctions on black workers is a difficult one to answer. Ms. Davison agreed that "we have to have a better response" to the issue of the impact of sanctions on black Africans, which she described as the single most difficult question in the anti-apartheid debate. There is no sense pretending that there won't be a deleterious effect on some blacks. She noted, however, that the system of apartheid is a barrier to black economic development and undercuts productivity. So long as the system is in place, the Republic of South Africa cannot develop a true consumer domestic market.

Marcia Goldstone of the Indiana Jewish Community Relations Council emphasized that support for the Kennedy-Gray approach would not preclude in any way working with those American businesses that would remain in South Africa to try and influence their policies. She also noted that the Jewish community was lagging behind on this issue, particularly behind church groups which have long been actively involved in the anti-apartheid struggle.

Larry Rubin of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia stated that the Jewish community has in other instances supported linking trade and human rights concerns, as in support for the Jackson-Vanik amendment. He also stressed that a strong stance by the Jewish community would

(over)

help keep anti-Israel rhetoric out of the discussion.

David Saperstein of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations observed that the vast majority of black South African leaders support sanctions, and stressed the ramifications of this issue for black-Jewish relations in terms of the message that we send by our position.

Phil Perlmutter of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston questioned whether such a stance would actually improve black-Jewish relations and indicated that his community would like to study the issue of sanctions further. He also asked Ms. Davison about the current level of trade between black African nations and the Republic of South Africa, which she described as minimal.

With regard to the NJCRAC process, Michael Pelavin indicated that since the NJCRAC Joint Program Plan includes a mandate to study the issue of sanctions and divestment, it was within the authority of the DTF to make a recommendation regarding an NJCRAC position. A motion recommending that NJCRAC adopt a position in support of the Kennedy-Gray Bill was made.

Marc Pearl of the American Jewish Congress suggested that the Task Force might want to consider support for S. 995, in light of the fact that the issue of sanctions hasn't been fully thought through, by Congress or the Jewish community, in light of the potential impact of sanctions on black workers, and in light of the potential impact on the South African Jewish community. He suggested that since the bill gives the President two years to report on the progress of the South African government in eliminating apartheid, we might want to work to modify that provision to state that the sanctions of the Kennedy-Gray Bill would automatically apply (rather than just being proposed) in two years, if sufficient progress had not yet been made.

However, this view did not win support. Several participants, including Carol Dragul of Cincinnati, Jordan Band of Cleveland and Norman Tilles of Rhode Island, stressed that such an approach was too limited and symbolic at this stage, and that there was no persuasive reason to refrain from supporting sanctions. The motion in support of the Kennedy-Gray Bill passed unanimously, with three DTF members abstaining.

bp

O, EX, X-EC, CHAIR, DTF, DTF-FYI

ams -- am not xeroxing any of the sinai/newington letters -- sending them
all to tkb for file -- if you want to see any he will have the full file--
it's getting to be ridiculous --- but mr. glickman -- you got his letter
at home before you left and i answered --- called to thank me and was grateful
for the clarification -- also wanted to know to whom letters should be directed
since july 12 is date when ncr cr rep goes to sinai to meet with congregation ---
told him ncr cr c/o broido.....

6/27 to 7/5

June 27, 1983

Rabbi Murray I. Rothman
Temple Shalom
175 Temple Street
Newton, MA 02165

Dear Murray:

Alex left for the WUPJ meetings in Israel just last night. Thus, I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 23 and to tell you that I am forwarding the various letters you shared to Ted Broido. You are correct, he is keeping the complete file on the situation in Newington.

A number of letters have been sent to Alex, both at home and at the office. We have responded to acknowledge receipt, to advise that the matter is in the hands of the NCRCR and that their letter is being forwarded to Ted as he is the UAHC representative to the NCRCR. In a number of instances there is obvious misunderstanding and people think of the UAHC and the NCRCR as one and the same. We have tried to clarify this error and explain that the NCRCR is a joint instrumentality of the Union and the CCAR which operates under its own charter and is quite independent.

I hope all is well with you and Charlotte. Fond regards to you both and my best wishes for a restful and rewarding Summer.

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: Theodore K. Broido

June 27, 1983

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Leshner
26 Davenport Road
West Hartford, CT 06110

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Leshner:

Your recent letters to Rabbi Schindler have been received during his absence from the country. Thus I am writing to acknowledge receipt and to advise that your communications are being forwarded to the UAHC representative to the National Commission on Rabbinic-Congregational Relationships, Mr. Theodore K. Broido.

The situation in Newington is in the hands of the NCRCR. This body is independent, it is an instrumentality of the UAHC and the CCAR and Rabbi Schindler does not become involved in its work as a matter of course. On rare occasions he may be called in to intervene but on a day to day basis he is not a part of the NCRCR. Therefore, your letters have been shared with Mr. Broido.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: Mr. Theodore K. Broido

June 28, 1983

Mr. Barney H. Miller
299 Hillcrest Avenue
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mr. Miller:

As Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your note of June 24 and the copy of your letter to Rabbi Rothman.

The Newington situation is in the hands of the National Commission on Rabbinic-Congregational Relations. Rabbi Schindler has no involvement at this time and I am therefore forwarding your letter to the UAHC's representative on the NCRCR. He is maintaining our files on this matter.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

June 29, 1983

Ms. Celia Israel
260 Walsh Avenue
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Ms. Israel:

As Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country, I am responding to your letter of June 27.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concerns.

For the record, let me also note that rabbis within the Reform movement are not assigned to pulpits. Each congregation elects its own rabbi on the basis of personal interviews which are arranged through the Placement Service of the Reform movement, a Commission comprised of representatives of the UAHC, CCAR and HUC-JIR.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 29, 1983

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rutter
31 Proctor Drive
West Hartford, CT 06117

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Rutter:

As Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country, I am responding to your letter of June 24.

Rabbi Schindler is not involved in the work of the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relations on a day-to-day basis. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR since the controversy at Temple Sinai of Newington is now under the jurisdiction of that body.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Mrs. Carol Ann Kolp
47 Lexton Drive
Farmington, CT 06032

Dear Mrs. Kolp:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 26.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Ms. Donna Kaminsky
33 Timber Lane
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Ms. Kaminsky:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 28.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Milton Austin
198 Tremont Street
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Austin:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 27.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Philip Bogatz
71 Highland Street
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bogatz:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 29.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Robert M. Swartz
55 Ivy Lane
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Swartz:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 27.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Savit
113 Ardmore Road
West Hartford, CT 06119

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Savit:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 27.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

June 30, 1983

Mrs. Carolyn Aaronson
86 Baneberry
Wethersfield, CT 06109

Dear Mrs. Aaronson:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country I am responding to your letter of June 25.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

July 1, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Spieske
106 Saddle Hill Road
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Spieske:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country, I am responding to your letter of June 27.

The situation in Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational-Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

July 1, 1983

Mrs. Jerome Scoler
1333 Main Street
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mrs. Scoler:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country, I am responding to your letter of June 24th. I know that Rabbi Schindler will be grateful for your kind comments in regard to his address at the Annual Meeting of Temple Beth Israel of West Hartford in May.

The situation in Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is being dealt with by the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body in which the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are partners. Thus, I am forwarding your letter to our representative to the NCRCR so that body is apprised of your concern.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

July 5, 1983

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Wolfson
320 Tunxis Road
West Hartford, CT 06107

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Wolfson:

As Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country I am responding to your Special Delivery letter of June 30 which has just reached our office.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington is in the hands of the National Commission on Rabbinical Congregational Relationships, an independent body which is comprised of representatives of the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Rabbi Schindler is not involved in the work of this group on a day-to-day basis and all mail in regard to Temple Sinai is being forwarded to our representative to the NCRCR.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

cc: NCRCR

✓ ~~SECRET~~

July 13, 1983

Mr. Joseph L. Steinberg
99 Pratt Street
Hartford, CT 06103

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country and I am therefore responding to your letter of July 8.

The situation at Temple Sinai of Newington does not fall within the purview of Rabbi Schindler. It is now under the jurisdiction of the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships, an independent body with representatives of the UAHC and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. It is too late to bring your letter to the attention of the NCRCR representative who will be meeting with the congregation this very evening, but I can assure you that all of the correspondence received in regard to this situation has been shared with the NCRCR.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

June 30, 1983

Mrs. Lois Baruch Grossman
823 King Street
Woodmere, New York 11598

Dear Mrs. Grossman:

As Rabbi Schindler is out of the country and not due back for a few weeks, I write to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter. I know Rabbi Schindler would want me to thank you for sharing your thoughts with him.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

Dear Rabbi Alexander Schindler

I am an ordinary orthodox Jewish wife + mother. I am not writing to you to annoy you but rather to plead to you to change your mind about your redefinition of "Who is a Jew"

I know you believe you are doing the right thing by changing the T-rah but I fear that G-d will be very angry + punish all American Jewry for this watering down of such a vital part of the T-rah.

I am afraid you are paving the way for G-d forbid another holocaust because I know that in Germany the T-rah also was being watered down, changed, + ignored.

Perhaps I am wrong in your eyes, perhaps I am right. I have no fool proof method to prove whose way of life G-d approves of. But just in case you are wrong, are you

willing to sacrifice all our
lives.

Please, again, I beg of
you please don't cause this
rift between H-d and the
Jews. It's too dangerous.

Please reconsider. Only good
will come from you changing
your mind.

Pleadingly
Lois Baruch Grossman
823 King St.
Woodmere NY 11595
516-295-2360

June 30, 1983

Mrs. Richard Cochefski
189 Goodale Drive
Newington, CT 06111

*Was Betty
Williams - Worcester*

Dear Mrs. Cochefski:

As Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country, I am taking the liberty of responding to your letter of recent date. It will, of course, be brought to his attention on his return.

You should know, however, that Rabbi Schindler is not involved in the work of the National Commission on Rabbinical-Congregational Relationships on a day-by-day basis. He only gets involved when he is called in for a special consultation. At this time the situation at Temple Sinai of Newington is before the NCRCR and all communications are being forwarded to the UAHC representative to that Commission.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

bcc: NCRCR = The letter was marked "Personal" to AMS but you might as well have it for the file!

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

I have always been proud of
my Judaism - especially engrained
with recollections of my early
study and indoctrination as a
youth - taught by you at Temple
Emanuel in Worcester. I was
then Bethe Williams, and my brother
Harry and sister David, both of me,
grew up under your direction.
I continued to serve Judaism
in my life personally and for
my community, I am Brotherhood
President, Secty of NTS Dist. #1,
Vice President of the Temple -



the Temple? Temple Sinai.

the Temple now torn asunder
by a spiritual leader who has
violated not only the sacred
laws of Judaism, but now
lies and deceives all before
him. He personally, 5 years ago,
told me there was nothing to
the rumors of he & Bail-Kutner
being more than friends - at
a time when I was V-P and
went to him concerned about
the talk. He also then "requested"
that I leave the Temple for he
was angry about the confun-
tion. I stayed - I stayed for
Temple Sinai & I stayed for
my friends & my children -
and I stayed because I felt
one day all would be clear.
Now - He states his growing

relationship has been in
existence 10 years - well into
the 1977 meeting he & I had.

He now is using devious
tactics to discredit others -

& with ^{my} own ears at a
meeting ^{June 22nd} I heard him

blaspheme God, liken himself
to Jesus Christ by saying
to the congregation "Don't crucify
another Jewish boy" - he's ill.
Listen to the tapes of this
man's words that night -
and please save our temple
from total destruction. We
can rebuild if this is
ended soon. (Phil continues)



we will never be able to
gather the pieces.

In the words of our prayer
book - the words of our Father -
"to do justly.....to walk humbly
with Thy God"

Please help us - - -

Gette, Richard,
Amy Cichajski.

Cocheski
189 Goodale Drive
Newington, Ct. 06111



Rabbi Alexander Schneider
UAHC
838 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Personal



✓
June 30, 1983

Mrs. Sidney A. Morochnik
144 Connecticut Avenue
Newington, CT 06111

Dear Mrs. Morochnik:

Rabbi Schindler is out-of-the-country and therefore I am replying to your letter of June 23.

I have checked with the NCRCR on the question you posed. My contact advised that in view of the present situation at Temple Sinai it was recommended that there be a suspension of all meetings and reports, no matter which side of the controversy was involved, until such time as the NCRCR could meet and make its recommendations. I do not know anything about the page which was cut from the June Bulletin but if the president deleted it on advice of the NCRCR I am confident he would have deleted all other items submitted on the same topic. The NCRCR made this recommendation in an effort to bring a measure of calm and quiet to the congregation.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller
Assistant to the President

See
NCRCR

144 Connecticut Ave.
Newington, Ct. 06111
June 23, 1983

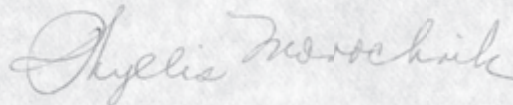
Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
President, U.A.H.C.
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

Thank you for your letter of June 9th. I certainly appreciate your taking the time from your busy schedule to write, and it did allay some of the fears that I had expressed to you.

One other thing disturbs me now, which perhaps you can answer. As you probably know, our Temple bulletin was ready to be mailed so that the congregants would receive it, as usual, before the first of the month. However, the mailing was held up and a page was cut out of the bulletin by our President, before it was finally mailed on June 8th. We were told by the attorney, Joseph Tapper, that President Feinsod acted on orders from the Commission in cutting this page from the bulletin. Can you tell me whether the Commission actually did instruct our President in such a manner?

Respectfully yours,



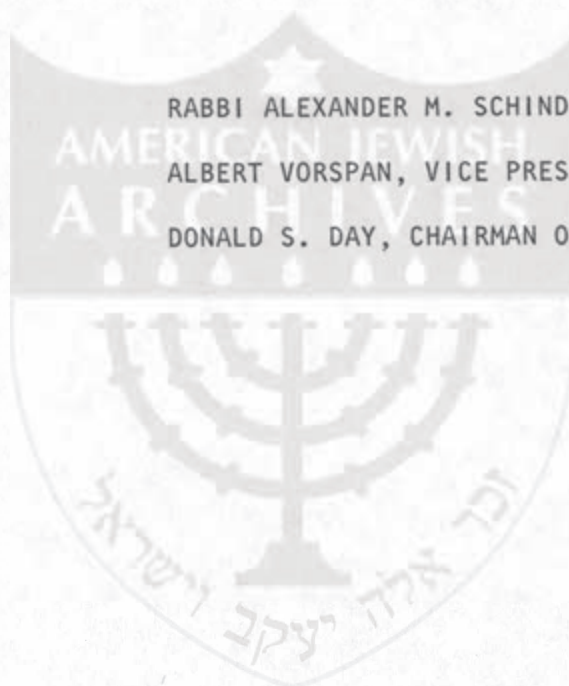
Phyllis P. Morochnik
(Mrs. Sidney A.)

Called
NY Times
5/12/83

for one day

mfcrp

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS JOINS IN MOURNING THE DEATH OF ISAIAH MINKOFF. HE WAS A GREAT JEWISH LEADER, FORGING UNITY AND COOPERATION AMONG JEWISH GROUPS AND IN COALITIONS OF DECENCY WITH OUR FELLOW AMERICANS. ABOVE ALL, HE WAS A REMARKABLE HUMAN BEING, A RARE JEWISH SPIRIT AND A WARM FRIEND. WE SEND OUR SYMPATHY AND LOVE TO DUSSIA, AS WELL AS PAUL, NINA AND THE GRANDCHILDREN.



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NJCRAC

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

443 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016

(212) 684-6950

March 26, 1982

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Alex:

I am enclosing Ken Jacobson's outline for the community meetings. Missing from the outline, or only briefly noted, are the following topics which we feel ought to be significant points in the presentation: the price Israel is paying for peace; the significance of Camp David; and the festering issue of Southern Lebanon. This final issue - Lebanon - was, at the time of our Strategy Committee meeting two weeks ago, our major concern. Obviously, it has been eclipsed by current West Bank developments, but perhaps only for the moment.

Therefore, I am enclosing the following: George Gruen's memo on recent developments in the West Bank and Gaza, Ken Jacobson's essay on Lebanon, Philadelphia JCRC's background on "The Price of Peace" and my memo on the Camp David "comprehensive" accord.

I hope the material is neither too much nor too little for your preparations.

Cordially,

Charney V. Bromberg
Associate Director

CVB: mh
Enc.

NJCRCAC CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL AGENCIES

American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
B'nai B'rith—Anti-Defamation League
Hadassah
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

National Council of Jewish Women
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
United Synagogue of America—National Women's
League for Conservative Judaism
Women's American ORT

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BIRMINGHAM JCC

ARIZONA

TUCSON Anti-Defamation-CRC of the JCC

CALIFORNIA

GREATER LONG BEACH AND WEST ORANGE COUNTY Jewish Community Federation

LOS ANGELES CRC of Jewish Federation-Council

OAKLAND Greater East Bay JCRC

ORANGE COUNTY Jewish Federation Council

SACRAMENTO JCRC

SAN DIEGO CRC of United Jewish Federation

SAN FRANCISCO JCRC

GREATER SAN JOSE JCRC

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT United Jewish Council

GREATER DANBURY CRC of Jewish Federation

GREATER HARTFORD CRC of Jewish Federation

NEW HAVEN Jewish Federation

GREATER NEW LONDON JCC

GREATER NORWALK Jewish Federation

STAMFORD United Jewish Federation

WATERBURY Jewish Federation

JCRC of Connecticut

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON Jewish Federation of Delaware

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GREATER WASHINGTON JCC

FLORIDA

GREATER FORT LAUDERDALE Jewish Federation

HOLLYWOOD South Broward Jewish Federation

JACKSONVILLE JCC

GREATER MIAMI Jewish Federation

GREATER ORLANDO Jewish Federation

PALM BEACH COUNTY Jewish Federation

PINELLAS COUNTY Jewish Federation

GEORGIA

ATLANTA Jewish Welfare Federation

SAVANNAH Jewish Council

ILLINOIS

METROPOLITAN CHICAGO Public Affairs Committee of Jewish United Fund

PEORIA Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS JCRC

SOUTH BEND Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley

JCRC of Indiana

IOWA

GREATER DES MOINES Jewish Federation

KANSAS

(Kansas City—See Missouri)

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE Jewish Community Federation

LOUISIANA

GREATER NEW ORLEANS Jewish Federation

SHREVEPORT Jewish Federation

MAINE

PORTLAND Southern Maine Jewish Federation-Community Council

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE JCRC

(Montgomery County, see D.C.)

MASSACHUSETTS

METROPOLITAN BOSTON JCC

MARBLEHEAD North Shore Jewish Federation

GREATER NEW BEDFORD Jewish Federation

SPRINGFIELD Jewish Federation

WORCESTER Jewish Federation

MICHIGAN

METROPOLITAN DETROIT JCC

FLINT JCC

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS Minnesota and Dakotas JCRC—Anti-Defamation League

MISSOURI

GREATER KANSAS CITY Jewish Community Relations Bureau

ST. LOUIS JCRC

NEBRASKA

OMAHA JCRC Committee of Jewish Federation

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY Federation of Jewish Agencies

BERGEN COUNTY JCRC of United Jewish Community

CHERRY HILL JCRC of Southern New Jersey Jewish Federation

EAST ORANGE Metropolitan New Jersey Jewish Community Federation

GREATER TRENTON Jewish Federation

NORTHERN MIDDLESEX COUNTY Jewish Federation

RARITAN VALLEY Jewish Federation

UNION Central New Jersey Jewish Federation

WAYNE North Jersey Jewish Federation

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE JCC

NEW YORK

GREATER ALBANY Jewish Federation

BINGHAMTON Jewish Federation of Broome County

BROOKLYN JCC

BUFFALO United Jewish Federation

ELMIRA CRC of Jewish Welfare Fund

GREATER KINGSTON Jewish Federation

NEW YORK JCRC

ROCHESTER Jewish Community Federation

SCHENECTADY JCC

SYRACUSE Jewish Federation

UTICA JCC

OHIO

AKRON Jewish Community Federation

CANTON Jewish Community Federation

CINCINNATI JCRC

CLEVELAND Jewish Community Federation

COLUMBUS CRC of Jewish Federation

DAYTON CRC of JCC

TOLEDO CRC of Jewish Welfare Federation

YOUNGSTOWN JCRC of Jewish Federation

OKLAHOMA

TULSA JCC

OREGON

PORTLAND Jewish Federation

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN CRC of Jewish Federation

EASTON AND VICINITY Jewish Federation

ERIE JCC

GREATER PHILADELPHIA JCRC

PITTSBURGH CRC of United Jewish Federation

SCRANTON-LACKAWANNA Jewish Council

GREATER WILKES-BARRE Jewish Federation

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE CRC of Rhode Island Jewish Federation

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON JCRC Committee

COLUMBIA CRC of Jewish Welfare Federation

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS JCRC

NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE Jewish Federation

TEXAS

AUSTIN JCC

GREATER DALLAS JCRC of Jewish Federation

EL PASO JCRC Committee

GREATER HOUSTON Jewish Federation

FORT WORTH Jewish Federation

SAN ANTONIO JCRC of Jewish Federation

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON Jewish Federation

NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH United Jewish Federation

RICHMOND Jewish Community Federation

(Northern Virginia, see D.C.)

WASHINGTON

GREATER SEATTLE Jewish Federation

WISCONSIN

MADISON JCC

MILWAUKEE Jewish Council

*Community Relations Committee (CRC); Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC); Jewish Community Council (JCC)

Pres. Carter
Outline For Press Conference

Administration Middle East policy is evolving in a direction, which if it continues along the same lines, will lead to a dangerous situation in the region.

The policy:

- 1) is not enhancing American interests against Soviet threats;
- 2) is providing no incentive for moderation by Arab states which reject Camp David;
- 3) is doing little to ensure continued Egyptian peace post-April 26; and
- 4) is creating such insecurity in Israel that the chances of war in the region increase.

Despite the assertions by some that the Administration has no Middle East policy, two assumptions predominate. That Saudi Arabia is the key to U.S. interests in the region, and that military sales are the key to winning friends for America.

We have already seen some results of these assumptions:

- 1) AWACS and F-15 add-ons to Saudis;
- 2) Flirtation with Saudi peace plan;
- 3) Talk of arms to Jordan;
- 4) Allowing Syrian missiles to sit in Lebanon;
- 5) Showing little empathy with Israel's problems as a result of the PLO buildup in Southern Lebanon.

What is even more disturbing about those developments is that they have taken place before Israel's Final Sinai withdrawal, at a time when Washington had an interest to pacify Israel lest it change its mind concerning withdrawal. The question is: where will U.S.

policy be post-April without that interest to pacify Israel? Will the Saudi plan re-emerge? Will the Administration be focusing on what Israel should do to lure the Arabs to peace, with the potential threat of U.S. aid cutoffs?

It is vital to communicate that the drift of U.S. policy is counterproductive and full of peril.

To protect U.S. interests, to keep that part of peace already achieved and create an atmosphere for a larger peace, the U.S. must:

- 1) Revise its relationship with Saudi Arabia on the basis of how much the Saudis need us for their very survival, on how incapable and unwilling the Saudis are to protect our interests, and on how the current oil situation gives us greater flexibility. Above all, we must make clear to the Saudis that U.S. support does not come gratis, that they must earn it through true moderation e.g. on Camp David;
- 2) Make clear to Egypt that post-April 26 continuing U.S. largesse will be predicated on continuing full Egyptian peace and normalization with Israel.
- 3) Recognize that arms sales to Arab countries without reciprocal moves toward peace only endanger Israel and increase the chances of war.
- 4) Recognize that the road to peace does not lie in pressure on Israel which only encourages Arab rejectionism, but in providing incentives for Arab moderation; and it is only when other Sadats step forward that Israel can make difficult decisions concerning the West Bank, Gaza etc.

The best chance to prevent war and to enhance the possibilities of peace lies in a two-step U.S. policy:

- 1) Support Israel's security edge;
- 2) Reward true Arab moderation; at the moment both essentials are on the verge of collapse. If they do collapse, with it can come the collapse of any hope for Middle East stability.



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date March 25, 1982

to Area Directors, Foreign Affairs Steering Committee,
and Chapter Chairmen, Foreign Affairs Commission
from George E. Gruen *GEH*

subject Recent Developments in the West Bank and Gaza

There has been much press and television coverage of the recent escalation in violent demonstrations on the West Bank and Gaza. One must see these developments within the broader context of the intense three-way struggle now going on among Israel, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization for influence with the Arab population of the West Bank (Judea and Samaria) and the Gaza District.

With the imminent completion of Israeli withdrawal from the rest of Sinai, U. S. and international attention will increasingly focus on the next stage of the Camp David Accords, which call for the establishment of a Self-Governing Authority (SGA) to provide full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Egypt and Israel are still far apart on key issues involved in the setting up of the SGA. While Israel is seeking to induce local Palestinians to cooperate in these efforts, the PLO has been assassinating Palestinians collaborating with Israel -- some 17 persons have been killed in the past year, and Jordan on March 9 issued an official order threatening that any Palestinian who does not withdraw from Israeli-supported organizations in the territories within one month "will be prosecuted for treason" and subject to a maximum penalty of "death and the confiscation of all immovable and movable property."

The Israeli efforts have centered on the encouragement of the formation of Village Leagues, from the 70 percent of the West Bank population who are rural, as an alternative to the elected mayors of the towns, who are mostly vocal supporters of the PLO. (These efforts and the PLO and Jordanian reaction are detailed in the attached article "In the Battle for the West Bank: Hussein Strikes -- Israel Strikes Back," from Newsview, an independent Israeli weekly, March 23, 1982.)

This policy had been advocated by Professor Menahem Milson, an expert on Palestinian affairs and Arab culture at the Hebrew University, in an article "How to Make Peace with the Palestinians," Commentary, May, 1981, pp. 25-35. (Copies are available on request.) In November 1981, Professor Milson was appointed

Civilian Administrator for the Administered Territories. One of his major efforts has been to attempt to establish a civilian infrastructure of Palestinians who will be trained and competent to administer their own local affairs as well as deal with the Israelis in anticipation of the creation of the projected Self-Governing Authority and the phasing out of the Israeli military occupation and the redeployment of Israeli security forces.

Even before the creation of the SGA, whose establishment depends upon the successful completion of the autonomy negotiations, Israel has sought to lessen its military profile in the territories and increase the area of responsibility of Palestinian authorities. A test case occurred in the town of el-Bireh, whose Mayor Ibrahim Tawil refused to meet with Professor Milson. The PLO had been urging the West Bank mayors not to cooperate with any Israeli civilian authority on the theory that such cooperation would legitimize Israel's role in the territories. (Practical cooperation with Israeli military authorities could be justified as a necessity flowing from the Israeli occupation and did not imply political acceptance of Israel.)

Israel responded by dismissing the mayor and town council of el-Bireh. The pro-PLO elements in turn responded by calling for a general strike and massive demonstrations. Some of these demonstrations have turned violent and the tragic incidents in which both Arabs and Israelis have been seriously injured have been the result. Israeli soldiers are under orders first to shoot into the air and then if they feel immediately threatened to aim only at the legs of demonstrators. Prime Minister Begin is now giving urgent consideration to suggestions to train the forces serving in the territories in non-lethal methods of riot control. Israel's regular civilian police force does receive such training, but it has not been routinely made available to the reservists and others who are called on to patrol the administered territories.

We will keep you informed of additional information as we receive it.

82-580-7

BATTLE FOR THE WEST BANK: HUSSEIN STRIKES—ISRAEL STRIKES BACK



Gideon Gilai

Jordan "the way we deal with the terrorist organizations," if Hussein dared to carry out his death threats against Village League supporters.

Behind the paradoxical aspects of these moves and counter-moves, a very basic question is at stake. It was Israel's success in galvanizing the village league movement that threatened to crack the delicate leadership equilibrium in Judea and Samaria and raised the possibility that an independent Palestinian autonomy partner could be cultivated, despite the express opposition of both Hussein and the PLO.

Yet virtually every extant formula for a West Bank settlement — the Likud autonomy plan, the Alignment's Jordanian option, the Mitterrand and EEC plans, etc. — calls for either Jordanian or PLO participation.

What, then, is the larger significance of the appearance of a new, local Palestinian element opposed by both Jordan and the PLO? To untangle the issue, one must examine the motivations of each of the many protagonists in the current West Bank complica.

Israel, which after more than a decade of stalemate is trying to develop a dialogue with a moderate, independent West Bank leadership, sees in the Village Leagues a potential mass organization with goals which are essentially compatible with the Camp David autonomy plan.

Israel would channel funds to the long-deprived West Bank rural element, and in return the leagues would advocate economic development, peace and quiet — and agree to leave security affairs to the IDF.

The village league leaders themselves — and particularly Mustafa Dadein and the late Yusuf al-Hatib (assassinated by PLO gunmen two months ago) — have carefully avoided committing themselves to political collaboration of any kind with Israel.

Dadein has repeatedly and publicly claimed to oppose the Israeli presence in the West Bank. But in private conversations Dadein is more explicit about the village leagues' motives. A former supporter of King Hussein and once a minister in his government, Dadein notes bitterly that Jordan forfeited its right to represent the West Bank Palestinians back

Mustafa Dadein: says King Hussein has no right to issue edicts on the West Bank

Renewed violence broke out on the West Bank this week following the declaration by Jordan's King Hussein threatening confiscation of property and death sentences against West Bank Arab leaders who cooperated with Israel.

The violence began with shots fired, apparently by PLO supporters, at the home near Ramallah of Farhi Issa, a leader in the Israel-supported Village Leagues, which were the main targets of King Hussein's declaration.

The shooting was followed shortly by what has become frequent stone throwing by Arab youths at passing cars in the main towns. Several Israeli cars were slightly damaged and two passengers in a tourist bus were treated for injuries from cut glass.

Meanwhile, Mustafa Dadein of Hebron, the main leader of the Village Leagues, met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin to request additional support to offset King Hussein's latest campaign against himself and the leagues.

In a later meeting in Bethlehem of village league heads, Dadein accused King Hussein of acting under pressure from Saudi Arabia which, he said, had threatened to cut off financial support to Jordan unless the king helped the PLO

counter the leagues' influence, generally recognized as a serious threat to PLO hegemony in the West Bank.

Dadein declared: "My loyalty goes first to my home and my people . . . When I am sure that King Hussein is working toward this aim too . . . (instead of) declaring war against my people . . . I will agree to a federation between Jordan and the West Bank . . . (until then) I will fight him."

New Dimension to Struggle

Thus, the ever-present triangular struggle between Israel, the PLO and Jordan for the political leadership of Judea and Samaria took on a new dimension this week — one seemingly characterized by a series of misplaced sanctions but anchored in the most fundamental of issues for Israel.

The current chain of events, initiated by King Hussein's declaration last week was followed next by Israel banning a largely defunct PLO front organization, the Committee for National Guidance (see box), which was in fact composed of solidly anti-Hussein West Bank Palestinians.

To close the circle, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon threatened to deal with

in 1974, when Hussein bowed to the Rabat Arab League Summit decision to transfer that prerogative to the PLO.

Thus, Hussein, according to Dudein, has no right to issue any sort of edicts concerning the West Bank. To add insult to injury, Jordan and the PLO have been cooperating in channelling Arab League funds to prominent Palestinians in Judea and Samaria — but to their own close supporters in the towns only, ignoring the needs and welfare of 70 percent of the population who live in relatively backward villages.

Turning the Tables on the PLO

In persuading Israel to give them development funds and favorable treatment, Dudein and the other village league leaders were able to turn the tables on both Jordan and the PLO.

When a villager in the Hebron area sees that it is Dudein who can arrange to reunite a family or electrify a village, while the traditionally powerful mayor of Hebron has lost all influence with the local military governor, his allegiance changes quickly.

And when PLO death threats and assassination attempts engender immediate Israeli readiness to issue arms to the villagers and train them as a kind of rural mini-militia, the leagues' prestige rises even more.

It was the act of issuing arms to the

villagers that constituted the last straw for Jordan, and brought about King Hussein's threat against the village league leaders. For Hussein recognizes that his only chance of ever reestablishing his rule in the West Bank — and, meanwhile, preventing PLO rule there — is in preventing the emergence of any independent West Bank leadership at all.

For once, the PLO agrees with the Jordanian monarch. Although its principal instrument of influence in Judea and Samaria, the Committee for National Guidance, has been largely defunct for over a year — due to the exile of mayors Fahd Kawasme (Hebron) and Muhammad Hassan Milhem (Halhul) and other Israeli restrictions — the PLO has recently been trying to revive the committee in response to the village league challenge.

In particular, the pro-PLO East Jerusalem press has been waging a strong campaign to condemn the leagues' activities. Nevertheless, the Israeli edict banning the Committee for National Guidance must be seen primarily as a gesture of support for the Village Leagues rather than as an effective anti-PLO measure. Certainly, it can primarily be seen as an anti-Jordanian retaliatory swipe.

The Village League leaders, like virtually everyone else on the West Bank, have family and economic interests in Jordan and are vulnerable to Hussein's

threat of punishment. Whether their cause will be hurt by Jordan's latest overt opposition or boosted by Israel's show of support remains to be seen.

So far, the leagues cannot be taken for granted as a prospective autonomy partner, especially as they become more isolated on the inter-Arab plane.

This raises the larger question of the limits to Israel's chances of success in organizing the West Bank's future without Jordanian or PLO participation.

Certainly there is room to ponder just how far Israel can go in cultivating what is essentially a politically isolated, backward rural element before that same element begins to emulate its urban cousins and demand a greater say in things for itself.

And the other side of the coin, the intellectual and political stifling of urban Arabs on the West Bank by various administrative acts and by transferring power to the villages is unlikely to guarantee acquiescence over the long run.

Moreover, above and beyond these considerations, a village league-type political settlement in Judea and Samaria will hardly cause the PLO to wither away and disappear as an Arab political force with world-wide influence — and with designs on Israel (and Jordan) that go far beyond the West Bank. There is always the danger that it may do just the opposite.

Joseph Alpher

A GUIDE TO THE VILLAGE LEAGUES AND PLO-BACKED NATIONAL GUIDANCE COMMITTEE

The Village Leagues first came into existence three years ago, initially with reluctant Israeli military government assistance, more recently with enthusiastic backing.

The first league, in the Hebron area, was formed by Mustafa Dudein, an advisor to former Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser and a Jordanian government minister. At last count the Hebron region Village League numbered 64 affiliated villages. The Hebron region was followed by a Bethlehem village league, led by Bishara Qumsiyya.

More recently, leagues have sprung up around Ramallah, (led by Jamil al-Hatib, who succeeded his father, recently murdered by the PLO), Tul Karm (led by Ismail Ouda) and Jenin (led by Anis al-Hantali).

Of the entire Judea and Samaria region, only the Nablus district does not yet have a league, but this is hardly a coincidence, in view of the strong influence wielded there by Nablus mayor Bassam Shak'a, who headed the now il-

legal PLO-supported Committee for National Guidance.

The Village Leagues define themselves as apolitical rural self-help organizations, established to administer Israeli development funds. Typical projects involve water and electricity facilities, road-paving and refurbishing of schools.

The Committee for National Guidance was formed in Judea, Samaria and Gaza at about the time of Camp David (fall of 1978) and was a successor to a number of loose-framework organizations which had sought to represent the PLO line and set the political tone in the administered territories since 1967.

During its two or three years of activity, the committee was more or less tolerated by the authorities as an outlet for "letting off steam"; its relatively open activities made it easier to keep an eye on political trends in the West Bank.

And those trends, as embodied by the committee, were solidly PLO-oriented in nature. Moreover, authoritative sources claim that the ostensibly loose-

ly-organized committee was actually closely directed by an eight-man secretariat and a 24-member council.

In fact, representation rights were carefully parcelled out among affiliates of PLO organizations, East Jerusalem newspaper editors and labor and professional leaders with an eye to ensuring the supremacy of the PLO line in all the committee's dealings.

Thus the ruling secretariat was composed as follows: Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a, Fatah (PLO) committee chairman; Anabta Mayor Wahid Hamdallah, Fatah, deputy chairman; Ramallah Mayor Karim Halaf, PFLP (the radical Habash Front); Al Birah Mayor Ibrahim A-Tawil, DFLP (the Naif Hawatmah Front); Tul Karm Mayor Hilmi Hanun, Fatah; Hebron Mayor Fahd Kawasme, Fatah, now in exile; Halhul Mayor Muhammad Hassan Milhem, Fatah, now in exile and Al Tali'a editor Bashir Barguti, Palestine National Front (a front for the Jordan Communist Party). □

LEBANON

A key element in the maintenance of equilibrium in Arab-Israeli affairs is the recognition by both sides of America's commitment to Israel's security. For the Arabs this has meant that their long-standing goal of eliminating Israel could not be translated into reality; for Israel it has meant an ability to develop a degree of flexibility in its strategy which it could not have had without it.

Today there is no danger that America's fundamental commitment to Israel will disappear. The true risk lies in a perception of an incremental erosion of the commitment over a period of time which could prove destructive to the equilibrium.

A measure of the current status of the commitment is emerging in the U.S. reaction to developments in southern Lebanon.

When Israel destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor last June, the Reagan Administration criticized Israel for not having consulted sufficiently with Washington to see what could be done short of an attack. Israel maintained that that criticism was unjust, that it had told Washington on numbers of occasions of its growing concerns, but nothing had been done to allay these concerns leaving Israel little choice but to take matters into its own hands to protect its security.

However much Israel felt the criticism was unjust, it could not readily ignore it. After all, Washington is Israel's main ally. The results have been apparent in Israel's Lebanon policy today.

A cease-fire has been in effect in southern Lebanon between Israeli and PLO forces since last summer. Israel was never too happy about the cease-fire worked out by the U.S. since it felt that immediately prior to its going into effect the PLO -- a party determined to destroy Israel which had been bombarding northern Israeli towns in July -- was on the ropes as a result of Israeli counterattacks.

Since August, the cease-fire has worked to the benefit of the PLO alone. Safe from Israeli attacks, the PLO has rearmed, has helped to strengthen Syrian control over Lebanon, and has conducted terrorist operations against Israeli and Jewish targets. The longer the cease-fire lasts, in Israeli eyes, the greater the level of PLO violence when the PLO inevitably launches new attacks. A simple analysis of Israel's military and security situation would dictate Israel taking immediate action against the PLO. After all, if enemy forces, dedicated to the overthrow of our system, were sitting on our border and were to build up massive military arms under the protection of a cease-fire, would we wait for an attack or not see the need to take action?

And yet, Israel has not acted. Despite its doctrine that in matters of national security Israel must do what it must, Israel has held back out of sensitivity to American concerns. In effect, what is taking place is a testing of the seriousness of the Reagan Administration's request for consultation. For the past few weeks the facts of southern Lebanon have been laid out:

-- In the past three months according to Palestinian sources in Damascus, 50

million dollars worth of arms have flowed to the PLO from the Soviets, including ground-to-air and ground-to-ground missiles.

-- Since last summer's cease-fire went into effect, Israel maintains that the PLO has received 1,000 tons of military equipment from the Soviets, 200 tons from the Saudis, and 100 tons from the Libyans.

-- Israeli sources contend that in total the PLO currently has 15,000 men under arms, 700 tanks, 500 pieces of artillery, large ammunition depots as well as an abundant number of trenches and mines in Lebanon near Israel's border. This unprecedented buildup of a PLO infrastructure differs from the general buildup of Arab armies in neighboring countries. While those Arab armies constitute potential threats and Israel must watch them closely, the terrorists present an immediate danger because they do not make do with a declared state of war such as prevails with the Arab armies but inevitably follow a buildup with action either against Israeli villages across the border or by sending murder squads to Israel or against Israeli targets overseas. The PLO buildup is a real threat because the very character of terrorist ideology demands employing military strength when available.

-- Not only has the PLO made a mockery of the spirit and essence of the cease-fire by its massive rearmament, but it has specifically violated it by terrorist operations against Israel from Jordan and against Israeli and Jewish individuals and institutions abroad. According to Israeli sources, there have been 14 separate infiltration attempts into Jordan and terrorist actions within Israel at a cost of seven Israelis killed and 49 wounded. And there have been 29 terrorist incidents aimed at Israelis and Jews in third countries which have taken nine lives.

-- Meanwhile, the PLO has reaffirmed its three essential characteristics:

- a) Its unending determination to destroy Israel reflected in a new official PLO document circulated in London calling for the expulsion of all Jews from Israel and the making of a Palestine free of Jews and Israel.
- b) Its leadership in international terrorism as revealed by a key PLO role in a conference of terrorist groups from all over the world in Lausanne, Switzerland in which was planned, among other matters, the kidnapping of American General James Dozier.
- c) Its inherent pro-Soviet, anti-American posture, manifested in the massive Soviet arms shipments, and in PLO support for a host of ideologically anti-American forces around the world.

-- Finally, all these facts must be viewed in the context of the larger strategic reality: if not for Israeli actions over the past few years, Lebanon today would be under the complete control of the Syrians and the PLO, and indirectly, under the control of the Soviets. American as well as Israeli interests are at stake.

What has been the reaction in Washington to these realities? Mostly, stories have been appearing in the press to the effect that the government of Israel has been engaged in a massive public relations campaign to justify an invasion of Lebanon and, the campaign notwithstanding, Washington is adamantly opposing any Israeli military action.

If indeed nothing is being done to curtail the flow of arms to the PLO and at the same time the Administration is warning Israel to stand by, then what is Israel to learn from this experience? Criticized for not consulting, it consults even against its better judgment. Having consulted, it is told in effect that whatever its claims about the situation they do not justify action. Damned if they do, damned if they don't.

The Israelis may well conclude that the Administration was not primarily interested in coordination nor in Israel's security concerns, but rather in the need to pacify the Arabs, particularly the Saudis. They may well conclude that the Administration has been mustering whatever argument seems most appropriate in each case (sometimes the need for coordination, sometimes the need for restraint), but the real purpose was not to antagonize the Arabs at all costs. If this is the message the Begin government will be getting then it is obvious it will adjust its strategic perceptions according to this new reality of a reduced commitment to Israel's security needs. Is this kind of development in America's interest?

Meanwhile, Arab leaders on all sides of the political spectrum may begin to take hope that the future is theirs after all, that in time Washington can be wooed from Israel, that their fantasy of eliminatng Israel can still become a reality. Such a process holds the greatest dangers not only in encouraging the Syrians, Iraqis, and the PLO in their extremism, but discouraging the Saudis and Jordanians from ever becoming moderates, and even leaving Egypt wondering about the wisdom of its new policy toward Israel.

The Administration has been insisting that its policy does not reflect a sudden tilt toward the Arabs, that Israel's security is as important as it ever was, but that as an ally we have a right to consultation. Lebanon will provide a test of this proposition. If all the Administration can do is to warn Israel not to act and to condemn Israel if it does act then Israel will have every right to question that proposition. If on the other hand Washington shows understanding for Israel's real problem, as well as the West's real interests in Lebanon (and one would have thought that of all people Ronald Reagan would deal in the world of real threats as well as real American interests) then it can become the basis for a new and productive dialogue and spirit of cooperation between Washington and Jerusalem.

- Ken Jacobson -



February 3, 1982

Memo

TO : ADC .
FROM: CVB
RE : Proposal for Outreach post-Golan

You may recall that in the waning moments of the December 29, 1981 ITF meeting I proposed that NJCRAC and member agencies send speakers into the communities for the purpose of helping the communities get back "on track" and to ensure that the confusion and anger occasioned by the Golan Act not be the cause of further inaction or loss of political effectiveness. It was my belief at the time, since reinforced by the Plenum and a personal speaking engagement, that this approach would provide an opportunity for communities to "unload" their frustrations over recent events and turn toward more positive enterprises. In particular, I was and continue to be concerned that CRCs have to demonstrate to their Congresspeople that whatever anger and frustration may have been revealed by the Jewish community concerning the Golan Act, this reaction does not affect the basic communal consensus in support of Israel, nor its deepening concern with the direction of U.S. policy.

My proposal, in brief, was for an intensive public speaking program in which NJCRAC and national agency staff would "work" the Jewish community (doing ancillary general press interviews, briefings, etc.), where necessary "absorbing" what remains of community anger and, in all cases, pointing the direction for our interpretive efforts over the next 4-6 months.

The focus of this interpretive effort would have as its objective the acceptance of the viability of the Camp David process, including the elicitation of endorsements of the basic propositions in the "comprehensive" Camp David accord by the highest officials of the Reagan Administration (the President, Secretary of State, etc.) and key national media.

Such an effort must go beyond existing endorsements of the Camp David Peace Process because these endorsements have been given with two negative implications: a) that support for Camp David, insofar as it applies to the "comprehensive" Palestinian accord is only a perfunctory time-killing gesture which is necessary until the Sinai is returned on April 25; and b) is by its vagueness, nothing more than an endorsement for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which, of course, everyone supports - how could they not?

What has not been said explicitly (and, only to a moderate degree does it appear to be implicit in recent actions and statements by the Secretary of State) is that the U.S. supports the basic principles established in the "comprehensive"

accord for Palestinian autonomy, namely:

- a) that the "comprehensive" accord represents the only framework acceptable to the United States, Israel and Egypt for negotiating the ultimate disposition of the Palestinian question;
- b) that the ultimate disposition of sovereignty of the territories is not predetermined in the accord;
- c) that any solution is predicated on balancing the aspirations of Palestinian Arabs with Israel's (legitimate) security needs;
- d) that a five year transitional period in which peaceful intentions can be tested is a requisite for solving the sovereignty question; and
- e) that no better solution than autonomy - that is, something less than self-determination, but approaching self-rule on most vital matters - is the only potentially workable modality in which further progress toward a final peace can be achieved.

This, I believe, is the essence of the second Camp David accord, and I think it has to be explained and not simply invoked.

In explaining this and in seeking public affirmation of its acceptance (again?) by the U.S., it becomes clear why the Saudi plan (or any other plan) is unacceptable and why, in fact, the new Administration has resisted endorsing the basic details.

Obviously, from the outset, the assertion and interpretation of these basic details may raise problems for our friends, but given the current choices, I trust they would be ready to assert their own interpretations of the basic points, even if they don't want to get pinned down on all the details.

From this point, I think it is rather easy to flesh out the rest of the presentation: -- why Israel feels beleaguered on all fronts -- the sacrifice of Sinai (tangible resources for intangible assurances) -- the U.S. drift to the Saudis - arms and overall policy -- the unwillingness of even the so-called moderate Saudis to recognize Israel -- the lesson of Iran as it pertains to Saudi Arabia and U.S. Middle East policy -- U.S. failure to keep its promise regarding Syrian missiles -- the Israeli vulnerability on its northern border.

On the positive side, we can ask for specific measures - some of which may already be forthcoming - as demonstrations of U.S. commitments:

- a) the designation of a U.S. representative to the Autonomy talks
- b) U.S. encouragement of Palestinian Arab participation
- c) U.S. readiness to see the talks go beyond April 25, linking continued U.S. assistance to Egypt with continual Egyptian participation in the talks.

- d) U.S. readiness to reject any other proposals while the negotiations continue.

In the event that Egypt once again suspends its participation in the talks (or even renounces them) it would be vital to have a U.S. statement supporting the basic framework provided in and for the Camp David 'comprehensive' accord.

While the Israelis have resisted a formal linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli accord and the "comprehensive" accord, we must foster an understanding that Israel (and Egypt and the United States) agreed to both as a package - that Israel made concessions in the Sinai based on certain positions agreed to in the second accord. For Egypt or the U.S. to renounce, or simply walk away from the second accord is to break the "rules of the game."

I realize it is a dangerous game to speak out loud about either Egypt or the U.S. abandoning the Camp David framework, but maybe we can prevent it if we can get strong public, media and Congressional support for the integrity of the "comprehensive" accord over the next four months.

To this end, we need op-ed articles, Congressional hearings, position papers, conferences (March 26 is the third anniversary of the Treaty) and extensive informational briefings by key Israelis.

If these ideas have any merit, I suggest a meeting of our Strategy Committee as soon as possible.

cc: Arden Shenker
Benjamin Gettler
Israel Miller
Jerry Wagner
Bennett Yanowitz

CVB:nl

JCRC

Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia

BACKGROUND

The Price of Peace

April 25, 1982 has become the focus of a great deal of anxiety in Israel. On that day Israel will have completely withdrawn from the Sinai Peninsula. Israel will have held all or a substantial part of that area for almost 15 years. Considering that Israel will celebrate its 34th anniversary days later, the shock of being without control of the desert will be considerable.

The process that will culminate in late April began not with the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, but in 1974. In that year, Israel reached the first separation of forces agreement with Egypt and withdrew from substantial land captured in the Yom Kippur War. By the end of the second Kissinger mediated agreement in 1975, Israel had withdrawn from the Suez Canal and back about 15 miles into the Sinai leaving 3 strategic mountain passes in the hands of American radar observers. In return Israel received Egyptian agreement to live up to the original international treaties governing the Suez Canal.

In the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty Israel relinquished the rest of the Sinai in return for peace. What Israel gave up can best be seen in 3 areas:

1. Economic - Israel was supplying about half of its energy needs from the Sinai oil wells which she developed. It was expected that Israel would be self-sufficient in energy needs in a few years. Today, Israel must import all of its coal and oil at a cost of \$2.2 billion a year, an enormous burden for a small nation.

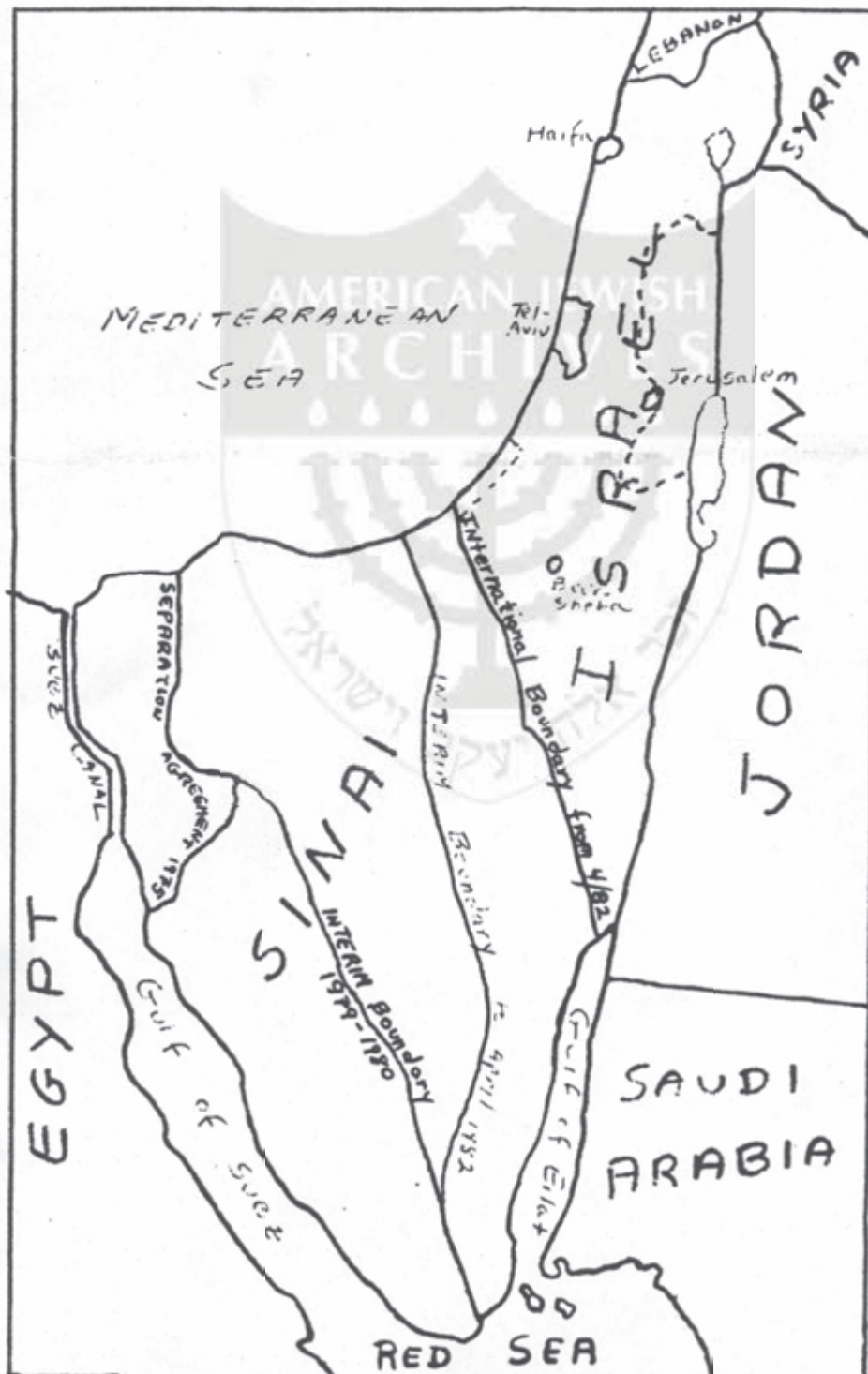
The relocation of a large number of military facilities from the Sinai to the Negev has a staggering price tag. While some financial aid was received from the U.S. to build new airfields, that one time grant covered less than 1/2 of the estimated \$5 billion cost. The compensation to settlers who must leave their homes is about \$300 million alone, 2% of the 1981 Gross National Product of Israel.

2. Strategic - The Egyptian army has been the largest of all Arab forces. The population of Egypt, about 40 million people, is equal to the combined populations of Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, and Libya. The Egyptian-Israeli border is moving about 40 miles closer to Israel than it was in October, 1973 and will be 25 miles from Beersheba or about 60 miles to Tel Aviv.

In addition to the loss of strategic depth, Israel will relinquish control over the entrance to the Gulf of Eilat and the vital trade through the Port of Eilat. The removal of its air bases to the Negev will not only cost Israel billions of dollars but also some of the most advanced and secured air bases in the world. The new bases will be far more vulnerable and far more "cramped" in the limited space of the Negev. This makes Israel more vulnerable to an attack from any country.

3. National - The national sacrifice by Israel is considerable. The State of Israel is for the first time giving up farms, towns and homes. The impact of such events on a country based on settlement and redevelopment of the land is extremely difficult for an American to understand. There is also the specter that the Israeli government may need to use force to remove squatters opposed to the treaty from the Sinai. These squatters need to be understood not simply as depicted in the media as people opposed to peace, but as an expression of a deep revulsion in Israel to giving up land and settlements, a feeling shared to some extent by all Israelis.

Israel has made a substantial sacrifice and taken a risk. Egypt has received a great deal in return for recognizing Israel. The only thing that Israel expects in return from Egypt is peace and normal relations.



MAAC

November 10, 1981

Rabbi Robert J. Orkand
Temple Beth-El
1203 Comanche Drive
Rockford, IL 61107

Dear Bob:

In response to your letter of November 3 I have turned the matter of NJCRC mailings to small city rabbis over to Al Vorspan. I am asking him to be in contact with you directly to determine what if anything has been done in this regard.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Albert Vorspan

Rabbi Robert J. Orkand

Temple Beth-El

1203 Comanche Drive
Rockford, Illinois 61107
Phone (815) 398-5020

November 3, 1981

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
UAHC
838 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York 10021

Dear Alex:

Last week I received a call from Irwin Schulman of NJCRAC wanting to know if I have been able to do anything about the idea of sending NJCRAC mailings to small city rabbis. When I originally raised this idea with NJCRAC it was Irwin Schulman that responded to my letter.

Since I have not heard from Al Vorspan or you for many months about this issue I thought I would write to find out if anything has been done about my idea. Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help.

I will be at the meeting of the Commission on Jewish Education and look forward to seeing you there.

With every best wish,

Shalom,



Rabbi Robert Orkand