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Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, Israel  
Information and Education Task Force, correspondence,  
memoranda, and reports, 1969-1978.

April 22, 1969

C O N F I D E N T I A L

PROGRESS REPORT #1

TO: MEMBERS, AD HOC ISRAEL INFORMATION TASK FORCE

FROM: HOWARD BERGER

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During the campaign, we'll keep committee meetings to a minimum . . . At the same time we want to keep you informed . . . Our idea is to send you these quick-reading progress reports periodically. We're sending them to committee members only because the information is confidential and we suggest you handle with greatest discretion.

First off, all subcommittees have been set up and are functioning. Budget has been cleared through the Endowment Fund and the Board of Trustees. Here's what's happened so far:

NATIONAL SCENE

We had good attendance at the important Presidents' Conference in New York City, March 23-24, where Foreign Minister Eban, Ambassador Tekoah, Senators Symington and Javits, General S. L. A. Marshall and Dr. Roy Eckhart presented views on Mideast . . . were persuaded of wisdom of Israel's insistence on a directly negotiated peace -- not a peace imposed by the Four Powers or anyone else. We have material on this; call us if you want it.

Resolution was prepared to present to Secretary of State Rogers in Washington on March 31 with Kane, Band and Lelyveld part of the delegation to meet with the Secretary. (Cancelled due to death of President Eisenhower. Also cancelled was a local press and TV conference set up for the previous day featuring the Cleveland delegation.) However, date with Rogers was rescheduled with Band as delegation member; commentary on it is in this week's Cleveland Jewish News. Briefly administration insists it remains fully friendly to Israel . . . General agreement nationally continued pressure is required.

AIPAC (American Israel Public Affairs Committee) sponsoring an extraordinary policy conference in Washington April 23-24.

Aim is to present our case vigorously to congressional representatives. Tentative program and invitation will be mailed to you. Our chairman, Irv Kane, is of course president of AIPAC and will chair Conference. A number of us plan to attend. Join us if you can. Excellent congressional participation is expected.

[Apr 22, 1969]

### PRESS

Staff worked closely with mounting the Zionist Council Leadership Institute, March 30 at The Temple. Placed a feature story exposing Arab propoganda in the P.D. on that date. Taped excerpts of presentations which Sandy Markey will use in future radio shows.

Plans have been made for a weekly Cleveland Jewish News column. Maybe a question and answer format. Expected to start within two weeks. Reprints to go to non-Jewish opinion makers. We'll be asking you for suggestions. Also collecting better locally produced news columns. Packaging for a one-shot thrust to local opinion makers. Letter-writing corps being recruited. We have a chairman and a modus operandi. Several letters already prepared; some success in publication. Will do all possible to elicit positive statements from visiting dignitaries when in Cleveland during the next several months. Helping publicize Israel's 21st Birthday Celebration sponsored by the JCC and Cleveland Zionist Council at Wiley Junior High School, April 22. Representative Fulton of Pennsylvania will be principal speaker; plan media coverage.

### TV AND RADIO

Five of "Judaism Today" programs on WKYC (Channel 3) Sundays, 10:30 a.m. under supervision of Mrs. Alexander Miller, will feature Israel -- a new high. Sid Vincent, Rabbi Cohen and Rabbi Silverman have all appeared on TV and radio since returning from Israel. Attempting to make arrangements for appearances for Rabbi Green. Local TV station indicated willingness to send staff man with crew to Israel but nixed by top management in New York City. We'll keep trying on this. Cox TV station in Atlanta is doing it. Perhaps can share films.

### EDUCATION

Establishing "listening posts" at local and surrounding colleges. Serious problem with "New Left" . . . We're in process of arranging pro-Israel presentation to "Teach-In" group at Case Western Reserve. Assisting in formation of local chapter of American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, helping to provide speaker for their first meeting at Case Western Reserve later this month. Joined the CRC in extensive representation to Cleveland Heights-University Heights Board of Education, regarding pro-Arab slant of a faculty lecture series. Much fuss on this. Arranged for Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver to address some teachers on April 22. Countered anti-Israel spokesman at a student meeting at Case Western Reserve by arranging for balance speaker and student participation. Monitored Lake Erie College and Downtown Rotary Club. Appearances of "Arab" speakers . . . no real damage either place. Working for a pro-Israel presentation to counter-balance, may not be feasible. Sid Vincent speaking to South Euclid Rotary on Israel. Arranging for Task Force on high school level to begin functioning.

### SPEAKERS' BUREAU

Over 130 persons have volunteered to help. Training sessions started last Monday. Irv Haiman and Bob Silverman spearheading this effort. Already received requests for speakers and some dates arranged. A kit with resource material being developed. Letters announcing availability going out to churches, schools, service organizations and our own Jewish community shortly.

[Apr 22, 1968]

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RELIGIOUS LIAISON

Interfaith clergy coalition meeting sponsored by Council of Churches held at the Sheraton-Cleveland in March. Congressman Vanik flew in especially to address this meeting; did usual fine job. Follow up steering committee has been selected and meets later this month. Dr. Donald Jacobs, Executive Director of the Council of Churches has pushed this and we owe him a vote of thanks for his interest and support.

ADD END . . .

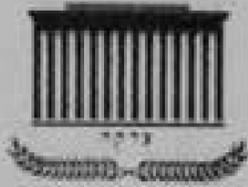
Delegate Assembly highlighted Israel and Mideast at its March meeting. Next meeting will feature Aliya. Focus remains on Israel. Information desk at Federation operating. Already received inquiries from as far away as Massillon (The Evening Independent).

Accumulating material in the Federation library. Films are a problem. Was able to locate print of Xerox film called "Let My People Go," from the University of Michigan for the use of Douglas Haas (Bud and Bobby's son) to show to a group of fellow students at Hawken School. Updating Fact Sheet last published in 1967. Preparing a comprehensive bibliography using NCRAC effort as a starting point. Two members of Congress and a newspaper editor may be visiting Israel this spring with a leading layman. Identifying opinion makers and sifting Mideast Report subscribers so that we can get person-to-person programs started.

Initiated a State-wide meeting of Ohio CRC and Federation pros to be held on April 27 in Columbus. High on the agenda is problem of public opinion and Israel. Monitored closely the State-wide meeting of the New Democratic Coalition in Cleveland last week . . . laid groundwork for pro-Israel position.

Things are moving but we don't have all the answers. Let's hear any ideas you may have. You'll hear from us again within a few weeks.

Incidentally, we have lost our part time public relations staff. Warren Sears was most helpful, but found that he could not give us the necessary time and still service his own accounts. Consequently, we are looking for part-time public relations assistance. Know anyone?



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

November 7, 1969

## MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TASK FORCE  
FROM: IRVING KANE, CHAIRMAN, DAVID SKYLAR, CO-CHAIRMAN

You may recall that the funding for the Task Force from the Endowment Fund was for the calendar year 1969. It was anticipated that the work of the Committee would be reviewed and evaluated towards the end of 1969 and any further recommendations be considered at that time.

Inasmuch as the Endowment Fund Committee will be holding its last meeting of 1969 later this month, it appears advisable that the Task Force now come together, review progress, consider directions for the future, and prepare any necessary recommendation to the Endowment Fund Committee.

Consequently, we are scheduling a meeting of our Committee for TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 12:00 NOON LUNCHEON AT THE FEDERATION OFFICES, 1750 EUCLID AVENUE.

A progress report dealing with the specifics of our program will be mailed to you in advance of the meeting. Please make every effort to attend. A return card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Thank you.

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PROGRESS REPORT TO THE ISRAEL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TASK FORCE

November 18, 1969

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Irving Kane, Chairman, reporting  
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I. BACKGROUND

It will be recalled that there was considerable discussion at the December (1968) and January (1969) Board of Trustees meetings regarding the Mid-East crisis and American policy. These discussions were stimulated by the CRC and stemmed from the belief that during this period of tension in the Middle East, it is important for the Jewish community to be well informed and to articulate informed view to government officials the news media, and the public at large. Such interpretation needed to be developed on a long term basis and deal with the basic issues of peace and governmental responsibility rather than directed to specific crisis incidents.

On the basis of this concern, the Board of Trustees agreed that an action program of ongoing information and education concerning the Mid-East situation should be developed and implemented by the Federation, and that Federation should establish a high level Task Force to prepare and oversee such an effort. This Task Force would transcend the work of any one Federation committee and include representatives of the fields of community relations, public relations, member agencies, the Welfare Fund, Women's Organization, and Delegate Assembly. It should provide a coordinating function for organizations currently engaged in such programming, and in fact, stimulate the efforts of such organizations.

The Israel Information and Education Task Force, therefore, was established, and based upon suggestions from David Skylar, Co-Chairman, a full program was developed to be implemented by Advisory Subcommittees on mass media, educational activities, religious relationships, governmental liaison, publications, and a Speakers' Bureau.

The Board of Trustees approved the program in principle and believed it merited financial support. Each Subcommittee developed estimates of financial need based on specific programs. These were reviewed by the overall Task Force which then presented to the Endowment Fund Committee a comprehensive program and suggested that an amount of up to \$50,000.00 be made available for the work of the Task Force for the balance of the calendar year of 1969. It was understood that there was no basis of experience for ascertaining actual expenses and that these would depend to a great extent on the development of specific projects.

The Endowment Fund Committee reviewed each area of activity planned by the Task Force and unanimously concluded the program should be funded. The Task Force agreed to report back to the Endowment Fund Committee at the end of the year so that insight could be gained to the full potential of the program and experience realized help chart directions for the future.

## II. RECAP OF PROGRESS

The Task Force set for itself an ambitious program. It had been anticipated that additional part time staff would be needed in order for the program to proceed satisfactorily, and such arrangements were concluded in the fall of 1969 when Sam Weisberg joined the Federation staff. There has been rearrangement of time and responsibilities so that maximum use is made of other Federation personnel. The American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress made available additional staff, part time, through the services of the local executives. Resources of national agencies were utilized to the fullest in developing the project.

At the onset, the Advisory Committees developed broad concepts of programming together with some specific suggestions on how to proceed. Staff has implemented a number of these ideas. Some have developed more quickly than others. Some have been undertaken with minimal or no financial support. Among the more prominent activities, but by no means all-inclusive, are the following:

### On the International Scene

. . . Opinion makers within the Cleveland area are being encouraged to visit Israel. Representatives of the local press have been urged to avail themselves of the UJA press tours and have responded. A panel of three such representatives will be addressing the Cleveland Press Club in the very near future.

Arrangements have been made for a well-known local TV news commentator, along with his producer and cameraman, to visit Israel in early December. This is in cooperation with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

. . . The formation of a local Interfaith Coalition on Peace in the Middle East has been realized. This is a small, action group of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders, primarily religious, which meets informally. The convenor is Dr. Donald G. Jacobs, the Executive Director of the Greater Cleveland Council of Churches.

This group sponsored a program on U.S. policy in the Mid-East earlier in the spring, featuring Representative Charles Vanik, and directed to Interfaith clergy. It has cooperated in preparing and distributing various petitions and statements of concern to the State Department and the

United Nations regarding the hanging of Iraqi Jews, the Al Aksa Mosque fire, and the TWA hijacking resulting in imprisonment of the two Israeli citizens by Syria. It participated in the communitywide Rally of Protest sponsored by the Delegate Assembly and held at Park Synagogue in the spring of 1969.

The Coalition is planning an interfaith clergy visit to the holy places in Israel in February-March of 1970. Three leading clergymen have agreed to serve as leaders of the Mission. Dates have been established, an itinerary developed and a selective recruitment program for participants is in process.

. . . A conscious effort was made in Cleveland to join other communities in dissuading four major international airlines from participating in the opening of the new Damascus airport in Syria. This manifested itself through encouraging a flood of complaints to local offices of the airlines and by asking local travel agents to add their voices in protest.

#### On the National Scene

. . . A record turnout was encouraged to attend the AIPAC Policy Conference in Washington last April which resulted in a congressional resolution favorable to Israel and signed by the vast majority of Senators and Congressmen. Local delegates met with congressional representatives on an individual basis and all Congressmen signed the resolution. The resolution was reprinted in the Plain Dealer and the Cleveland Jewish News and distributed to other communities throughout the state.

. . . An amendment was offered in the U.S. Senate to the Foreign Aid bill proposing construction of a desalting plant in Israel. Senators Saxbe and Young joined in cosponsorship of this amendment. Senator Saxbe's participation was in response to the work of the Task Force.

#### On the State Level

. . . The Task Force was responsible for the inclusion of a pro-Israel statement in the platform of the new Democratic Coalition when this group had its state meeting in Cleveland several months ago.

. . . Task Force activity was a strong contributing factor in the re-institution of a state network of Federation and community relations committees. Pertinent items of interest are now being distributed throughout this network from time to time. One activity has been to make known throughout the state

the names of available speakers, especially non-Jewish friends, who are ready and willing to speak for Israel.

#### On the Local Scene

. . . An Israel Information Desk, fully staffed, has been established at Federation. This provides a resource for a wide range of printed material, films, etc., much of which is made available in quantity for use by schools and libraries. The desk has prepared a comprehensive bibliography and updated a fact sheet.

. . . Personalities friendly to Israel have been helped in reaching new audiences on the occasion of their visiting Cleveland. A special luncheon was held for Ambassador Rolf Pauls of West Germany. The Task Force initiated the visit of Mr. Lester Vellie, an editor of the Reader's Digest, whose recent book, COUNTDOWN IN THE HOLY LAND, created substantial interest. Radio and TV interviews were utilized extensively on Mr. Vellie's visit.

. . . The Task Force is also responsible for the visit of Rev. Lester Kinsolving, Episcopalian minister and syndicated columnist, whose opinions on Israel have created much comment. Extensive arrangements were made on behalf of Rev. Kinsolving with the mass media to ensure the maximum exposure.

. . . The Task Force has worked closely with the Cleveland Jewish News. The cooperation of the News has been outstanding, especially in reprinting certain articles of interest which have been brought to its attention and which ordinarily it would not have printed. For several months it devoted extensive space to an ongoing column answering questions about Israel and the Mid-East.

. . . The Task Force has dealt extensively with problems of the mass media, ranging from consultation with top management to encouraging letters to the editor. It has recognized that while maintaining close and constant contact with the news media is beneficial, its freedom to report as it sees fit must be respected.

. . . Speakers on Israel have appeared before numerous organizations through the Speakers' Bureau of the Federation which has, as one of its main purposes the interpretation of Israel and the Mid-East crisis. In addition, the Interfaith Coalition has developed an Interfaith Speakers' Bureau directed to Protestant and Catholic organizations. A significant number of speakers has already been placed through this organization.

. . . Various programs occurring in Cleveland have been monitored and this procedure will be continued. Examples include Michael Roberts' appearance at the Press Club early in the year, the appearance of Pauline Frederick at a Council of World Affairs meeting in October, and the sponsorship of a pro-Arab symposium at Case Western Reserve University in the spring.

. . . The Task Force is working closely in cooperation with the local chapter of the American Professors for Peace in the Middle East. This group has already sponsored several programs and is distributing specially created background material to academicians throughout the Cleveland area.

. . . In cooperation with the American Zionist Youth Foundation and the Jewish Community Center, the Task Force has been instrumental in bringing to Cleveland David Lev, a community Sheliach, to work extensively with college youth so that they may be better informed about Israel, and have a resource for information on short term programs enabling them to visit Israel. Under his supervision action groups at Case Western Reserve and Kent State have been formed. This is the beginning of a comprehensive program ultimately touching on campus news media, libraries, rallies, pamphlet tables, monitoring of lectures, etc.

. . . High schools and libraries are not being neglected. A special subcommittee is studying the possibility of developing special material for inclusion in the curriculum of schools and libraries. The furtherance of a relationship with the Greater Cleveland Association of Teachers of Social Studies is being explored as is the possibility of a seminar under Jewish auspices for these same teachers. Special attention is being devoted to the acquisition and availability of films and film strips for the schools.

### III. WHAT STILL NEEDS TO BE DONE?

. . . A most important aspect of the total program is the "Person to Person" approach. This has to be done in a delicate manner and developed with skill. This portion of the program has not yet become operational and is a top priority for the future.

. . . An activity being considered by the Interfaith Coalition is a legislative seminar to be held in Washington involving leading lay people from the three faiths. One of the topics to be discussed will be U. S. policy in the Mid-East.

. . . There needs to be more aggressive action in reaching for speaking dates for the Speakers' Bureaus. In this connection total comprehensive lists of organizations in the community are being prepared. The public schools need to be contacted. Merely sending a letter or notice to organizations will not accomplish the purposes of the project.

. . . More and better ways to encourage people to visit Israel are needed. A number of young people apparently are interested in pursuing their college training in Israel. There does not appear to be any significant method of helping such young people finance their education. This may need to be examined by some organization in Cleveland.

. . . There is a need to move even more quickly and more completely when a particular situation occurs which requires community expression. Reaction needs to be loud and clear, and while some progress has been made, the process still needs to be improved.

. . . More effective state coordination and cooperation are needed. The network of state communication, while better than before, can yet be improved. It needs to operate systematically rather than haphazardly.

. . . National organizations need to be continually stimulated. They must coordinate their efforts so local communities can be alerted to radio and TV appearances in advance, thus providing an audience. Conversely, local communities cannot monitor effectively national publications or syndicated news releases. Contacts must be on a national level.

. . . Local communities cannot usually prepare the kinds of specialized pamphlet material necessary in certain instances. They must look to the national organizations for such servicing. This is especially true of certain program aids needed on the college campuses.

. . . Campuses continue to present problems. They are the focal point for much activity by Arab propagandists. Campuses which are separate from large urban areas are especially important, with Kent State being an outstanding example. Special intercession programs and the establishment of special Visiting Programs by Israel academicians need to be considered.

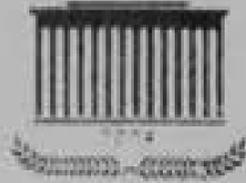
#### IV. WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED FROM THIS EXPERIENCE AND WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

It seems evident that the experience of the Task Force has substantiated that if a community addresses itself to the problems of information and education, certain specific results will occur. At the same time, it must be recognized that the Task Force, working in the areas of public opinion and community climate, is dealing with matters which are nebulous, shifting, and difficult to evaluate. It does appear, however, that any effort creating a positive public opinion must be composed of certain components:

- 1) There must be a delegation of specific responsibility or nothing is accomplished. The Task Force has accomplished this through assignment of staff and development of an organizational framework.
- 2) There must be a recognition that this effort needs to be continuous and ongoing. Sporadic or fragmented efforts cannot change a community climate. While certain activities can be instituted early and developed at will, others must flow naturally. Progress depends on the development of relationship and utilization of the educational processes.
- 3) There must be adequate funding. Any progress which has been achieved by this project to date has been due in large measure to the availability of funds. Inasmuch as a substantial portion of the original allocation remains unexpended, it has been suggested that the Task Force request the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees to consent to extending the balance of the present grant to the Task Force for an additional twelve months. It would be understood that the program then would again be reviewed, either at the end of 1970 or as it approaches the expiration of available money, whichever date is earlier. It is anticipated that such action will allow the Task Force to continue its activity uninterrupted, and at the same time provide for the necessary periodic review and evaluation which are always needed for experimental projects of this nature.

There are some who believe that the events surrounding the hanging of Iraqi Jews, the Al Aksa Mosque fire, the hijacking of the TWA airliner with subsequent imprisonment of two Israeli citizens by Syria, and the triumphant visit of Prime Minister Golda Meir to the United States have reversed the trend of public opinion in the United States and Israel once again is in a favorite position.

This may or may not be true. What does appear certain is that events are moving at a dizzy pace and circumstances can change momentarily. The aftermath of the Beirut incident indicated this. The Cleveland community, both Jewish and non-Jewish, needs to be knowledgeable and well informed. The Task Force is an important element in developing such preparedness on the part of the Cleveland community.



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

November 13, 1969

## RE M I N D E R   N O T I C E

TO:           MEMBERS, ISRAEL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TASK FORCE  
FROM:        IRVING KANE, CHAIRMAN, AND DAVID SKYLAR, CO-CHAIRMAN

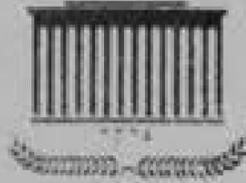
This is to remind you of the meeting of the I. and E. Task Force scheduled for TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 12:00 NOON LUNCHEON AT THE FEDERATION OFFICES.

You will recall that one of the agenda items concerns a recommendation to the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees regarding our future plans.

In order to facilitate discussion, a full report has been prepared for your consideration and is enclosed with this reminder. It will assist discussion if you take the opportunity to review it prior to the meeting.

Many thanks.

MW  
enc.



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

20 November 1969

To: Members, Israel Information & Education Task Force

From: Irving Kane, Chairman, and David Skylar, Co-Chairman

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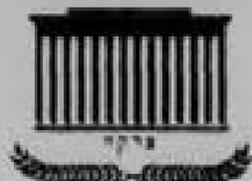
We have a fine opportunity to further the work of our Task Force in connection with a luncheon meeting being held by the Press Club of Cleveland on Thursday, December 4th.

On that date, the Press Club will feature the report of three news editors on their visits to Israel. They are: Marjorie Schuster, Cleveland Press; Todd Simon, The Plain Dealer; and Joseph A. Breig, Catholic Universe Bulletin. Tickets for the lunch are \$3.00 each and tables of four can be reserved in advance.

Sanford Markey, of our Public Relations Department, who was instrumental in setting up the meeting, is striving for overall representation from the community and especially opinion-makers and media people. We are, therefore, hopeful that a number of our Task Force members will attend and invite as guests such individuals. Please call in your reservation to Sanford at the Federation.

Our Task Force is charged with the responsibility of bringing favorable information to the community about Israel. We do think this meeting is vitally important for this purpose. Please call in your reservations today. For detailed information about this meeting, a flier mailed out by the Press Club is enclosed.

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# The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

23 December 1969

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

A couple of items which will keep you up to date.

I made a note of your commenting on Western Reserve Academy and Dr. Bing from Kenyon. I have asked Sam Weisberg if he could possibly find out some information regarding Dr. Bing. I'll be out of the city until just after the first of the year and I don't want to let the matter hang. Consequently, Sam will be following up.

I have been in touch with Bishop Cosgrove and Donald Jacobs regarding a tri-faith effort in taking inventory on the Stein Report. Both have indicated the greatest interest. Our plan is to work toward a meeting of just a few people from each community, probably to be scheduled the week of July 18th. In view of your absence and the possibility which we previously discussed concerning Sid Sachs assuming a leadership role with the Public Welfare Committee, do you see any objections if we were to invite Sid to take a prominent <sup>role</sup> in this particular effort?

Incidentally, in this regard, I have already secured a commitment from the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve that they will provide us with manpower to do a crash inventory of progress. They were tremendously receptive to being a part of this and providing the wear-with-all to do the inventory.

I have also placed in Sam's hands the mechanics of setting up the meeting of the College Subcommittee to take place on Monday, February 9th at the Federation offices. We'll be getting out a mailing follow-up on this during your absence overseas.

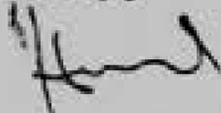
[Dec 23, 1969]

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver  
Page 2

Obviously, things are heating up in Washington regarding the latest curvature of American foreign policy regarding Israel and the Mid-East. We're prepared from our end to keep the Cleveland Jewish community heated up. I, myself, am of the opinion that this is the crucial time when the voice of the American Jewish community has to come through loud and clear and we're prepared to do everything we can to help get that message to people in Washington.

It may be that we will not see each other prior to your returning from India. Should this happen, may I take the opportunity now to wish you and your family a most healthy and happy year to come. My warmest good wishes are with you.

Sincerely,



Howard

cam

December 24, 1969

Mr. Howard Berger  
The Jewish Federation of Cleveland  
1750 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Howard:

Your letter read and noted. Sid Sachs is an excellent idea to work with the group on the Mayor's report. Have a good trip.

Sincerely,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rvf

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ISRAEL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TASK FORCE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

February 25, 1970

DAVID SKYLAR, Co-Chairman, reporting

File In E

WHAT IS THE TASK FORCE AND WHY?

This is an interim report. Interim because the Task Force has been in operation for about a year--and because at the same time there are no signs that its job is in any way complete. Irving Kane has been the Chairman during this initial year of operation and would be presenting this report if he were not absent from the city.

Board Members will recall that the Task Force resulted from discussions initiated by the Community Relations Committee and finalized by the Board of Trustees. It was important for the Cleveland community, both Jewish and Non-Jewish, to be well informed and to articulate informed views to government officials, the news media, and the public at large. Such a program needed to be developed on a long term basis and to deal with the basic issues of peace and governmental responsibility as well as directed to crisis incidents as they occurred.

It was because of these concerns that the Task Force was created. It was to transcend the work of any one Federation committee and work cooperatively with the community relations department, public relations department, Federation member agencies, the Welfare Fund, the Womans Organization, and the Delegate Assembly. It was to perform a coordinating function for organizations currently engaged in such programs, and in fact, stimulate the efforts of such organizations.

[Feb 25, 1970]

From the onset, the Task Force established several key programmatic areas. These included mass media, school and campus activity, inter-religious relationships, governmental liaison, a speakers bureau, publications, and the establishment of an Israel Information Desk. Specific plans were formulated early in 1969 and presented to the Endowment Fund Committee. It was recognized that there was no basis of experience for ascertaining actual expenses. These would depend to a great extent on the development of specific projects. The Endowment Fund Committee reviewed each area of activity, unanimously concluded the program should be funded, and recommended to the Board of Trustees that an amount of up to \$50,000 be made available for the work of the Task Force for the balance of 1969.

A progress report was provided the Endowment Fund Committee in November, 1969. It was apparent that the need was still great, that there had been substantial progress, and the original allocation was sufficient for any anticipated programming for the foreseeable future. The Endowment Fund Committee extended the length of time covering the grant through December 1970.

The purpose of today is to acquaint Board members with Task Force activity and to receive any suggestions Board members may have. The Task Force has set an ambitious goal. It had been anticipated part time staff would be needed and last fall Sam Weisberg joined the Federation staff. There has been rearrangement of time and responsibility so that maximum use has been made of other Federation personnel. Other Jewish organizations and agencies have made available additional staff and the resources of National agencies have been utilized to the fullest in developing the project.

February 25th, 1970

Mr. William G. Caples  
President  
Kenyon College  
Gambier, Ohio 43022

Dear Mr. Caples:

Please forgive my delay in responding to your very kind invitation to visit Kenyon College in order to see for myself the program that Kenyon has developed around the Middle East issues. Certainly, the caliber of speakers that you have relating to the issue "Focus: Jerusalem" is an exciting group of people.

I would personally hope that I might be able to take up your kind invitation to visit Kenyon at the time that Dr. Zvi Werblowsky will be speaking in March. Would you please inform me as to the exact date that he is to be present at Kenyon.

May I also suggest that if you are interested in additional speakers, men of the caliber of Rabbi Daniel J. Silver will certainly be helpful in this endeavor. I would be delighted to also indicate other qualified speakers from the greater Cleveland area and certainly from the United States.

There is one item that disturbs me in looking over the program of Kenyon in regard to the Great Lakes College Association Near East program. In this regard, there is an article in the January 24th, 1970 edition of "The New Republic" that deals with the issue of "A Hundred Years War in the Middle East?" wherein the author, a person named Zalin B. Grant indicates that "an increasing number of students from the American University in Beirut sign up for commando training during summer vacations." I would wish to bring this quote to your attention and to those from Kenyon who participate in this program through the Great Lakes College Associations Near East program.

Again, many thanks for your invitation and I do hope that once I receive the date of Dr. Werblowsky presentation I may take your suggestion.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,  
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

SB:ss

Seymour Brief  
Ohio, Kentucky Area Director

cc: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

May 10, 1970

The Oberlin Radical Jewish Movement calls for the (immediate) withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina. We oppose the war as Jews because we base our opposition to the war on Jewish tradition.

The depth of Judaism's commitment to peace is well known. There can be no mistaking Isaiah when he says "It shall come to pass in days to come ... that they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more..." (Isaiah 2:2,4). The Talmud abounds in such statements as "Great is peace, for all blessings are contained in it...Great is peace, for God's name is peace" and "It is written, 'Seek peace and pursue it' (Psalm 34:15). The Law does not command you to run after or pursue the other commandments,... but peace you must seek in your own place and pursue it even to another place as well." (Leviticus Rabbah, Tsav, IX,9 and Numbers Rabbah, Hukkat, XIII, 27). The rabbis were so strict in opposing war that they said, "Murder may not be practiced to save one's life" (Sanhedrin 74a).

Jewish tradition, however, does not unconditionally oppose all wars. The Talmud speaks of three kinds of wars. The first type is wars that are commanded by God; the wars of the Judges are the only wars in this category. The second type is wars that one is permitted to fight in because they save lives or preserve Judaism. The third type is wars that one is forbidden to fight in because the war neither saves lives nor preserves Judaism.

It is hard to see how the war in Vietnam and Cambodia can be thought of as saving lives. Some say that if we withdraw from Vietnam we will have to fight elsewhere. This "domino theory" has been discounted by all major spokesmen of the last two administrations. Some say that our withdrawal will result in the murder of many supporters of the current South Vietnamese government. It is hard to see how our evacuation will cost more lives than the more than 700,000 lost in the last decade. In any case, Jewish tradition opposes compelling men to fight in a morally questionable war.

We call upon all Jews to join us in opposing the war in Indochina. We ask that Jews and Jewish organizations clearly state their opinions about the war to their Congressmen and to the President. Let us join together as Jews to oppose that which Judaism denounces.

May 18, 1970

Dear Rabbi Silver,

For the past six months I have gotten myself deeper and deeper into the Arab-Israeli war in America. I receive information from all over the United States. I am coordinating the Hillel foundation effort to involve Jewish youth on the campus in curbing, and then meeting the threat. I have worked closely with many members of our community in an effort to meet this threat to what I consider the very gravest threat to American Jewry in general, and more specifically to Israel.

In addition to this I claim the title of being a professional propagandist by virtue of fortunate training, and experience. As I go on in the fight I will gain in experience.

Being in the position which I hold I am open to sources of information which very few people even realize exist. One of these sources has claimed that when Dr. John Davis spoke here in Cleveland you attempted to have his engagement cancelled at Edworth church. The source was a pro-Arab, dowdy little lady. She stated this in front of witnesses. I take the source under advisement, noting wherefrom it comes.

If, as you saw fit, it was necessary to curb this hate-monger by your own private means you did take this step under bad judgement. But bully for you anyway.

Let us consider, however, for the moment, a hypothetical reality: namely, that you did as she stated. Look at the danger. I found it out. You don't know me. I may have been a pro-Arab, and thus would attempt to spread this story, even if it were a lie. At any rate, if you did call someone at Edworth, and you did, in fact, try to stop the speaker's appearance, then there is someone there whom you cannot trust. Consider the possibilities.

As it is you did the college community an attempted disservice. I will again make an assumption; you have never paid close attention to this speaker. He is probably our greatest asset. He turns people off so fast that I hope the Arabists do not get wise and use better men than he.

I am not expecting an answer to the charge made by this woman. I feel it is beneath your dignity and mine to make even a request. Besides that I respected and revere the memory of your father, and in watching you in the same spot, have the highest degree of respect for your abilities.

Instead, I have a proposal to make which I have been making to practically every organization of substance in the city. This includes the Federation, B'nai B'rith, and the Israel consulate

[May 18, 1970]

2.

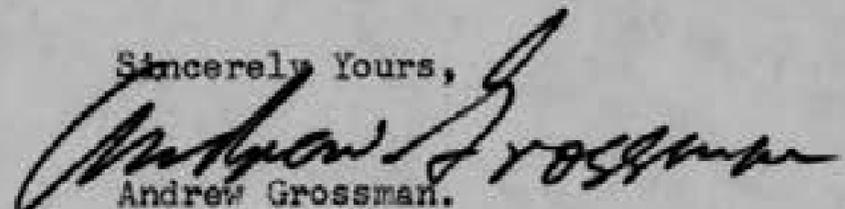
in Chicago.

We have a problem on the college campus. Nothing is being done to effectively stop what is going on there. I propose to do so by engaging to help establish a central information center staffed by young men and women such as I who are dedicated to solving the dilemma we find ourselves in: namely the silence of American Jewry with respect to Arab propaganda.

Nothing, I repeat, is being done. The Establishment of Jewish life is timid. It needs a shot of adrenalin badly. It is reacting to an unexpected thrust using the worst possible tools. I will cite Rabbi Cohen's disastrous monstrosity on T. V. I will cite Rabbi Shtul's hystriionics at Baldwin \* Wallace (at least I was told it was Shtul) which did nothing short of damage.

I have only briefly summarized the problem as it exists. But its there. It is a crisis. The Arabs are supporting and cultivating the friendship of the left, a group I am intimately familiar with. They will succeed in that cultivation unless we do something.

Sincerely Yours,



Andrew Grossman.

3771 COLONY  
So. ENCLID OHIO  
44118

May 21, 1970

Mr. Andrew Grossman  
3771 Colony  
South Euclid, Ohio 44118

Dear Andrew:

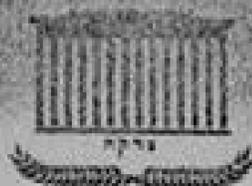
I am in receipt of your long and thoughtful letter. Howard Berger will be in contact with you about a number of things.

Just for your information, I did not request that Epworth Euclid cancel their meeting; I simply called it to the attention of their senior minister who was unaware of its purpose or even aware of the fact it was taking place at his church.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS g



# The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

June 30, 1970

## MEMORANDUM

TO: NELSON STERN

FROM: DAVID SARNAT *DS*

Attached you will find a letter sent to you as chairman of the Scholarship Committee from the mother of one of the recipients.

It is interesting to note that this is the only formal thank-you note we received.

I will be in touch with you at the end of the summer to discuss the kind of get-together we will want to have for the returning students whom we sent to Israel.

mw  
enc.

[June 30, 1970]

593 Lenox Road  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
June 25, 1970

My dear Mr. Stern,

I am writing to you, as Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, of the Federation, to thank you most sincerely for the gracious gift you have given my son, Stephen.

G-d has surely answered my prayers, through your generosity, that my son should stand before the Kosel Hammarabi, and fill his heart with the visions of Jerusalem and our Holy Land. I only pray that your faith in him should be fulfilled, and that he should return Brouch Hashem, safely, and able to help others to help Israel. I pray also, that we may see peace in our land. Thank you again and again.

Most sincerely,  
Edd November

**NELSON STERN & ASSOCIATES**

**S**  
**COPY**

July 1, 1970

Mrs. Ida November  
593 Lenox Road  
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mrs. November,

Thank you very much for your warm and kind note concerning your son's trip to Israel.

We are very pleased to help in a small way for him to have this meaningful experience.

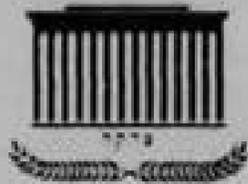
We are even more proud of the qualities he possesses that encouraged us to encourage him.

Every good wish to you.

Very cordially,

Nelson Stern

NMS/chf



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 1, 1970

## MEMORANDUM

**TO: Chairmen of Israel Information and Education Task Force  
Subcommittees:**

Ronald Brown  
Robert D. Gries  
Maxine Levin  
James Shipley  
Rabbi Myron Silverman  
Robert Silverman  
Harry Stone

**FROM: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman  
Nelson Stern, Co-Chairman  
Israel Task Force**

You will recall our decision for our Steering Committee to meet every first and third Monday every month in Rabbi Silver's office at The Temple, 8:30 A.M.

Our initial meeting will be this coming Monday morning, 8:30 A.M., July 6, at The Temple. Please make every effort to attend since there are several items which need our review and decision.

rb

[July 2, 1970]

A G E N D A

Steering Committee,  
I & E Task Force

Monday, 8:30 A.M.  
The Temple

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver Presiding

I. COMMITTEE REPORTS

A. Political Liaison - Harry Stone reporting

- 1. Letters to committee members
- 2. Plans for action
  - a. Kit of materials
  - b. Completion of assignments
  - c. Ongoing distribution of materials
  - d. The followup on AIPAC Questionnaire

\* Religious Liaison - Rabbi Myron Silverman (on vacation)

- 1. Preliminary meeting
- 2. Committee selected
- 3. Focus to be person to person
  - a. Billy Graham
  - b. Followup of Heights Interfaith
  - c. Synagogue - Church intergroup activity
- 4. Rabbi Green's appointment by the Union of Hebrew Congregations as regional person to person representative.

C. Publicity - Bob Silverman reporting

Bob will report on the present status of the Israel Information Desk

D. Educational Liaison - Ronald Brown

- 1. Youth Committee on Peace and Democracy
- 2. Hiring of part time youth consultant
- 3. APPME
- 4. Visit to Kent State by Rabbi Silver and Howard Berger
- 5. Recap of Baldwin-Wallace meeting with Henry L. Zucker and President Bonds

E. Mass Media - Sanford Markey reporting (Bob Gries unable to attend)

- 1. Stokes - Kolleck TV film - publicity
- 2. Plain Dealer Supplement

Speakers Bureau - Jim Shipley

- 1. Organizations from United Appeal Lists

G. Women's Organization - Bob Joltan reporting for Maxine Levin

Report to NJCNA

Ant. M. Ina Group

Bd of Rabbi - Jewish Youth Council Program - July 1970

next mtg July 27th

mtg of Full Committee

Endorsement  
Present

Friday - July 3 -

Howard delivered the agenda (tentative) for Monday's meeting.

It appears that there are 3 decisions to be made:

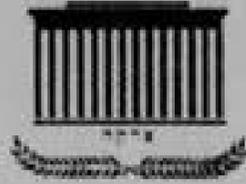
A - Hire Joel Zylberberg for the summer @ \$40.00 - part time. Howard thinks it should be done. Sid Vincent agreed.

B - Cooperating with Youth Committee on Peace & Democracy on their National Meeting.

C - Do you want to discuss the substance of the Russian Confrontation "line"

- Cues - part add

GET  
INFO  
FOR  
MEETING



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 9, 1970

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Steering Committee, Israel Task Force

FROM: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman  
Nelson Stern, Co-Chairman

Just a reminder that the next meeting of our Steering Committee will be Monday morning, July 27th, 8:30 A.M. at The Temple.

I think you will agree that our last meeting was productive. These are action oriented get togethers and our purpose is to keep things moving and achieve results. Please make every effort to be present since it is certainly obvious that your involvement is the real key to our success.

P.S. Notices are being sent announcing the August meeting of the full Committee. It was necessary to shift the date from what we had originally planned to a few days later because a Jewish holiday occurs during the early part of the week. The next meeting of the full Task Force will be Thursday, August 13th at 5 P.M. You may wish to mark this date on your calendar

rb

President Lloyd S. Schwenger

Vice-Presidents Irving Kane Mrs. Alex Miller Irving I. Stone

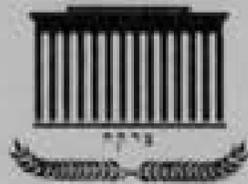
Treasurer Albert B. Ratner

Associate Treasurer Julius Paris

Executive Vice-President Henry L. Zucker

Executive Director Sidney Z. Vincent

Meeting July 6  
1970



File Daniel Berg  
Force

# The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 13, 1970

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

FROM: Howard R. Berger

Enclosed is a draft for a report from you, as Chairman of the Task Force, to the Endowment Fund Committee. This report, as I conceive it, is in essence a covering document which will have as an attachment your speech to the NCRAC.

The importance of both documents is to bring the Endowment Fund Committee up to date and to request an allocation of \$25,000 for our work covering the fiscal year, July 1, 1970 through June 30, 1971.

Rudi Walter has asked if he can have this report mimeographed and ready for distribution during the middle part of this week. It is in preparation for the meeting on July 29th at which time I would expect you may wish to request the allocation verbally.

Please feel free to change anything which you feel needs to be either modified or deleted. In the event I have omitted something, I believe that Sidney, Sam Weisberg or Sanford Marky, all of whom will be in the office this week, can be of help. In the event that you would like to rewrite this completely in an entirely different vein, please feel free to do that as well.

Mrs. Rose Bogar at our office is taking care of the secretarial aspects of this. So any mechanical questions can be directed at her. I will be back in the office on the 20th and will once again get things moving from our end at that time.

Warmest regards.

P.S. Mrs. Bogar will need to mimeograph your speech to the NCRAC unless you currently have it mimeographed. If so, perhaps we could use your stencils. If not, please make sure that a copy does get in the mail to her so that she may move ahead on that aspect.

Thanks.

HRB:rb

President Lloyd S. Schwenger

Vice-Presidents Irving Kane Mrs. Alex Miller Irving I. Stone

Treasurer Albert B. Ratner

Associate Treasurer Julius Paris

Executive Vice-President Henry L. Zucker

Executive Director Sidney Z. Vincent

**מרכז העליה לישראל**  
*Israel Aliyah Center, Inc.*

*Sponsored by*

THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION  
13947 Cedar Road Cleveland, Ohio 44118

July 14, 1970

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park 44106

Dear Rabbi Silver:

With reference to our last meeting and the matter we discussed, I want you to know that I was very happy to receive your advice.

Enclosed you will find a list of openings in various professions that are available at the present time.

I have already contacted Dr. Ronald Moskowitz as you had suggested, and arranged to meet with him from his forthcoming trip to Israel when he returns.

You will also find enclosed a copy of an article that appeared in the July 10th issue of the Jewish News that speaks for itself.

I am looking forward to a mutually pleasant and meaningful relationship that I am sure will be of great benefit to Aliyah.

Sincerely yours,

*Zeev Ben David*

Zeev Ben-David  
Director

ZBD/nge  
Enclosure

JONES, DAY, COCKLEY & REAVIS

1750 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

20-lmz  
A-4382

(216-696-3939)

July 14, 1970

IN WASHINGTON:  
REAVIS, POGUE, NEAL & ROSE  
1100 CONNECTICUT AVE. 20036  
(202-293-2030)

Mr. Sidney Z. Vincent  
Executive Director  
Jewish Community Federation  
1750 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Sid:

I know you don't agree but, if it were my party, I would make the proposed full page ad more pro-American than pro-Israel. In other words, emphasize what Israel's demise would mean so far as NATO and the whole European southern flank are concerned.

I think the ad should be signed primarily by business and professional leaders -- and I think it would be better to have a few outstanding ones than the long list which nobody would read. In addition to Bill and myself, I would suggest Ralph M. Besse, Francis A. Coy, George S. Dively, H. Stuart Harrison, W. Braddock Hickman, James C. Hodge, Gilbert W. Humphrey, George F. Karch, Henry J. Nave, Thomas F. Patton, Robert W. Ramsdell, Edward W. Sloan, Jr., Horace A. Shepard, Kent H. Smith, Charles E. Spahr, Vernon Stouffer and Herbert E. Strawbridge.

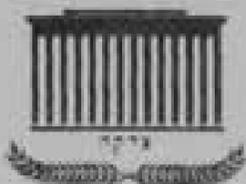
I am not enthusiastic about college presidents, because if you put in one you should put in five. If you put in a Negro, I think it should be the Mayor. It would be very difficult to include clergy. If you want Catholic representation, I suggest you include some outstanding Catholic businessman, such as Tom Patton of Republic Steel, Rollie Smith of General Motors, Fred Hauserman or Joe Coakley.

Hope this has been helpful.

Best regards,



Frank E. Joseph



# The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 15, 1970

## MEMORANDUM

To: Lloyd S. Schwenger  
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

From: Sidney Z. Vincent *SV*

In further follow up of our meeting yesterday on the Israeli situation, with reference to the suggestion that we take out a full page ad, here are two developments:

First, regarding the substance of such a proposed ad, I called the NJCRAC this morning after Lador yesterday was not able to produce from his Washington office any model for such a project. I stressed that if the various national organizations were serious about urging all local communities to launch programs of concerned citizens expressing their attitudes toward Soviet penetration of the Mid East, New York had a prime leadership responsibility. Specifically, an ad in the New York Times would seem to be an appropriate first step, not only for its own sake, but also as furnishing a model for the rest of us to follow. Alternately, it might even be that a fine ad under excellent names would make it easier to solicit local names to sponsor an ad in our papers reprinting the national version but adding their own personal support. Finally, the situation is sufficiently delicate so that we ought to have the best possible help at the national level in devising a statement that would meet all the necessary criteria - making clear that our primary interest is the American stake in the Mid East; walking the tightrope between making a statement sober enough to avoid frightening off local sponsors but at the same time "punchy" enough to say something.

Sam Spiegler, head of Public Relations for NJCRAC, and certainly one of the top men in his field welcomed the call and said he had been urging a comparable project in New York without a great deal of success but armed by our call, he would summon an emergency meeting of the appropriate people from the various national agencies and public relations firms to begin drafting such a statement for national - and local use. To buttress this stress, I planned to call Detroit to get them to join us in these representations, but before I had a chance, Detroit called us to inquire as to what we were doing and how our meeting had gone. The result is that Detroit is also calling New York to urge the drafting of a master statement.

....more

Memo to: Lloyd S. Schwenger  
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

July 15, 1970  
Page 2

I am not really sure which is the chicken and which is the egg - that is to say, whether we ought to have a statement in hand before we begin asking for sponsors, or whether we should start the search for sponsors now, with the understanding that acceptance of sponsorship would be followed by furnishing each sponsor with a specific statement before any action was taken.

At a staff meeting this morning, we decided to experiment with the second approach, and by the end of the day I hope to have several acceptances on the conditional basis I have outlined. I am attaching a letter received from Frank Joseph listing his nominees. I most strongly feel that his list is much too restrictive, and it ought to reflect not only the business community but Negroes, Catholics, Protestants, labor, and other outstanding people - possibly including a few figures from the bench and the universities as well. For a starter, building on Frank's business suggestions, I would add O'Malley and LupicKa from labor, W. O. Walker from the Black community, one or two college presidents (Bonds and Enarson?); Bishop Cosgrove for the Diocese and Rev. Elam Wiest for the Protestants.

I am not quite so sure about the ethnics. Names like Carl Fazio or Zoltan Gombos might have some meaning as reflecting Italian or Hungarian interests - but I am not really clear on this point.

We tentatively suggested this morning to avoid the political arena completely. Maybe there is some virtue in having both Stokes and Stanton sign the statement, as representing both sides of the present raging controversy, but once you get started on the political game, I hardly know where to stop.

Possibly the bench is a different category, and I could see people like Jack Day and Bill Thomas as being valuable additions.

I would very much welcome your suggestions.

rp

[July 15, 1970]

Rabbi:

3 items are enclosed.

1. Draft of the Ad as put together by SZV. This well may be the top agenda item for Monday. I anticipate Sid will be with us.
2. Agenda for the meeting. I expect Stone, Gries, Lewin, Shipley, Stern and Brown plus Weisberg, Sarnat, Fay Fine, Jolten, you and I. David Lev as well. Joel Z may drop in.  
Individual reports are primed. I noted substance on the agenda only for your convenience and to facilitate our own record keeping.
3. A rough breakdown as to how we have spent our budget over a 18 month period. You do need this for Wed. You and I have the only copies.

SEE YOU MONDAY AM. PARDOOOONE THE TYPING. AFTER THE LST PAGE OF THE AGENDA  
IT IS A HOME MADE JOB.

REGARDS hrb

[July 15, 1970]

2

✓ \$700 would be needed. The steering committee should approve this if we are to move ahead.

④ AIPAC has suggested a new means of distribution of Near East Report tied in with Organizational support. In some communities have urged various Jewish organizations to underwrite subscriptions and to send them to Non Jewish friends who might be opinion makers. Does the steering committee ~~wish~~ believe this approach worthwhile and should staff proceed in approaching various groups?

③ A report of the Lebanese fund raising meeting attended by Sam Weisberg

✓ A report of the contemplated news stand sale of Near East Report.

E. Women's Div - Bob Jolten reprting

- 1. Maxine Levin is still tied up time-wise on a couple of other matters. Nevertheless there is a meeting between Jolten - Berger and top leadership of the Women's Division of the Fed and this will be an agenda item.

F. Mass Media - Bob Gries reporting

⑦00

- 1 Ad in Call Post
- 2 Forthcoming half hour radio show with Nationality Gp leaders
- 3 Tom Boardman to Israel
- 4 Committee being selected and will be meeting within a few days

G. Speakers Bureau - Jim Shipley reporting

- 1 Lists of organizations from UA lists have been selected. Now in process of selecting speakers. Engagements will be sought on a highly selective basis.

LADOR MEETING AND AFTERMATH - RABBI SILVER REPORTING

- 1. Recap of meeting and action evolved
- 2. Lag in time due to searching thru national agencies for proper context and substance
- 3. Special get together Friday noon to discuss if still should follow with Ad
- 4. Decision and review of text of ad
- 5. Need allocation of funding. Cost could approximate \$2500-\$3000.

QUIET INVESTIGATION Howard Berger

- 1. Proceeding

NEXT MEETING DATES -

- 1. Aug 3rd and 17th are the usual Monday morning dates.
- 2. Meeting of the full committee Thursday Aug 13th. Fed kitchen closed. WHERE?

*Quilley*

Rulli Pm S  
[July 15, 1970]

WHO IS FOR PEACE IN THE MID EAST?

If we are to judge only by words, everyone is for peace . . . The Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Israel, the United States have all in one way or another declared they want peace.

But actions are more persuasive than words. The Soviet Union has not only totally rebuilt the Egyptian war machine. <sup>IT HAS INCREASED EGYPTIAN POWER IN THE MIDDLE EAST</sup> It has sent thousands of its "advisers" into Egypt and is now for all practical purposes running the war effort there.

It has done so because it wishes to dominate the Mid East as part of its global confrontation with the free world.

In his television interview on July 1, President Nixon clearly stated that Soviet expansionism was not only a threat to the survival of Israel . . . It also posed, he said, a threat to the fundamental interests of the free world.

He put it this way:

"One: Our interest is peace, and the integrity of every country in the area. Two: We recognize that Israel is not desirous of driving any of the other countries into the sea. The other countries do want to drive Israel into the sea. Three: Once the balance of power shifts where Israel is weaker than its neighbors, there will be a war. Therefore, it is in the U. S. interests to maintain the balance

[July 15, 1970]

of power, and we will maintain that balance of power. That's why, as the Soviet Union moves in to support the UAR, it makes it necessary for the United States to evaluate what the Soviet Union does, and once that balance of power is upset, we will do what is necessary to maintain Israel's strength vis-a-vis its neighbors."

We welcomed that forthright statement of the President. Men of good will also welcome the fact that American proposals for moving toward peace have, for the first time, elicited some response from Nasser and his Russian allies.

But the name of the game is a real peace, and not a phony peace that ~~will~~ <sup>TEMPORARY MAKEOVER</sup> ~~would~~ allow the Soviets and the Egyptians to build up their war machines until they feel strong enough to move aggressively <sup>TO DESTROY ISRAEL</sup> ~~as they did in 1967.~~

<sup>FIRST</sup> An absolutely necessary ingredient of any such real peace is not an Israeli withdrawal (to which Israel is already committed <sup>When the basis is a withdrawal</sup> if there is a true peace) but ~~the~~ Soviet withdrawal.

When the Soviets stop pouring billions of dollars and thousands of "advisers" and hundreds of missiles into the Mid East, peace can come to that troubled land. Not before.

We commend the President's commitment to maintain Israel's strength until that time. We commend the action of 79 United States Senators in supporting such a step.

~~And~~ We believe that ~~such~~ American firmness will serve the interests of peace and protect vital American (and democratic) interests that are being ~~so~~ profoundly threatened by the cynical Soviet penetration of the Mid East.

a note...

from SAM WEISBERG

7/21/70

Dear Rabbi:

I had nothing  
better to do on

Friday.

Very interesting.

S. W.

7/21/70

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM HELD ON FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1970, 8:30 P.M. BY THE  
CLEVELAND MIDDLE EAST FOUNDATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNITED HOLY LAND FUND

This affair was strictly speaking part of an ongoing fundraising activity by the Syrian and Lebanese communities in Cleveland. There obviously was considerable advance work entailed in the distribution of tickets. Just about all of the 800 people who were present had tickets which they had purchased or obtained in advance.

The group sponsoring the program rented the St. Josephat Hall, which was the gymnasium of the St. Josephat School. The committee was highly disorganized and people were not admitted into the actual hall until 9:30, one hour after the listed starting time. On the floor of the gymnasium there were 75 tables, each seating 10 people. People had reserved specific tables, and getting the people seated properly was what caused the confusion. Those without reservations were sent to the balcony. Lebanese and Syrian food was sold on a self-service basis. Drinks, both soft and hard, were also sold by the bottle. There was a heavy food sale, and it was obvious that they were making money on the sale.

The program consisted of five musicians, who it was reported were the outstanding Lebanese musicians and had come directly from Beirut for an American tour, and Miss Samira Tawfik, who was introduced as the foremost Arabic singer in the entire world. The previous night they had been in Detroit.

In opening the program, the Chairman, whose name I did not hear, thanked a whole array of committee chairmen. Because the amplification in the hall was so poor, I was not able to obtain any of the names. He indicated that there was quite a large delegation from Akron and that he was very pleased to have Sam Salem of Akron serve as the Toastmaster.

The only remarks of political significance were made by Sam Salem, who sandwiched in the following between his introductions of the musicians and the singer:

"All funds raised will be donated to the United Holy Land Fund which benefits our homeless refugees, who will not be homeless for long. We will meet in Tel Aviv."

These remarks elicited moderate applause.

The only pieces of literature distributed were the by-laws of the Cleveland Middle East Foundation, which had absolutely no political overtones, and a brochure describing the work of the United Holy Land Fund. There were no political implications in the brochure describing the United Holy Land Fund.

Sam Weisberg,  
Israel Information Desk

SW:rb

## Middle East Benefit to Offer Arab Dances

Music and dances of the Arab world will be highlighted at a benefit program in Parma Friday night for the aid of displaced children of the Middle East.

The program, at 8:30 in St. Josaphat Hall, 5720 State Rd., is sponsored by the Cleveland Middle East Foundation in conjunction with other Arab-American groups and the United Holy Land Fund. Performers will include Miss Samira Tawlik, Lebanese singing star.

Dinner tickets, for \$7.50 per person, may be reserved through Labib Hishmeh, 2123 Wascana Ave., or may be purchased at the door.

11/13/70

press

# Middle East Benefit Party Has Far-Reaching Effects

By Cynthia Reese

Because of a party in Parma Friday night, children halfway around the world will be made happier.

The festivities, sponsored by the Cleveland Middle East Foundation for the United Holy Land Fund to raise money for the relief and education of displaced children in the Middle East, will begin at 8:30 p.m. in St. Josaphat Hall, 5720 State Road.

Miss Samira Tawfik, Lebanese singing star of stage, screen and television, will be featured accompanied by a troupe of singers, dancers and musicians.

Sharing the spotlight will be "native" cooks turning out Falafel, patties of ground chick peas; Sfiha, a meat-pie finger food, and Kibbeh, ground meat and cracked wheat mixture.

Admission for the "Evening in the Middle East" is \$7.50 per person.

Mrs. Margaret Abu Shanab, whose last name literally means "son of a mus-

tache," gives us a preview with her recipe for Kibbeh Bi Saneeyeh — "not really mine," she explained, "but my husband's." She is married to Dr. Abu Shanab, philosophy professor at Cleveland State University, who was born in Palestine.

## KIBBEH BI SANEYEH

### Fried Stuffing:

- 3 tablespoons pine nuts
- 1 tablespoon butter
- ½ pound ground meat
- 1 onion, chopped
- 3 tablespoon butter
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper

### Kibbeh (ground meat and cracked wheat mixture):

- 2 cups burghul (cracked wheat)
- 2 pounds ground meat
- 1 small onion, minced
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- Few drops ice water
- 1 cup butter, melted

For the stuffing: Brown the pine nuts in butter, remove; then brown the meat and onion in butter till done. Sprinkle on seasonings. Set aside.

For the Kibbeh: Wash the burghul in water and rinse twice; then soak in cold water for 5 minutes. Squeeze out water and knead the burghul with the ground meat, onion and salt, pepper, and spices. If too hard to handle, sprinkle occasionally with ice water. If desired, you may put it through the grinder once.

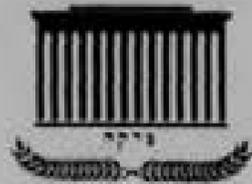
Spread a layer of this mixture in a buttered baking dish. Then add a layer of the fried stuffing and top with the remainder of the kibbeh.

Smooth out top of layer, using ice water to wet hands. Score with diagonal lines so that entire surface is covered with small diamond shapes. Pour over it 1 cup of butter, melted. Bake in a preheated 400-degree oven until golden brown, approximately 45 minutes. Makes 8 servings.



Desiree Shibley (left), born in Lebanon, and Mrs. Margaret Abu Shanab, whose husband was born in Palestine, will be participants in the Cleveland Middle East Foundation benefit Friday evening.

(Plain Dealer photo) Vernon W. Cady



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 22, 1970

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Steering Committee, Israel Task Force  
FROM: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman  
Nelson Stern, Co-Chairman

Please be sure that you have noted that our next meeting of the Steering Committee is being held at The Temple on Monday, July 27th at 8:30 A.M.

Looking forward to seeing all of you at that time.

rb

President Lloyd S. Schwenger  
Associate Treasurer Julius Paris

Vice-Presidents Irving Kane Mrs. Alex Miller Irving I. Stone  
Executive Vice-President Henry L. Zucker

Treasurer Albert B. Ratner  
Executive Director Sidney Z. Vincent

Steering Committee,  
I & E Task Force

Monday, July 27, 1970  
The Temple



Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman, ~~presiding~~

REPORT FROM COMMITTEES

A. Political Liaison - Harry Stone and Howard R. Berger reporting.

1. Letters and pack of publications are being processed to be sent to key lay leaders for distribution to political candidates.
2. There will be followup regarding an AIPAC questionnaire.

B. Educational Liaison - Ronald Brown reporting.

1. Change in staff assignments to include Fay Fine for staffing this subcommittee.
2. Liaison has been established by interlocking membership with the College Youth Committee of the Federation.
3. A meeting is going to be set up to clarify the functions of the various groups operating on the campus, which include: College Youth Committee, American Jewish Committee, Hillel, Education Subcommittee of the Task Force.
4. Setting up an Education Subcommittee meeting to make plans for working with David Lev, utilizing the college youth now overseas in Israel -- developing the second year program with David Lev -- following up with curriculum study plans.
5. Joel Zylberberg has been working. This past weekend he attended a conference of the Youth Committee for Peace and Democracy on the East Coast. Either Joel or Dave Sarnat can report.

C. Religious Liaison - Rabbi Silverman is still out of town. He will be back on August 13th.

D. Publications - Bob Silverman is on vacation and out of the city. Sam Weisberg reporting.

1. Action - Jim Jaffee has been working on updating a background brochure regarding the Mid-East crisis. He has completed his editing and revising of the substance. This now needs to be printed for wide distribution through the community. Funds will be needed. Approximate ]

h.l.c!

1) h.l.c! - Y.C. News & Democracy

REPORT FROM THE ISRAEL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TASK FORCE TO THE  
ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE  
JULY 29, 1970

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Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman, Reporting

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Committee members will recall considerable discussion at the December (1968) and January (1969) Board of Trustees meetings regarding the Mideast Crisis and American policy. These discussions were stimulated by the CRC and stemmed from the belief that during the period of tension in the Middle East it is important for the Jewish community to be well informed and to articulate informed views to government officials, the news media and the public at large. Such interpretation needed to be developed on a long term basis and deal with the basic issues of peace and governmental responsibility rather than directed to specific crisis incidents.

On the basis of this concern, the Board of Trustees agreed that an action program of ongoing information and education concerning the Mideast situation should be developed and implemented by the Federation. And that Federation should establish a high level Task Force to prepare and oversee such an effort. This Task Force would transcend the work of any one Federation Committee and would include representatives of the fields of Community Relations, Public Relations, Member Agencies, the Welfare Fund, Women's Organization and Delegate Assembly. It should provide a coordinating function for organizations currently engaged in such programming and in fact stimulate the efforts of such organizations.

The Israel Information and Education Task Force, therefore was established and a full program was developed to be implemented by advisory sub-committees on Mass Media, Educational Activities, Religious Relationships,

Report from Israel I & E Task Force  
to the Endowment Fund Committee

July 29, 1970

Governmental Liaison, Publications and a Speaker's Bureau.

The Board of Trustees approved the program in principle and believed it merited financial support. The Task Force then presented to the Endowment Fund Committee a comprehensive program and suggested that the amount of up to \$50,000 be made available for the work of the Task Force for the balance of the calendar year of 1969. It was understood that there was no basis of experience for ascertaining actual expenses and that these would depend to a great extent on the development of specific projects.

The Task Force did report to the Endowment Fund Committee in November of 1969. At that time, Irving Kane, Chairman, provided a detailed report outlining programs and indicated what still needed to be done. It was reported that approximately \$20,00000 of expenditures had been utilized or earmarked after 8 months of operation. At that time, the Task Force requested the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees to extend the time limit of the original grant beyond December, 1969.

The Endowment Fund Committee recommended and the Board of Trustees voted that the Task Force be authorized to extend the period for using the funds allocated to it to December 31, 1970 and that the Task Force be asked to submit another report by July 1, 1970.

The concept and development of this program is having effects beyond the Cleveland area. The Chairman of the Task Force was asked to report on this project at the recent NJCRAC Plenum held in Cleveland just last month and it was the focal point for one of the major sessions of the conference. A copy of this report is enclosed with this memorandum and

Report from Israel I & E Task Force  
to the Endowment Fund Committee

July 29, 1970

makes specific references to some of the programmatic aspects of the project.

Above and beyond the specific activity outlined in the attached document are several matters of importance which need to be mentioned in any progress report directed to Federation leadership.

In retrospect the first 12 - 14 months of this project can be viewed as the organizational and trial stage. Irving Kane and David Skylar deserve the warmest appreciation from the Federation for their creativity and leadership during this period. It was the time for experimenting with structure, trying out new program ideas, testing concepts for staffing and ascertaining what will be the costs for what is needed. This was a period of learning.

It is now evident that the original structure did not function tightly enough -- so a Steering Committee has been appointed which meets twice a month, 8:30 A.M., for 2 - 2+1/2 hours discussing actual programmatic implementation. The full Task Force cannot adequately grasp the full import of all activity during an hour luncheon meeting so it has shifted to dinner meetings approximately every 45 days. This allows adequate evening hours for full discussion of activity.

There was the hope in the beginning that perhaps a single half-time staff person could be obtained who would be able <sup>to undertake</sup> the brunt of staff responsibility for the project. This proved unrealistic both from the standpoint of finding a suitable person and because the ongoing interaction between Task Force activity and other functions within the Federation are inseparable. As a result, staff responsibility for

Report from Israel I & E Task Force  
to the Endowment Fund Committee

July 29, 1970

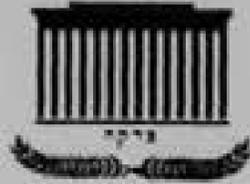
for subcommittee activity has been delegated to key Federation Executive staff and currently 7 staff members are active in working on Task Force matters. Total coordination is the responsibility of Howard Berger, Secretary of the CRC.

Certain shifts in programmatic emphasis have occurred and two examples may suffice. It has become apparent that the most fertile place for local Arab activity is the local college campus. Consequently the Educational Subcommittee has become one of the most active arms of the Task Force and it is where the Task Force is placing great emphasis. This subcommittee coordinates closely with the community shaliach, David Lev and the College Youth Committee.

Initial experiences have shown that while there are good friends within the non-Jewish clergy, thousands of years of ingrained suspicion together with missionary relationships in Arab lands make it extremely difficult to effect change through the organized structure of the church. Consequently the Task Force will be placing greater emphasis on establishing relationships with individual clergymen and lay leaders rather than working through established institutions.

The Task Force has now accumulated experience to serve as the basis for decisions on financing. And at its meeting on May 28th it considered the question of future financing in detail.

Expenses for the initial 18 month period approximated \$40,000. This indicated to the Task Force that expenditures in the future can be expected to approximate \$2,000 per month or about \$25,000 per year. No charges for Federation executive staff are included in this amount.



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 30, 1970

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle & Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

I think the enclosed clipping from the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune has some significance - mostly because it happens to fit in with my own analysis of how we are doing in public relations. The general reaction I get to these data is that the burning desire of the American public is to stay the hell out of this or almost any other conflict. However, having made this clear, whatever sentiment there still remains is clearly on the side of Israel. If I were the head of the Arab Information and Education Task Force of the Arab Community Federation of Cleveland, I would be disturbed by the failure of our side to make any impact at all. I think this has some significance in view of the fact that we are occasionally told about the well greased Arab propaganda machine and its tremendous impact, and we can sometimes make mistakes in strategy by overestimating the importance of their efforts - just as we can in underestimating them. I also take, perhaps unwisely, a bit of satisfaction in some evidence that we do better with college people than with those with less education. It would seem to imply that our efforts are having some effect - since they are certainly addressed primarily at the more articulate section of the population. The other side of this coin is less happy; evidently we have not learned how to put our case to those who are less educated.

I'd be interested in any reactions you might have.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Sidney Z. Vincent  
Executive Director

rp  
Encl.

President Lloyd S. Schwenger  
Associate Treasurer Julius Paris

Vice-Presidents Irving Kane Mrs. Alex Miller Irving I. Stone  
Executive Vice-President Henry L. Zucker

Treasurer Albert B. Ratner  
Executive Director Sidney Z. Vincent

# MINNESOTA POLL



## 77% Say Avoid Sides in Mideast

*Minneapolis Sunday Tribune 7/19/70*

Copyright 1970 The Minneapolis Tribune

Most Minnesotans want the United States to stay out of what they feel will be a lengthy dispute in the Middle East between Israel and the Arab nations.

A series of questions put to a representative sampling of 600 adults by the Minneapolis Tribune's Minnesota Poll in late June resulted in the following:

- Seventy-seven percent said the United States should not take sides in the conflict between the Arabs and the Israelis.
- About three out of four feel it's not likely that the dispute will be settled in the foreseeable future.
- Thirty-four percent said the Arabs are more to blame for the continuing hostilities, 14 percent said the Israelis and 10 percent said both were responsible.
- Two out of three feel both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are indirectly responsible for some of the recurring conflicts. Sixty-seven percent think the fighting would taper off if both major powers would agree to stop supplying military aid.

Fighting has stepped up in the Middle East during the past few months.

Israel has asked the U.S. to sell it 125 planes to provide a balance of power with the Russian-equipped Arab nations.

More women than men in the survey said the U.S. should be neutral. Eighty-five percent of women think the U.S. should not take sides as compared with 68 percent of the men.

Persons with grade school educations also are more inclined to feel the U.S. should not take sides than those with college backgrounds.

To measure Minnesotans' attitudes on the Mideast situation, field reporters asked the following questions:

"Do you think it is likely or not that a lasting peace can be achieved between Israel and the Arab nations in the foreseeable future?"

|                         | All adults | Grade school | High school | College |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Lasting peace is likely | 15%        | 23%          | 14%         | 11%     |
| Peace is not            |            |              |             |         |

|            | 73   | 51   | 72   | 84   |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| likely     |      |      |      |      |
| No opinion | 12   | 16   | 14   | 5    |
|            | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

"Who do you think is more to blame for the failure to reach a settlement of Mideast issues — the Israelis or Arabs?"

|                             | All adults | Grade school | High school | College |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Israelis                    | 14%        | 11%          | 15%         | 15%     |
| Arabs                       | 34         | 30           | 30          | 44      |
| Both Israelis and Arabs     | 10         | 6            | 11          | 17      |
| Other answers or no opinion | 42         | 53           | 44          | 24      |
|                             | 100%       | 100%         | 100%        | 100%    |

"Do you think the United States should support Israel, the Arab nations, or shouldn't the U.S. take sides in the dispute at all?"

|                      | All adults | Grade school | High school | College |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Support Israel       | 18%        | 11%          | 14%         | 32%     |
| Support Arab nations | •          | •            | •           | •       |
| Don't take sides     | 77         | 82           | 81          | 65      |
| No opinion           | 5          | 7            | 5           | 3       |
|                      | 100%       | 100%         | 100%        | 100%    |

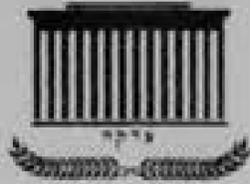
(\* less than one percent)

"Which side do you think the U.S. has taken — Israel's side or the Arab nations' side?"

|                           | All adults | Grade school | High school | College |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Israel's side             | 66%        | 57%          | 60%         | 82%     |
| Arab nation's side        | 2          | 1            | 3           | 1       |
| Neither, has been neutral | 9          | 11           | 9           | 6       |
| No opinion                | 23         | 31           | 28          | 11      |
|                           | 100%       | 100%         | 100%        | 100%    |

"If both the United States and Russia stopped military aid to countries in the Middle East, do you think this would reduce the fighting there or wouldn't it make any difference?"

|                             | All adults | Grade school | High school | College |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Would reduce fighting       | 67%        | 68%          | 65%         | 67%     |
| No difference               | 29         | 23           | 31          | 32      |
| Other answers or no opinion | 4          | 9            | 4           | 1       |
|                             | 100%       | 100%         | 100%        | 100%    |



# The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

October 7, 1970

To: Rabbi Daniel J Silver

From: Mrs Fay Fine

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Two of the young men from Oberlin were in my office yesterday to discuss again the possibilities of a trip to Israel for Oberlin students during the January intersession. Enclosed is the application form developed as well as a preliminary budget estimate. I need not tell you that these are exceptional students - you can see from the work that they have already done.

On Monday, I sent you the prospectus. This material was actually sent to my office in preparation for our meeting Monday, but, because of the holidays, I did not receive it until I returned to my desk after our Monday morning meeting at The Temple.

The students have asked for permission to attend our meeting on Monday morning, October 19th, to present their views on the intersession project and to answer any questions which the Executive Committee of the Task Force may have. Called your office yesterday to discuss this with you, but found that you would not be available until Friday morning. I am looking forward to your reactions on the material they have submitted and would like to know if these students should be allowed to make their presentation at our meeting. With your approval, I will get in touch with them.

1 5716 511'h 711d

Fay

APPLICATION FOR WINTER TERM KIBBUTZ PROGRAM, January, 1971

Check and application due: October 16, 1970

Return to: David Mandel, Dascomb 342 (2297),  
Meryl Bisberg, Harkness 210 (2240),  
or Wilder 216 (slip under door).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Oberlin Address \_\_\_\_\_

Oberlin Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Terms of the trip:

1. The trip will last up to five weeks, probably including one week of Christmas vacation with the remaining four weeks comprising winter term.
2. Passports and International Student Identity Cards will have to be obtained unless the applicant already has effective ones. Also, smallpox and other health shots will be necessary. More information about these matters will be available at organizational meetings. However, since these credentials may take a month or so to process, applicants should apply for them by the end of fall break.
3. Possibilities for financial assistance are being investigated, however, the total contributions of the organizations to which we are appealing will probably not be available until after October 16, 1970. Though no definite statements can be made now, it is more than likely that students will not be forced to meet the cost independently. Cost per student will be approximately \$475, however, any available financial aid will be allocated to applicants according to their self-declared financial need.
4. In accordance with the Kibbutz concept, we request the help of all prospective trip members in all aspects of planning the trip. This would include writing to persons, congregations, or any other organizations which might be interested in donating money to the program.
5. A \$50 deposit (checks payable to "Kibbutz"), is due by October 16, 1970. This deposit (included in the \$475 fee), will be refunded if the applicant must withdraw due to financial problems. However, the deposit should be an expression of commitment.

What is the maximal amount you can afford for the project independent of financial aid? (See "3.") \_\_\_\_\_ (\$475 maximum)

What activities could you undertake to help in the planning of this project? Also, are you willing to assist other members in planning the project? (See "4.") \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

"I understand that by signing this statement I commit myself to membership in the Kibbutz program during the winter term of 1971. As an expression of commitment, I pledge fifty dollars." (See "5.")

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please answer the following question. It is an important part of the application although it will not in any way affect acceptance into the program. The purpose is solely to evaluate specific aims of the program. Feel free to use extra sheets if the space provided is insufficient.

What are your reasons for choosing "Kibbutz" as your winter term project? Include any pertinent information about your background and previous knowledge of or contact with Israel or kibbutz life. Also, try to express what foreseeable goals you have in participating in the project.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES: OBERLIN AND CASE WESTERN RESERVE  
WINTER TERM IN ISRAEL

September 25, 1970

Est. number of students: 35.

Cost per student:

|                              |                               |                 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Transportation from N.Y.  | @\$350                        | x 35 = \$12,250 |
| B. Living expenses in Israel | @\$200                        | x 35 = 7,000    |
| C. Group program costs       | <u>@\$50</u><br><u>@\$600</u> | x 35 = 1,750    |

Other costs:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| A. Trip for faculty member and student leader: | 1,100      |
| B. Planning expenses and miscellaneous:        | <u>500</u> |
|  | \$22,600   |

Program includes:

1 week intensive seminar in Jerusalem with some touring in the area.

10 work days plus a shabat on a kibbutz.

9 days of group travelling, mostly in the Negev.

1 week free.

Oberlin Program Coordinator: David Mandel  
Dascomb Hall  
Oberlin College  
Oberlin, Ohio, 44074

Israel Program Coordinator: Chava Katz  
Youth and Hechalutz Division  
Jewish Agency  
Rechov Karen Hayesod  
Jerusalem, Israel.

[October 1970]

PROSPECTUS: "KIBBUTZ"

A STUDENT WINTER TERM PROJECT OF OBERLIN COLLEGE  
AND  
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Over the past two years, the January independent study month adopted by Oberlin and Case Western Reserve<sup>1</sup> has made possible the institution of student initiated Hebrew Houses. Supported by the universities and by concerned elements of the American Jewish Community, these programs have focused the attention of students, universities, and Jewish organizations on Hebrew education, Judaism, and Israel. Responding to increased interest and encouragement, we are undertaking a project--unprecedented in scope and international in interest. "Kibbutz" is designed to totally immerse 35 students for five weeks in Israeli culture in an academic context.

In the fall of 1967, the idea of a "Hebrew House" was born at Oberlin. After a year and a half of planning, Hebrew House opened to 28 students in January of 1969. Two Israeli teachers from Cleveland taught modern Hebrew 15 hours a week. Together with an Israeli house director (Gavrush Nechush-tan) and house directress (Mrs. Morton Ullman of Cleveland), the students communally 'kept house.' In addition, they brought to campus over 40 public events, including lectures, movies, folk dancing and concerts. During the spring semester of 1969, the college instituted a follow-up in Intermediate Hebrew for the House participants with the financial aid of several Clevelanders. The Hebrew House program was repeated in January 1970 at Oberlin and begun at Case Western Reserve, supported by the Cleveland Federation and aided in planning by the Oberlin veterans.

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<sup>1</sup>In 1969 Oberlin adopted a yearly schedule of two semesters with January set aside as Winter Term: this month has been kept free of formal courses to allow the development of group or individual projects, on or off campus. In 1970 Case Western Reserve University adopted a similar calendar.

The result of these three years of student initiative at Oberlin is that the college seems seriously interested in instituting some permanent Hebrew or Jewish studies; this semester, two full year courses have been started, making unnecessary a Hebrew program in January. At Case Western Reserve, the Hebrew House has renewed interest in the Jewish Studies Program and the Hebrew 'Ulpan' program. Participants in these programs have helped to spread interest in more 'political' areas of Jewish life, especially that of Israel. Groups presenting Israel's position have sprung up on all area campuses. Having learned some Hebrew and about Israeli culture, many students have gone to Israel for semesters, summers, junior years, and upon completion of their undergraduate education.

The latest development at Oberlin is the "Kibbutz" course, in which over 40 students are spending the semester in non-credit discussions of the social structure, ideology, and other aspects of communal living in Israel. Many of these students, and the course itself, will evolve into the Oberlin contingent of the January trip.

"Kibbutz" is designed to give interested American students direct contact with Israel and some real experience on a kibbutz. The first week of "Kibbutz" will consist of an intensive seminar in Jerusalem interspersed with historical tours of the city and its environs. Subjects of the lecture-discussions will include the Jewish backgrounds of the creation of Israel, the political and social history of the state and its implications for Jews outside of Israel, recent developments in the Middle East (including many points of view), the archaeology, geology and biology of the area, the various peoples, the youth of the country, and of course, kibbutz. During this first week, we are also planning some evening programs: meetings with Israeli and Arab youth, a movie or play, and some free time.

Arrangements for accommodations and group travel in Jerusalem (and for the whole trip) are being made through Chava Katz of the Department for Matters of Youth and Chalutz, The Jewish Agency, Jerusalem. David Mandel, "Kibbutz" organizer, was in Israel during the summer on a leadership training seminar, during which time this project was discussed at length with Chava. Chava is being assisted by Gavrush Nechushtan of Kibbutz Yizrael, who directed the original Oberlin Hebrew House two years ago. Gavrush will take a leading role in planning the lectures and may even remain with the group for all of the Jerusalem period.

During the second and third weeks the students will live and work on a kibbutz. Tentative arrangements have been made with Nir Oz in the northwest Negev. The schedule calls for ten days of work and a shabat on the Kibbutz with a two day break for a trip to Mesadah and the Judean Desert. Some speakers and other programs, such as meetings with area people and folk dancing, are planned.

The fourth week will be kept free of formal programs to permit individual travel and study. Our fifth week will be devoted to a five-day trip to Eilat and back by truck and by foot (to take advantage of the pleasant winter weather in the desert and as opposed to trying, and failing, to see the entire country in one week). The remaining few days will include stops in a few important places in the rest of the country.

About 50 students from Oberlin College and Case Western Reserve University have already expressed interest in participating (only minimal publicity has been given so far at Case) and about 20 of those already definitely intend to go. By the first week in October, students will have received application forms expressing intention to participate and requiring an initial deposit of \$50.00. A faculty member will be accompanying the students (Dr. Frank of the Oberlin Religion department has

tentatively agreed). Finally, as stated before, planning in Jerusalem for what will certainly be an exciting and unique program is already underway.

We can only attempt to express our feelings as to why the program "Kibbutz" is so significant on personal, community, and national levels. It is so singular in nature that we can merely speculate as to the effect it will have on the American educational system and on the American Jewish community as well as on the students involved. Yet there are certain concepts buried deep within the framework of the program that we feel must be mentioned. First and foremost, "Kibbutz" contains educational significance. Since the Winter Term (independent study month) is relatively new in its establishment, colleges that have recently instituted this 'special' month look towards the other schools that have already participated in the Winter Term for guidance. "Kibbutz" is a project that will not be overlooked. The possibilities for its becoming a proto type program to send students to Israel are extremely high, either as a Winter Term project or in forms modified to fit different structures.

This leads into an aspect of the program which is perhaps of even greater value. The question may arise as to wherein lies the difference between our "Kibbutz" proposal and any student project whose members decide on their own to go to Israel. Our answer brings forth the very uniqueness of the program. We will have a group of students studying in Israel under the auspices of two universities. Study in Jerusalem, work on a kibbutz, and critical analysis of Israeli culture are all, for the first time, being incorporated into an educational curriculum. Once we begin to incorporate our experiences into the college itself, there will necessarily be an increased awareness, on the college's part, of the American student's relationship to Israel and her cultural history.

The political import of "Kibbutz" need also be mentioned. Politically, the program will bring a focus on many of the issues relating to the present Mid-East conflict. The initial one week session of intensive seminar study in Jerusalem will help to add knowledge and raise questions in the minds of all those involved, while the remaining four weeks will allow them the chance to continue their inquiries as per Israel's present situation. Two weeks on a kibbutz will allow students to develop their own ideas concerning the relationship of the kibbutz to any particular political systems. Finally we see "Kibbutz" as a catalyst, a project that will encourage its 35 members to return home and regenerate the dormant Jewish enthusiasm that exists among the thousands of Jewish students at Oberlin and Case Western Reserve.

This last idea leads to a final point concerning the importance of "Kibbutz," that being its social significance. Each of the 35 students who do go to Israel during Winter Term brings along his own individual reasons for making the journey. Although we cannot see deeply into the minds of all those who will be with us, we can say that most of the members of the group are going for one of two reasons. The first is a curiosity about Israel itself, a feeling expressed by both the Jews and the non-Jews in the program. These members are looking for the elusive answers to the questions of who and what is the Israeli Jew, and the answers will return home with those who have truly sought them out. The second widely held reason for going is one of determining, or perhaps pursuing the "spiritual alignment" that many of us feel towards Israel. The questions with which this group will have to deal will delve one step further than those mentioned in the previous group, for these students will not only be asking "What is an Israeli Jew?" but also "How is Israel's existence important to me?" It can almost unquestionably be said that "Kibbutz" will prove to be of tremendous social and

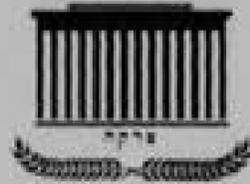
personal significance for each participant.

For the implementation of this "Kibbutz" program, financial support is both fundamental and desirable. Funding under the auspices of community and national Jewish organizations is essential because Oberlin College does not give financial aid to off-campus Winter Term projects. Students eager to participate in an undertaking of this nature should not be deprived of the opportunity because of insufficient funds. Those students who can afford the entire cost will do so; others, who are already receiving financial aid and have few outside funds available will be partially subsidized according to need.

It is important that every interested student be encouraged to share in the "Kibbutz" program. Participants who feel that they are receiving both moral and financial support will perceive their Israel experience to be more than an exclusively personal one; they will gain a sense of community involvement and, hopefully, a desire to share this group experience. Just as students who had previously experienced Israel created Hebrew House, so participants in Hebrew House are creating this extension. Just as funding of Hebrew House programs has resulted in a chain reaction of new project designs, university acceptance, and a general renewal of Israeli interest, so the "Kibbutz" venture can lead to unlimited future possibilities.

The plans for January are, then, another step in the expanding series of successful projects undertaken in the last three years at Oberlin and Case Western Reserve. They have received the support of both the universities (an academic first) and of Jewish (especially Cleveland community) organizations, indicating headway in relations between so-called 'alienated' Jewish students and the Jewish 'establishment.' But most important, these projects have been student initiated and directed. ~~For~~<sup>For</sup> the first Hebrew

House idea through the establishment of Hebrew courses in college curricula, through a learning experience in Israel and beyond, the cooperation between students, colleges, and Jewish communities in the Cleveland area and nationally, is a prototype for programs based on these models all across the country.



10/19/70

# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

October 13, 1970

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle & Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

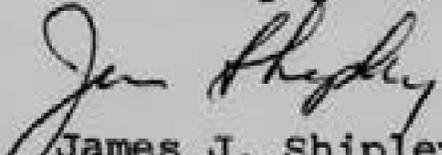
Dear Rabbi Silver:

One of the important responsibilities of the Israel Information and Education Task Force is to provide positive programs for certain non-Jewish groups within the overall community. It is my hope, as Chairman of this effort this year, to form a top-level committee to achieve the broadest possible coverage in the Cleveland area in this program.

To this end, I wish to invite you to a meeting to discuss how we may best accomplish our goal on Wednesday, October 21, at 12 noon (luncheon) at the Federation offices. Our meeting will be dedicated to establishing a strategy for reaching the most influential non-Jewish groups in Cleveland and to developing a system for assigning you and other leaders to significant engagements.

I do hope you will wish to serve in this important work. Please return the enclosed card so we may plan for your attendance, and for your participation in our Task Force Subcommittee.

Sincerely yours,

  
James J. Shipley  
Chairman

Enc.

A G E N D A

Israel I. & E. Steering Committee  
The Temple

Monday, October 19, 1970  
8:30 A.M.

-----  
PRESIDING:           RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER, CHAIRMAN  
-----

I.    ANNOUNCEMENTS

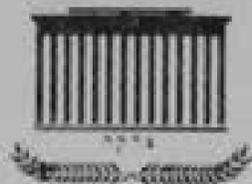
David Sarnat will be working with the Publication Subcommittee and the Israel Information Desk in place of Sam Weisberg who is having to devote more and more attention to other Federation activities.

II.   REPORTS

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| A. <u>Calendar</u>  | Howard Berger |
| B. <u>Lake Erie College Situation</u>                             | David Lev     |
| C.   Report on North-Eastern Ohio Students Association Conference | David Lev     |
| D. <u>October 25</u>  |               |
| Students to meet with Golda Meir                                  | David Lev     |
| E. <u>Meeting of Summer Scholarship Group</u>                     | David Sarnat  |
| F.   Theater Showing November 11th of "His Land" (HAC)            |               |
| G. <u>Open WKA STATUS</u>   | Fin Fini      |

III.   DISCUSSION OF REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION IN OBERLIN PROGRAM    Heck Levy

*Howard Berger*  
*Ben*  
*WHAT WAS I TO TALK TO R & ABOUT?*  
*Evaluate of Sam Program*  
*Open Workday*



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 881-4340

January 7, 1971

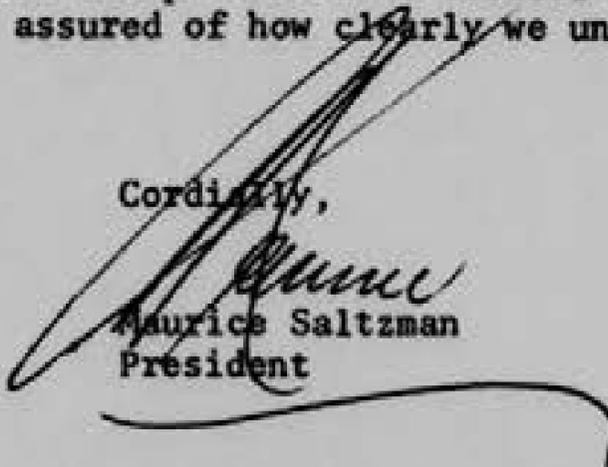
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle and Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi:

I have been reviewing Federation activity since I was elected President, and I have been enormously impressed with the work of the Israel Information and Education Task Force. It has been a truly extraordinary achievement, and I know that it has not only made a tremendous contribution in Cleveland but has affected the work throughout the country. Everyone is agreed that the biggest single factor in producing these good and vital results has been your role as chairman. I want not only to thank you for your magnificent contributions, but in view of the certainty that the problems will remain crucial for the coming year, to invite you most urgently and cordially to continue as chairman for 1971. If you accept, as I very much hope you will, you will of course feel free to make such appointments and undertake such changes in the program as will seem effective to you in accomplishing the committee's aims.

Please let me know that you can accept this most cordial invitation to continue as chairman, and be assured of how clearly we understand how much we are in your debt.

Cordially,

  
Maurice Saltzman  
President

rp

January 11, 1971

Mr. Maurice Saltzman  
President  
The Jewish Community  
Federation of Cleveland  
1750 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Maurie:

Thank you for your kind and flattering letter. I will be pleased to continue as chairman of the Israel Task Force.

The Federation staff has been wonderful and again and again offered itself above the call of response and duty. My thanks to you and to them. I hope to be able to stimulate a good climate of opportunities for Israel.

Again, my congratulations on your election.

Sincerely,

DJS:mgm

Daniel Jeremy Silver

**COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.**

NATIONAL OFFICE: 315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

January 22, 1971

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, 673-8200  
CABLE: COUNCILFED, NEW YORK

Mr. Maurice H. Saltzman  
3830 Kelley Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Maurice:

We're moving ahead now with the process of consulting communities to help shape the final recommendations and actions of our Task Force on Jewish identity. In the next two months, representatives of our Task Force will visit a cross-section of 35 cities in the United States and Canada. We're very pleased that Cleveland has been selected to be one of them.

Our concern is with the quality of Jewish life and the strength of Jewish communities. It is on this that our Jewish future here -- and indeed largely also in other parts of the world -- depends.

We've been fortunate in assembling a very distinguished panel of staff specialists to rearrange important blocks of their time in order to visit the communities to obtain their views. The member of the panel who probably will visit Cleveland, depending on the date, will be Mr. Manheim Shapiro.

Our office will be in touch with your Federation executive director to arrange for a mutually convenient date, sometime between February 10 and April 8.

The core of the consultation process will be his meeting with the foremost leaders of your community. Not more than 20 to 25 persons should be at the meeting, so that we can have the fullest and most active discussion.

We would ask that an entire evening be set aside for it, beginning with an early dinner, so that there can be several hours of concentrated, uninterrupted consideration.

Each community will, of course, select its participants, to include foremost men and women, leaders, rabbis, faculty and youth -- reflecting the views of the various elements and generations. We trust that those invited will understand the unique importance of the meeting, and the special recognition it reflects on them to be chosen for it.

PRESIDENT  
MAX M. FISHER, DETROIT

VICE-PRESIDENTS  
CHARLES J. BENSLEY, NEW YORK  
IRVING BLUM, BALTIMORE  
DR. ARNOLD A. EPSTEIN, TORONTO  
CHARLES GOODALL, TULSA  
RAYMOND EPSTEIN, CHICAGO  
MRS. WILLIAM H. GREEN, SAN FRANCISCO  
IRVING RABB, BOSTON  
HYMAN SAFRAN, DETROIT  
SAMUEL J. SILBERMAN, NEW YORK

SECRETARY  
MRS. ARNOLD RUBENSTEIN, ST. PAUL

TREASURER  
HON. NOCHEM S. WINNET, PHILADELPHIA

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT  
PHILIP BERNSTEIN

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
CHARLES ZIBBELL

[Jan 22, 1971]

Page 2

Prior to the evening meeting, our representative should have individual interviews (or in pairs or other combinations) to get a further added depth with key people, some of whom may not be able to attend the evening meeting.

In advance of the visit, all those to be involved will receive the preliminary findings and proposals of the Task Force, and other pertinent background materials.

Our representative's sole purpose in coming to your community will be to listen and to learn from you -- what concerns your community most regarding the quality of Jewish life; how you react to the analyses and projections of our Task Force; and what changes, additions, alternatives you would propose; what priorities of action you would set nationally and locally, to achieve these purposes.

With this advice from over 700 key people across the United States and Canada, what we can then project nationally ought to be solid and sound. Your community's help in shaping it will be invaluable.

Cordially,

MAX M. FISHER, President

IRVING BLUM, Chairman  
Task Force on Jewish Identity

MMF-IB/ern

cc: David Eaton  
✓ Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
Henry Goodman  
David N. Myers  
Lloyd Schwenger  
Morton L. Mandel  
Irving Kane  
Sidney Z. Vincent  
Henry L. Zucker  
Manheim Shapiro

JONES, DAY, COCKLEY & REAVIS

1750 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

(216-696-3939)

20-lmz  
A-4382

January 11, 1971

IN WASHINGTON:  
REAVIS, POGUE, NEAL & ROSE  
1100 CONNECTICUT AVE. 20036  
(202-293-2030)

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi Dan:

The events of the last few days have certainly underscored the concern I expressed at our last Task Force meeting regarding the activities of the Jewish Defense League.

I suggest that you find out what other cities are doing to disassociate themselves in the public mind from this organization, and then call another meeting of the Task Force to see what we can do to help a situation that is damaging our cause considerably.

Best regards,



Frank E. Joseph

January 15, 1971

Mr. Frank E Joseph  
Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis  
1750 Union Commerce Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Mr. Joseph:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to Rabbi Silver dated January 11th re the Israel Task Force. Rabbi Silver is on vacation but I am sure he will be in communication with you upon his return.

Sincerely,

MGM:mgm

Margurite G Mihok  
Secretary to Rabbi Silver

February 2, 1971

Mr. Frank E. Joseph  
Jones-Day-Cockley & Reavis  
Union Commerce Building  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Frank:

Adele and I have just returned from a couple of weeks in the sun and I found your note on the Jewish Defense League. It is my understanding that this problem has been dealt with by the Officers of the Federation. On an ongoing basis it belongs with the Community Relations Committee. Our major concern has been to prevent the JDL from involving itself in our particular work.

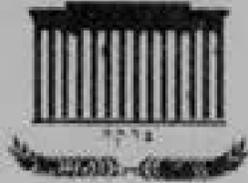
There was some concern that they might picket a meeting of Lebanese and Syrian folk which was being addressed by a member of the State Department, but I think we were able to head that off.

With all good wishes,

Best regards,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mld



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

February 4, 1971

## MEMORANDUM

To: Howard Berger  
Fay Fine  
Stanley Horowitz  
Don Klein  
Sidney Z. Vincent  
Henry L. Zucker

Max Axelrod  
Ronald Brown  
Robert Kamm  
David Lev  
Mrs. Harold C. Klein  
Mrs. Myron G. Stern

From: Henry J. Goodman  
Chairman  
Committee on College  
Youth

and Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
Chairman  
Israel Information and  
Education Task Force

An informal meeting of a few students from Oberlin and Case-Western Reserve University, and a small group of Federation lay leadership and staff will take place Monday, February 15, 1971, 4:00 P. M., in the Library of the Federation. The students, who have just returned from January intersession in Israel, will share their experiences with us and give us their impressions of their "kibbutz" project. Any future planning for programs in Israel for Cleveland area students will depend upon an evaluation of the educational experience of these students.

We look forward to seeing you on the 15th. Please complete and mail the enclosed card.

encl.  
lt

April 1, 1971

DATES OF INTEREST TO THE CRC & I & E TASK FORCE

- Thursday, April 1 Jewish Welfare Fund Opening Dinner - Senator William B. Saxbe, Speaker
- (X) \*Dr. Shubert Spero - "Mid East Crisis"- American Association of University Women - Special Meeting - Wayne Savings & Loan
- Friday, April 2 Dr. Louis Rosenblum - "What Can We Do for Our Brothers in Russia?" - Temple Emanu El - 8:30 P.M.
- \*Arie Altman, Israeli political analyst - "What are Russia's Plans in the Middle East" - Temple on the Heights - 8:30 P.M.
- Saturday, April 3 \*Allan Morris - "Israel" - Boy Scouts of America - Ner Tamid Award - Annual Meeting - North Chagrin Reservation - 2:30 P.M.
- Alvin Gray - "Soviet Jewry" - Jewish Community Welfare Council of Erie, Pa., Special meeting of Teen Organization - Anshe Hased Congregation - 10 A.M.
- Sunday, April 4 Statewide Rally on Soviet Jewry - sponsored by Hillel & Ohio State Mobilization Re: Soviet Jewry - Columbus, Ohio - will be addressed by Governor Gilligan & Mayor Sensenbrenner
- Monday, April 5 \*I & E Steering Committee Meeting - The Temple - 8:30 A.M.
- CRC Officers - Federation - 12 noon
- \*APPME Executive Committee Meeting - Home of Dr. Jerome J. DeCosse, 21200 Brantley Road - 8 P.M.
- Tuesday, April 6 Housing Task Committee - Federation - 12 noon
- (X) \*Professor John Trevor - The Exchange Club - Pick Carter - 12 noon
- (X) \*WERE-Radio - Steve Clark--Electric News Magazine - Edwin Wright on Israeli-Arab Conflict - 6:15 P.M.
- Wednesday, April 7 Housing Subcommittee of Cleveland Heights Assembly - Federation - 12 noon
- Public Welfare - Federation - 12 noon
- Thursday, April 8 \*Mark Linzer & Linda Feldman, Oberlin College - Israel Kibbutz Program participants to be featured at Campaign Cabinet meeting - Federation - 12 noon
- Friday, April 9 \*NBC-TV-TODAY -- Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum, National Director of Interreligious Affairs of the American Jewish Committee will participate in discussion of ecumenism & interrelationships of Judaism and Christianity - 8:00 AM
- (X) \*WERE-Radio - Howie Lund--Morning Watch - Dr. John Trevor - Professor of Religion at Baldwin-Wallace on Israel - Arab conflict - 8:50 A.M.

DATES OF INTEREST TO CRC & I & E TASK FORCE

- Saturday, April 10            First Day of Passover
- Sunday, April 11            \*WKYC-TV - Projects - James Jennings, instructor in classics at the University of Akron special guest for visit of the historical Holy Land - Hosted by Ken Goodman - 8 A.M.
- Jewish Youth Council Speaker - "Soviet Jewry" - Masada of ZOA - Teen Agers Special Meeting on Soviet Jewry - Main Cleveland Heights Public Library, 2345 Lee Road, 2 P.M.
- Sunday, April 18            Ida Kaminska - Commemoration of Warsaw Ghetto uprising - program focusing on Soviet Jewry - Kangesser Hall, Park Synagogue - sponsored by JCC's Yiddish Cultural Committee - 7:30 P.M.
- Monday, April 19            \*I & E Steering Committee Meeting - The Temple - 8:30 P.M.
- \*Rabbi Shubert Spero - Colloquium on the Middle East - Hiram College - 2:10 P.M.
- Tuesday, April 20            Urban Affairs Subcommittee - Federation - 12 noon
- (✓) \*Bennett Yanowitz - "Israel" - Council on World Affairs - Home of Mr. & Mrs. Fred Crosby, 2630 Richmond Road - 7:30 PM
- Wednesday, April 21        \*Rabbi Rob Soloff - to speak at Baldwin-Wallace under sponsorship of the Jewish Chatauqua Society in the evening. Attempts being made to set up dinner with Jewish students prior to speech.
- Friday, April 23            \*His Land - being shown at Temple Eman El after Friday night service - approximately 9:15 P.M.
- Sunday, April 25            \*Israel Independence Day - Salute to Israel Parade sponsored by Jewish Youth Council - starts at 3 P.M. at Severance Center - ending at Cain Park with rally.
- \*Dr. Al Demb - "Mid East Crisis" - Business & Professional Hadassah - Hadassah House - 3 P.M.
- Alvin L. Gray - "Soviet Jewry" - Mayfield Hillcrest Synagogue - Couples Club - 9:00 A.M.
- Monday, April 26            Annual Ministers' Institute - Fairmount Temple - Guest Speaker--Dr. Jacob Neusner
- Thursday, April 29            Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign Closing Dinner
- April 29 & 30            (✓) \*AIPAC - 12th Annual Policy Conference - Mayflower Hotel - Washington, D.C.
- Friday, April 30            \*B'Yachad Retreat
- May 1 thru 3                Conference on "The Public Schools & American Democratic Pluralism - The Role of the Jewish Community" - Hotel Barbizon Plaza, N.Y.

April 1, 1971

DATES OF INTEREST TO THE CRC & I & E TASK FORCE

Monday, May 3

\*I & E Steering Committee meeting - The Temple - 8:30 A.M.

CRC Officers - Federation - 12 noon

Wednesday, May 5

(X) \*WERE-Radio - Steve Clark--Electric News Magazine - Sy Kenen  
- Middle East - (on tape) 6:00 P.M.

(X) \*Si Kenen - Student Union--Wilder Hall, Oberlin College -  
with students & faculty bussed in from Baldwin-Wallace -  
7:30 P.M.

Thursday, May 6

(X) \*WERE-Radio - Howie Lund--Morning Watch - Si Kenen on Middle  
East - 8:50 A.M.

(X) \*Si Kenen - addressing faculty-student brunch, CWRU & guests  
from John Carroll - 11:30 A.M.

(X) \*Si Kenen - Cleveland State University address with faculty  
guests from CCC - 2:00 P.M.

(X) \*Si Kenen - Kent State University Student Union address with  
faculty & students bussed in from Hiram College

\*Dates of special interest to I & E Task Force

rb

*Eval  
Summer*

A G E N D A

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING  
I & E TASK FORCE

Monday Morning, April 5, 1971  
The Temple, 8:30 A.M.

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman, Presiding

I. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

II. ROUND UP COMMUNITY CALENDAR

III. REPORTS

A. Plans for AIPAC meeting April 29th - 30th - Harry Stone can report. ✓

B. Distribution of literature at Severance Center - UJA Time Capsule - David Sarnat can report.

C. Status of FYI (at printer's) - Bob Silverman can report. ✓

D. Joint programs with Tel Aviv University - SASS and Kent State - Howard Berger or Howard Rieger can report. ✓

E. Speakers Bureau - Ashland College - Professor Trevor - Contacts with Baldwin Wallace College by HLZ and appearance of Rabbi Spero ✓

F. Monitoring Activity

1. New talk show monitoring group under chairmanship of Maxine Levin. ✓

2. American Jewish Congress revitalizing new letter writing group. ✓

G. Lake Erie College Project - Kibbutz - David Lev can report

H. Replacement of shaliach and college coordinator - Howard Berger can report. ✓

IV. ACTION - Subvention of college students

-----  
The Committee will recall there have been requests for financial assistance by college students who want to spend at least the summer in Israel. One of our principals is to try to help as many young people as possible reach Israel and yet there are no particular guidelines established for assisting specific individuals who are not part of Task Force Programs. Are there ways we should be assisting?

One suggestion at a previous meeting was that we may find a way to reduce the cost of the plane fare. Inquiries indicated that no charter flights are allowed to fly into Israel. The local El Al office suggests the following:

A charter flight to Paris with approximately 120 people be engaged. The approximate cost round trip -- \$250.00 per person.

Individuals then continue to fly from Paris to Tel Aviv on a student rate with El Al with the round trip cost being \$144.00 per person.

Or, a total of \$394.00 round trip against the regular El Al price of \$575.00

We have learned that Detroit is discussing the same problem. Conversations with Detroit and with the American Zionist Youth Foundation might prove feasible along these lines.

V. NEXT MEETING DATE - Monday morning, 8:30 A.M., April 19th.

Two principal agenda items. Consideration of David Lev's final report, which will be distributed to Steering Committee members in advance and initial discussion of the application for further funding beyond June 31st from the Endowment Fund so that the Program of the Task Force can be continued.

VI. POSSIBLE DATES FOR FULL COMMITTEE MEETING - Please consider Monday, May 3rd and Thursday, May 6th. This meeting has to be held prior to the Endowment Fund Committee meeting of the Federation scheduled in May.

A G E N D A

Steering Committee  
Israel I & E Task Force

Thursday, April 22, 1971  
The Temple, 8:30 A.M.

-----  
Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman, Presiding  
-----

I. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

II. COMMUNITY CALENDAR

III. REVIEW OF I & E BUDGET AND DISCUSSION OF REQUEST TO ENDOWMENT FUND

Up to date recaps will be available for the Steering Committee's review. This should provide some guidelines as to a recommendation from the Steering Committee to the full Task Force meeting May 3rd, which in turn will be presented to the Endowment Fund Committee meeting May 19th.

IV. COMMUNITY SHALIACH

David Lev's report is completed and <sup>is being</sup> ~~has~~ been reproduced. It <sup>will be</sup> ~~is~~ available for distribution to the Task Force in preparation for the May 3rd meeting ~~and~~ ~~copies are available for distribution to the Steering Committee at this time.~~

O.H.F. { Suggestions and comments are encouraged. Committee members will recall that the Steering Committee decided unanimously it did wish to engage a community shaliach for the next two years and Federation Staff has started to negotiate with the American Zionist Youth Foundation.

V. NOTIFICATION REGARDING AIPAC MEETING IN WASHINGTON APRIL 29th

Letters of invitation have gone out and a number of people have signified their intention of attending. Howard Berger can report on who those people are and specific efforts that are being made in order to encourage the attendance of our local congressmen and senators.

COORDINATION!

VI. REACTION TO HIGHLIGHTS

The HIGHLIGHTS mailing with a new format recently was distributed. This seems to be a much livelier piece and we are already accumulating material for the next issue. Suggestions are welcome as to how to continue to improve it. Committee members will recall we had decided to experiment with six issues on a monthly basis.

VII. SUGGESTED COMMUNITY MEETING DIRECTED TO WOMEN

Mrs. Roy Eckardt, co-author along with her husband of several books dealing with the Mideast in a very friendly manner, is available the latter part of May to talk to a group in Cleveland. It would seem that she would be especially effective with a group of women. The staff is prepared to follow through and work this out with the American Jewish Committee, who have indicated interest, if there are no objections from the Steering Committee.

VIII. DISCUSSION OF DR. TREVOR

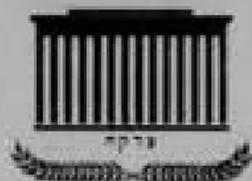
Hank Zucker has been in touch with Dr. Bonds of Baldwin-Wallace about Dr. Trevor and some of his recent pronouncements about Israel. There is agreement that Dr. Trevor appears to have picked up a persecution complex. The decision to be made is whether or not we should take a much stronger stance with members of the news media and the non-Jewish clergy, indicating that we have had just about enough of Dr. Trevor and if they won't police their own ranks, we will start to take a much more aggressive stance.

IX. JAPANESE BOYCOTT

There seems to be no question that several Japanese firms are part of the Arab Boycott. The Conference of American Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations has suggested that communities take a stance on this matter and make known their

feelings to appropriate individuals. They are not at this time calling for actual boycotts, merely expressions of concern. Does the Committee have any suggestions to make at this time regarding this matter?

rb



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

April 27, 1971

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Israel Information and Education Task Force

FROM: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman  
Nelson Stern, Co-Chairman

This is a reminder of the I & E Task Force meeting to be held this coming Monday Evening, May 3rd at The Temple Branch, 26000 Shaker Boulevard at 8:15 P.M.

We are enclosing two pieces of information as background for the meeting:

1. A report from our Community Shaliach, David Lev, covering his two year experience in Cleveland which is coming to a close within the next few months.
2. An excerpt from a recent memo from the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council which succinctly brings us up-to-date on current Mid-East negotiations.

In addition to the aforementioned, we will be receiving a report of the Annual AIPAC Meeting to be held in Washington this weekend and will be reviewing our request to the Endowment Fund Committee for further financing of our Task Force Program.

We hope that you will make every effort to attend this meeting. Our meetings are held infrequently and we can promise you a full agenda with many interesting aspects.

Thank you.

rb

[Apr 28, 1971]

TO: Israel Information and Education Task Force

FROM: David Lev, Community Shaliach

#### BACKGROUND

Our coming to Cleveland was co-sponsored by the American Zionist Youth Foundation, the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland and the Jewish Community Center of Cleveland. Expenses have been shared by the AZYF which pays for transportation, living allowance, medical care and incidentals (outside of Cleveland), the Federation which pays for mail, telephones, printing, secretarial help and incidentals in Cleveland and the JCC which furnished housing.

Duties in the Cleveland area have been to work with Jewish young people in order to strengthen their understanding of Israel. Working under the assumption that a trip to Israel combined with an educational program is an extremely effective vehicle for heightening Jewish awareness and increasing knowledge and concern about Jewish life and Jewish survival - we did everything in our power to encourage large numbers of suitable young people to visit Israel. The other aspect of our assignment was to work with the college community in order to mobilize students for programs focusing on Israel and combatting Arab propaganda.

Doing our job we tried to work behind the scenes, supplying the students with ideas, knowledge and information and making ourselves available to share our experience. At the same time we tried to create means by which the work will continue even without our presence if absolutely necessary.

We arrived in Cleveland on September 1, 1969. It was immediately apparent that some time needed to be spent in orientation both for ourselves and the community. Cleveland never had such a "shaliach" and the "shaliach" never had such a job.

This report covers the time between September 1, 1969 and April 30, 1971.

#### ISRAELI PROGRAMS

During this period, we assisted some 450 students to visit Israel on one of the many work, study and travel programs. Out of this number 19% went for a year in Israel, 16% for six months and 65% for less than six months.

The year long programs included study in one of the universities or high schools in Israel, or joining the Sherut La'Am Program, where college graduates volunteer (similar to the Peace Corps) to work for nine months in new development areas with new immigrants after going through a seminar and studying Hebrew for three months. Among shorter programs are a six month kibbutz Ulpan program where participants work half a day and study Hebrew for half a day. The shortest programs (8 to 10 weeks) are summer programs. Many students joined the Archaeological Dig, Summer in Kibbutz Program, Folk Dance Institute, Israeli Art Seminar, Leadership Training Seminar and College Summer Session. Many of the students decided to go to Israel, not in a group, but working as temporary workers on different kibbutzim, and touring the country on their own.

In addition to the 450 students who went or are still in Israel, some 60 students have been accepted to one of the summer programs for '71 and will be leaving for Israel at the end of June and the beginning of July. Many are now being processed

and this number grows from day to day. We still have some 150 pending applications and hope that out of these a large number will visit Israel in the near future.

Almost every one of these students was interviewed. Together with the number of students which were rejected and those who decided for various reasons at the last moment not to go we interviewed altogether approximately 600 to 700 students. An interview takes between half an hour to three hours and can need from one to three sessions. In addition to the interview, every Sherut La'Am participant undertook a psychological test and interview by a trained social worker, which was done with cooperation of Jewish Community Center staff. Every student and his parents applying for study in an Israeli high school needed to be interviewed separately and followed up with an interview together.

During the interview, we attempted to detect psychological and/or drug problems and those whose trip included stay on a kibbutz needed to be made aware of the different problems they might encounter in such an experience. The kibbutz structure, the importance of work, food, accommodations, social adjustment, drugs were described in detail. We talked about the city life in Israel, meeting Arabs, the problems of integration of new immigrants. These interviews, in addition to educating the individuals being interviewed, provided for myself a unique insight into the life of American Jewish families.

Prior to summer departure date, we sponsored for all participants a seminar which included films on Israel and a description of life in that country. Ample opportunity was provided for asking questions.

We prepared an interview evaluation on every participant, gathered together medical forms, questionnaires, money, personal effects and arranged for these items to be transmitted to the proper authorities and received in return letters of acceptance, flight information and such data. From spring until student departure in mid-summer, our activity is largely occupied with this kind of detail work.

In order to promote Israeli Programs, we mailed direct information to over 7,000 students. In some cases, more than one mailing was accomplished. Information was disseminated to all the Hillels on the local campuses, placement departments of the universities, the temples and synagogues and counselors in high schools. We published advertisements in student newspapers, the Cleveland Jewish News, agency and synagogue bulletins.

While students were in Israel, we were called upon from time to time to be helpful in helping solve specific problems which occurred and which were brought to our attention by their parents.

It should be pointed out that there are some difficulties involved in interviewing candidates for these programs. Most of them were unable to come to our office during regular working hours. Consequently, a number of these were interviewed at night or during weekends. We interviewed students on the campuses in placement offices of universities. In some instances, especially at Kent and Case Western Reserve, we were able to stipulate interviewing hours. Other campuses, including Oberlin, were visited on a more sporadic basis whenever the need or occasion warranted.

In the fall, upon the return of summer program participants, a questionnaire was distributed. Thirty seven expressed their wish to share their experiences in Israel by talking to different groups. Some of these were interested in speaking to high school students, some to college students, some to adults and the others

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to various youth movements and, of course, a significant number were interested in appearing on mass media. This does not include 29 participants of the Bureau of Jewish Education tour who also expressed their desire to speak and who did not respond to this question on the questionnaire knowing that we knew of their involvement. The names of all students interested in speaking have been transmitted to the Jewish Community Federation's Speakers Bureau.

Forty eight participants expressed their interests in joining a group of alumni of Israeli Programs. These names have been given to the Zionist youth movements of the community and many of these are becoming involved in activities on campuses.

Sixty three were interested in receiving literature on Israel. Their names have been put on a special mailing list.

A number of meetings were arranged with returnees. We met with a group at Kent State University, and at Case Western Reserve University Hillel we met with students from Cuyahoga Community College and Cleveland State University. We met with high school students at the Jewish Community Center. In these meetings we attempted to evaluate their experiences in Israel and to continue the personal contact.

Prior to leaving for Israel, three students did appear on a local TV show, and upon return two panels of three students each appeared again on TV and an additional group appeared on radio telling about their experiences in Israel.

We believe that the experience of visiting Israel is one of the most intensive and serious ways of educating our young people and bringing them closer to their Jewishness and to Israel both from a rational and emotional point of view.

It may be that the economic situation in the United States and lack of financial assistance for those who want to experience Israel and are unable to do so because of lack of money will diminish the numbers of participants in trips in the immediate future, but our hope remains that by the end of the summer of 1971 there will be from 600 to 800 students in Cleveland who have during the past two years experienced Israel. This is a fact that will make our future work on the campuses and in our communities much easier.

#### WORK ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUSES

We are making a distinction in evaluating our work between the period prior to the Kent State University tragedy and the period from that time to the present.

Prior to the Kent State tragedy, most of the students were strongly involved politically and were willing to be organized for different causes to participate in meetings, workshops and demonstrations.

After May, 1970, there was a distinct shift in attitude. Most of the students were not interested any longer in political activity, organizations, meetings and it became practically impossible to create any kind of climate which lent itself to organizational development. This is the situation remaining at this particular time although it is impossible to predict whether such a pervasive attitude will continue. Many students have expressed feelings that the mood on the campus will shift once again but this is speculation. In more precise terms, if we saw our problem before May, 1970 as saving the Jewish students from any groups or influences which might cause them to lose their Jewishness, the problem now would be to involve the apathetic student in almost any activity, and this would include Jewish activity as well.

Prior to May, 1970, it was possible to organize in a relatively easy fashion several pro-Israeli groups on the campuses. At Case Western Reserve University, a group of 30-40 students organized into a University Committee for Israel. At Kent State, some 20-30 students were organized into a committee for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East. At Oberlin, there existed a strong group of alumni of Oberlin College Hebrew House individuals which continued being active as a group.

Numerous activities including lectures, literature tables, monitoring Arab and pro-Arab activities were formulated. We participated in a special two day seminar for campus leadership with participation of over 30 students from five colleges. Also participating and talking about problems in the Middle East were Bennet Kleinman and Mr. Leor, Consul of Information from the Israel Consulate in Chicago. Their focus was to provide the students with information to counteract pro-Arab activity and information on the campuses.

Beginning with the current academic year, it became increasingly difficult to organize groups who would be meeting on a regular basis. Consequently, we shifted to working with a nucleus of students who are active only when there is a special need for a special activity. In working with these individuals and with small Jewish groups on the campuses, the need for coordination between the different campuses became apparent, and we participated in the creation of a Northern Ohio Union of Jewish Students which now has contacts on approximately 16 campuses in northern Ohio (north of Columbus including Ohio State University), and one of whose purposes is the publishing of a Jewish Students Newspaper. It is also interested in programming for movies, speakers and similar activities. Two editions of the newspaper have been published and a third is expected to be distributed shortly. It is still early to judge if this will be the proper vehicle for youth themselves to join together to heighten their own awareness of their Judaism, and if this organization can be the tool to reach out to masses of indifferent Jewish students. Indications at the moment are encouraging.

#### CAMPUS INFORMATION

We stimulated the appearance of a number of speakers on the campuses, among whom were Israeli's Ben Aharon, First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, Y. Leor, Consul for Information from the Consulate in Chicago, E. Lador, the Cultural Consul from the Consulate in Chicago, Kamal Munsur, a Druz journalist, M. Soshar, a spokesman for the West Bank Military Government and numerous others, each of whom spoke on several campuses and met with students and faculty members.

We maintained in our possession approximately 90 different publications. Such material often needed to be updated in order to have current student appeal and needed to be specially fashioned and directed to different age groups and interest groups. Special material was needed for the New Left, different material for distribution during Arab activities, non-political and positive information for the general public, specially written material for church groups, etc.

We distributed thousands of leaflets, brochures, booklets either directly to interested students and/or faculty members. We did this in some cases by setting up information tables stacked with literature in student union halls, by posting on bulletin boards, and handing out to students during any activities directed to the Mid East.

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### ISRAELI STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

Working cooperatively with the Jewish Community Center, we assisted the Israeli Students Organization which in turn was a tremendous help in our work on the campuses.

This organization comprises approximately 40 members, the majority of whom are medical doctors who practice in local hospitals or are involved in post-doctorate research, especially in chemistry. There are also a number of these students who are working towards their doctorate degrees and some undergraduates. Within this group we organized and cooperated with Israeli teachers who are in Cleveland as a result of a program of the Department of Education of the Jewish Agency.

Many members of the Israeli Students Organization are knowledgeable in regard to the Middle East and are ready and willing to participate in any way that they can be helpful. Our office supplied them with information about Israel, arranged meetings with out of town Israeli guests and utilized their activity in several activities which were anti-Israeli in nature. In many cases, their presence was important and decisive.

We worked with the Speakers Bureau of the Israeli Student Organization and scheduled members to speak before diverse groups including classes at Kent State University, Case Western Reserve University Medical School, Case Western Reserve University Department of Architecture, Case Western Reserve University Law School, Oberlin College, high schools, and various Jewish and non-Jewish organizations. We also made arrangements for their appearance with the mass media. This activity is in variance with their regular activities which consist primarily of social gatherings especially at the time of the holidays and conducting Hebrew lessons for their children.

Because of age and language barriers, contacts by Israeli students with American students is often negligible, and by and large, they do not participate in campus extra-curricular activities, but in these instances their contribution in combatting Arab propaganda on the campuses was significant.

### HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

We cooperated with and assisted local youth organizations with Israel programming. In this context the organization of the Jewish Youth Council under the direction of Leonard Rubin, Director of Extension Program of the JCC, played an important part in directing youth movements toward more Jewish orientation. As added assistance, we accepted speaking engagements with high school groups of temples, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, public schools and numerous other varied groupings.

The Zionist Youth Movement was extremely helpful in the interpretation of Israel to many young people. Recently the Zionist groups of Habonim, B'nai Akiva, Hashachar and Massada have formed a Zionist Youth Council, and we have served as a resource for this group. They have already scheduled one seminar and are preparing to hold another which will focus on Zionist ideology in the seventies and which it is hoped will continue to encourage their participation in further activity of the American Zionist Federation.

### SPECIAL PROJECTS

There has been participation in a number of special projects which deserve mentioning. These include the following:

#### Oberlin Hebrew House

Last year, during January, 30 students conducted a Hebrew House at Oberlin College. They lived together for a month, studied Hebrew, heard lectures about different aspects of Israeli life, participated in Israeli cultural events and in general received a much deeper understanding of what life in Israel consists of. We helped with the planning, the scheduling of speakers and in locating an Israeli resident.

#### Case Western Reserve University Hebrew House

Here also we assisted with the program in locating a resident, counselor, providing literature, scheduling speakers and acting as a general resource for the project. Leonard Rubin of the Jewish Community Center was the prime staff person in the development of this program.

#### Oberlin and Case Western Reserve University Intersession Program in Israel

A group of 37 students from Case Western Reserve and Oberlin spent intersession 1971 in Israel for a 30 day work study tour program. They worked on a kibbutz, participated in a seminar in Jerusalem and toured the Negev. We were involved in the initiation and development of the program and in cooperation with the American Zionist Youth Foundation assisted in planning and executing the project. We were involved in locating participants at Case Western Reserve and were instrumental in making the contact between that group and students from Oberlin.

#### Lake Erie College Winter Center in Israel

Eight non-Jewish girls visited Israel for a work study program of ten weeks from Lake Erie College. This program received widespread national coverage through local newspapers, the New York Times and TV in the New York area. The students went through serious preparation meeting together for a number of weeks for two hour periods in preparing themselves for the trip. Mrs. Adrian Fink was very active in the formation of this project at Lake Erie College. The program was assisted in its development through the cooperation of the Kibbutz Aliyah Desk and direct contact with Kibbutz Barkai.

#### 1970 Israel Independence Day Celebration

Last year we were active and participated in the march and rally that took place in Cain Park expressing solidarity on the part of many young people with Israel. We estimate that approximately 3,000 youth participated in the march and rally. It was organized by the JCC staff and co-sponsored with the Cleveland Zionist Council. We were active in the creation of the idea, assisted in the plans and helped provide the speakers.

#### Student Mobilization Committee

In the winter of 1969-70, the National Convention of the Student Mobilization Committee was held in Cleveland. Several thousand delegates from all over the United States converged in Cleveland, and although the convention was geared to anti-Vietnam War activity, some leftist groups attempted to pass a strong anti-Israel resolution. By quickly mobilizing a group of Israeli students and

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local pro-Israel Jewish students, it was possible to block the passing of such a resolution. This incident is noteworthy in that it was one of the very few times that an anti-Israel resolution has been bypassed and not passed by such a group.

#### Pompidou Demonstration

We cooperated in the organizing of a group of 47 students from five campuses. We traveled to Chicago to demonstrate in connection with the visit of French Premier Pompidou. Not only was the demonstration itself considered a success, but the 14 hour bus ride served to advance cooperation and communication between involved students from different campuses in this area.

#### Avivim School Bus Incident

On the occasion of terrorists on the Avivim School Bus which killed eight children and wounded many more, we cooperated with the Bureau of Jewish Education in the draping of all its school buses in black and in passing leaflets to interested people in various locations throughout Cleveland. With the assistance of B'nai Akiva members, this activity received considerable TV and radio coverage.

#### Petitioning for the Release of Prisoners

Hundreds of faculty members and students signed petitions for the release of an Israeli professor and his friend who had been hijacked and kept prisoners by the Syrians. An Ad Hoc Student Committee committed to freedom for the Damascus 2 was formed and for a period of time was extremely active on the campus. We assisted this committee in every possible way.

#### Students on Vacation Visiting Cleveland

We were involved in and actively assisted the education and knowledge of Israel on the part of Cleveland students who returned from out of town colleges to their homes for vacation periods. We met with several such groups, one being a Park Synagogue students group which expressed a strong desire to spend more of their vacation time directed to Israeli activity.

#### Combatting Arab and New Left Anti-Israeli Propaganda

With the assistance of Israeli students and numerous American Jewish students, we attempted to monitor all anti-Israeli activities in order to present our point of view, but at the same time being careful not to perform in such a way that we merely added to the audience. There are indications that several anti-Israeli activities did not take place through knowledge that they would be monitored and an opposition voice raised. From time to time letters were forwarded to the editors of college newspapers and subsequently published, and efforts were made to encourage equal time to pro-Israeli information on college radio and TV stations.

#### Developing Leadership on the Campuses

One of our goals was an attempt to develop leadership among Jewish students on the campuses. Students possessing leadership qualifications were encouraged to attend leadership conferences in Washington, regional meetings in Chicago, meetings with the Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir, in New York and through the assistance of the Israel Information and Education Task Force several students were assisted in attending a Leadership Training Seminar in Israel.

### COOPERATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Our offices were located at the Jewish Community Center and we worked in close cooperation with its staff. Everything possible was done to assist us in our work. Because the primary thrust of our work was focused on the college campuses and in developing interest in short-term educational experiences and trips to Israel, it was not possible to provide the JCC with all the services which the Center might desire and, indeed, deserve.

At the JCC, we spoke to many groups regarding Israel. Such groups ranged from Golden Agers, Young Adult, Singles, Women, to special interest groups and others interested in Israel. Among the topics discussed were "the political problems in Israel", "women in Israel" and various additional rather generalized pictures of life in Israel. We participated in a bi-weekly program "Let's Talk Israel" in which lecturers discussed various topics about the Mid East. As heretofore mentioned, we were not able to assist the various JCC departments in Israeli programming. Presumably this deserves a separate Israeli shaliach who will come bringing expertise in this field and could devote all his time to the Jewish Community Center.

### RELATIONSHIPS WITH HILLEL ORGANIZATIONS

Wherever possible, we have attempted to assist Hillel with their Israeli programming. We participate regularly in their staff meetings and have received the use of the Hillel building and Rabbi Marcus' cooperation in all of our activities. We believe the same spirit of cooperation exists with the Hillel directors and staff of all the area colleges. It should be pointed out that there is some strain in relationships between students associated with Hillel and non-Hillel students at Kent State University, but some of this has been able to be bridged through staff effort. We have tried to continue to help build better relationships at Kent in our own programming and hope that some evidences of this have shown through in programming around Israel which has been a common denominator in the interests of both groups.

### SERVICE TO ADULT GROUPS

It is realized that this aspect of our work does not carry top priority. At the same time it was impossible to remain separate from the mainstream of Jewish communal life in Cleveland, and we received many, many requests to talk on Israel. Although we did not divert any appreciable time to the introduction of Israel to Jewish and non-Jewish adult groups, it was a part of our performance and needs to be mentioned in this report. Speaking engagements covered a wide range and included among others the Cleveland Histadrut Organization, Pioneer Women, the Jewish Community Center staff, the JCC Public Affairs Committee, chapters of Hadassah, chapters of B'nai B'rith Lodges, Mizrahi chapters, a church in Lorain, scientists at NASA, faculty at Case Western Reserve University Law School, Young Leadership Groups in Cleveland and Canton, and numerous other organizations. The subject matter of various presentations included "Ideology of Youth in Israel", "Memories of a Judge in Occupied Territories", "Prospects of Peace in the Middle East", "Education in the Kibbutz", "Eichman's Trial" and "Current Events" which covered a variety of topics. Even a lecture was provided to a group of local lawyers on "Introduction to Israeli Law".

There were various appearances on the Alan Douglas Show, on WCLV, WHK, WXEN and a radio station in Canton. Articles about our activities appeared in the Cleveland Jewish News, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Cleveland Press and the Sun Press.

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### CONSULTATION ON ISRAELI AFFAIRS

Due to the fact that there is no Israeli Consul in Cleveland, and that the shaliach is one of the very few Israeli presences in Cleveland, we did participate from time to time in specific activities which do not fall into any particular category. Among these should be mentioned participation in the planning and the development of Fairmount Temple's "Expo '70", cooperation from time to time with the activities of the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce answering inquiries regarding investments in Israel, and responding to inquiries regarding new ways of selling Israeli products in the United States.

### PROGRAMS CURRENTLY IN PROCESS

There remain a number of projects which are either in the formulative stage or well on their way to development. Some of these remain no more than an idea at the moment and could well provide a springboard of activity for a successor. These include increasing the number of pro-Israeli books in college and public libraries, an essay contest about Judaism in Israel with adequate prizes, providing Israeli movies on the campuses, a development of a Cleveland Educational and Recreational Center in Israel, more use of display boards on the campuses, further development of cooperative programs between local universities and Israeli universities, and numerous others.

Oberlin College, Cuyahoga, Case Western Reserve and Kent State now have Hebrew lessons as part of their curriculum. At Oberlin a free university course is offered on "Kibbutz". Negotiations have been started between Kent State and Tel Aviv University on the possibility of an exchange student program. It is our opinion that anti-Israel propaganda remains strong only at Kent State University, although some aspects exist at both Cleveland State and Baldwin Wallace.

Development of a Jewish student's newspaper is important and should be encouraged. The numbers of students going to Israel are growing. Obviously, much needs to be done. The techniques and methods which have proven to have worked in the past may need to be reshaped and changed in tune with what is suitable for the present. Opportunities are limitless. The only limits are set by the resources of the community and what it wants.

### SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) The location of the office of the next shaliach should be explored very carefully. Much of the interviewing, meetings with students and parents, interviews, need to be done in close proximity to the Jewish community and, to a great extent, is done at night. Consequently, some accessibility to office space in the Heights is important. At the same time, the mainstream of what is happening on area college campuses focuses on the Hillel organization and Federation, and consideration needs to be given to the problem of adequate staff coordination and communication, so that the community shaliach becomes part of a working team addressing itself to the problems of the Jewish college student. This is a basic problem and one that we were not able to resolve to absolute satisfaction in these exploratory first two years.
- (b) This two year experience has indicated the large amount of administrative work involved in processing applications for young people going overseas and providing adequate secretarial staff needs to be re-examined and re-evaluated.

- (c) In order to provide maximum flexibility, it is suggested that the shaliach be provided with a modest amount of funding within a budget so that he can feel free to move ahead on certain activities wherein decisions need to be made rather quickly and where the expenses are not of significant amounts.
- (d) Two years is an extremely short period for a tour of duty for the shaliach. This is especially true when at least half a year is necessary for orientation and some time at the end of the time span in breaking in a new replacement. It is suggested that if possible the arrangements for a new shaliach include the option of extending the time period of the mission from two to three years so that the community gets the greatest amount of return for its investment.
- (e) The introduction of the shaliach to the community and the providing of maximum visibility is of utmost importance. Consequently, every effort should be made that at least a month is spent when the "old" shaliach can acquaint his successor with the community and help build bridges both with people and institutions which will benefit both parties.

lt-4/28/71

RONALD BROWN  
CLEVELAND

May 4, 1971

With this copy of letter to Fay Fine I would like to inaugurate a plan to keep you a bit more closely advised of the thinking goin on within the Education Sub-committee.

Of course the implication is that we will get the benefit of your comments whenever you feel that you have something to say.



Ronald Brown

May 4, 1972

Mrs Fay Fine  
Jewish Community Federation  
Cleveland

Dear Fay:

Regarding the Education Sub-committee of The Israel Task Force, I believe we agree that it is good to continually evaluate the job we are doing. Recognizing the outstanding overall accomplishment of the whole Task Force and its various components, we should be eternally dissatisfied with what we are doing and aim ever higher.

In the light of our most recent sub-committee meeting and the meeting of the whole Task Force on May 3rd, I have reviewed the present position of our sub-committee and want to place before you and Howard and Rabbi Dan the various programs with which I think we should be concerned.

These should be examined critically. Disagreement should be encouraged. We should use the following list as a starting point to the development of an agreed-upon course of action covering the next few months or perhaps through the balance of the year - - subject of course to further change or correction whenever such change seems appropriate for the achievement of our long range goals.

Here is the list (Not in the order of importance):

1. Goodman, you and I will meet with Noujs leadership to discuss with them their involvement in a program to take successful programs from one campus and get them started on other campuses in our area. Examples are: The Kent Jewish Student Movement Seminars on Israel; the Chatsuqua Film; The Development of Jewish Youth Study Groups to research answers to the Palestine Liberation Organization "Basic Facts" Sheet; etc.
2. Place copy of "Instructor" Curriculum in hands of Ruth Fink for study and comment; also give her Bibliography for study and comment. Then you and I will meet with her. Consider asking her to meet with us and Margolis and Jewish Public School Teachers. This action is aimed at coming up with a Curriculum on Middle East for Public Schools (Junior and Senior High Schools)
3. In this same connection we should attempt to obtain copies of curricula currently being used in Public Schools in this area which treat with the Middle East to answer the question: "What are they doing now?". Meet with Jewish Public School Teachers to explore their role in helping the community.
4. You and I will consider the results of the "Paller-Fine-Tor"

meeting with the 76 Kent students who said they wanted to learn more about Israel.

5. Meet with Prof. Turner of Hiram to learn how the colloquium she developed so successfully can be employed or adapted for use on other campuses.

6. Meet with those responsible for the successful Baldwin Wallace 5 Day Program to discuss how such a program might be adapted for use on other campuses and what steps should be taken to achieve this goal.

7. Our sub-committee should consider how best to use the Bibliography which has now been developed.

8. Recognizing the value of "one to one" contacts on campuses we should formulate plans, with the approval and help of CCI, for the employment of the Coordinator as a person who can 1) develop good leadership to help him and work with him on each campus, and 2) develop a supervisory plan which will enable the Coordinator to develop a Course of Action on each campus with his people on that campus and then follow through to see that this Course of Action is producing the desired results, and to change or alter it if necessary.

9. At the same time I would assume that our leadership (Zucker, Vincent, Silver etc) will develop a continuing relationship with the top leadership of each college and university in our area and keep us advised of their achievement and of obstacles they run into.

10. We should develop ongoing communications with neighboring communities to encourage their activity on local colleges and universities and to exchange experiences.

Let us meet together now and shape us this program or whatever program comes out of the discussions we need to have.

Ronald Brown

May 5, 1971

Mr. Ronald Brown  
13435 North Park Boulevard  
Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Dear Ronald:

I am delighted to receive copies of your correspondence with Fay Fine and I will give you whatever suggestions come to mind. I don't know how good they will be, but that you can judge for yourself.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mld

June 10, 1971

Mr. Howard Berger  
Cleveland Jewish  
Community Federation  
1760 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Howard:

Gil Savransky sent me the enclosed list. It is a register of professors who are going to visit Algiers, Tunis and Cairo under State Department sponsorship this summer. You will notice that Dr. Shoemaker of Baldwin-Wallace College is the organizing person.

There are several Jews on the list. Someone in their home communities should contact them to find out how they were chosen, what can be done to counteract propaganda, etc. The list is confidential information.

As always,

D JS:mgm  
Encls.

Daniel Jeremy Silver

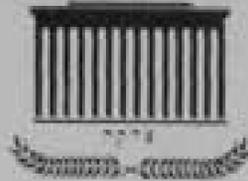
# a note...

from HOWARD R. BERGER

Rabbi Dan

we want to send out 100 letters  
to N.I. clergy. All  
get to go - with  
cover letter. Please  
view attached - want to  
we'll reproduce.

W.H.R.  
Pis set to know Tuesday  
Thank



# The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland

1730 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4300

October 1, 1971

## M E M O R A N D U M

To: CONCERNED CLERGY

From: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman  
ISRAEL INFORMATION & EDUCATION TASK FORCE

The United Nations is now considering the question of the status of Jerusalem -- a question which is of great concern to us as clergy. We have gathered together various pieces of information which we feel may be helpful to you in understanding the issues involved. <sup>Some of the enclosed items may be of particular interest AND YOU</sup> ~~to your community, and~~ we would be pleased to provide additional copies.

*wish to note* <sup>Don't require of your community</sup>

Please let me know if we can provide you with any further information, or be of assistance to you on this most vital issue.

/mls

*information given  
on 10/5/71*

[Sept 6, 1974]

A true story:

In 1972 G.F., the only Rep. member of the House of Rep. came to  
the House to receive the 20A AHS award. His speech was related  
with the RZA of CWAU - most of the members of my class -  
to present the G.F. - a speech which was (I think) the  
of the support of the U.N. During that speech G.F. spoke

ISRAEL should not be forced by the U.S. to  
NEGOTIATE with the U.S. rather than with  
EGYPT as the "TRANSITIONAL QUESTION" - the  
result of which is an unwilling collaboration  
with Russia - - and, unwillingly, speaks  
of his interest, (and of course, interest)  
in demilitarization as fully many to achieve the

T.A. to Jerusalem

This could mean the end - Sec. Rogers has asked several  
times - The U.S. policy is to support - It would not be  
long - It is a well known fact that the U.S. is not in the best interests of the U.S.  
many of U.S. policies - (as they find it very difficult to  
maintain a democratic front in the Middle East and in the Third World and in the U.S.

DEMOCRATIC

Platform

In 1974 the new Ford Committee was quietly called

about the status of funds -- 000 currency -- good  
as quasi -- currency -- give to efficiency and  
complexity of the central regulatory system -- the  
for us. to be really UNILATERAL changes.

2. we are looking for -- any reason -- the good +  
perhaps the most important -- to suggest the mechanism  
to a center -- to be called -- we have to do --  
2. the process (LT, RN, GP) good for demand? --  
Full demand -- centered -- -- the world -- does  
then that on key -- market -- come for the bond

CENTRE OF AMERICAN POLITICAL LIFE

could say and before after

has to say also for CAN which  
detail

how many bond issues by subject

we a number of reactions independence Yes then

could be seen issues or present mechanism

bid to demand -- we become low localities  
commitments [ relativists

Think world [ new mechanism

an active foreign policy --

define of currency global market

But we are upward it is important for all of us  
to remember that - President and the world are  
all we NATIONAL INTEREST - to perpetually defend  
the power into defence in fundamental AMERICANS

INTEGRITY

Some people like to say because we are always  
so good - we are! You are but we are  
sure - But we are but we are so far to find  
- in 1971 they negotiated - to 24th July  
the ending of a MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY  
in the name of Fy 2<sub>A</sub> - = all time needed  
social speed - America we need to find  
not all the time - [I.S. 1971 July to  
signature of the May 1971 - we need for  
to appear of the July 1971 - DETENTS -  
we are the only one out in the world!  
discovery]

Diplomats white white PATRON to justify black  
Diplomats - and we are in a world of color  
- context in the necessity of being in

CALCULATED NATIONAL ADVANTAGE → FORM

Terms

An OPEN - EARING MAN - & a good politician -

Conf. moves out of the country could understand how  
they had a good sympathy for the country if they understand

- GOOD FIELD, DEMOCRACY, STRENGTH AND

APPROPRIATE → understand speaking to a friend

understand the country is very close to understand

the Market is understand on PRACTICAL -- last

the Market is understand understand OF STATE and

with oil, a NEGATIVE balance OF TRADE, THE

possibility OF WATCH AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

the only understand Market

Conf. is in my eyes a typical understand country -

the country is very sympathetic to understand -- then

understand understand understand understand understand understand

the country is very sympathetic to understand understand understand

understand understand understand understand understand understand

Why is agreement of business support for Israel -- was  
 needed for the success of INTERNATIONAL VENTURE of Israel  
 as a result of political CRASHDOWN -- The world  
 has recognized a severe economic emergency -- but  
not real reason

Real reason -- 600 FAMILIAR

M.O. Philippe Michel - David ...  
 2) ... to the  
 secret ... - not  
 ...

Government policy to support ... limit -  
 Reason " to success " - ...

page

... S.A. ...  
 ... USSR's ... - degree of ...  
 ... - all ...  
 ... - ...  
 ... - ...

[ ... of 71 - ...  
 ...

depend of demand - not too early to  
access the market and - - - - -  
rules

if part of supply - being paid early

but - too penalized for being not early - all this

but NRAs institutions has brought into market

market supply of NRAs may be costly

could have been to reduce the cost - EMBARCO

cut back in production / total market

NATO etc - in UN to reach in see isolated

Some issues

types of PLATES / market

find policy used to manage in the market  
policy is a policy used - to manage the market

market - U.S. - clearly to see orderly

to bring down the cost of NRAs

no one should rely

if used - to manage the market

all the time / market orderly

2) UN cannot control orderly

3) 2 Rules of law - to have

United States have succeeded to a degree - Middle East  
last century - no deal - reversible Final agreement -

ISRAEL should not be ~~pressured~~ <sup>forced</sup> by the

US TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE ARAB

NATION THEN WITH EGYPT ON THE

TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS

United States to stand as no deal - no deal no deal

no deal no deal no deal no deal no deal no deal

no deal no deal - no deal no deal no deal

no deal

Their word is a promise

promise of all no deal

Outrage of no deal no deal no deal

1) would be no deal no deal no deal

repeal of no deal

2) no deal no deal no deal no deal no deal

no deal no deal no deal no deal no deal

Human values to be of ↓, ↑.

But what is the use of knowledge - it  
leads to injustice - inequality  
corruption  
social justice

need to have basic understanding - not  
only the degrees of knowledge but depth as well as breadth  
of humanity to be

ethical just, social refugees

To be an ITF should

- 1) skills - for - employment
- 2) values - ethical - social

concepts -

can - more / ready -

use will make jobs and

use - injustice

cell - not use skills or values - may

Let's - meet every week - would be  
good for field notes

1/1/11



A G E N D A

PRES  
WU MEW'S DEUTER  
OAKKAR -

Israel I & E Task Force  
Community Relations Committee

Tuesday, May 25, 1976 8:30 A.M.  
The Temple, University Circle

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver Presiding

I. FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION BILL

The Foreign Aid Authorization Bill for fiscal years 1976-77 is now scheduled for final action next week in the Senate, and the week of June 1 in the House of Representatives. AIPAC is still urging that HR13680 and Senate Bill S3439 be brought to the attention of all senators and representatives.

Allen Zeilinger may wish to add a word or two on the subject.

II. ISRAEL BOOTH AT OHIO STATE FAIR

Last year, on very short notice, the Columbus Federation in cooperation with Ariel Karrie, their shaliach, developed a booth at the Ohio State Fair, dealing with the subject of Israel. We are now in receipt of a full evaluation of last year's experience as well as a general request for recommendations for the future.

Howard Rieger can report on the evaluation of last year's project and present some material from the Columbus Federation.

A. Presentation of Summary

B. Questions & Discussion

C. Action (Note to Rabbi Silver: I believe the Israel booth was a poorly planned project last year, and it may be inadvisable for us to continue to participate when there really is no community input other than contributing dollars.)

[May 25, 1976]

III. INFORMATION ON NAAA CONVENTION



Since the date of the last Task Force meeting, a good deal of the material that was made available to Federation dealing with the NAAA Convention has been transcribed and analyzed. We are now in a position to present a fairly complete report on that Convention, which has also been delivered to the National Israel Task Force at its last meeting.

- A. Presentation of Material
- B. Questions & Discussion

IV. FINAL REPORT FROM BARRY COLEMAN

Barry Coleman, our community shaliach for the last three years, will be leaving for his return trip to Israel during the month of July. Barry has prepared a final report to deliver to the Task Force, which should serve as a basis for discussion about our future shaliach program. In addition, Barry does have one or two small requests for funding which will be presented.



- A. Presentation by Barry Coleman
- B. Questions & Discussion
- C. Action on Proposed Scholarship for Social Work Program in Israel → ↻ ↺

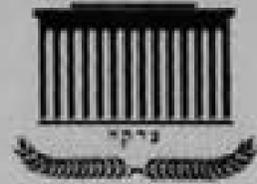
V. ADJOURNMENT

ag

Rabbi Dan:

5/19/76

Mr. Larry Pollack from the Anti-Defamation League called  
Home phone: 371-3295 Business: 663-4888 Says this is very important  
He has been working with the U. S. Dept. of Justice, Immigration and  
Naturalization trying to get information on Nazi war criminals that are living  
in this country. The Department is finally getting on this. He has been  
contacted by a man named Harold E. Jacobs, who is a criminal investigator  
for the U. S. Dept. of Justice, Immig. etc. and is located in Room 1917 of  
the Federal Bldg. , 522-4774. Basically this man is looking for concentration  
camp survivors from the Ukraine, Latvia, Poland that could serve as witnesses.  
Says that there are 65 known Nazi war criminals living in the United States,  
most of them in Cleveland. Congressman Holtzman has been doing a lot of  
work on this. He thought since you knew so many people you might be of  
some help in finding witnesses.



# *The Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland*

1750 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • PHONE (216) 861-4360

July 15, 1976

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Israel Education and Information Task Force

FROM: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Chairman

-----

I believe you will find the enclosed of interest; we may use it for a basis of discussion at our meeting this Monday.

President Morton L. Mandel

Vice-Presidents Julius Paris

Max Ratner

Sue H. Weiner

Treasurer A. T. Bonda

Associate Treasurer Henry J. Goodman

Executive Director Stanley B. Horowitz

NATIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

JOINT PROGRAM PLAN 1976-77  
Proposed Draft Section on

ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST  
incorporating changes ordered  
by the  
Commission on International Community Relations Concerns

prepared for review by the  
Plenary Session

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1           The cautious hopefulness engendered by the interim Sinai agreement  
2 between Egypt and Israel and by the orderly compliance with its terms has  
3 largely evaporated. Much of the hope generated by the stationing of U.S.  
4 personnel in the demilitarized areas, the resumption of delivery of sophisti-  
5 cated weapons to Israel from the U.S. to maintain the balance of military  
6 force in the area, the seeming deepening of the rifts between Egypt and the  
7 Soviet Union and Egypt and her more radical Arab allies, and the shouldering  
8 aside of the Soviet Union by the United States as the major diplomatic  
9 influence in the area, gave way to heightened apprehensiveness. Progress  
10 toward further agreement was stymied as the issues were thrust into the  
11 Security Council, by-passing Geneva; by inviting PLO participation the  
12 Security Council scotched any possibility of meaningful negotiations.

13           The Arabs, abetted by their Communist-bloc allies, pressed for the  
14 isolation of Israel, using their domination of the UN voting structure with  
15 ruthless determination. Rebuffed in their attempt to exclude Israel's  
16 representatives from participating in the General Assembly, they sought to  
17 turn world opinion against Zionism by labeling it a form of racism. Israel  
18 demonstrated anew her desire for an accord by offering to accept a non-  
19 belligerency agreement rather than a formal peace treaty; but no Arab regime  
20 or movement would recognize the legitimacy of Israel as an independent Jewish  
21 State. That refusal remains the crucial impediment to any movement toward a  
22 settlement.

1 tiations of the PLO or any other organization that refuses to recognize the  
2 legitimacy of Israel or rejects 242 and 338 as a basis for the negotiations.

3 WE RECOMMEND that these identities of view on  
4 basic issues be emphasized by Jewish community  
5 relations agencies in their programs of public  
6 interpretation.

7 Within the parameters of the U.S. policy of commitment to support of  
8 Israel's security and U.S. adherence to the foregoing principles, there are  
9 substantial differences between the U.S. and Israel: e.g., as to the location  
10 of the "secure and defensible borders" that both view as necessary; as to the  
11 appropriateness of the Israeli position regarding the Palestinians; as to the  
12 Israeli policy on settlements in the areas occupied since the 1967 war; as to  
13 the possible inclusion of the PLO in negotiations should the PLO affirmatively  
14 recognize Israel; as to the effect on prospects for movement toward peace of  
15 U.S. arming of Egypt and sales of arms to other Arab states. In various ways,  
16 ranging from forthright expression of disagreement - as in the case of the  
17 clear-cut statement by U.S. Ambassador Scranton that the U.S. regards Israeli  
18 settlements in the occupied areas and, most significantly, Israeli construc-  
19 tion and other activity in East Jerusalem, as impediments to peace - through  
20 more subtle and at times indirect indications, the U.S. has signified its  
21 displeasure with aspects of Israeli policy or taken actions in disregard of  
22 Israeli protests. Some of these expressions and actions have lent themselves  
23 to interpretation as pressure, diplomatic or economic or strategic, on Israel  
24 to conform its policies and tactics to U.S. views; and to evaluation as  
25 evidence that the U.S. government is pursuing its wider diplomatic goals in  
26 the Middle East at the expense of what Israel deems its vital interests and  
27 by means that many Americans regard as more conducive to strife in that area  
28 than to peace.

U.S. Policies

1 Repeatedly, during the past year, U.S. officials including the Presi-  
2 dent, the Secretary of State and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations  
3 affirmed America's unshakable commitment to the security of Israel, and  
4 American actions in the United Nations and elsewhere repeatedly attested to  
5 the firmness of that commitment. Yet, aspects of U.S. diplomacy have run  
6 counter to Israel's view of what is required for her security and appear to  
7 some observers incompatible with the asserted U.S. policies.

8 The United States has consistently supported Israel in the United  
9 Nations -- even when it found itself alone -- and in diplomatic negotiations,  
10 denouncing the infamous General Assembly resolution labeling Zionism a form  
11 of racism and racial discrimination, opposing a General Assembly resolution  
12 condemning Israel's "continued occupation of Arab territories," boycotting  
13 of a conference on racism under UN auspices in Accra, Ghana, withdrawing from  
14 a UNESCO conference in Paris in protest against a resolution adopted there  
15 calling Zionism a form of racism, consistently opposing General Assembly and  
16 Security Council invitations to the PLO to participate -- and, most dramatic-  
17 ally vetoing resolutions condemning an Israeli air attack on terrorist camps  
18 in Lebanon and altering the basis for peace negotiations established by  
19 Resolutions 242 and 338.

20 The U.S. has been generous with economic and military aid to Israel,  
21 to the extent of an aggregate of about \$10 billion over a period of four  
22 recent years.

23 On fundamental issues in dispute between Israel and her Arab neighbors,  
24 the U.S. and Israel have been in consistent accord: on the indispensability  
25 of agreement between the parties on the terms of a settlement of their differ-  
26 ences; on UN resolutions 242 and 338, making the process of agreeing on  
27 borders and all other aspects of the settlement a unitary one, as the only  
28 acceptable framework for such negotiations; on the exclusion from the nego-

1           We are persuaded that the U.S. commitment to Israel's security is firm,  
2 grounded in a deep sense of moral obligation and affinity with a sister demo-  
3 cracy, the sole free nation in the Middle East, the only stable government,  
4 and the only dependable ally amidst a congeries of volatile Arab dictatorships  
5 vying for dominance in the Arab world, shifting allegiances as opportunism  
6 dictates.

7           We deem it our responsibility as American Jewish  
8 community relations agencies to interpret this to  
9 the American public through all media and channels  
10 of communication and contact, with a view to the  
11 fostering of a public opinion and of governmental  
12 positions that will assure Israel needed economic  
13 and military aid and U.S. diplomatic support, without  
14 conditions or demands that Israel regards as detri-  
15 mental to her security. We RECOMMEND that all our  
16 agencies intensify their efforts to these ends in  
17 the coming year.

18 Congress

19           Support for Israel in Congress continued to be evidenced not only by  
20 the virtually unanimous denunciation of the UN anti-Zionist resolution and  
21 companion resolutions calling for reexamination of the basis for further U.S.  
22 participation in the UN General Assembly; but more concretely, in consistent  
23 Congressional support of economic and military assistance to Israel at levels  
24 beyond those recommended by the Administration, in Congressional opposition  
25 to arms sales to Egypt, and in other ways.

26           At the present time, domestic issues and -- in this election year --  
27 political competition deflect the attention of federal legislators away from  
28 international affairs, while budgetary stringencies cause requests for aid to  
29 be scrutinized more sharply than ever. On the other hand, Congress is growing

1 tiations of the PLO or any other organization that refuses to recognize the  
2 legitimacy of Israel or rejects 242 and 338 as a basis for the negotiations.

3 WE RECOMMEND that these identities of view on  
4 basic issues be emphasized by Jewish community  
5 relations agencies in their programs of public  
6 interpretation.

7 Within the parameters of the U.S. policy of commitment to support of  
8 Israel's security and U.S. adherence to the foregoing principles, there are  
9 substantial differences between the U.S. and Israel: e.g., as to the location  
10 of the "secure and defensible borders" that both view as necessary; as to the  
11 appropriateness of the Israeli position regarding the Palestinians; as to the  
12 Israeli policy on settlements in the areas occupied since the 1967 war; as to  
13 the possible inclusion of the PLO in negotiations should the PLO affirmatively  
14 recognize Israel; as to the effect on prospects for movement toward peace of  
15 U.S. arming of Egypt and sales of arms to other Arab states. In various ways,  
16 ranging from forthright expression of disagreement - as in the case of the  
17 clear-cut statement by U.S. Ambassador Scranton that the U.S. regards Israeli  
18 settlements in the occupied areas and, most significantly, Israeli construc-  
19 tion and other activity in East Jerusalem, as impediments to peace - through  
20 more subtle and at times indirect indications, the U.S. has signified its  
21 displeasure with aspects of Israeli policy or taken actions in disregard of  
22 Israeli protests. Some of these expressions and actions have lent themselves  
23 to interpretation as pressure, diplomatic or economic or strategic, on Israel  
24 to conform its policies and tactics to U.S. views; and to evaluation as  
25 evidence that the U.S. government is pursuing its wider diplomatic goals in  
26 the Middle East at the expense of what Israel deems its vital interests and  
27 by means that many Americans regard as more conducive to strife in that area  
28 than to peace.

1 on Middle East policy by 45 per cent of the respondents, as against 24 per  
2 cent in 1974; church groups by 25 per cent as against 9 per cent in the  
3 previous year.

4 On the other hand, a smaller percentage in 1976 felt that Jews as a  
5 group have "too much power in the U.S." And this difference seems to reflect  
6 a real change in perception, for the percentages that felt that such other  
7 groups as organized labor, big business, oil companies, and "Arab interests"  
8 had too much power held constant between 1975 and 1976.

9 The Harris poll in late November, 1975, which reflected the surge of  
10 pro-Israel anti-Arab feeling evoked by the infamous Zionism-racism resolution  
11 of the UN, revealed a sharp reversal of what Harris had observed earlier as  
12 a "lagging" of sympathy for Israel since the Sinai interim pact with Egypt.  
13 It may have been a temporary shift, its impact spent by the time of the  
14 Yankelovich poll in January, or the two polls, asking different questions,  
15 may have probed slightly different attitudes. The Harris finding that only  
16 9 per cent of his respondents could find justification for the anti-Zionist  
17 resolution has its own significance in any case; as does the reasoning cited  
18 by Harris as typical: "The Jewish people are entitled to a homeland of their  
19 own."

20 On the whole, American public opinion seems consistently more pro-  
21 Israel than pro-Arab, the disparity becoming accentuated when the Arabs engage  
22 in political anti-Jewish excesses. The depth and intensity of these feelings,  
23 however, are conjectural. The danger grows that, impatient for an end to the  
24 problem, fatigued by the assault on their minds and emotions, people may  
25 demand an imposed solution. That could be calamitous. Even a diminution of  
26 American concern about the Middle East would constitute a serious erosion by  
27 default, as it were, of support for Israel and a boon to Israel's hostile  
28 neighbors, who would doubtlessly gladly trade what small support they command  
29 among Americans for American indifference toward Israel.

1 more assertive about its role in foreign affairs.

2           There is in these circumstances heightened need  
3 for -- and we RECOMMEND that Jewish community rela-  
4 tions agencies give high priority to -- the establish-  
5 ment and cultivation of ongoing relationships with  
6 Congressional delegations from their areas, for  
7 interpretation of our views on the Middle East and  
8 of our wide concerns about the many Jewish community  
9 relations positions dealt with in this Joint Program  
10 Plan.

#### 11           Public Opinion and the Media

12           The principal finding of periodic polls conducted over the past two  
13 years (beginning April, 1974) by the Yankelovich organization as part of a  
14 special NJCRAC Israel Task Force sponsored project in the charting of trends  
15 in public opinion is that American public opinion about the Middle East has  
16 remained remarkably stable. More than half of those polled would be on  
17 Israel's side in any Arab-Israel war, compared to less than one-tenth who  
18 would favor the Arabs; about three-quarters regard Israelis as people they  
19 can get along with; about the same proportion see the PLO as terroristic,  
20 undemocratic and anti-U.S.; about one-third say Israel is right in refusing  
21 to negotiate with the PLO, another one-third think Israel is wrong to refuse,  
22 and the remaining one-third have no opinion on that score.

23           A change was recorded since two years ago in the perception of the  
24 influence over U.S. Middle East policy exercised by Jews. Forty-nine per cent  
25 of those responding to that question in January, 1976, thought Jews had "too  
26 much" influence; the comparable percentage in April, 1974, was 29. But that  
27 change probably reflects a general increase in public awareness of the role  
28 of interest groups in our system rather than an altered view of the role of  
29 Jews specifically: organized labor was seen as exercising too much influence

1 Editorial opinion in general paralleled public opinion in its preference  
2 for Israel over the Arabs; though there were indications in recent months of  
3 some hedging on some specific issues. Some nationally circulated journals and  
4 nationally syndicated columnists became increasingly critical of what they  
5 persisted in mislabeling lack of Israeli forthcomingness with its own proposals.

6 Public Opinion, the Palestinians and the PLO

7 Whatever the ratio of pro-Israel to pro-Arab sentiment in the American  
8 public, it has become evident in recent months that an awareness of the "Pales-  
9 tinians" and of their claim to the "right of self-determination," is growing;  
10 and that this awareness creates an expanding base for perception of the Pales-  
11 tinians as a national group with "rights" to national existence not less  
12 claimant than those of Israel.

13 A heavily financed and extensive Arab propaganda campaign, exploiting  
14 the recent demonstrations and disorders in the West Bank area and the April  
15 elections in which many leftist and pro-PLO candidates were victorious, has  
16 succeeded in blurring the Palestinians, the putative representativeness of the  
17 PLO, and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank into an integral issue.

18 It is necessary for Jewish community relations agencies to intensify  
19 their efforts to interpret the Palestinian-PLO-West Bank complex of issues,  
20 along the following lines:

21 The Palestinians do, indeed, have legitimate  
22 interests; Israel has always cited the resolution  
23 of the problem of the Palestinians as one of the  
24 conditions of a true Arab-Israel peace, and has  
25 offered repeatedly to make substantial contributions  
26 toward such a resolution within a general settlement.

27 The PLO claim that it seeks "liberation" of  
28 Palestinian territory goes back to 1964, when  
29 the West Bank was Jordanian; it could only have

1 meant then -- and means today -- "liberation" of  
2 the territory that is Israel; in short, Israel's  
3 elimination as a state.

4 Israel cannot in conscience be asked to deal  
5 with terrorists committed to her destruction  
6 and engaged in systematic murder of her people.

7 The policy of the U.S. government is to refuse  
8 to consider PLO participation in any discussions  
9 affecting relations between Israel and her Arab  
10 neighbors so long as the PLO refuses to recognize  
11 Israel as a legitimate state and to renounce terrorism.

12 Israel's administration of the occupied areas  
13 has accorded the inhabitants the greatest measure  
14 of self-government, as attested by the extension  
15 of the franchise for the April 1976 elections in  
16 spite of the certain knowledge that it would benefit  
17 dissident elements.

18 Israel's occupation and administration of the areas  
19 is in accord with international law, which recognizes  
20 and regulates such occupations resulting from war.  
21 Disposition of occupied territories is conventionally  
22 negotiated as a condition of peace between the belli-  
23 gerents. Israel has consistently sought such nego-  
24 tiations. It is the Arab refusal to recognize Israel  
25 or to negotiate peace with her that prolongs the state  
26 of war and inhibits settlement of the territorial issue.

27 The Israeli policy of creating settlements in the  
28 West Bank area does not evidence Israel's determination  
29 to annex the area. While the settlements are elements

1 in Israel's defensive strategy, they do not pre-  
2 judice negotiation of a border in connection with  
3 any forthcoming peace agreement. The continued  
4 existence thereafter of predominantly Jewish commu-  
5 nities within the borders of an Arab state at peace  
6 with Israel would be no more remarkable than the  
7 present existence within Israel of communities of  
8 Arabs holding Israeli citizenship.

9 Arms for Egypt

10 Although the Administration, rather than confront a Congressional veto  
11 of the proposed sale of C-130 airplanes to Egypt, gave assurances that no  
12 further arms sales to Egypt would be made this year, it clearly had in view  
13 the establishment of a continuing arms supply relationship.

14 U.S. policy rightly seeks good relationships with both the Arab states  
15 and Israel. In the frame of reference of the U.S.-USSR global relationship,  
16 the Egyptian abrogation of the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance  
17 with the Soviet Union must be accounted a victory for U.S. diplomacy.

18 However, Egypt already has more troops, planes and ships than Israel.  
19 If she has no aggressive designs, she has no need for more arms. She is  
20 obtaining arms from France, Britain and other nations; having the option of  
21 turning to these other sources, Egypt will not be made more subject to U.S.  
22 influence because she is armed in part by the U.S., as Israel is because of  
23 her exclusive dependence on the U.S.; at the same time, there would be no  
24 assurance that U.S. arms sold to other Arab states would not be transferred  
25 to Egypt were hostilities to erupt.

26 We believe that our country's demonstration of its determination to  
27 keep Israel's military strength at a level sufficient to repel any Arab  
28 military attack has been a major factor in persuading President Sadat of  
29 Egypt to seek rapprochement with the U.S. and that, in time, it may persuade

1 other Arab states to follow suit. We believe that any U.S. act that en-  
2 courages Egypt or other Arab states to regard that determination as waning  
3 can only encourage Arab intransigence, buttress Arab hope for ultimate mili-  
4 tary victory, harden the Arabs in their refusal to recognize Israel's right  
5 to exist, and thus impair the ability of the U.S. to act as mediator and  
6 impede movement toward peace.

7 If Egypt is genuinely concerned to preserve the peace and to press for  
8 domestic reconstruction of her economy, she should seek loans and grants for  
9 tractors and factories, not tanks and missiles.

10 We favor economic aid to Egypt for internal re-  
11 construction, being convinced the improvement in  
12 the conditions under which her people live will con-  
13 tribute toward a desire for peace with Israel and  
14 conduce toward reciprocally beneficial relationships  
15 between the two nations.

16 We are convinced that for the U.S. to become a  
17 supplier of substantial arms to Egypt would be detri-  
18 mental to the U.S. pursuit of a peaceful settlement  
19 in the Middle East.

#### 20 The Zionism-Racism Resolution

21 Although gleefully brandished before the world by the Arabs as "proof"  
22 of Israel's culpability, and exploited by them and by the Soviet Union as  
23 justification for anti-Jewish actions in the guise of "anti-Zionism," the UN  
24 General Assembly's resolution branding Zionism as racism repelled the entire  
25 western world. Except for Portugal and Mexico, every western nation voted  
26 against the resolution. Its naked immorality and maliciousness was too much  
27 even for some of the Third World states that ordinarily form parts of the  
28 automatic Arab-Communist bloc. It passed 72-35, but there were 32 abstentions  
29 and three absences; thus, the approving votes were a bare majority of the

1 Assembly -- the narrowest absolute majority by which any of the anti-Israel  
2 resolutions steamrolled through by the Arab-Communist bloc had been adopted.

3 Public reaction in the U.S. was one of massive outrage and condemnation.  
4 There was an outpouring of denunciation by religious spokesmen, editorialists,  
5 columnists, radio and TV commentators, public personalities and others. In  
6 Congress, both houses condemned the resolution in strong language, the Senate  
7 unanimously, the House by one vote short of unanimity. A Harris poll in late  
8 November (previously noted) showed what Harris called "revived" sympathy for  
9 Israel, flowing from public apprehension of the resolution as "more aimed at  
10 Jews than at the concept of Zionism."

11 This recognition of the anti-Semitic thrust of the resolution has been  
12 accompanied by much evidence of ignorance and misunderstanding of Zionism as  
13 an ideology and as a movement. Fortunately, there has been, at the same time,  
14 a show of genuine interest, especially among Christians, in learning about  
15 Zionism (Jewish ignorance and misunderstanding of Zionism also were revealed  
16 as extensive and in need of correction).

17 Having launched the "big lie" that "Zionism is racism," the Arab-  
18 Communist-Third World anti-Israel coalition may be expected to repeat it and  
19 trade upon it on every possible occasion. Its introduction into the December  
20 1975 meeting of the Uil Food and Agricultural Organization disrupted the de-  
21 liberations of that agency. Its assiduous cultivation by the Arab propaganda  
22 apparatus will give it currency for a long time. To combat it, it is

23 RECOMMENDED

24 That the vote on the anti-Zionist resolution in  
25 the Uil General Assembly be interpreted as a demon-  
26 stration of the repugnance and rejection with which  
27 it is regarded throughout the free world and as evidence  
28 that it is recognized by all reasonable and sensible  
29 people as masked anti-Semitism.

1           The interest in Zionism kindled by the disputation over the resolution  
2 must not be allowed to dissipate through inattention. Appreciation of the  
3 uniqueness of the Jewish relationship to the State of Israel and the Jewish  
4 attachment to the Land of Israel and to Jerusalem can be enormously enhanced  
5 by an understanding of Zionist philosophy, aspirations, purposes and achieve-  
6 ments. There has been a considerable output of material on Zionism, suitable  
7 for study and discussion groups. It is RECOMMENDED

8           That material on Zionism, designed especially for  
9 Christian audiences with minimal orientation to Jewish  
10 life, be developed and made widely available.

11           That Jewish community relations agencies at all  
12 levels utilize existing relationships with Christian  
13 churches and other Christian bodies, or initiate such  
14 relationships, to encourage and cooperate in the study  
15 and discussion of Zionism by Christians.

16           That companion materials for intra-Jewish education  
17 be developed and that study of them by Jewish groups  
18 and individuals be similarly encouraged.

19 Arab-Communist Bloc Voting in the Ull

20           Arab efforts to "outlaw" Zionism and to de-legitimize Israel as a  
21 state will continue. Failure of the Arabs and their cohorts to bar Israel's  
22 participation in the last Ull General Assembly will undoubtedly spur them on  
23 to new efforts to shut her out of its next meeting, and from other Ull organi-  
24 zations. Also to be expected are further attempts to revise or repudiate  
25 Ull resolution 242.

26           Jewish community relations agencies are urged to  
27 prepare American public opinion, and to stimulate  
28 opposition by influential groups and spokesmen, by  
29 continually interpreting the make-up of the UN General

1           Assembly and its procedures, which enable the Arab  
2           nations, comprising three per cent of the world's  
3           population, to cast 16 per cent of the votes, and  
4           by their influence over the Moslem members, their  
5           ability to use oil blackmail against some industrialized  
6           nations, their command of a sizeable number of African  
7           votes and their reliance on support by the Communist  
8           bloc, to push virtually any resolution through.

9           UN votes, under these conditions, are exercises of sheer voting strength,  
10          having no relevance to reasoned judgments, morality, international welfare or  
11          any consideration other than the advancement of Arab political objectives.  
12          The result has been a decline of the United Nations as a responsible inter-  
13          national deliberative body and the erosion of its usefulness as an instrument  
14          of peacemaking.

15                 We believe that United States withdrawal from the UN  
16                 or from the General Assembly would disserve the interests  
17                 of the United States, of Israel and of the world commu-  
18                 nity. We RECOMMEND rather that the United States be  
19                 urged to continue its firm stance in all UN bodies in  
20                 support of human rights and international justice and  
21                 to take every opportunity to denounce automatic bloc  
22                 voting in disregard of the merits of issues.

23                 We always have supported and continue to support the humanitarian pur-  
24                 poses of UN agencies created to deal with food, the quality of the environment,  
25                 population control, nuclear armaments, etc.

26                 We urge our government, when these purposes are  
27                 subverted to political ends against the interests of  
28                 the United States and of Israel, as in the case of  
29                 UNESCO, to revise the level of its support and to

1           consider means of pursuing the useful humanitarian  
2           and other purposes for which the agencies were created  
3           through bilateral and other relationships outside the  
4           UN structure.

5           We urge our government to reexamine its bilateral  
6           aid and other relationships to countries that vote  
7           consistently against U.S. interests in the UN.

16 AUG

A G E N D A

Israel I & E Task Force  
Community Relations Committee  
Jewish Community Federation

Monday, July 19, 1976, Noon (Lunch)  
Jewish Community Federation

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman, Presiding

I. INTRODUCTION OF RONY SAPIR & SENIOR SEARCH PROJECT (Rony Sapir Reporting)

Our new shaliach, replacing Barry Coleman, is Roni Sapir. (For general information about Sapir's background, see attached resume.) Roni has already been working actively to follow up on details for the Senior Search Project, which we hope to establish with Kibbutz Amiad in Israel. Roni does have a number of additional matters that he would like to bring to our attention at this time.

- A. Presentation by Sapir
- B. Questions & Discussion
- C. Should there be formal action in relation to pursuing this program?

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II. KENT STATE UNIVERSITY - HAIFA UNIVERSITY PROGRAM (See handout)  
(Michael Novick Reporting)

As some of you may recall, an attempt was made a number of years ago to establish a relationship between Kent State University and Tel Aviv University for the purpose of developing a semester program in Israel. That program did take place, and after two years was not repeated for a variety of reasons, including difficulty with planning in Israel; the existence of an Egyptian as International Programs staff person at Kent State University; and related other problems. It appears now

Ed.  
Richard  
Goldman  
Michael  
Amey

sent 13  
Jan 3

[July 19, 1976]

that the Kent State University faculty is actively working to develop a program with Haifa University, and Michael Novick and Ron Sapir attended a planning meeting on Wednesday, July 14, <sup>Michael Novick is</sup> and ~~are~~ prepared to report on the status of the program at this time.

- A. Presentation by Michael Novick.
- B. Questions & Discussion
- C. Should there be some specific involvement between the Cleveland Federation and Kent State University faculty?

III. SLIDE TAPE PRESENTATION ON ISRAEL - (Roy Rosenbaum Reporting)

During the past year, Federation staff and volunteers have prepared a slide tape presentation on Arab Jewry; Soviet Prisoners of Conscience; and a brief background on Zionism. It may be possible to develop one or two background pieces on Israel for use with our Speakers Bureau. Roy Rosenbaum would like to present us with some slide material, and then seek input as to what matters should be highlighted and what subjects should be focused upon in any slide tape presentation.

- A. Presentation by Roy Rosenbaum
- B. Questions & Discussion
- C. Suggestions for emphasis

ISRAELI  
 ELUCIT  
 TAPE

Pictures  
 Reprints

IV. NJCRAC STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST AND ISRAEL

Prior to today's meeting, there was a mailing which included the NJCRAC Statement on the Middle East. For the purpose of our local program, this should be examined at this time, and any questions about priority and emphasis should be discussed.

A. Questions & Discussion

V. HIGHLIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST - (Howard Rieger Reporting)

The recent events in Uganda and the newspaper commentary which has broadened around that, the Lebanese issue and Arab disunity in general, would make a good focus for the next issue of Middle East Highlights. Howard Rieger will bring us up-to-date on how this material will be handled.

VI. PROBLEMS AT AKRON UNIVERSITY

It has come to our attention in the recent past that there are a great number of difficulties with Arab propaganda at Akron University. In order to become more familiar with these problems, Howard Rieger has spoken to the staff of the Jewish Federation in Akron, and is prepared to bring us up-to-date on this subject and whether or not there are any implications for the Cleveland Jewish community.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

KENT STATE - HAIFA UNIVERSITY PROGRAM

(prepared from material made available by Kent State University)

Kent State University is now offering an opportunity for undergraduate students to participate in an educational experience at Haifa University during the upcoming Fall quarter (September 13, 1976 - January 3, 1977). The program is aimed at college students who have already completed one year of academic studies, however, incoming freshmen will also be considered for the program on an individual basis. During the course of the program, students will have opportunities to integrate their educational experience within the social and cultural structures in Israel. Shortly after classes begin, participants will prepare for a series of five field trips, designed to add another dimension to the academic studies and special interest of the students.

The University of Haifa is known for its strong programs in the social sciences, psychology, education and social work. In addition to being affiliated with the Kibbutz School of Education, the University offers interdisciplinary programs at the Maritime Study Center and the Arab-Jewish Center.

This special program is being coordinated through the Department of Study Programs for Overseas Students at the University of Haifa. Students may enroll for 12-18 quarter hours of credit through Kent State University. Undergraduates from other universities will be able to enroll for transfer credit.

The first phase of the program, an introduction to Israeli culture, will enable students to study Hebrew and to become aware of cultural aspects of the country. Later, in mid-October, when formal University classes begin, students will select from such courses as: History of Judaism in Late Antiquity (538 B.C.E. - 640 C.E.), Zionism-Ideology in Practice, Social Problems in Israel, the Kibbutz, the Arab-Israeli Conflict, etc. All instruction will be conducted in English by professors of Haifa University. Moreover, students will be able to arrange for courses and/or special investigations in the fields of Early Childhood and Elementary Education, as taught by on-site Kent State University professors, Dr. Richard Goldman and Dr. Helvin Arnoff.

The final phase of the program will involve student sharing of special investigations and projects under the guidance of KSU staff, in an effort to integrate the Israel experience.

The total cost of the program, including air and land travel, tuition, room, and field trips (excluding food), is \$2,090. Students may register by contacting: The Center For International and Comparative Programs, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44202.

July 19, 1976 -- sj

OUR NEW SHALIACH - Aharon (Rony) Sapir

Born October 20, 1946 in Tel Aviv

Finished high school in Holon in 1964. During that time, active in the Boy Scouts and "Maccabi-Hatzair"

In 1958, finished course of youth leader in Kfar Silver

Joined the army in 1964. Served 2-1/2 years (paratroopers)

Fought in the Six-Day War in Jerusalem; slightly wounded.

Taught in nature study centre in Sde Boker (Negev) for 1-1/2 years.

In the summer of 1969, shaliach to a summer camp of U.A.H.C. in Pennsylvania.

From 1969-1971, studied at Hebrew University in Jerusalem (geography and archeology)

In 1971, a teacher of "Yediat Haretz" (geography of Israel) in the Institute for Counsellors from Abroad. At the same time, in the afternoons, social counsellor for American students in Jerusalem.

From November, 1971 to December, 1975, map maker and air photo surveyor in private company in Tel Aviv.

In 1973, fought in the Yom Kippur War (Sharon's Division)  
Wounded twice

Married to Susan (a Torontonion) in 1971; have one son, 17 months old

*Introduce Michael Novick -*

*Recent graduate of Federation Recruitment Program  
in Baltimore.*

[Sept 2, 1976]



C O N F I D E N T I A L

PROGRAM BUDGET - ISRAEL TASK FORCE

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Terminal Facilities

The program activities of the Israel Task Force, translated into budget implications, account for approximately 50% of the \$30,000 that is available annually to the Committee for its operation. Approximately 50% of the funding supports staff, both secretarial and professional, through the employment of a community shaliach, a secretary for the Israel Task Force, and related expenses. The program phase of the budget, for convenience, may be considered in several categories, as follows:

INDIRECT SUPPORT OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERPRETATION IN THE NON-JEWISH COMMUNITY

Through the indirect "subsidization" of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the American Academic Association for Peace in the Middle East, the Israel Task Force has made available to a variety of opinion-makers, libraries and the media, important resource material in the form of the Near East Report, the Quarterly Academic Journal of APPME, Myths & Facts, and related material.

These expenses, for the fiscal year, amount to ..... \$4000

EDUCATION & INTERPRETATION

The Israel Task Force has developed its own program of education and interpretation for the general and the Jewish communities. Included in this program are the composition, printing and distribution of several issues of "Highlights in the Middle East," sponsoring of communitywide meetings, such as the rally after the U.N. Zionist Resolution, entitled, "We Are All Zionists," the production of slide tape presentations, newspaper ads, and related distribution of articles of interest from a variety of sources in the media.

These costs have, during the last year, amounted to ..... \$2,000.

ISRAEL PROGRAM EXPERIENCES

One of the important areas of activity for the Israel Task Force has been the provision of Israel experiences for young people, both Jewish and non-Jewish in our community. These programs have ranged from the Miami-Dade County High School in Israel, a program with a solid academic base in the school systems of the Eastern suburbs, academic programs in Israel sponsored by Kent State University, and a variety of other experiences. Intensive use is made of these students upon their return to Cleveland. The strength has been the linking of public schools with Israel programming and consequent impact upon local curriculum.

Another important aspect of this program has been to bring Israeli youngsters to Cleveland to serve in an interpretation program in the non-Jewish community, and also to send Cleveland emissaries to Israel for a similar purpose.

The total cost of this phase of Task Force activity for the fiscal year is ..... \$6,000.

LIAISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

An important function of the Israel Task Force in Cleveland is to maintain liaison with similar bodies throughout the State of Ohio and, in fact, throughout the Middle West and at the national level. An important annual event has been the convening of the Ohio communities, as well as an annual Midwest Israel Task Force meeting.

Cost for these related programs has been ..... \$800.

MONITORING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

In addition to its activities in interpretation and education, the Israel Task Force has attempted to maintain contact and observe a variety of community activities, such as Arab-sponsored conferences, programs on the Middle East in the various universities, sessions of various service groups in Cleveland (Kiwanis, Rotary, etc.) and the provision of speakers where appropriate.

Cost of this program has been ..... \$700.

MEDIA MONITORING

A regular process of monitoring of local and national printed media is an important part of the Task Force agenda. In addition, to local papers and the New York Times, regular subscriptions are entered in a variety of journals, for use as a resource in the person-to-person program, Middle East Highlights, and related uses.

Cost of this program has been ..... \$500.

MISCELLANEOUS ..... \$800.

II. MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL IN ISRAEL - Rabbi Eric Hoffman or Alan Zeilinger, Reporting

An evaluation meeting was recently held, with Rabbi Hoffman chairing the deliberations, aimed at evaluating the Task Force's participation in subventing the Miami-Dade County High School in Israel program, which locally is carried out in cooperation with a number of Eastern suburban school systems. Rabbi Hoffman (or Alan Zeilinger) is prepared to report on the deliberations of that committee, and to make a recommendation for future support of the Miami program by the Israel Task Force.

A. Presentation by Hoffman or Zeilinger

B. Questions & Discussion

C. Action

(Note to Rabbi Silver: The Subcommittee will recommend a continuation of the \$5,000 support, which was the level of last year's spending, and a consideration of a wider community-based program which would coordinate a variety of Israel program experiences.)

AIPAC

III. REPORT OF THE BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE - Elmer Rucker Reporting

As members of the Task Force, you will recall that Elmer Rucker was asked to chair a Budget Subcommittee in order to establish priorities for Task Force expenditures for this coming year. After two meetings, and the review of a program budget for the Task Force, the Subcommittee is now prepared to make its recommendation for the consideration of the full committee.

A. Report by Elmer Rucker

B. Questions & Discussion

C. Action

(Note to Rabbi Silber: It appears that the Budget Subcommittee will be recommending a general continuation of the level of expenditures of last year, with a further recommendation that attempts to expand funding through alternate sources be found, especially in the area of Israel youth programming.)

IV. TELEVISION SURVEY FOR ISRAEL CONTENT - Howard Rieger Reporting

At a previous meeting of the Task Force, it was determined that a second newspaper monitoring survey be conducted during the September-October time period, and that an attempt be made to conduct a television monitoring of the news broadcasts. We are now ready with an outline of a television monitoring project which is presented to the Task Force for its input.

A. Presentation by Howard Rieger

B. Questions & Discussion

Michael  
OSTROV

V. PURCHASE OF ISRAEL-ORIENTED FILM FOR NON-JEWISH AUDIENCES  
Rony Sapir Reporting

Recently, the Federation staff has had the opportunity to deal with a Black Evangelical group which will be taking a tour to Israel during the month of October. As part of an orientation for this group, Rony Sapir presented a film which was highly

recommended by Jewish sources, which presents Israel from an Evangelical point of view. The reaction of the Black audience was so positive that we are proposing the Federation purchase this film for use in general with non-Jewish audiences, especially those preparing Israel trips.

A. Presentation by Rony Sapir

B. Questions & Discussion

C. Action

VI. ADJOURNMENT

ag



September 3, 1976

MEMO

TO : NJCRAC Member Agencies

FROM: Albert D. Chernin, Executive Vice Chairman

RE : Progress on Anti-Boycott Legislation; Action Needed

The prospect for enactment of effective federal anti-boycott legislation, such as NJCRAC and its member agencies have been urging for the past year, has brightened considerably in the last few days; with several major hurdles remaining.

#### Export Administration Act Amendments

Last Friday, August 27, the Senate overwhelmingly approved the Stevenson-Williams amendment to the Export Administration Act. This measure makes the participation of American firms in certain aspects of the Arab boycott illegal by prohibiting them from discriminating against other American firms which deal with Israel (tertiary boycott) and by forbidding the disclosure of religious affiliation of owners, officers and employees in response to Arab boycott demands. The amendment also mandates the reporting of any participation in the boycott.

In the House, the International Relations Committee this week approved an even more stringent measure (the Bingham-Rosenthal amendment), which would make it illegal for an American company to certify to the Arabs its own refusal to deal with Israel (secondary boycott). This has yet to be adopted by the full House; after which both this and the Senate amendment will go to Conference Committee, where it is hoped that both measures will be incorporated in the Export Administration Act extension bill, which both houses must then approve for passage.

#### Tax Penalties for Participation in Boycott

A Senate-House Conference Committee has already approved an amendment to the pending Tax Reform Bill which would deny certain tax benefits to U. S. companies complying with the Arab boycott of Israel. Such tax benefits include foreign tax credits, deferral of taxation on foreign earnings and tax benefits for exports from the United States. These benefits would be denied companies in direct proportion to their business dealings with Arab states engaged in the boycott.

Taken together, the foregoing measures -- which provide both penal and economic sanctions -- would constitute a major advance in our campaign against the economic warfare that has been waged against Israel for 28 years.

#### Action Recommendations

Of the two Export Administration Act amendments, the Bingham-Rosenthal bill obviously gets more directly at the fundamental aspect of compliance by American

firms with the Arab boycott. It is expected to reach the House floor for action soon after Labor Day. Make sure your Congressman knows you expect him to vote for it. We will keep you informed of further progress of the legislation and alerted to any need for further action when it gets to the conference stage.

The tax reform bill, incorporating the anti-boycott amendment, is likely to reach the floor of both houses in the next few days. The amendment has been strongly opposed by the Administration and by business spokesmen as creating impediments to U. S. business, courting economic reprisals, and impeding U. S. efforts for Middle East accords. A veto of the entire tax bill has been threatened if the bill reaches the President's desk with the amendment included.

It is important, therefore, that the amendment be approved by floor votes in both houses by the largest possible majorities. If a veto then appears likely, we will send you appropriate recommendations for further action.

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INT(c), ITF(c), EAC

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September 10, 1976

Dear Friend:

Friends of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee in Cleveland always look forward to our annual meeting -- so please note the date: Wednesday, October 6th, 12:00 Noon, Federation Building, 1750 Euclid Avenue.

This will be a chance to hear the Executive Director of AIPAC, Morris Amitay. Mr. Amitay will give us an up-to-date analysis of United States' policy in the Middle East, the situation in the Congress, and the positions of the Presidential candidates. Honorary Chairman, Irv Kane, will of course be with us.

As a former senior Senate Legislative aide, as well as a U. S. Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Amitay's presentation and question and answer period which will follow should be enlightening to all of us.

We urge you not to miss this important meeting, where we will also take the opportunity to make our annual appeal for the kind of contributions which AIPAC needs to continue its vital work.

Please return the enclosed card telling us you will attend.

Sincerely,

Joel Garver  
Bennet Kleinman  
Joe Koppelman  
Julie Kravitz  
Albert B. Ratner  
Elmer Rocker  
Alan F. Zeilinger

*None - None*

Enclosure

MJA/bb

EVALUATION OF BEACHWOOD-MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL IN ISRAELINTRODUCTION

On Tuesday, September 7, 1976, an Evaluation Committee, consisting of Rabbi Eric Hoffman, Chairman, Mel Allerhand, Robert Silverman, and Allen Zeilinger met with two students and the parents of a student who have participated in the High School in Israel program. The purpose of this meeting was to evaluate the impact of this program upon the participants and to determine the level of support that would be recommended to the Israel Information & Education Committee for 1976-77.

INPUT FROM PARENTS & STUDENTS

The general assessment of the participants in the program is that the curriculum is intensive and highly structured, although not compulsory. The students have daily homework assignments, with an emphasis upon historical material. The academic aspects of the program is supplemented by field trips, with a heavy emphasis on archeological subject matter. There is very little Hebrew language instruction in the program, and because of this, an occasional frustration on the part of the students, because of inability to either assign this less than a first priority, or, if it is considered a priority item, to have the opportunity to learn the language adequately. There was a heavy emphasis upon written papers, and the faculty was willing to introduce both sides of the Arab-Israel dispute for detailed consideration by the student.

In the religious realm, there ~~was~~<sup>are</sup> adequate opportunities and, in fact, encouragement by faculty members for students to learn about the Jewish religion, and to actually become involved in religious services and general observance. From a social point of view, there was an initial gap between the Cleveland contingent and the Miami delegation, which was ultimately overcome. Close personal relationships with Israeli host families and Israeli peers were easily developed and proved to be a very positive aspect of the program.

From a structural standpoint, there appeared to be some difficulty with implementation of independent study projects because of the availability of only one tutor, and it would be helpful if this aspect of the program could be strengthened.

#### GENERAL EVALUATION

The observation of the parents was that there were very positive changes in respect to both knowledge and self-assurance of students who participated in the program. Personal motivation of students in the area of Hebrew and Judaic study have been noticed, with many individuals now planning to either attend college in Israel or to participate in programs of shorter duration for college credit. It was pointed out that there should be a strengthening of the followup contact with students after the program for general support and guidance for future activities. In addition, use of program alumni should be incorporated into a general promotional effort, both for recruitment and publicity.

[1976]

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subcommittee recommends that the level of support for 1976-77 for the High School in Israel program be maintained at about the \$5,000 level of last year, but that a general experiment for subsidizing the total cost of the program be implemented. It is recommended that instead of advertising the \$1,725 cost, the cost be advertised at \$1,200 per student, and that there be an indication that enrollment is limited. The thought behind this recommendation would be that if ten students were to participate, the cost would still be \$5,000, but the committee would be able to determine whether the relatively high cost of the program has proven to be an impediment in the area of recruitment. Should more than ten students indicate a willingness to attend the program, every effort will be made to find some method for financing the additional participants.

It is also recommended that an attempt be made in the community to create a unified approach to Israel program experiences, working with other agencies, such as the Jewish Vocational Service in the area of scholarship interviews, with the Bureau of Jewish Education for general promotion in the religious schools, and with the Israel Program Department at the Federation. In addition, new program efforts, such as a Senior Search Project on Kibbutz Amiad and programs for other age groups, could be considered.

It is also recommended that the Community Relations Committee Education Subcommittee could be looked to for liaison with the public schools in the area of program promotion.

The Arabs have used boycott as an economic weapon since the establishment of the State of Israel. Boycotts are not unknown in diplomatic struggles and the continuance of a primary boycott in which Arab interests refuse to do business with Israel is not the concern of proposed Federal legislation.

The Arab boycott has in recent years attempted to effect a secondary boycott which involves the blacklisting of businesses which trade with Israel or use components which are made in Israel and a tertiary boycott which involves the blacklisting of firms which trade with other domestic firms which do business with Israel. The secondary and tertiary boycotts affect relationships between American business and can have an effect on the relationship between American Jews and other Americans. Implicit in all the boycott activity has been the denial of businesses to companies with Jewish principals. A number of state governments, and our Federal government, consider such boycott procedures as an acceptable intrusion in American economic life and are seeking ways to control such activities.

President Carter has stated that he favors ". . . federal legislation to combat the Arab Boycott." Having expressed his support for the bills now before Congress, he further noted, ". . . that there must be effective implementation of these laws by the executive branch. Compliance with the Boycott abandons those principles of equal protection and equal rights upon which the United States was founded."

The Business Roundtable, an organization of the chief executives of 170 major U. S. corporations, has agreed on the need for anti-boycott legislation. Stating that the "fundamental right of the United States not to cooperate in restrictions which are inimical to its ethical principles or its national interests," the Roundtable has agreed that the secondary and tertiary boycotts should be eliminated; that discrimination against U. S. citizens, production of blacklists for use by foreign countries,

and refraining from doing business with U. S. citizens based upon agreements with foreign countries, should all be made illegal.

The present Federal laws do not cover many unacceptable boycott activities and enforcement devices are ineffective because they rarely include penalties for compliance. Arab boycott pressures have increased markedly in recent years and the Congress and a number of state governments moved to enact relevant legislation. Strong bills passed both houses of Congress as amendments to the Export-Import Act but the Ford Administration allowed the act to die in Conference Committee. Pressure against such legislation developed from a number of business and banking interests who have strong trade ties.

Last year the State of Ohio strengthened its anti-discrimination bill. Since then a number of individuals have claimed that the operation of this Ohio law places an undue burden on Ohio based business. Proposed national legislation includes a preemption feature which would equalize the impact of American policy throughout the states.

Boycott legislation was one of the first concerns of the new Congress. HR1561, the Bingham-Rosenthal Bill; S92, the William Proxmire Bill; S69, the Stevenson Bill, are currently being considered. Question to such regulations has come from businesses and banks which have large investments in the Arab world and who are eager to please their customers. Their argument is that the business of business is to make a profit and that business ought not to intrude itself in political issues. However, compliance with boycott is a form of support of one set of national interests and an abandonment by business of the free enterprise system.

There is no doubt that boycott legislation will emerge from this congress. The issue is the effectiveness of such laws. Much will depend upon the position of the administration.

Here is a checklist of those areas in which loopholes may greatly lessen the effect of the potential legislation.

Negative Certificates of Origin: Such certificates indicate that goods are not made in a particular country. There is no objection to a certificate of origin that e. g. these goods are made in the U. S.

Foreign Subsidiaries: If foreign subsidiaries are exempted from boycott regulations any such law will be easily circumvented for there will be no control over overseas activity.

Unilateral Selections: A selling company should not have to provide for review a full list of suppliers because such a document becomes in effect a "whitelist" or "blacklist."

Disclosure: Does the act require the Department of Congress to disclose acts of compliance with boycott requests? If not, administrative inaction might easily castrate the best law.

Each day, new issues present themselves. Matters such as how proof of participation in a boycott can be demonstrated without written documentation, are constant challenges to the individuals drafting the legislation. Nevertheless, the importance of a strong national policy is clear; Americans cannot be turned against Americans on issues of international trade, and the only solution is to deal with this as a major constitutional issue. For Cleveland the following actions have been considered:

1. Develop an educational effort directed to the Jewish community in order to make the issues clear and to seek involvement of the community in an action program aimed at supporting strong legislation.

2. Engage non-Jewish business leaders in an informal person-to-person effort aimed at explaining the issues and our point of view.
3. Establish contact between the community leaders and Congressional members in order to interpret the community's position.
4. Influence similar action on the part of federations in other communities.

[May 1978]

# a note...

from HOWARD M. RIEGER

Rabbi Don -

Here is copy of agenda.  
I expect to be back  
but in case I'm still  
out of town, Roy has  
the material. Obviously  
the Hillel & Schodarsky  
requests should be  
eliminated as per  
your suggestion.

Howard.

A G E N D A

Israel I & E Task Force Meeting  
Community Relations Committee  
Jewish Community Federation

Thursday, May 25, 1978, 8:30 a.m.  
at the  
Jewish Community Federation

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Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman, Presiding

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I. WELCOME & INTRODUCTION

A number of interested individuals have been invited to the Task Force meeting for the opportunity of hearing Asher Naim, Consul General of Israel, who will speak on the subject of current developments in the Middle East.

II. PRESENTATION BY ASHER NAIM (Consul General from Philadelphia)

A. Presentation

B. Questions & Discussion

III. WORLD TRADE WEEK PROGRAM - Joseph Brodecki Reporting

The Israel Trade Week Banquet, sponsored by the City of Cleveland, will be held tonight at the Cleveland Plaza Hotel, and a full-day seminar on Doing Business with Israel is scheduled for tomorrow at Cleveland State University. Joseph Brodecki will present the details of both of these events.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF ADVERTISING PROGRAM (Exhibit A)  
Rabbi Shubert Spero Reporting

During the last few months, a national advertising program for Israel interpretation has resulted in full-page ads being placed in a number of newspapers of national circulation.

(May 21, 1977)

Rabbi Shubert Spero, the chairman of the local Zionist Federation, has asked for an opportunity to lead the Task Force in a discussion of the advisability of such a program in Cleveland. Several examples of past ads are available at each person's place.

- A. Presentation by Rabbi Spero
- B. Questions & Discussion
- C. Consensus on Approach to be Taken in Cleveland

V. SCHOLARSHIP REQUESTS - Roy I. Rosenbaum Reporting

A number of scholarship requests have been made to the Task Force, including a request for a lump sum grant in support of a Hillel summer trip to Israel, and Roy Rosenbaum will present the details.

- A. Presentation of Request
- B. Discussion
- C. Action

VI. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR

Last year, the Task Force, with a grant from the Endowment Fund Committee, placed an Israel Agricultural Exhibit at the Ohio State Fair. Since the hardware for the exhibit still exists, it is conceivable that the Task Force could once again have a display at the State Fair, and the nature of this decision will be presented to the Task Force by Alan Zeilinger.

[May 25, 1978]

- A. Presentation by Alan Zeilinger
- B. Questions & Discussion
- C. Action

VII. REQUEST FROM CLEVELAND HEALTH MUSEUM

As reported in the past, the Cleveland Health Museum is willing to develop an exhibit on medical care in Israel, but needs approximately \$3,000 for support beyond funds available through the Museum for this purpose. Roy Rosenbaum has the details of the proposal.

- A. Presentation by Roy Rosenbaum
- B. Questions
- C. Action, as Follows:

Approval by the Task Force a \$1,500 grant and authorization that the Task Force approach the Endowment Fund Committee for the remaining \$1,500.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

# **ZIONISM**

**A Response to the United Nations**

**Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver  
Chairman**

**Israel Information and  
Education Committee  
Jewish Community Federation  
Cleveland, Ohio**

# ZIONISM

## A Response to the United Nations

**Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver**  
**Chairman**  
**Israel Information and**  
**Education Committee**  
**Jewish Community Federation**  
**Cleveland, Ohio**

There were 72 yes votes, 35 no votes and 32 abstentions. The 72 yeas represented the Communist world, the Arab world, and a significant number of states from the so-called Third World. The 35 no's were cast by the states of Western Europe, some of the countries of Latin America, the British Commonwealth and the United States. Abstentions came from the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia, a majority of the countries in South America, and a few of the newly independent sub-Saharan nations of Africa. The November 10 vote by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of course, had to do with the definition of Zionism "as a form of racism and of racial discrimination."

This decision was denounced as "outrageous" by our ambassador to the United Nations. Secretary of State Kissinger declared that the United States would act as if the vote had not been cast. If the near unanimity of editorial comment condemning this decision accurately mirrors the reaction of the American people, then we must say that our neighbors recognized the big lie for what it is and reacted intelligently to a crude and cruel display of power.

Veteran observers of the United Nations explained the vote as due to Arab initiative combined with Communist ideology; to votes bought by oil and promises of oil; to old-fashioned anti-semitism; to knee-jerking anti-Americanism and to ignorance. Zionism has become one of a number of shibboleths loose in our world — colonialism, imperialism, zionism — which are part of a mindless litany chanted by angry folk to damn anything and everything they hate. Whatever the ugly reasons, the

vote was cast and this action has further weakened support of the United Nations in the West; not only because of its patent injustice, but because it commits the General Assembly to anti-Israel activity during a previously proclaimed "Decade Against Racism."

I was encouraged by the understanding of our neighbors and by their ability to recognize the big lie and the patent cynicism of this diplomatic maneuver; but if the many knew that the vote was wrong, few could explain why. There is much confusion as to the meaning of Zionism. There is a need for understanding which takes us beyond the currently popular definition: "Zionism is a program for the national liberation of the Jewish people."

Let me suggest a definition of Zionism based upon four themes: that Zionism is the natural outgrowth of Biblical thought, particularly of Biblical messianism; that Zionism differs from Biblical thought in one major respect, it is activist; that Zionism is a program for an unredeemed world; and, finally, that Zionism is a program designed to rehabilitate the individual Jew, the Jewish people and Judaism.

God's initial summons to a Jew, to Abraham, required him to leave Ur of the Chaldees for a new land. Abraham was told simply: "Go to the land that I will show you, and be a blessing." Once Abraham had settled in that land God made a covenant with him. In return for his pledge of obedience God promised Abraham that this land "will be yours, and your seed forever."

When God confronted Moses at the Burning Bush, He placed two obligations upon him; to bring the children of Israel out of Egypt and to lead the tribes to the Promised Land. When the tribes of Israel affirmed God's word at Sinai, they accepted the bonds of a covenant relationship, inextricably bound up with land. God spoke. The people assented. God warned: "If you accept these commands you are duty bound to them; if you obey them it will be well with you, you will live in security on your land; if you are disobedient I will close up the heavens, there will not be rain; I will drive you off the land." Land is an essential category in the covenant's understanding of reward and punishment.

Biblical prophecy is best explained as an interpretation of Jewish history which elaborates a single insight: the fate of Israel and Judah are not determined by ordinary consideration of political power, but by the quality of national obedience to the covenant regulations. 'If ye are willing and obey ye shall be secure in the land; if ye be disobedient and sinful you will be driven off the land.' When Israel and Judah suffered defeat, the prophets interpreted the successive disasters as God's doing, consequent on the nation's sinful living. It was not that the army was weak, but that the nation had been disobedient. Once exiled for their sins, this people, accustomed to covenant thinking, expected to return if and when they showed themselves worthy. If they were repentant and proved themselves loyal God would forgive them and bring them back home.

## ZIONISM (continued)

The word used in Biblical thought for repentance, *teshuvah*, comes from a root *shuv*, which implies both contrition and the physical act of returning to one's place. *Teshuvah* suggests etymologically as well as conceptually that repentance is both a moral stance and a posture which will lead to a return to the land. Exile was always *galut*, a state of alienation from God. To travel to the Holy Land is *aliyah* a going up; and to leave the land is *yeridah* a going down. One was closer to God in the land than off the land.

On Passover, our annual celebration of redemption, we end the Seder with the hope: "next year in Jerusalem." Our hope, indeed, all of Jewish messianism, is rooted in the concept of freedom and security on our land. Jews sanctified this connection of land and covenant, not simply out of piety and doggedness, but because it expressed their/our understanding of redemption. Judaism insists that redemption is possible in the here and now as well as in the world-to-come. We do not accept the image of life as an endless trial, a hapless burden, with all blessings reserved to come after life. Because of this considered theological position our promises must necessarily be understood in terms of a particular people in a particular place at a particular time. A well ordered society cannot exist in the abstract. Any redemption this side of the grave must involve a particular place and a particular people. I must add that even those traditions which looked upon this life as a *via dolorosa*, a way of tears, who believe that there can be no happiness this side of the grave, instinctively apply categories of space to heaven by turning it into a restricted subdivision reserved for like-minded folk.

Zionism grows out of Biblical thought, particularly out of Biblical messianism; but Zionism differs from Biblical thought in that it is activist. Zionism is not satisfied to fold the hands and say a prayer for the coming of the messiah. Zionism is not satisfied with liturgies of confession and breast-beating designed to convince God of our contrition. During every century after the destruction of the Temple, pious folk went up to Jerusalem to offer their prayers in the holy city for Israel's early return to Zion, for redemption. The *Avelei Zion*, or Mourners for Zion, believed that by offering devotion at the ruins of the Temple and exposing their misery they would move God to speed the coming of the messiah. Sons of a people inured to political impotence, it did not occur to them that they might buy a farm and cultivate the land and so hasten its redemption. Their faith, Biblical faith, knew that God was in full control of history. The prophets did not organize politically for the economic and social development of Judea; their political program was limited to summoning Jews to repentance and righteousness. If and when Israel lived obediently, God would let Israel live in peace.

Biblical and medieval thought is pious and submissive. "Not by power nor by might, but by My spirit." Modern thought is activist and eager to be up and doing. In many ways the social gospel of contemporary Christianity is a parallel development to Zionism. In both, man is seen as an active partner with God in the work of creation. Neither is satisfied that the poor will always be among us, that conditions must remain as they are until God intervenes.

During the General Assembly debate an Arab diplomat, Abdallah al-Sayegh, informed the Assembly that Arabs have no quarrel with Judaism. Arabs, he said, applaud Judaism, but Zionism is not an essential element in the Jewish tradition, indeed, it is a bastardization of that tradition. His proof? The existence of opposition to Zionism within the Jewish camp. Al-Sayegh claimed that the racism resolution simply repeated what "Jewish intellectuals" had often said. Al-Sayegh spoke with a forked tongue, but he was right to this extent: during the nineteenth century significant numbers of Jews were opposed to practical Zionism for reasons of orthodox piety. They were the heirs of those who had believed with every fiber of their being that God would bring the messiah and create the Jewish State on His own, in His time. Conditioned to impotence and to the concept of a supernatural redemption such pious folk looked on practical programs of renewal as either blasphemous or pointless. It was as if Israel no longer trusted God. Further, many had known at first hand the devastating consequence of earlier "Zionist" activities; more than once a charismatic had proclaimed himself to be the messiah and had raised people's hopes only to dash them when his apostasy proved false. But we must be clear on this. These pious folk were no less Zionist for all their fears of practical programs. They prayed every day for their return to Zion, and as the possibility of establishing a national home by political means emerged as a realistic possibility, the vast majority of these traditionalists fell behind it. It should be added that the first practi-

cal Zionists of the nineteenth century were orthodox rabbis from Eastern Europe, men like Yehudah Alkalai and Zvi Hirsch Kalischer, who argued that it was an act of strict piety to begin the reclamation of the Holy Land. They argued from the nature of *teshuvah*, repentance. We do not expect God to forgive us without evidence of a change of heart on our parts. Repentance must precede forgiveness. The initiative must be ours. Must we not show some initiative if we expect national forgiveness? Let our people go to the Holy Land. Let them establish farms and found cities and build schools. God will see that we are eager to please Him and He may turn towards us and complete our beginning.

Zionism is a natural outgrowth of Biblical thought; Zionism diverges from Biblical thought in that it is activist; and Zionism is a program for action within the context of an unredeemed world.

Until the second World War two political analyses were current among Jews. The Jews of the West, particularly those of France, England and the United States found themselves in a world which by contrast to the past seemed a paradise. The once excluded were now citizens. Instead of being locked into a ghetto they were free to move about. If you read the so-called theological writings of the newly enfranchised bourgeois Jews of the West, you will find many who believed that the messianic times were at hand. "In the 19th century civilization began," Isaac Mayer Wise. "In a matter of a few years universal peace will reign," Isaac Mayer Wise. "The old barriers between people are coming down," Isaac Mayer Wise. I do not pick out Isaac Mayer Wise to pillory him or to parody him. He is simply typical of tens of hundreds of bourgeois Jews who had escaped from oppression and who now found themselves in a dazzling world full of freedoms and possibilities. Such liberated Jews, with their growing bank accounts and enlarged sense of belonging, could not believe that their brave new world required Jews to give much thought to their Jewishness, much less to the creation of a Jewish National Home. This was a time for men of progressive attitudes to cooperate, not separate. They could not imagine Jews leaving the golden streets of New York or Cleveland for the barren wastes of a backwater province of the Turkish empire. They believed in the melting pot. Why erect fences? They believed in a universal brotherhood of men of good will. Why take Jews out of that community? They had just escaped from a state of their own, the ghetto. Why create a new Jewish State?

Yes, there was opposition within the Jewish community to Zionism. The bourgeois Jew of the West read his history as a drama of progress, beginning with the French Revolution, with liberty, equality and fraternity, and developing into the promise of America. The Zionist read the nineteenth century as a time of promises made and promises broken. The principalities of Germany which had emancipated the Jew under Napoleonic pressure locked them up again after the Congress of Vienna. Yes, the universities taught new ideas, but these included new theories of anti-semitism based upon pseudo-scientific theories of race. Far from receding, anti-semitism had grown over the years into a powerful political force. In Vienna, perhaps the most cultured city of the age, an anti-semitic party, so-labeled, which had only one plank in its platform, "to deprive the Jews of control of Vienna," won the mayor's seat and a majority of the city council. Nationalist parties throughout Europe began to popularize the theme that Jewish attitudes were subversive to the fundamental values of the nation. It was claimed that Jewish writers and artists introduced insidious ideas which subverted the purity and idealism of Germany or Austria or Poland or France. There was not less hate but more. The position of the Jew was not only insecure but hapless. If the Jew advanced, politically and socially, he incited envy and the envious used anti-semitism to eliminate competition. If the Jew failed to Westernize and remained an outcast he was pilloried as alien, a fossil, an anachronism.

Not all Jews were limited by their particular experience. A liberated Jew, the son of a privileged Austrian Jew, Theodore Herzl, clearly understood the bleak future for the Jew in Europe. Herzl was sent to Paris by his newspaper. There, at the cradle of liberty, he had his moment of truth. The headlines dealt with the Dreyfus Trial. The Jew Dreyfus, an army captain, had been convicted of treason on trumped-up charges manufactured by the high military eager to find a scapegoat for their own incompetence. Herzl was moved by this patent miscarriage of justice and transformed by the sight of tens of thousands of Frenchmen wearing black arm bands, marching down the Champs Elysees shouting "a bas les Juifs," down with the Jews; cursing the Jews as the arch enemy and anti-Christ. Then and there Herzl realized that anti-semitism was not simply a long-lived poison whose venom was

(continued)

## ZIONISM (continued)

losing its sting, but a virulent and active disease for which there was no known remedy. Jews had to have a home of their own because Europe could never be a secure home. Jewish life would be crippled as long as it depended on Europe's diseased political environment. It was a time for action. "A people can be helped only by its own efforts, and if it cannot help itself it is beyond succor." It was a time to build a state. Herzl did not foresee *Mein Kampf* or Dachau or genocide; but he and his fellow Zionists attacked the naiveté of the bourgeois Jews who believed that the dark days were over. These were not messianic times. Jewish life had to be strengthened in Israel and out. "Zionism is a return to the Jewish fold even before it becomes a return to the Jewish land." Until the Jew had a place he could call his own, a national home where he would always be welcome, where his spirit could unfold naturally, his spirit would remain constrained and his political situation precarious.

The final element in Zionism is its program for the rehabilitation of the individual Jew, the Jewish people and of Judaism. When the bourgeois Jew of western Europe and the United States looked about, he was satisfied. He had had a certain success. He had made it. The bourgeois Jew lacked a keen sense of *K'yal Yisrael*, of the unity of the Jewish people. He preferred not to look at the poor Jews of eastern Europe, who, unfortunately, had not had his advantages. They were a strange people. They spoke a jargon called Yiddish. He might send them charity, but he certainly did not want them as neighbors. They were not his kind.

When the Zionists looked at the Jews of the ghettos and of eastern Europe they, too, did not like what they saw, but they refused to put these Jews out of mind. Zionism expresses fraternity and mutual responsibility. The Zionists saw in the pale of settlement what Robert Coles and others have taught us to see in the ghettos of our western cities — men and women brutalized by a cruel and impoverished environment and by experiences which have rendered them incapable of fulfilling their potential as human beings. The Zionists did not try to hide the unfortunate characteristics of the huddled masses. Yes, many of them were far too shrewd; yes, many of them were idle, never having been able to earn a living; yes, many of them cringed when a muzik walked by; and yes, there was much in their home life which was not pretty. The Zionists saw the Jew as he was and the Jew as he might be. Zionism was proposed as a movement for the rehabilitation and spiritual renewal for the Jew. Hebrew instead of Yiddish. Schools on farms instead of the medieval heder. New role models, the Maccabees and the Biblical Judges to complement that of a scholar bent over his books. Until the second World War, most of the money raised by the Zionist movement was spent in Europe, not in Palestine. It was spent to purchase farms where young Jews could go and learn agriculture, to establish vocational schools where young Jews could learn the skills of a modern society, to establish community centers where young Jews could express the Jewish spirit in a modern context. Zionism saw the potential of the Jew to be a human being and was convinced that as a human being the Jew would not only be happier but be a better citizen of the world. Zionism was a program for Jewish renewal, but that hardly makes it racist.

Every program espoused by men of sensitivity for the renewal of their particular nation was espoused by one or another Zionist for the renewal of the Jewish people. Tolstoy told his fellow Russians to go back to the land and sweat the corruption of the city out of their souls with honest labor. Zionists like A. D. Gordon said to the Jew: "Labor is our cure. Centuries ago you were driven off the land. Life in the crowded cities has corrupted the Jewish soul. Let us go back to the land. Work with our hands. The poisons of the ghetto will be sweated out of our bodies by our daily labors under the sun. You will find your back straightening, your mind clearing."

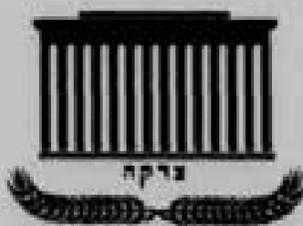
The Jewish communities of Europe had known all the usual divisions between rich and poor; and all the usual abuses. Community was imposed from above rather than by democratic means. Zionism suggested programs to end all class divisions. Ben Zvi, Borochof and others wrote of true community, of an end to privilege, of socialism, of the *kibbutz*, of sharing labor and benefits.

Though secular learning had replaced medieval scholasticism and superstition in much of Europe, Judaism was still deeply enmeshed in kaballah and the superstitious overlay of medieval life. The *Ahad Ha-Am's* of Zionism looked upon the rebuilding of the national home as an opportunity to create modern cultural and academic institutions which would reshape and unlock the spiritual energies of an historically creative people. There was the Zionism of "a great cultural institution in Palestine, attracting to itself a large number of gifted Jewish scholars working in a Jewish atmosphere, free from repression and not unduly subject to extraneous influences, becoming a source of new inspiration to the Jewish people as a whole and bringing about a true revival of Judaism and Jewish culture" — a Hebrew University.

Zionism was not created to solve a refugee problem. That need came later. Zionism was a reform of all of the institutions of a people determined to remain a people because ours is not yet a utopian age. Zionism was created to renew the Jewish people and to enlarge the possibilities of the Jewish spirit.

Al-Sayegh was right to this extent; in the West, particularly among those who had bettered themselves economically, Zionism was mistrusted and misunderstood. He was wrong when he implied that there is today any major division of mind among Jews about Zionism. Beginning when Great Britain closed the doors to Palestine in the 1930's and ending when the allied armies opened the gates of the death camps, a series of incredibly bitter lessons transformed all Jews into Zionists. Herzl's analysis made in the nineteenth century proved out in the twentieth. Jews emerged from World War II having learned two lessons: First, that we could not trust the good will of the West. Great Britain had closed the doors to Palestine precisely at the moment when Jews most desperately needed to come. The United States had kept its doors shut tight precisely during the decade when Hitler's refugees needed a place of refuge. Second, that anti-semitism had the power to turn people into efficient butchers of Jews. We cannot put out of mind Hannah Arendt's phrase describing the activity of Eichmann, "the banality of evil." These two lessons, hard-learned by many Jews, turned all who cared about Judaism into Zionists, committed to the renewal of the Jewish creative spirit, to the intensification of Jewish life, to Jewish learning and programs of identity, to the survival of Jewish people.

Today there is a fifth element in Zionism and it is this — pride of accomplishment. Jewish pioneers turned a parched, blighted land into a fertile place. Jewish vision erected in an empty medieval land remarkable institutions of culture and true community. What we saw in the Jewish national home was significant to us, not simply because of national pride, but spiritually, as a symbol of what is possible in our world. Israel was the microcosm. If our people, the castouts of Europe, could take an unwanted piece of the earth and turn it green and build on it a graceful civilization, then what was not possible for mankind given will and determination? In some mysterious way our commitment to Israel is a commitment through Israel to the possibilities of human life. Zionism is a statement of hope in mankind's future.



**JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION**  
1750 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
(phone) 216-861-4360