

MS-630: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler Digital Collection, 1961-1996.

Series B: Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, 1962-1996.

Box Folder 23 4

Task force proposals, 1976.

For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the American Jewish Archives website.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

May 11, 1976

His Excellency, Simcha Dinitz Ambassador of Israel to the U.S. 1621 22nd Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Simcha:

For what it's worth, I just want you to know that I have a very good and close contact with Brown now.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

May 5, 1976

Mr. Morris Amitay AIPAC 1341 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Morrie:

For what it's worth, I now have a contact with Brown and should you wish to utilize it please don't hesitate to let me know. I am also beginning to establish closer lines with the Carter organization.

It was good to get such a fine report on the AIPAC Policy Conference. I understand it went well and was a good session.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

March 4, 1976

Mr. Morris J. Amitay, Executive Director American Israel Public Affairs Committee 1341 G. Street, N.W. - Suite 908 Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Morrie:

Many thanks for your letter of February 27 and the materials you shared with me. I am grateful.

I'll be meeting with Larry Tisch on the 11th of this Month and will discuss this matter with him. I'll keep you posted.

With repeated thanks and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1341 G STREET, N. W. • SUITE 908 • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • (202) 638-2256

Morris J. Amitay Executive Director

February 27, 1976

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

Dear Alex:

I am enclosing a number of items which are causes for concern on Carter's positions on the Middle East. In addition to what there is down on paper, it should be noted that Carter's foreign policy adviser is Zbigniew Brzezinski, an academic, whose published works on the Middle East issue are not encouraging.

I must stress the extremely confidential nature of Ken's memo to me and neither of us should be mentioned as well as Alan Baron. Please treat the memo on Carter's position on Soviet Jewry and Israel for its factual information only -- it has not been prepared by us. I have also included a brief summary of Carter's appearance before your own organization only to present the impressions of AIPAC's observer. Finally, there is Carter's description of himself as a "Christian" -- a fact, which while not in dispute, is usually not put forward publicly as a qualification for high office!!

I enjoyed having our talk at lunch yesterday, and I look forward to working closely with you in the future.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Morris J. Amitay

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PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

May 4, 1976

His Excellency, Simcha Dinitz Israel Ambassador to the U.S. 1621 22nd St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Simcha:

Just a word to let you know that things are moving forward and I hope to have a private meeting with Carter within the next week or two. I will certainly keep you posted.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1976

Dear Rabbi Schindler

I have shared not only your letter of September 28 but other similar inquiries as well as my own concern over the scheduling of the debates with those of my colleagues who work on scheduling matters.

There is considerable appreciation of the problem created by the Friday evening presentations. I understand, however, that the difficulty of coordinating all the schedules involved, especially those of the television networks, makes it unlikely that the Presidential debate will be moved to a different date.

Sincerely

Marvid H. Lissy Associate Director Domestic Council

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



2=040165E276002 10/02/76 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP NYBA 1 2032270232 MGM TDMT WESTPORT CT 10=02 0730P EST

A M SCHINDLER 838 5 AVE NEW YORK NY 10021

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

2032270232 MGM TDMT WESTPORT CT 168 10=02 0730P EST
ZIP
PRESIDENT GERALD FORD
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500
IN BEHALF OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH
ORGANIZATIONS I RESPECTFULLY REITERATE OUR REQUEST FOR A MEETING W

ORGANIZATIONS I RESPECTFULLY REITERATE OUR REQUEST FOR A MEETING WITH YOU. WE ARE ANXIOUS TO EXPLORE MATTERS OF URGENT CONCERN TO OUR COMMUNITY AND WE WOULD BE GREATFUL WERE YOU TO ACCEDE TO OUR REQUEST.

AS YOUR PROBABLY KNOW A LIKE INVITATION WAS EXTENDED TO AND ACCEPTED BY GOVERNOR CARTER AND SUCH MEETINGS FOLLOW THE PRESIDENCE OF PAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

OUR CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS HAVE BEEN ASKING ME WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN A RESPONSE TO OUR SEVERAL EARLIER ORAL AND WRITTEN INQUIRYS AND IT WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL TO HAVE A DEFINITE ANSWER

APPRECIATING THE MANY DEMANDS MADE ON YOU AT THIS TIME WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO MEET WITH YOU IN ANY COMMUNITY TO WHICH YOUR CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE MAY TAKE YOU AND AT ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU PROVIDED OF COURSE THIS TIME DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH THE SABBATH OR HOLY DAY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

RABBI ALEXANDER M SCHINDLER 515 PARK AVE NEW YORK NY 10021

19:30 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645

Western union Mailgram



2-024961E265002.09/21/76 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP NYBB 1 2127521616 MGM TDRN MANHATTAN NY 09-21 11544 EST

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN
JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS JR
515 PARK AVE
NEW YORK NY 10022

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

2127521616 MGM TDRN MANHATTAN NY 200 09-21 11544 EST ZIP

PRESIDENT GERALD R FORD

WASHINGTON DC 20500

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY ON BEHALF OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS TO INVITE YOU TO MEET WITH OUR CONFERENCE AT A MUTUALLY AGREEABLE PLACE AND DATE.

WE WOULD WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR YOU PRESENT YOUR VIEWS ON THE GREAT ISSUES CONFRONTING OUR NATION.

AS YOU KNOW, THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS EMBRACES A COALITION OF 32 MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, OUR LEADERSHIP HAS MET WITH YOU IN THE PAST AT VARIOUS TIMES AND WE WOULD BE PLEASED INDEED IF YOU WOULD ACCEPT OUR INVITATION, RESPECTFULLY YOURS

RABBI ALEXANDER M SCHINDLER, CHAIRMAN
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

11:54 EST

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MGMCOMP MGM

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022 PLaza 2-1616

Cable Address: COJOGRA

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:

American Israel Public Affairs Committee

American Jewish Congress

American Mizrachi Women

American Zionist Federation

Anti-Defamation League

B'nai B'rith

B'nai B'rith Women

Bnai Zion

Central Conference of American Rabbis

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (observer)

Hadassah

Jewish Labor Committee

Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation

Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

Labor Zionist Alliance

Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi

National Committee for Labor Israel, Inc.

National Council of Jewish Women

National Council of Young Israel

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

National Jewish Community

Relations Advisory Council

National Jewish Welfare Board North American Jewish

Youth Council Pioneer Women

The Rabbinical Assembly

Rabbinical Council of America

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

United Synagogue of America

Women's American ORT

Women's League for Conservative Judaism

World Zionist Organization American Section, Inc.

Zionist Organization of America

September 21, 1976

Mr. David H. Lissy, Associate Director Domestic Council The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear David,

Please note that I have sent the following telegram to the President:

"I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations to invite you to meet with our Conference at a mutually agreeable place and date.

We would welcome the opportunity to hear you present your views on the great issues confronting our nation.

As you know, the Conference of Presidents embraces a coalition of 32 major American Jewish organizations. Our leadership has met with you in the past at various times and we would be pleased indeed if you would accept our invitation.

Respectfully yours,

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, Chairman Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations

With all best wishes for the coming New Year I remain,

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Chairman

May 3, 1976

Mr. Al Chernin Executive Director NJCRAC 55 West 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Al:

I have your letter recommending that the Presidents' Conference coordinate its efforts vis-à-vis the platforms of political parties, which you relayed to me on behalf of your executive committee, and I am perfectly prepared to act on this now. Moreover, I am glad to be able to tell you that Sy Braubard has agreed to assume the responsibility for this and that furthermore, he, on behalf of the Presidents' Conference, will not be working in a vacuum, but will be fully coordinated with you and AIPAC as well, the latter having traditionally played a leading role in this realm.

I have no objection to having the NJCRAC coordinating platform efforts on the matter of Arab economic warfare here in the U.S. As you know, we have a chairman of our own Task Force on the somewhat broader subject of energy in petrodollars and its impact on U.S. policy vis-à-vis Israel. Sam Neaman is the chairman of this Task Force and I would appreciate it if you were to involve him or at least keep him abreast of your activities.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Sy Braubard Morris Amitay

CHAIRMAN Lewis D. Cole, Louisville VICE CHAIRMEN Aaron L. Buchsbaum, Savannah Ben L. Chernov, Milwaukee Jacqueline K. Levine, AJCongress Paul C. Maier, Oakland Theodore R. Mann, Philadelphia Ann Robison, NCJW Norman D. Tilles, JWV Robert Weil, Los Angeles Bennett Yanowitz, Cleveland TREASURER Jerry Wagner, Hartford SECRETARY Irving Achtenberg, Kansas City PAST CHAIRMEN Albert E. Arent, Washington Jordan C. Band, Cleveland Aaron Goldman, Washington Irving Kane, Cleveland David Sher, AJCommittee Bernard H. Trager, Bridgeport Lewis H. Weinstein, Boston EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN Albert D. Chernin EXEC. VICE CHRMN. EMERITUS Isaiah M. Minkoff **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** (in addition to the officers) National Agency Representatives AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE Richard Maass Mervin H. Riseman AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS Stanley H. Lowell Shad Polier B'NAI B'RITH-ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

David M. Blumberg

Seymour Graubard JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

Jacob Sheinkman

Judge Paul Ribner NATIONAL COUNCIL OF

JEWISH WOMEN

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF U.S.A.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Samuel L. Brennglass Harold M. Jacobs

Carol Dragul, Cincinnati Annette Eskind, Nashville

Jack Sarver, Tucson

EX OFFICIO

Meyer Fine

Arthur J. Levine Henry N. Rapaport Community Representatives

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Rabbi Murray Blackman, New Orleans

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Maynard Wishner, Chicago Leonard J. Zanville, San Diego

(not elsewhere listed)

Commission/Committee Officers

Louis J. Cohen, Metropolitan N.J.

Julian Freeman, Indianapolis
Milton I. Goldstein, St. Louis
Dr. Lou H. Silberman, Nashville
Representing Association of Jewish
Community Relations Workers

James Lipsig

Ralph Plofsky

Esther Landa Eleanor Marvin UNION OF AMERICAN

Matthew Ross

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

55 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036

(212) 564-3450

April 27, 1976

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations 515 Park Avenue New York, New YOrk

Dear Alex:

Al Vorspan probably shared with you the recommendation made at the meeting of the NJCRAC Israel Task Force on April 12 that the Presidents Conference initiate a process now through an appropriate subcommittee to draft a plank on Israel for submission to the Platform Committees of the national Democratic and Republican Parties. The Task Force felt that by beginning this process now we would avoid hasty and pressured decisions that have sometimes characterized the formulation of planks in previous election years. Obviously, AIPAC is critical to such a process and, of course, the NJCRAC and its member agencies are also deeply interested in whatever deliberative process you set in motion.

That same meeting of the Task Force also agreed that the NJCRAC should initiate a process to formulate a plank on combatting Arab economic warfare. This reflects the on-going coordination in this area of activity that has been undertaken by the I.T.F., and also our belief that the planks on Israel and Arab economic warfare should be kept separate.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Albert D. Chernin

Executive Vice Chairman

ADC:ZC

cc: Albert Vorspan Theodore R. Mann

MEMORANDUM

		Date 12/1//0
From	Edie Miller	
То	Yehuda Hellman	
Copy for inf	formation of	
Subject		

Please note the enclosed from Rabbi Sternstein and let us have your suggested response. Many thanks.



Zionist Organization of America ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500 Office of the President

November 16, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations 515 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022

Dear Alex:

I do not know if I am anticipating thoughts which are already in your mind and plans which you already may have in the works.

I would strongly urge that we do not delay in utilizing this interregnum period in Washington for quickly mobilizing a national public relations and education effort.

I believe you share with me the feeling that the last vote by our Government in the Security Council was more significant in terms of the signal it may give to Carter than in its intrinsic worth. My own feeling is that, if we do not respond vigorously, we will be retreating and give Carter an indication that the American Jewish community will not respond energetically.

It would seem to me that you ought to convene a select group to hammer out a letter for a political offensive in America now -- irrespective of the negotiating stance of Israel -- that would speak in terms of Israel's full case. We should analyze the situation in Washington and coordinate it with our attack on American public opinion and go to work as soon as possible before January 20.

Personally, I would have no hesitancy about letting such plans leak out to the press that the American Jewish community is preparing a wide-scale public education offensive for American public opinion.

May I respectfully urge you to move seriously on this suggestion.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,
Dr. Joseph P. Sternstein

President

JPS:mes

Hellmost water

Edie Miller

Yehuda Hellman

12/1/76

12/1/76

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Zionist Organization of America

ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500

Office of the President

November 16, 1976

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May I respectfully urge you to move seriously on this suggestion.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours

Dr. Joseph P. Sternstein

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July 6, 1976

Mr. Paul J. Flacks
Public Affairs Dept.
Zionist Organizationnof America
4 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Flacks:

Rabbi Schindler is currently attending a series of meetings in Israel. He is due back in August and I know that he will be very grateful to you for sharing with him the NAAA Testimony presented to the Platform Committee of the Republication National Committee. The paper will, of course, be shared with him on his return to the office.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller Assistant to the President

Paul J. Flacks ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

NATIONAL DIRECTOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPT. 212-481-1500 4 East 34th St. N.Y., N.Y. 10016

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS

600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1175 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037 Telephone: (202) 333-6575

AMERICAN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS

June 22, 1976 Washington, D. C.

The National Association of Arab Americans would like to express its appreciation for the opportunity of presenting this testimony to the Committeee, now engaged in the important task of preparing the election platform of the Republican party. In so testifying, we would like to call to the attention of the Committee that our Association represents 1 1/2 million Americans of Arab descent. We have a natural interest in the welfare of the lands of our forefathers, but we are Americans first, and come before you at this time on behalf of the long-range interests of the United States in the Middle East.

The United States is now at an important turning point in its relationship to the Middle East. Since the Second World War, Americans have recognized that the eastern Mediterranean is a vital area in international affairs. Its strategic location and rich petroleum resources lend it a particular significance. But although the West has long held a dominant position in the region, the decline of European influence and the aggressive overtures of the Soviet Union in the post-World War II years posed a serious threat to American interests.

The Truman Doctrine, which was designed to check Soviet intrusion into Greece and Turkey, marks the beginning of the U.S. Middle East policy.

At that same time, the United States took a special interest in the establishment and security of Israel. Two concerns -- containment of Russian expansion and support of Israel -- became the source of future problems in the formulation of American policy. Torn between the need to stem the tide of Soviet infiltration and a sympathy for the welfare of Israel, the United States was unable to define a clear and consistent position. Attitudes toward the territorial status quo, implementation of UN resolutions, assistance programs, and multi-lateral relations changed periodically. As a result, the parties involved in the developing conflict and the world at large lost faith in America as a force for peace in the Middle East.

In reality, however, the United States remains the natural peacemaker for this troubled region. This is not only because of our power and influence, but because, America actually does not have any designs on the Middle East, is not inclined by nature to play fast and loose with alternating favorites, and has no stake in disorder and strife.

Why, then, have we found ourselves so maladroit in serving as the world's mediator in an area so beset by tension and war? It is largely because we have not been able to recognize that there is no essential conflict between our desire to thwart Soviet intentions and our interest in Israel. The kind of stability we seek lies in the establishment of equally cordial relations with Israel and the Arab countries, and recently we have come to understand the validity of this principle. The idea of even-handedness has taken root in America and represents the brightest hope for peace in the Middle East.

"Even-handedness" is not a euphemism for the destruction of Israel.

It is the key to peace. As the new basis of American policy, it promises to serve the best interests of Israel, the Arabs, and the world. But what does it mean in terms of specific positions on the issues at hand?

First of all, it means not taking sides. There are many interests at stake -- interests involving the welfare, security, and rights of different peoples. To give preference to one is to deny the other. Therefore, our message to the Arabs is that Israel has a right to exist Our message to

Israel is that its right to exist is conditional.

The conditions of Israel's existence are the crux of the matter, and they have already been broadly defined by Ambassador Scranton, by members of Congress from both parties, and by responsible spokesmen of the American Jewish community. In essence, they are the following:

- 1. Israel must establish its clear intention to evacuate the territories occupied in 1967 in exchange for recognition by the Arab states. This includes east Jerusalem, with the understanding that the future status and administration of the City of Jerusalem will be decided by international negotiation.
- 2. In the interim, Israel, should strictly abide by the principles set down by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 regarding the protection of civilians in time of war. Applied to Israel, these principles would require that:
 - a. No alteration be made in the character of the occupied territories especially in Jerusalem;
 - b. no Jewish settlements be allowed in the occupied territories;
 - c. no infringement of the civil rights of persons under occupation be authorized or condoned.

reption took

Israel's record in all of these areas is poor. Not only has it shown no intention of relinquishing the lands taken in 1967, but many steps have been taken to secure their permanent retention. This policy first became evident when Israel annexed east Jerusalem, declared its resolve to keep the Golan Heights and Sharm el-Sheikh, and rejected Ambassador Jarring's plea to establish withdrawal and recognition as inseparable principles. Subsequently Israel began to encourage Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, a practice which has recently caused concern in the United States and throughout the world. There are at present some sixty-eight settlements of this kind, revealing a pattern of creeping annexation.

position on the settlements and the United Nations Israel attacked the United States position on the settlements and the United Nations Israeli Ambassador rejected the "U.S. position that the settlements constitute obstacles for peace."

Israel often says the U.S. cannot impose a solution for peace in the Middle East.

By the same token, the U.S. cannot permit Israel to dictate terms which are contary to the moral principles, and not in the best interest of the United States, while expecting open ended financial and military support.

Other practices in defiance of the Geneva Convention include alteration in the holy sites and neighborhood character of Jerusalem, confiscation and destruction of private property in the occupied territories, administrative detention on the mere suspicion of resistance, and severe restriction on the right of non-violent protest.

In his maiden speech as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, William Scranton scored Israel in many of these violations, and his position in this regard has been widely supported in the press and public opinion here.

Similarly, leading Jewish spokesmen and journalists in the United States have warned Israel about the expansion of Jewish settlements and the use of repressive measures against the indigenous population in the occupied West Bank. During May 1976, a number of U.S. senators who have recently returned from trips to the Middle East testified in committee hearings that they had found Israel intransigent and Arab leaders relatively flexible on the crucial points of an eventual solution.

These are some of the manifestations of a growing conviction in America that Israel should reexamine its policy in the occupied territories and demonstrate its willingness to relinquish these territories as part of an overall settlement. The Administration has been trying to prod Israel in this direction and has reviewed U.S. assistance policy in terms of the degree to which it contributes to the search for peace.

In Israel, whose very existence depends upon the generosity of the United States for financial and moral support, we are allowing conditions to exist which never before have gone without condemnation by this country.

For the first time in 200 years, the U.S. is condoning the occupation of territories acquired through military aggression.

There is also a new American interest in recognition of the Palestinians as a legitimate political entity, and a conviction that any overall settlement must include the Palestinians and take into account the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state.

All of these developments represent a healthy trend in that they have helped to define a more realistic, consistent, and constructively balanced U.S. policy in the Middle East. There can and should be no turning back to our former naivete, vascillation, and favoritism. It would therefore, be useful and appropriate

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for the Platform of the Republican Party to reflect the mood of the country on this, as well as other issues. In so doing, the Platform would contribute to a deeper understanding of the Middle East crisis and serve the interests of the United States, the parties to the conflict, and the cause of peace.

In closing, we ask the Committee to be guided in its task by the example of President Eisenhower, whose grasp of basic principles was particularly sound at the time of the Suez crisis. Addressing the American people on television, he said: "Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of the United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its own withdrawal? If we agree that armed attack can properly achieve the purpose of the assailant, then I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order."

May 14, 1976

Mr. Oved Ben-Ami Modiin Publishing House, Ltd. Maariv House Carlebach Street, 2 P.O.B. 20010 Tel-Aviv 67 132, Israel

Dear Oved:

I have your letter of May 3 which I read with a great deal of interest. You raise assues which I clearly would not want to respond to via correspondence. Would that we had the chance to meet.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler Chairman CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE



May 3, 1976.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman, Presidents Club, 515 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

AMERICAN JEWISH

As you will remember, on your recent visit to Israel, we discussed the subject of the forthcoming presidential elections in the USA, and we both agreed that Hubert Humphrey was the best choice for the presidency.

It is regretful, but nevertheless a fact, that Senator Humphrey withdrew from the race, and unless something drastic happens and he changes his mind - I am still of the opinion that a Humphrey - Kenndy ticket has the best chance to win the Democratic Convention - we have to be realistic and face the situation in the field.

As things stand, Jimmy Carter seems to be running ahead without any opposition. Only six months ago no one knew the name of Jimmy Carter and only in a democratic country like America it is possible for an unkown man to capture the masses and rise above and against the Establishment. However, Jimmy Carter did it, and as the saying goes 'if you cannot beat them - join them'. Now we have to think how to turn the wheel in our favour. As you know, I am not only concerned for Israel, but I am afraid that the USA is letting its historical role of being the leader of the free world, slip between its fingers.

Jimmy Carter's announcement in his Newsweek interview, was not a good omen for Israel, and as I am sure that his final victory will, to a great extent, depend on the Jewish vote, he should, already at this stage, be made aware of the fact that in the final race between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Jewish vote will be decisive. There are many ways of achieving that, prior to and after the Convention.

ROTA-PRESS MODIIN LTD. * MAARIV PRINTING HOUSE LTD. * MAARIV BOOK GUILD LTD. * MAARIV READER'S CLUB LTD. * ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (Rep.) * ENCYCLOPAEDIA UNIVERSALIS (Rep.) * TIME LIFE

I propose that Jimmy Carter be met by leaders of the Jewish community and that an understanding be reached with him regarding three major points:

- 1. a policy to secure the existence of the State of Israel.
- the choice of the vice president between Senators Jackson, Church and Mandel.
- 3. the candidates for the office of Secretary of State and Secretary of Defence.

If a clear cut understanding is reached with Carter on these important issues, I am sure it will be within our power to mobilize unlimited support for his victory.

I also propose to consider the possibility of organizing a committee for the purpose of securing the elction of Senator Humphrey as the Senate's Majority Leader.

I look forward to hear your reaction to my above ideas.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Oved Ben-Ami

OBA/1n

495 West 186 Street New York, N.Y. 10033 May 5th, 1976

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

On this Yem HaAtzmaut, I appeal to you to help the State of Israel further.

On page one of today's New York Times, we learn that James Schlesinger admits that the United States government has been discriminating, forcing the Vietnamization of Israel, forcing one-sided concessions, New the average American is learning the truth.

Renald Reagan's attacks on the Ferd administration's fereign pelicy has also focused on disenchantment with a pelicy which has been bankrupt for the most part. American people would be prepared to accept a change of American policy.

If the Jewish news media, if the Jewish organizations were to eall for the dismissal of Henry Kissinger, the archistect of that policy, Israel would have a little more peace of mind until a "reassessment" could be made by the administration.

It appears that Jimmy Carter will be the Democratic presidential candidate. Wheever runs against him will have to run scared. That will give friends of Israel bargaining room from Reagan, Ford, Carter, and whomever.

A start must come now. Demand, as concerned Americans, Kissinger's removal! Let's not be apologists for this administration again.

Sincerely,

Simeba Friedman

Juste 17.

May 4, 1976

Mr. Morris Amitay AIPAC 1341 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Morrie:

By now you have received a copy of my May3rd letter to Al Chernin and you know that I have saked Sy Graubard to chair the Presidents' Conference Task Force on the Platforms of political parties. Obviously, Sy will seek to coordinate his efforts with you and the NJCRAC.

In this connection, I write to advise that David Balin is very close to the Governor of Iowa who serves as the Chairman of the Platform Committee for the Republican Party. David is a devoted Reform Jew and might be able to be of assistance to you. His address is:

300 Home Federal Building Des Moines, Iowa 50309

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler Chairman

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL INC.

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 AREA CODE 212 688-0800

MEMORANDUM

April 29, 1976

TO:

Rabbi Alexander Schindler

FROM:

Irving Kessler

SUBJECT:

Eric Moonman, M.P., a leader of British Jewry, spoke to me yesterday, as he passed through New York on his return trip to London.

A few days ago he shared the speaking platform with Jimmy Carter at a Pennsylvania college. Most of their 20-minute private conversation was about Israel. Mr. Moonman found Carter to be poorly informed on fundamental issues and urges that a concerted effort be made to brief him in the areas of our concern.

I suspect that the above is not news to you, but felt that it deserves reporting.

IK: la

cc: Yehuda Hellman



UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL INC.

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

AREA CODE 212 688-0800

MEMORANDUM

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Or Angell

March 2, 1976

Mr. Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations The American Jewish Committee 165 East 56th Street New York, New York 10022

Dear Mort:

Your prompt and candid response is very much appreciated. I am grateful to you.

Be assured that this matter has my complete confidence, on that you can rely.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,



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

MAY 13-16, 1976, THE WASHINGTON HILTON

February 27, 1976 tell him

he confidence

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

Dear Alex:

Please consider this note confidential, for obvious reasons. I had a long talk this morning with Azaria Rapoport, Information Counsel at the Israeli Consulate, about the so-called Marash matter. Let me say parenthetically that normally I don't like to spend undue time on the past; we don't have enough time to worry about the present or future. But often there are lessons in the past for the future.

Azaria explains that he did meet with Marash in advance of the trip, and was somewhat diverted by the fact that Marash was introduced by Tony Hatch, an old friend of ours who served CBS in Israel some years ago and is now assistant news director at WCBS-TV. They all met with Chaim Herzog and with Herzog's press man. Herzog suggested a number of people whom Marash should meet with in Israel but Marash said he wanted to make his own contacts. Azaria should have been made suspicious by that. He also should have asked friends in the Jewish community -- myself among them, but by no means exclusively -- for anything we knew about Marash. Azaria now apologetically explains that he should have done this, but felt Hatch's introduction was sanction enough.

In Israel, again Marash did not want to have appointments made for him. As a consequence, while he did meet on his own with Peres, he did not see any people in or through the Foreign Office or the Prime Minister's Office. Where a man is adamant on a point like that, perhaps little can be done. However, I feel -- and so told Azaria -- that where an important correspondent is coming to the country. the Foreign Ministry information people should be more aggressive about trying to steer him.

Perhaps nothing could have been done to change what Marash did on camera. But I do feel that my conversation with Azaria at least should make him a little more sensitive to what is at best a difficult business.

Separate from all this, we are helping Azaria with a bill of particulars that he is passing along to WCBS-TV, detailing where he feels the series was unbalanced,

continued....

BERTRAM H. GOLD. Executive Vice-President ELMER L. WINTER, President = RICHARD MAASS, Chairman, Board of Governors # MAYNARD I. WISHNER, Chairman, National Executive Council # THEODORE ELLENOFF, Chairman, Board of Trustees

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JEROME L. GREENE, New York; LEONARD KAPLAN, Boston; DAVID LLOYD KREEGER, Washington, D.C.; RICHARD H. LEVIN, Chicago; ARNOLD H. UNGERMAN, Tulsa m

and this will conclude with suggestions as to how matters might be redressed.

Thanks for your interest. As Azaria and I agreed, we are in a ticklish area, but then that's what we're paid for.

Cordially yours,

hort.

Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations

MY:1f



February 25, 1976

Mr. Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations The American Jewish Committee 165 East 56th Street New York, New York 10022

Dear Morton:

I'm just back from overseas and want to express my gratitude to you for sharing with me the information on reaction to the recent Marash reports on the Mid-Eest. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Your comments under item #2 interest me and I would be most grateful if you could provide more detailed information on this specific, if it's not too much trouble.

With repeated thanks and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

February 25, 1976

Uri Ben Ari, Esq., Israel Consul Israel Consulate 800 Second Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017

You wiel be interested in the enclosed report, excerpted from a letter I recently received.

Should I hear of any new developments I will, of couse, share them with you.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Encl.

February 17, 1976

Mr. Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations The American Jewish Committeee 165 Rast 56th Street New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Yarmon:

AMERICAN JEWISH

Thank you for your letter of February 13th regarding the reactions to the Marash reports on the Mid-East. I know Rabbi Schindler will be grateful to you for sharing this information. He is currently at the Conference on Soviet Jawry in Brussels and your letter will be brought to his attention on his return.

With kindest greatings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Willer Assistant to the President

bcc: Al Vorspan



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

MAY 13-16, 1976, THE WASHINGTON HILTON

February 13, 1976

Rabbi Alexander N. Schindler Union of American Hebrew Congregations 838 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

The excitement over the Marash shows, which was quite intense that first day, seems to have abated. This is a normal pattern of behavior. CBS got calls throughout the day, and to one and all the operators told their callers to hold their fire until the series was over.

A few specifics:

- 1. Dr. Haddad, head of Iraqi Jews in New York, spoke directly with Marash about his apparent misunderstanding of the recent history of Jews in the Arab countries. That may make a special follow-up piece.
- 2. I learned a little from some Israeli sources how Marash was approached both before and during his visit, It does not add up to an ideal case study -but perhaps there are lessons to be learned that will be learned.
- 3. We have excellent relations with WCBS-TV, and I would not want them impaired. After the series is ended, we will approach some of the people there to see what, if anything, should be done further.

In general, I would conclude that the Jewish community has been served not too badly by its representatives. With Jews representing so large a percentage of the population in New York, and with Jewish matters so much in the news, a high degree of media attention of course is inevitable. We must take the bad with the good; otherwise we wouldn't be living in a free and pluralist society.

Cordially yours,

hore James

Morton Yarmon

Director of Public Relations

MY:LF

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

May 5, 1976

Mr. Morris Amitay AIPAC 1341 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Morrie:

For what it's worth, I now have a contact with Brown and should you wish to utilize it please don't hesitate to let me know. I am also beginning to establish closer lines with the Carter organization.

It was good to get such a fine report on the AIPAC Policy Conference. I understand it went well and was a good session.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

March 4, 1976

Mr. Morris J. Amitay, Executive Director American Israel Public Affairs Committee 1341 G. Street, N.W. - Suite 908 Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Morrie:

Many thanks for your letter of February 27 and the materials you shared with me. I am grateful.

I'll be meeting with Larry Tisch on the 11th of this Month and will discuss this matter with him. I'll keep you posted.

With repeated thanks and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1341 G STREET, N. W. • SUITE 908 • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • (202) 638-2256

Morris J. Amitay **Executive Director**

February 27, 1976

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

Dear Alex:

I am enclosing a number of items which are causes for concern on Carter's positions on the Middle East. In addition to what there is down on paper, it should be noted that Carter's foreign policy adviser is Zbigniew Brzezinski, an academic, whose published works on the Middle East issue are not encouraging.

I must stress the extremely confidential nature of Ken's memo to me and neither of us should be mentioned as well as Alan Baron. Please treat the memo on Carter's position on Soviet Jewry and Israel for its factual information only -- it has not been prepared by us. I have also included a brief summary of Carter's appearance before your own organization only to present the impressions of AIPAC's observer. Finally, there is Carter's description of himself as a "Christian" -- a fact, which while not in dispute, is usually not put forward publicly as a qualification for high office!!

I enjoyed having our talk at lunch yesterday, and I look forward to working closely with you in the future.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Morris J. Amitay

Admitter of though Morris J. Amitas
Tell him I have needly I hary toh
Met hundry a Tras. I have the

May 4, 1976

His Excellency, Simcha Dinitz Israel Ambassador to the U.S. 1621 22nd St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Simcha:

Just a word to let you know that things are moving forward and I hope to have a private meeting with Garter within the next week or two. I will certainly keep you posted.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1976

Dear Rabbi Schindler

I have shared not only your letter of September 28 but other similar inquiries as well as my own concern over the scheduling of the debates with those of my colleagues who work on scheduling matters.

There is considerable appreciation of the problem created by the Friday evening presentations. I understand, however, that the difficulty of coordinating all the schedules involved, especially those of the television networks, makes it unlikely that the Presidential debate will be moved to a different date.

Sincerely

Associate Director Domestic Council

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



2=040165E276002 10/02/76 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP NYBA 1 2032270232 MGM TDMT WESTPORT CT 10=02 0730P EST

A M SCHINDLER 838 5 AVE NEW YORK NY 10021

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

2032270232 MGM TDMT WESTPORT CT 168 10-02 0730P EST
ZIP
PRESIDENT GERALD FORD
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500
IN BEHALF OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH
ORGANIZATIONS I RESPECTFULLY REITERATE OUR REQUEST FOR A MEETING WITH
YOU. WE ARE ANXIOUS TO EXPLORE MATTERS OF URGENT CONCERN TO OUR
COMMUNITY AND WE WOULD BE GREATFUL WERE YOU TO ACCEDE TO OUR REQUEST.

AS YOUR PROBABLY KNOW A LIKE INVITATION WAS EXTENDED TO AND ACCEPTED BY GOVERNOR CARTER AND SUCH MEETINGS FOLLOW THE PRESIDENCE OF PAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

OUR CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS HAVE BEEN ASKING ME WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN A RESPONSE TO OUR SEVERAL EARLIER ORAL AND WRITTEN INQUIRYS AND IT WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL TO HAVE A DEFINITE ANSWER

APPRECIATING THE MANY DEMANDS MADE ON YOU AT THIS TIME WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO MEET WITH YOU IN ANY COMMUNITY TO WHICH YOUR CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE MAY TAKE YOU AND AT ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU PROVIDED OF COURSE THIS TIME DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH THE SABBATH OR HOLY DAY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

RABBI ALEXANDER M SCHINDLER 515 PARK AVE NEW YORK NY 10021

19:30 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645

La Mailgram[®]

SERVICE SERVICE

2-024961E265002 09/21/76 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP NYBB 1 2127521616 MGM TDRN MANHATTAN NY 09-21 11544 EST

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH DRGANIZATIONS JR 515 PARK AVE
NEW YORK NY 10022

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE;

2127521616 MGM TDRN MANHATTAN NY 200 09-21 11544 EST ZIP PRESIDENT GERALD R FORD

WHITE HOUSE

4

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WASHINGTON DC 20500

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY ON BEHALF OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS TO INVITE YOU TO MEET WITH OUR CONFERENCE AT A MUTUALLY AGREEABLE PLACE AND DATE.

WE WOULD WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR YOU PRESENT YOUR VIEWS ON THE GREAT ISSUES CONFRONTING OUR NATION.

AS YOU KNOW, THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS EMBRACES A COALITION OF 32 MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, OUR LEADERSHIP HAS MET WITH YOU IN THE PAST AT VARIOUS TIMES AND WE WOULD BE PLEASED INDEED IF YOU WOULD ACCEPT OUR INVITATION, RESPECTFULLY YOURS

RABBI ALEXANDER M SCHINDLER, CHAIRMAN
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

11:54 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022 PLaza 2-1616

Cable Address: COJOGRA

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:

American Israel Public Affairs Committee

American Jewish Congress

American Mizrachi Women

American Zionist Federation

Anti-Defamation League

B'nai B'rith

B'nai B'rith Women

Bnai Zion

Central Conference of American Rabbis

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (observer)

Hadassah

Jewish Labor Committee

Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation

Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.

Labor Zionist Alliance

Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi

National Committee for Labor Israel, Inc.

National Council of Jewish Women

National Council of Young Israel

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

National Jewish Welfare Board

North American Jewish Youth Council

Pioneer Women

The Rabbinical Assembly

Rabbinical Council of America

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

United Synagogue of America

Women's American ORT

Women's League for Conservative Judaism

World Zionist Organization American Section, Inc.

Zionist Organization of America

September 21, 1976

Mr. David H. Lissy, Associate Director Domestic Council The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear David,

Please note that I have sent the following telegram to the President:

"I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations to invite you to meet with our Conference at a mutually agreeable place and date.

We would welcome the opportunity to hear you present your views on the great issues confronting our nation.

As you know, the Conference of Presidents embraces a coalition of 32 major American Jewish organizations. Our leadership has met with you in the past at various times and we would be pleased indeed if you would accept our invitation.

Respectfully yours,

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, Chairman Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations

With all best wishes for the coming New Year I remain,

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

Chairman

May 3, 1976

Mr. Al Chernin Executive Director NJCRAC 55 West 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Al:

I have your letter recommending that the Presidents' Conference coordinate its efforts vis-à-vis the platforms of political parties, which you relayed to me on behalf of your executive committee, and I am perfectly prepared to act on this now. Moreover, I am glad to be able to tell you that Sy Braubard has agreed to assume the responsibility for this and that furthermore, he, on behalf of the Presidents' Conference, will not be working in a vacuum, but will be fully coordinated with you and AIPAC as well, the latter having traditionally played a leading role in this realm.

I have no objection to having the NJCRAC coordinating platform efforts on the matter of Arab economic warfare here in the U.S. As you know, we have a chairman of our own Task Force on the somewhat broader subject of energy in petrodollars and its impact on U.S. policy vis-à-vis Israel. Sam Neaman is the chairman of this Task force and I would appreciate it if you were to involve him or at least keep him abreast of your activities.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Sy Braubard Morris Amitay CHAIRMAN
Lewis D. Cole, Louisville
VICE CHAIRMEN
Aaron L. Buchsbaum, Savannah
Ben L. Chernov, Milwaukee
Jacqueline K. Levine, AJCongress
Paul C. Maier, Oakland
Theodore R. Mann, Philadelphia
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Aaron Goldman, Washington
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EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN

Albert D. Chernin

EXEC. VICE CHRMN. EMERITUS
Isaiah M. Minkoff
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Representing Association of Jewish
Community Relations Workers
Meyer Fine

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

55 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036

(212) 564-3450

April 27, 1976

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations 515 Park Avenue New York, New YOrk

Dear Alex:

Al Vorspan probably shared with you the recommendation made at the meeting of the NJCRAC Israel Task Force on April 12 that the Presidents Conference initiate a process now through an appropriate subcommittee to draft a plank on Israel for submission to the Platform Committees of the national Democratic and Republican Parties. The Task Force felt that by beginning this process now we would avoid hasty and pressured decisions that have sometimes characterized the formulation of planks in previous election years. Obviously, AIPAC is critical to such a process and, of course, the NJCRAC and its member agencies are also deeply interested in whatever deliberative process you set in motion.

That same meeting of the Task Force also agreed that the NJCRAC should initiate a process to formulate a plank on combatting Arab economic warfare. This reflects the on-going coordination in this area of activity that has been undertaken by the I.T.F., and also our belief that the planks on Israel and Arab economic warfare should be kept separate.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

ADC:ZC

Albert D. Chernin Executive Vice Chairman

cc: Albert Vorspan Theodore R. Mann MEMORANDUM

		Date 12/1/76
From	Edie Miller	
То	Yehuda Hellman	
Copy for inf	ormation of	
Subject		

Please note the enclosed from Rabbi Sternstein and let us have your suggested response. Many thanks.



Zionist Organization of America

ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500

Office of the President

November 16, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations 515 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022

Dear Alex:

I do not know if I am anticipating thoughts which are already in your mind and plans which you already may have in the works.

I would strongly urge that we do not delay in utilizing this interregnum period in Washington for quickly mobilizing a national public relations and education effort.

I believe you share with me the feeling that the last vote by our Government in the Security Council was more significant in terms of the signal it may give to Carter than in its intrinsic worth. My own feeling is that, if we do not respond vigorously, we will be retreating and give Carter an indication that the American Jewish community will not respond energetically.

It would seem to me that you bught to convene a select group to hammer out a letter for a political offensive in America now -- irrespective of the negotiating stance of Israel -- that would speak in terms of Israel's <u>full</u> case. We should analyze the situation in Washington and coordinate it with our attack on American public opinion and go to work as soon as possible before January 20.

Personally, I would have no hesitancy about letting such plans leak out to the press that the American Jewish community is preparing a wide-scale public education offensive for American public opinion.

May I respectfully urge you to move seriously on this suggestion.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours

Dr. Joseph P. Sternstein President

JPS:mes

Hellwart water

Edie Miller

Yehuda Hellman

12/1/76

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Zionist Organization of America

ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500

Office of the President

November 16, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations 515 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022

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May I respectfully urge you to move seriously on this suggestion.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Dr. Joseph P. Sternstein President

JPS:mes

Hellwart super

Zo a

July 6, 1976

Mr. Paul J. Flacks
Public Affairs Dept.
Zionist Organizationnof America
4 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Flacks:

Rabbi Schindler is currently attending a series of meetings in Israel. He is due back in August and I know that he will be very grateful to you for sharing with him the NAAA Testimony presented to the Platform Committee of the Republication National Committee. The paper will, of course, be shared with him on his return to the office.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller Assistant to the President

Paul J. Flacks ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

NATIONAL DIRECTOR
PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPT.

212-481-1500 4 East 34th St. N.Y., N.Y. 10016

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS

600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 1175 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037 Telephone: (202) 333-6575

AMERICAN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS

June 22, 1976 Washington, D. C.

The National Association of Arab Americans would like to express its appreciation for the opportunity of presenting this testimony to the Committeee, now engaged in the important task of preparing the election platform of the Republican party. In so testifying, we would like to call to the attention of the Committee that our Association represents 1 1/2 million Americans of Arab descent. We have a natural interest in the welfare of the lands of our forefathers, but we are Americans first, and come before you at this time on behalf of the long-range interests of the United States in the Middle East.

The United States is now at an important turning point in its relationship to the Middle East. Since the Second World War, Americans have recognized that the eastern Mediterranean is a vital area in international affairs. Its strategic location and rich petroleum resources lend it a particular significance. But although the West has long held a dominant position in the region, the decline of European influence and the aggressive overtures of the Soviet Union in the post-World War II years posed a serious threat to American interests.

The Truman Doctrine, which was designed to check Soviet intrusion into Greece and Turkey, marks the beginning of the U.S. Middle East policy.

At that same time, the United States took a special interest in the establishment and security of Israel. Two concerns -- containment of Russian expansion and support of Israel -- became the source of future problems in the formulation of American policy. Torn between the need to stem the tide of Soviet infiltration and a sympathy for the welfare of Israel, the United States was unable to define a clear and consistent position. Attitudes toward the territorial status guo, implementation of UN resolutions, assistance programs, and multi-lateral relations changed periodically. As a result, the parties involved in the developing conflict and the world at large lost faith in America as a force for peace in the Middle East.

In reality, however, the United States remains the natural peacemaker for this troubled region. This is not only because of our power and influence, but because, America actually does not have any designs on the Middle East, is not inclined by nature to play fast and loose with alternating favorites, and has no stake in disorder and strife.

Why, then, have we found ourselves so maladroit in serving as the world's mediator in an area so beset by tension and war? It is largely because we have not been able to recognize that there is no essential conflict between our desire to thwart Soviet intentions and our interest in Israel. The kind of stability we seek lies in the establishment of equally cordial relations with Israel and the Arab countries, and recently we have come to understand the validity of this principle. The idea of even-handedness has taken root in America and represents the brightest hope for peace in the Middle East.

"Even-handedness" is not a euphemism for the destruction of Israel.

It is the key to peace. As the new basis of American policy, it promises to serve the best interests of Israel, the Arabs, and the world. But what does it mean in terms of specific positions on the issues at hand?

First of all, it means not taking sides. There are many interests at stake -- interests involving the welfare, security, and rights of different peoples. To give preference to one is to deny the other. Therefore, our message to the Arabs is that Israel has a right to exist Our message to

Israel is that its right to exist is conditional.

The conditions of Israel's existence are the crux of the matter, and they have already been broadly defined by Ambassador Scranton, by members of Congress from both parties, and by responsible spokesmen of the American Jewish community. In essence, they are the following:

- 1. Israel must establish its clear intention to evacuate the territories occupied in 1967 in exchange for recognition by the Arab states. This includes east Jerusalem, with the understanding that the future status and administration of the City of Jerusalem will be decided by international negotiation.
- 2. In the interim, Israel, should strictly abide by the principles set down by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 regarding the protection of civilians in time of war. Applied to Israel, these principles would require that:
 - a. No alteration be made in the character of the occupied territories especially in Jerusalem;
 - b. no Jewish settlements be allowed in the occupied territories;
 - c. no infringement of the civil rights of persons under occupation be authorized or condoned.

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Israel's record in all of these areas is poor. Not only has it shown no intention of relinquishing the lands taken in 1967, but many steps have been taken to secure their permanent retention. This policy first became evident when Israel annexed east Jerusalem, declared its resolve to keep the Golan Heights and Sharm el-Sheikh, and rejected Ambassador Jarring's plea to establish withdrawal and recognition as inseparable principles. Subsequently Israel began to encourage Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, a practice which has recently caused concern in the United States and throughout the world. There are at present some sixty-eight settlements of this kind, revealing a pattern of creeping annexation.

Position on the settlements and the United Nations Israeli Ambassador rejected the "U.S. position that the settlements constitute obstacles for peace."

Israel often says the U.S. cannot impose a solution for peace in the Middle East. By the same token, the U.S. cannot permit Israel to dictate terms which are contary to the moral principles, and not in the best interest of the United States, while expecting open ended financial and military support.

Other practices in defiance of the Geneva Convention include alteration in the holy sites and neighborhood character of Jerusalem, confiscation and destruction of private property in the occupied territories, administrative detention on the mere suspicion of resistance, and severe restriction on the right of non-violent protest.

In his maiden speech as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, William Scranton scored Israel in many of these violations, and his position in this regard has been widely supported in the press and public opinion here.

Similarly, leading Jewish spokesmen and journalists in the United States have warned Israel about the expansion of Jewish settlements and the use of repressive measures against the indigenous population in the occupied West Bank. During May 1976, a number of U.S. senators who have recently returned from trips to the Middle East testified in committee hearings that they had found Israel intransigent and Arab leaders relatively flexible on the crucial points of an eventual solution.

These are some of the manifestations of a growing conviction in America that Israel should reexamine its policy in the occupied territories and demonstrate its willingness to relinquish these territories as part of an overall settlement. The Administration has been trying to prod Israel in this direction and has reviewed U.S. assistance policy in terms of the degree to which it contributes to the search for peace.

In Israel, whose very existence depends upon the generosity of the United States for financial and moral support, we are allowing conditions to exist which never before have gone without condemnation by this country.

For the first time in 200 years, the U.S. is condoning the occupation of territories acquired through military aggression.

There is also a new American interest in recognition of the Palestinians as a legitimate political entity, and a conviction that any overall settlement must include the Palestinians and take into account the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state.

All of these developments represent a healthy trend in that they have helped to define a more realistic, consistent, and constructively balanced U.S. policy in the Middle East. There can and should be no turning back to our former naivete, vascillation, and favoritism. It would therefore, be useful and appropriate

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for the Platform of the Republican Party to reflect the mood of the country on this, as well as other issues. In so doing, the Platform would contribute to a deeper understanding of the Middle East crisis and serve the interests of the United States, the parties to the conflict, and the cause of peace.

In closing, we ask the Committee to be guided in its task by the example of President Eisenhower, whose grasp of basic principles was particularly sound at the time of the Suez crisis. Addressing the American people on television, he said: "Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of the United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its own withdrawal? If we agree that armed attack can properly achieve the purpose of the assailant, then I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order."

May 14, 1976

Mr. Oved Ben-Ami Modiin Publishing House, Ltd. Maariv House Carlebach Street, 2 P.O.B. 20010 Tel-Aviv 67 132, Israel

Dear Oved:

I have your letter of May 3 which I read with a great deal of interest. You raise assues which I clearly would not want to respond to via correspondence. Would that we had the chance to meet.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler Chairman CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE



May 3, 1976.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman, Presidents Club, 515 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

AMERICAN IEWISH

As you will remember, on your recent visit to Israel, we discussed the subject of the forthcoming presidential elections in the USA, and we both agreed that Hubert Humphrey was the best choice for the presidency.

It is regretful, but nevertheless a fact, that Senator Humphrey withdrew from the race, and unless something drastic happens and he changes his mind - I am still of the opinion that a Humphrey - Kenndy ticket has the best chance to win the Democratic Convention - we have to be realistic and face the situation in the field.

As things stand, Jimmy Carter seems to be running ahead without any opposition. Only six months ago no one knew the name of Jimmy Carter and only in a democratic country like America it is possible for an unkown man to capture the masses and rise above and against the Establishment. However, Jimmy Carter did it, and as the saying goes 'if you cannot beat them - join them'. Now we have to think how to turn the wheel in our favour. As you know, I am not only concerned for Israel, but I am afraid that the USA is letting its historical role of being the leader of the free world, slip between its fingers.

Jimmy Carter's announcement in his Newsweek interview, was not a good omen for Israel, and as I am sure that his final victory will, to a great extent, depend on the Jewish vote, he should, already at this stage, be made aware of the fact that in the final race between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Jewish vote will be decisive. There are many ways of achieving that, prior to and after the Convention.

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I propose that Jimmy Carter be met by leaders of the Jewish community and that an understanding be reached with him regarding three major points:

- 1. a policy to secure the existence of the State of Israel.
- the choice of the vice president between Senators Jackson, Church and Mandel.
- 3. the candidates for the office of Secretary of State and Secretary of Defence.

If a clear cut understanding is reached with Garter on these important issues, I am sure it will be within our power to mobilize unlimited support for his victory.

I also propose to consider the possibility of organizing a committee for the purpose of securing the elction of Senator Humphrey as the Senate's Majority Leader.

I look forward to hear your reaction to my above ideas.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Oved Ben-Ami

OBA/1n

495 West 186 Street New York, N.Y. 10033 May 5th, 1976

Dear Rabbi Schindler,

On this Yem HaAtzmaut, I appeal to you to help the State of Israel further.

On page one of today's New York Times, we learn that James Schlesinger admits that the United States government has been discriminating, forcing the Vietnamization of Israel, forcing one-sided concessions, New the average American is learning the truth.

Renald Reagan's attacks on the Ferd administration's foreign pelicy has also focused on disenchantment with a pelicy which has been bankrupt for the most part. American people would be prepared to accept a change of American policy.

If the Jewish news media, if the Jewish organizations were to eall for the dismissal of Henry Kissinger, the archistect of that policy, Israel would have a little more peace of mind until a "reassessment" could be made by the administration.

It appears that Jimmy Carter will be the Democratic presidential candidate. Wheever runs against him will have to run scared. That will give friends of Israel bargaining room from Reagan, Ford, Carter, and whomever.

A start must come now. Demand, as concerned Americans, Kissinger's removal! Let's not be apelegists for this administration again.

Sincerely,

Simcha Friedman

July:

May 4, 1976

Mr. Morris Amitay AIPAG 1341 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.G. 20005

Dear Morrie:

By now you have received a copy of my May3rd letter to Al Chernin and you know that I have asked Sy Graubard to chair the Presidents' Conference Task Force on the Platforms of political parties. Obviously, Sy will seek to coordinate his efforts with you and the NJCRAC.

In this connection, I write to advise that David Belin is very close to the Governor of Iowa who serves as the Chairman of the Platform Committee for the Republican Party. David is a devoted Reform Jew and might be able to be of assistance to you. His address is:

300 Home Federal Building Des Moines, Iowa 50309

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler Chairman

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL INC.

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 AREA CODE 212 688-0800

MEMORANDUM

April 29, 1976

TO:

Rabbi Alexander Schindler

FROM:

Irving Kessler

SUBJECT:

Eric Moonman, M.P., a leader of British Jewry, spoke to me yesterday, as he passed through New York on his return trip to London.

A few days ago he shared the speaking platform with Jimmy Carter at a Pennsylvania college. Most of their 20-minute private conversation was about Israel. Mr. Moonman found Carter to be poorly informed on fundamental issues and urges that a concerted effort be made to brief him in the areas of our concern.

I suspect that the above is not news to you, but felt that it deserves reporting.

IK: la

cc: Yehuda Hellman



UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL INC.

515 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

AREA CODE 212 688-0800

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March 2, 1976

Mr. Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations The American Jewish Committee 165 East 56th Street New York, New York 10022

Dear Mort:

Your prompt and candid response is very much appreciated. I am grateful to you.

Be assured that this matter has my complete comfidence, on that you can rely.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



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MAY 13-16, 1976, THE WASHINGTON HILTON

February 27, 1976 ell him

the confidence

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

Dear Alex:

Please consider this note confidential, for obvious reasons. I had a long talk this morning with Azaria Rapoport, Information Counsel at the Israeli Consulate. about the so-called Marash matter. Let me say parenthetically that normally I don't like to spend undue time on the past; we don't have enough time to worry about the present or future. But often there are lessons in the past for the future.

Azaria explains that he did meet with Marash in advance of the trip, and was somewhat diverted by the fact that Marash was introduced by Tony Hatch, an old friend of ours who served CBS in Israel some years ago and is now assistant news director at WCBS-TV. They all met with Chaim Herzog and with Herzog's press man. Herzog suggested a number of people whom Marash should meet with in Israel but Marash said he wanted to make his own contacts. Azaria should have been made suspicious by that. He also should have asked friends in the Jewish community -- myself among them, but by no means exclusively -- for anything we knew about Marash. Azaria now apologetically explains that he should have done this, but felt Hatch's introduction was sanction enough.

In Israel, again Marash did not want to have appointments made for him. As a consequence, while he did meet on his own with Peres, he did not see any people in or through the Foreign Office or the Prime Minister's Office. Where a man is adamant on a point like that, perhaps little can be done. However, I feel -- and so told Azaria -- that where an important correspondent is coming to the country, the Foreign Ministry information people should be more aggressive about trying to steer him.

Perhaps nothing could have been done to change what Marash did on camera. But I do feel that my conversation with Azaria at least should make him a little more sensitive to what is at best a difficult business.

Separate from all this, we are helping Azaria with a bill of particulars that he is passing along to WCBS-TV, detailing where he feels the series was unbalanced,

continued.....

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Thanks for your interest. As Azaria and I agreed, we are in a ticklish area, but then that's what we're paid for.

Cordially yours,

hort.

Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

MY:1f



February 25, 1976

Mr. Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations The American Jewish Committee 165 East 56th Street New York, New York 10022

Dear Morton:

I'm just back from overseas and want to express my gratitude to you for sharing with me the information on reaction to the recent Marash reports on the Mid-East. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Your comments under item #2 interest me and I would be most grateful if you could provide more detailed information on this specific, if it's not too much trouble.

With repeated thanks and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

February 25, 1976

Uri Ben Ari, Esq., Israel Consul Israel Consulate 800 Second Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017

You will be interested in the enclosed report, excerpted from a letter I recently received.

Should I hear of any new developments I will, of couse, share them with you.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Encl.

February 17, 1976

Mr. Morton Yarmon Director of Public Relations The American Jewish Committeee 165 East 56th Street New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Yarmon:

AMERICAN JEWISH

Thank you for your letter of February 13th regarding the reactions to the Marash reports on the Mid-East. I know Rabbi Schindler will be grateful to you for sharing this information. He is currently at the Conference on Soviet Jawry in Brussels and your letter will be brought to his attention on his return.

With kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Edith J. Miller Assistant to the President

bcc: Al Vorspan

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MAY 13-16, 1976, THE WASHINGTON HILTON

February 13, 1976

Rabbi Alexander N. Schindler Union of American Hebrew Congregations 838 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

The excitement over the Marash shows, which was quite intense that first day, seems to have abated. This is a normal pattern of behavior. CBS got calls throughout the day, and to one and all the operators told their callers to hold their fire until the series was over.

A few specifics:

- 1. Dr. Haddad, head of Iraqi Jews in New York, spoke directly with Marash about his apparent misunderstanding of the recent history of Jews in the Arab countries. That may make a special follow-up piece.
- 2. I learned a little from some Israeli sources how Marash was approached both before and during his visit, It does not add up to an ideal case study -but perhaps there are lessons to be learned that will be learned.
- 3. We have excellent relations with WCBS-TV, and I would not want them impaired. After the series is ended, we will approach some of the people there to see what, if anything, should be done further.

In general, I would conclude that the Jewish community has been served not too badly by its representatives. With Jews representing so large a percentage of the population in New York, and with Jewish matters so much in the news, a high degree of media attention of course is inevitable. We must take the bad with the good; otherwise we wouldn't be living in a free and pluralist society.

Cordially yours,

hore James

Morton Yarmon

Director of Public Relations

MY:LF