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New York, N.Y. 10278

Dr. Bernard Fryshman
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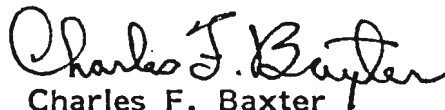
Dear Dr. Fryshman:

I want to extend my appreciation to you for taking your valuable time to assist in the walk-through tour of the Yeshiva of Brooklyn conducted by this office, and the New York State Energy Office (NYSEO). As we have indicated, this was the first step in our attempts to identify any possible inequities in the current Institutional Conservation Program (ICP) ~~regulations as they pertain to small, private institutions. I hope we can draw on your expertise in this area through-out this identification process.~~

Another area of funding which should be investigated by the Yeshiva, is the method of shared savings or alternate financing. As we discussed during our tour, NYSEO, utilizing funds made available by the Department of Energy, is currently conducting a pilot project dealing with alternate financing to small, private institutions. Mr. Wasserstrom or Mr. Rood will provide additional information regarding this project as it is available.

Additionally, attached is a list of problem areas which were identified during our visit, and possible corrective actions which would be either no-cost or low-cost (probable payback of less than one year). I am also forwarding a copy to Rabbi Mandel.

Sincerely,


Charles F. Baxter
Director

Attachment

cc: Rabbi Mandel
Yeshiva of Brooklyn
William Wasserstrom, NYSEO
Thomas Rood, NYSEO
David W. Reinhard, DOE-HQ

YESHIVA OF BROOKLYN/GIRLS SCHOOL

1. Install reflector hoods on hot air vents located near ceiling. This will create a more efficient stratification of warm air in the classrooms.
2. Caulking and weatherstripping through-out. Seal major cracks around the window frames.
3. Repair broken window frames and panes.
4. Insulate hot water and steam pipes.
5. Insulate hot water heater.
6. Install temporary storm windows as discussed with custodian.
7. Install lock-boxes on thermostats to prevent indiscriminate tampering.
8. As fluorescent tubes burn out, replace with high efficiency tubes. Please note that if ballasts are more than three (3) years old, they should be replaced or they will burn out the new tubes.
9. Install insulated panels over windows not required for natural light.
10. Install air curtains at doors with direct access to outside. This will prevent bursts of cold air when doors are opened.
11. Inspect, clean and repair steam traps.

YESHIVA OF BROOKLYN/BOYS SCHOOL

1. Repair and caulk existing windows and storm windows.
2. Repair and weatherstrip doors.
3. Insulate hot water and steam pipes
4. Insulate hot water heater
5. Install lock-boxes on thermostats to prevent indiscriminate tampering.
6. Install individual thermostatic control valves on radiators.
7. As fluorescent tubes burn out, replace with high efficiency tubes. See note concerning Girls School.
8. Install air curtains at doors with direct access to outside. This will prevent bursts of cold air when doors are opened.

Alternative Financing of Energy Conservation Improvements
in Private K-12 Schools

Demonstration Program

NARRATIVE

INTRODUCTION

Since 1979 the New York State Energy Office (SEO) has been administering the Federal Institutional Conservation Program (ICP). During this period SEO has recommended, through Cycle VI of the program, more than \$53 million in energy grants. While this is impressive, it is equally important to note that these grants were, only able to fund approximately a quarter of the total dollar amount requested. Therefore, many worthy and worthwhile projects have gone unfunded and, because the necessary capital at the institution level is scarce, the majority of these projects have also not been implemented.

Particularly hurt by this lack of funds is the private K-12 school sector. This sector consists of approximately 2000 institutions and 3000 buildings. To date, only five percent of these institutions have received funding for energy conservation measures (ECMs). In addition, the private K-12 school ECM grants represent only six percent of all ECM grants awarded in New York State. This lack of success has also precipitated a diminished level of interest in the ICP on the part of this sector, which further exacerbates the problem of energy conservation improvements not being implemented in private K-12 schools.

SEO, therefore, is proposing a program which will help tap the great potential for energy savings in private K-12 schools. As explained in more detail in the Proposed Program section of this narrative, SEO will blend its expertise and long-standing relationship with this sector to implement a program to encourage the use of financing options which are alternatives to the traditional financing of capital energy improvements. These alternatives include equipment purchase and leasing arrangements, shared savings, and energy service contracts.

These three types of financing methods are generically known as performance contracts. Group purchasing contracts will be another option which will be fully explored.

Staff Expertise

It has long been recognized by SEO that one of the greatest barriers to energy conservation investment is in the area of locating and securing affordable financing for energy improvements. Due to the lack of faith that traditional lending institutions have in energy audits and predicted energy savings, difficulty in obtaining financing has become a major constraint to energy conservation. Firms offering shared savings and other alternative types of financing are one readily identifiable source of financing for energy improvements.

In light of this, SEO has been investigating alternative financing methods for some time. For example, SEO is a member of the National Association of Energy Service Companies (NAESCO), a nationwide umbrella group representing performance contractors, and meetings have taken place between the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of SEO and NAESCO's counsel, who is a recognized expert in the field. In addition, the NAESCO newsletter aids SEO staff in keeping abreast of the latest developments in performance contracting, such as changes in tax laws and regulations affecting third party financing.

SEO staff have assisted the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (ERDA) in developing an alternative financing program for apartment buildings. Through this and other research, it has been found, for example, that performance contracting firms are hesitant to deal with small and medium-size buildings unless a number of them are packaged together. This will be the approach used in the program for which this application is being submitted, and for a similar program for multifamily housing.

Building on research by SEO and demonstration work conducted by ERDA, the SEO multifamily housing program will begin this year by developing and printing a brochure describing alternative financing packages, holding training workshops for neighborhood organizations on the topic of alternative financing possibilities, and contracting with two of these organizations to establish finance delivery and information centers. These local organizations will be the catalysts in spurring increased investment in energy efficiency in their communities.

SEO has also sponsored alternative financing seminars for the industrial and commercial and multifamily sectors (see attached brochures), and cosponsored a seminar with ERDA this year entitled "Energy Performance Contracting: Innovative Financing for Energy Efficiency in Buildings."

This experience and expertise, readily available at SEO and ERDA, will provide a sound basis for the development and implementation of a program for private K-12 schools. The similarities in building size of private K-12 schools to small and medium-size apartment buildings will facilitate the transfer of knowledge regarding alternative financing methods to the program proposed here. This expertise will be blended with the contacts and relationships SEO has maintained with private K-12 schools, as explained in the following section.

Relationship with Private K-12 Schools

Realizing the importance of having eligible institutions participate in the planning and implementation of the ICP, and taking into account the great number of each institutional type in a State the size of New York, it was decided to use advisory committees as the primary vehicle to insure that eligible institutions and/or coordinating agencies were given the opportunity to become an integral part of the program's development and implementation. Six advisory committees representing the schools, colleges, hospitals, local governments and public care facilities of New York were formed.

Each of the advisory committees met monthly during the State Plan development and have continued to meet on a regular basis since that time. All committees provided valuable comments on program proposals, pointed out potential problems which may inhibit the program's progress, and offered valuable suggestions for improving program operation.

Major contributions have been made by the Private K-12 and other committees by actively assisting SEO in the development of State ranking procedures for applications for technical assistance and ECM grants.

The Advisory Committee for Private K-12 Schools also provided counsel in the development of criteria to be used in the selection process for supplementary financial assistance to schools experiencing severe hardship. Basic considerations involved an applicant's long-term need or inability to provide the fifty percent non-Federal share.

In addition to the above, the Private K-12 Committee:

- o reviewed the draft State Plan, distributed it to their member organizations, and submitted comments for SEO considerations;
- o provided comprehensive mailing lists of their members or the institutions they represent or regulate;
- o assisted in the identification of eligible institutions;
- o identified special needs and problems that their constituencies have with the program.

Membership of the current Private K-12 School Advisory Committee includes the following:

Executive Director
NYS Association of Independent Schools

Superintendent of Schools
Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany
(Represents all Diocese in State)

Executive Director
Catholic School Administrators of
New York State

Associate in Gov't Relations
Board of Jewish Education

Executive Director
Long Island Lutheran High School

Assistant Commissioner for Non-
Public School Services
NYS Education Department

Executive Secretary
Agudath Israel of America

The advisory committee structure has proven to be an effective means for the State to receive input on program operations. Most recently, SEO representatives and the Private K-12 School Advisory Committee members have been meeting to discuss ways of enhancing the chances of their constituents for success under the ICP. The program proposed in this application will draw upon the knowledge and contacts of the advisory committee members as SEO did when developing and implementing the ICP.

Summary

The New York State Energy Office is particularly well qualified to conduct a program of promoting alternative financing for private K-12 schools. SEO's current level of expertise in the area of alternative financing methods will be coupled with the outstanding relationship and contact with the private K-12 school sector. The need exhibited by the private K-12 schools, as well as the alternative financing expertise and contacts, will be combined to help private K-12 schools implement sorely needed energy conservation improvements.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL

This section briefly describes the alternative financing program for private K-12 schools. The details of the specific activities to be carried out will be developed in the first stage of the program, as described below.

The proposed program will consist of four major components or stages:

1. Program development and refinement
2. Education and training
3. Encouraging alternative financing arrangements
4. Documenting program results

Program Development

This phase of the program will include additional research into alternative financing arrangements, particularly as they apply to private non-profit K-12 schools (e.g., assessing the activity to date by this sector with alternative financing options), and supplemental training, as needed, of SEO staff will be carried out.

At the same time, contact will be made with the private K-12 school advisory committee to explain the program concept and elicit support. The advisory committee will also be called upon to identify eligible institutions and their particular energy conservation needs, to recommend an effective course of action to implement the program (e.g., identifying a specific geographic area of the State in which to carry out the program), and, at the appropriate time, to publicize the program through newsletters and conferences.

Also at this stage, the educational materials and program plan, including a schedule of events, will be developed and finalized. Written educational materials will include documents explaining the underlying concepts of performance contracting and group purchasing, the technical and legal issues associated with each alternative, and the necessary procedures to be carried out to successfully implement an alternative financing arrangement. Lists of performance contractors will be developed and disseminated to the participating schools.

In addition, workshops will be scheduled during this stage, the substance of which is discussed below, and the program will be formally announced through mass mailings to the eligible institutions, press releases and possibly other media coverage, and through advisory committee members and their umbrella organizations. Each of the institutions will be sent a program fact sheet and an invitation to attend the workshops. Documentation of program developments and the evaluation of results will also begin during this phase.

Education and Training

The area of alternative financing is quite new, especially for the non-profit sector. A thorough understanding of the various options is necessary before a school or group of schools will be able to adequately and confidently enter into a financing contract.

Under this component, workshops will be conducted to explain the various options in a comprehensive manner and to encourage the institutions to participate in one or more of the options. As SEO has done in the past for other building sectors, the workshops will include presentations by a group of performance contractors which will detail what each has to offer. SEO staff will supplement these presentations with materials and instruction relating to:

- o Group purchasing.
- o A comparison of performance contracting with traditional capital investment financing.
- o A comparison of energy performance contracting options, i.e., installment purchases and leases of equipment vs. shared savings vs. energy service contracts.
- o The advantages and disadvantages of each.
- o Identifying and addressing any regulatory constraints.
- o Developing supporting information for proposal solicitation.
- o The contents of energy performance/group purchase contract proposal solicitations.

- o Legal requirements of such contracts and the contract obligations of each party.
- o Guidelines for evaluating and comparing contractor proposals, including assessing the fairness of proposed financial terms.
- o Contract implementation issues such as timeliness, staff training and performance monitoring.

Because performance contractors are generally reluctant to deal with operators of small to medium-size buildings, such as private K-12 schools, SEO staff will also recommend ways of packaging contract proposals to make them attractive to potential contractors.

At the end of the workshop series, an evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact of the training and interest in proceeding with alternative financing options.

Encouraging Alternative Financing Arrangements

At this stage of the program, SEO staff and the advisory committee members will again work very closely in an effort to stimulate interest on the part of private K-12 schools to participate in one or more of the financing alternatives. Using the results of the workshop evaluations, schools, as well as contractors, will be identified and brought together to further assess the opportunities to implement energy conservation improvements through performance contracting and/or group purchasing. SEO staff will provide assistance to the schools in the form of further clarification of the instructional materials. For example, additional guidance will be provided to schools developing baseline energy data for a performance contract. Energy audit forms, instructions, and assistance would also be provided. While SEO staff will thoroughly prepare the schools for these processes, the choice of whether or not to enter into a particular contract will be the sole prerogative of the participating school(s).

Documenting Program Results

While the ultimate goal of this program is to have energy conservation improvements implemented in private K-12 schools, it is expected that a great deal will be learned in the course of program development and implementation as well. As stated earlier, documenting program results will begin with the first component and will be carried out throughout each stage. The result will be a comprehensive report which will describe:

- 1) the constraints and barriers to alternative financing in the private K-12 sector;
- 2) the methods used under this program to encourage participation, the results of those methods, and recommended alternatives;
- 3) the specific experiences of schools in one or more of the alternative financing arrangements; and,
- 4) recommendations for future action.

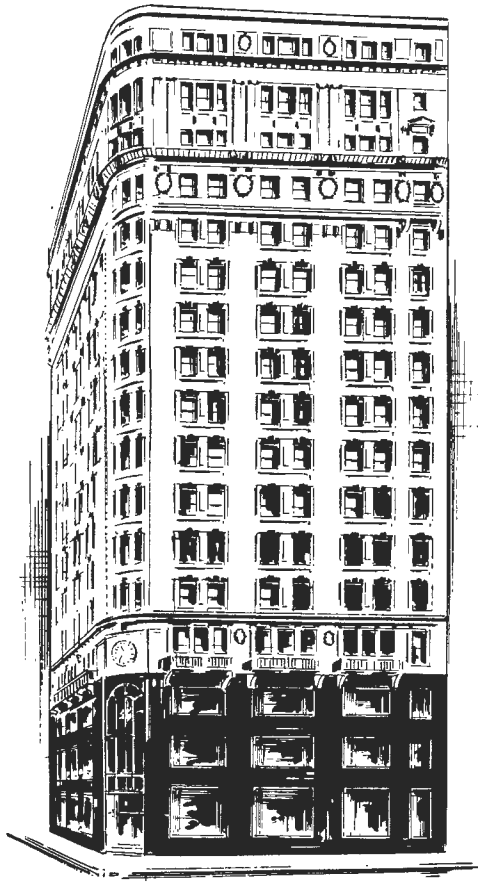
This report will be distributed to all private K-12 schools in the State and to other interested parties. The experience gained through this program should facilitate the use of alternative financing options in private K-12 schools statewide. In addition, SEO will have enhanced its current staff expertise in the field of financing options. This will be beneficial in the future to not only private K-12 schools, but the other institutional sectors as well. This expertise will be especially helpful should the regulations governing the Federal Institutional Conservation Program be amended to include performance contracting as an option for for the provision of an institution's share of the project costs.

Timetable

The program will run for twelve months. The following preliminary schedule is provided:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Months</u>
Program Development	3
Education and Training	2
Encouraging Participation	7
Documentation	12
Final Report*	2

* The final report of the program will be delivered to the U.S. Department of Energy one month after the end of the program.



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of

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are pleased to announce that
our expanded national headquarters
housing our 19 divisions
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Kindly correct your records to reflect this change.
We look forward to seeing you in our new home.

File - Agudath

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LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

for the

98th CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

1983

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Government and Public Affairs of Agudath Israel of America and its Commission on Legislation and Civic Action have for many years taken positions on various public policy issues before the United States Congress. The purpose of this legislative agenda is to give the members of Congress, agencies of government, and other interested parties an opportunity to become more familiar with some of the matters that are of particular interest to the broad-based Orthodox Jewish community in the United States.

Agudath Israel will continue to comment on legislation introduced in the 98th Congress at appropriate times during the course of the year.

PLEASE NOTE: *Unless otherwise indicated, bills are identified by the numbers assigned in the 97th Congress.*

AGUDATH ISRAEL OF AMERICA

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ABORTION

Position - Jewish law teaches that all human life is sacred. The life of a fetus has status and dignity under Torah dictates. The continuation or termination of pregnancy is not a matter of free choice within the province of the mother. In those cases when elimination of the fetus is warranted, such as when the mother's life is endangered, such decision must be made only upon consultation with medical and rabbinical authorities.

The prohibition against the taking of human life is a fundamental moral principle binding upon all mankind, regardless of denominational affiliation. Society cannot accept the right of any of its citizens to take the life of another human being, whether born or unborn. Fetal life is thus entitled to significant protection.

Any legislation dealing with this area will be measured against the twin goals of recognizing the dignity of fetal life and protecting the free exercise of religion guaranteed under the First Amendment.

ASBESTOS

On May 27, 1982, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published a final rule which requires, among other things, public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools by June 27, 1983 to inspect for friable asbestos containing building materials, notify school employees of the location of the friable materials which contain asbestos, and notify the school's parent-teacher association (or the parents themselves if there is no PTA) of the inspection results.

Position - With the Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-270; 20 U.S.C. 3601), the Congress established a program to provide loans to schools to contain or remove hazardous asbestos materials from schools. The Act provides for a two-tiered program of federal assistance -- first, through grants to local educational agencies, state educational agencies, and schools to detect potential hazards in schools, and second, through interest-free loans to school districts and

nonpublic schools to control detected hazards. Both the federal grants (for detection) and the federal loans (for abatement) can be used to pay for up to 50 percent of the costs of the particular project, except that the Secretary of Education may increase the Federal allocation up to 100 percent of the costs for districts and nonpublic schools with limited financial resources.

Unfortunately, Congress never appropriated funds to implement the program established by the Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980.

We urge the Congress to appropriate funds for the implementation of the Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980 so that schools are financially able to comply with the EPA rule (i.e. inspect for friable asbestos) and contain or remove hazardous asbestos in school buildings, thus protecting the health of their students.

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

H.R. 701 (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - This bill would allow a tax deduction to companies that donate computers to public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools for the education of students. The deduction is for the cost of the equipment, plus one half of the difference between the cost of the computers and their fair market value. This rule is substantially similar to a provision set forth in the Internal Revenue Code for assessing donations of scientific equipment to colleges and universities for research purposes. Any company donating the equipment would be required to have a written plan assuring economic and geographic diversity in its donation program.

Position - Agudath Israel supports this bill.

Budget limitations prevent many public and nonpublic schools from providing students with computers and related equipment needed to develop the skills required in the job markets of the future.

This legislation would encourage manufacturers to

donate computers for use in classrooms throughout the country to enable schoolchildren to be trained in new technology.

Status - A similar bill passed the House of Representatives on September 22, 1982.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

S. 879 and S. 49/S. 1151/S. 2510 - These bills would expand daylight saving time from the current six months to seven months and eight months respectively by amending the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to advance the start of daylight saving time from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in March in the case of S. 879, and to the first Sunday in March in the case of S. 49, S. 1151, and S. 2510.

Position - Agudath Israel opposes the latter three bills. According to Jewish religious law, the earliest time that morning prayers may be recited is approximately one hour before sunrise. Orthodox Jews do not leave for work until they complete these prayers. Establishing daylight saving time in early March would cause sunrise to be relatively late in the day. This would adversely affect the daily schedules of many Orthodox Jews, particularly those who live in areas of the United States where the sun already rises relatively late in the day.

Agudath Israel fully supports the efforts of those who wish to expand daylight saving time. We are cognizant of the need to reduce our country's dependence on foreign oil and to lower crime and traffic accident rates. However, because of the serious problem described above, we can only support S. 879 which would establish daylight saving time at the end of March when the sun rises earlier in the day.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

H.R. 1779, H.R. 1904, H.R. 2289, and S. 1821 - These bills would disband the recently established U.S. Department of Education and would authorize a different administrative structure or structures for federal education program administration.

Position - Irrespective of the proposals outlined in the bills with regard to the future of the Department of Education, Agudath Israel urges the Congress to adopt legislation establishing an Office of Non-Governmental Education to monitor laws and regulations governing educational programs, both existing and proposed, in order to guarantee the equitable participation of nonpublic school students in these programs.

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

H.R. 254 - Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended requires employers to reasonably accommodate the religious practices of an employee of prospective employee, unless such accommodation would create undue hardship for the employer. This bill would provide increased protection for the religious observances and practices of employees and prospective employees by amending the law to require employers to accommodate employees' religious observances and practices unless the employer would suffer "severe pecuniary or other material loss" because of such accommodation.

Position - Agudath Israel supports this bill.

H.R. 1188 - This bill would require the Postal Service to issue regulations allowing Postal Service officers and employees "whose personal religious beliefs require the abstention from work during certain periods of time" to "engage in overtime work for time lost meeting those religious requirements."

Position - Agudath Israel supports this bill.

H.R. 1188 merely requires the Postal Service to work within the framework of Title IV of the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1978 which permits similar compensatory time off for religious observance for other Federal employees.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

S.J.R. 10/H.J.R. 1, H.J.R. 37, H.J.R. 38 - (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - This resolution proposes

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Position - Agudath Israel is strongly opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment.

While we fully support equal opportunities for women in every phase of life, we strongly oppose the E.R.A. because the potential effects of this legislation could threaten our ability to live in accordance with our traditional lifestyle and religious beliefs. We are particularly concerned about the effects of the Equal Rights Amendment on the fiber of family life which is essential to a stable and democratic society. Furthermore, attempting to achieve equality of the sexes by amending the Constitution is in our opinion unnecessary because a vast array of state and federal laws and court decisions already protect women against discrimination.

The proposed amendment is additionally objectionable and would establish a dangerous precedent in that no ratification deadline is included.

The people of the United States, through their state legislatures, have already demonstrated their opposition to E.R.A. We, therefore, urge Congress to follow the dictates of the people and not initiate a new E.R.A. ratification process.

GAY RIGHTS

S. 430 - (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - This bill would prohibit discrimination on the basis of affectional or sexual orientation.

Position - Agudath Israel is strongly opposed to this bill.

We vigorously oppose discrimination of any kind against any individual or group, whether it be based on race, creed, religion, or any other factor. However, the issue of "gay rights" generally and the purpose of this legislation in particular is not simply to protect the

civil rights of homosexuals. Rather, it is an attempt to obtain official government sanction for a "lifestyle" that goes against the social and moral fabric of society and which may have a detrimental effect upon schoolchildren, families, and the community in general.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

S. 529/H.R. 1510 - (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - These bills would revise and reform the Immigration and Nationality Act in several ways. To control illegal immigration, the bills establish civil and criminal penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens. Employers would have to verify that job applicants are either citizens or aliens authorized to work in the United States. In addition, the bills are designed to expedite the review of aliens' claims for asylum and to facilitate the admission to the United States of temporary foreign workers in limited numbers. Finally, the bills grant amnesty to illegal aliens who have lived continuously in the United States for a specified period of time. These aliens would qualify for permanent resident status.

Position - We support efforts to reform our immigration laws to make them more equitable and responsive to human needs. We recognize the need to establish control over our nation's borders and, at the same time, reaffirm our commitment to immigration.

We urge retention of the family reunification (Fifth Preference) category in its present form which provides that U.S. citizens may petition for their alien siblings and their families to come to the United States. Family reunification is an expression of our nation's belief in the vital role that healthy and stable family lives and family values play in the creation of a free, productive and humanitarian society such as ours.

We oppose additional numerical limitations on immigration. We also oppose the elimination of judicial review of applications for political asylum in the United States. A full opportunity for a fair hearing should not be eliminated in order to expedite the review of aliens' claims for asylum. Finally, for the reasons stated above, we oppose restricting the Second Preference category so that permanent residents in the United States would no

longer be able to petition for their unmarried children over the age of twenty-one.

Status - A bill similar to S. 529 passed the Senate in August 1982. A bill similar to H.R. 1510 passed the House Judiciary Committee in September 1982.

MATH AND SCIENCE ACT

H.R. 30 - Emergency Mathematics and Science Education Act - (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - This bill would amend the National Defense Education Act to improve the quality of mathematics and science education in the country.

The legislation would create a grant program for state and local school districts. Most of the money would be used for in-service courses to improve the skills and knowledge of current teachers. Funds could also be used to improve libraries, purchase computers and otherwise bolster the teaching capacity of a school system. Other funds would be earmarked over the next two years for establishing 15,000 scholarships for students who agree to teach science or mathematics for at least two years. Thirty percent of the aid would be reserved for teachers who are already in the classroom. A five-year program, spending \$100 million a year, would establish an Engineering and Science Personnel Fund administered by the National Science Foundation.

Position - Agudath Israel supports this bill.

A national study by the National Assessment of Educational Progress pointed to significant declines in the ability of many elementary and secondary school students in the fields of mathematics and science.

Status - H.R. 30 passed the House of Representatives on March 2, 1983.

QUOTAS

H.R. 3466 - This bill would prohibit governmental imposition of quotas with respect to the hiring or

promotion policies of an individual or entity, or the contracting policies of an individual or entity.

Position - Agudath Israel strongly supports this bill.

We believe that selection, promotion, hiring, and entrance decisions should be based solely on merit, without taking into consideration irrelevant and discriminatory factors such as race, sex, and ethnicity.

SCHOOL PRAYER

S. 481, S. 1742, H.R. 72, H.R. 326, H.R. 2347 - These and other bills introduced in the 97th Congress would deprive the United States Supreme Court and the United States district courts of jurisdiction over any case involving a dispute arising out of a state statute relating to the recital of voluntary prayers in public schools and public buildings.

Position - Agudath Israel opposes these bills because they would establish a dangerous precedent.

While as noted below, we are generally favorably disposed to the reinstatement of the recital of prayers in public schools, these bills would accomplish such a result in a way that threatens to undermine the finely tuned balance of power between the three branches of government. The supremacy of the Supreme Court as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution is a long accepted principle of American law and should not be changed by legislation. The issue here should not be viewed as one of school prayer but as an attempt to weaken the authority of the highest court in the United States and the lower federal courts. Although we may at times take issue with some of the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, we treasure its role in safeguarding civil liberties in this country.

S.J. Res. 199/H.J. Res. 493 - This Joint Resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting individual or group prayer in public schools and other public institutions.

Position - Agudath Israel strongly supports the Reagan Administration's emphasis on the return to traditional values in the family, in the community and in society at large. Permitting prayer in schools is consistent with these values. However, the proposed constitutional amendment fails to define the type of "prayer" advocated, and this ambiguity could lead to unacceptable interpretations. We reserve judgment on this issue until the measure under consideration clearly spells out the form and text of the prayer to be recited in schools.

TIME OF DEATH

The President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research recommended in 1981 that the Uniform Determination of Death Act should be enacted into law in all fifty states. The Act would authorize determinations of death based upon the cessation of brain activity.

Position - Agudath Israel strongly opposes the adoption of the Uniform Determination of Death Act.

The definition of death involves ethical, legal, religious, and medical considerations and should therefore not be the subject of legislation. Moreover, according to both Jewish law and the common law death does not occur when the brain stops functioning; it occurs only upon the total cessation of respiratory and cardiac activity. A "brain death" statute would therefore violate the First Amendment's guarantee of religious freedom.

In those states where time of death statutes have already been enacted and where chances of overturning the law are minimal, we support an amendment to such statutes to allow for an "exemption clause" which would permit the next-of-kin to object to a determination of death that is contrary to the basic tenets of a patient's religion.

TRUTH-IN-TESTING

H.R. 1312 and H.R. 1662 - These bills would require all educational and occupational admissions testing

services to provide examinees with sufficient notice of test subject matter and test results.

At the time New York State passed a truth-in-testing law in 1979, testing companies immediately announced that they would eliminate three out of four special test administrations for Sabbath observers, who for religious reasons, cannot take examinations on Saturday. This would have created serious difficulties for Sabbath observers who would have had only one chance per year for a make-up examination. The law was subsequently amended to require an equal number of special administrations for Sabbath observers. Studies have shown that companies have not experienced any hardship as a result of this legislation.

Position - Agudath Israel urges the Congress to incorporate in this legislation a further provision similar to the one adopted in New York requiring that the number of special test administrations for Sabbath observers equal the number of regular Saturday test administrations.

TUITION TAX CREDITS

S. 528/H.R. 1730 - (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - These bills provide for a credit for 50 percent of tuition expenses paid by a taxpayer for his children attending nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. The maximum credit would be \$100 in the first year after the bill is enacted, \$200 in the second year, and \$300 in the third and subsequent years. The maximum credit amount is phased down for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of greater than \$40,000 and no credit is allowed for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$60,000 or more. To be eligible for the credit, the student must be attending a nonpublic school which does not discriminate on the basis of race.

Position - Agudath Israel strongly supports this legislation for a number of reasons. Indeed, passage of tuition tax credit legislation remains a priority for Agudath Israel.

Parents of nonpublic school students pay rapidly rising tuition while their tax dollars support the public school system. For many working parents, this dual

financial burden is just too great, preventing them from exercising their constitutional right to send their children to the school of their choice.

More importantly, nonpublic schools bring diversity and richness to our educational system, thereby benefiting all our citizens. By educating a significant percentage of American youth, nonpublic schools fulfill an important function in alleviating the burden on the public schools.

Tuition tax credits would help to maintain educational diversity, promote intellectual liberty, and enable parents of a wide socio-economic range to instill in their children the moral and cultural values that they believe are best for their children.

VANDALIZING A HOUSE OF WORSHIP

S. 822, H.R. 1376 and H.R. 2085 - These bills would amend Title 18 of the U.S. Code to make it a federal crime to vandalize a consecrated cemetery, religious school, house of worship, or any other real property used for religious purposes, or any religious article contained therein.

Position - Agudath Israel strongly supports this bill.

Acts of vandalism against religious institutions have increased dramatically in the past few years. Local law enforcement agencies are unable to deal effectively with this problem. Declaring such acts federal crimes would hopefully provide additional manpower and resources to apprehend perpetrators and thereby create a forceful deterrent against would-be vandals.

VOLUNTARISM

H.R. 976 and H.R. 358 - (Introduced in the 98th Congress) - These bills would amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the amount of the charitable deduction allowable for expenses incurred in the operation of a motor vehicle be determined in the same manner that government employees determine reimbursement for use of

their vehicles on government business (H.R. 976) or at the standard mileage rate used in computing the business expense deduction (H.R. 358).

Position - Agudath Israel supports these bills.

Volunteers may currently deduct nine cents per mile. Both the business expense deduction and the rate at which government employees are reimbursed are twenty cents per mile. Enactment of the legislation would result in more than doubling the amount that volunteers could deduct for use of their passenger automobiles in carrying out volunteer activities.

Although voluntarism remains strong, the rising cost of operating and maintaining a car, the demands upon a volunteer's time, and the need for additional income, prevent many from engaging in activities often only performed by volunteers. These two pieces of legislation would encourage individuals to dedicate a portion of their time to voluntary activities which enhance the quality of life in these United States.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Position - Major efforts are currently underway in many states in connection with the proposal to convene a constitutional convention for the purpose of adopting an amendment to the United States Constitution which would require a balanced budget for the federal government. While Agudath Israel of America naturally supports the efforts of those who are attempting to strengthen our economy, it is concerned that because of the lack of guidance in the Constitution regarding the structure of the convention, attempts may be made to broaden the deliberations at the convention to include matters that have no bearing on economic issues. Delegates to the convention, for instance, could attempt to rewrite the Bill of Rights, other portions of the Constitution, or even the entire document. Such a "run-away" convention could well threaten our basic liberties and our ability to live in accordance with our traditional lifestyle and religious beliefs.

Due to the uncertain nature of the constitutional convention process, Agudath Israel of America strongly urges that steps be taken by the appropriate governmental authorities in preparing for such a convention to ensure that any convention which may be convened be required to focus its attention solely on economic issues and that all citizens of the United States be equally and effectively informed of and represented at any and all of its deliberations.

**Commission on Legislation
and Civic Action
of
Agudath Israel of America**

Agudath Israel of America, founded in 1922, is a broadly based Orthodox Jewish movement with chapters in major communities throughout the United States and Canada. It sponsors a wide range of constructive projects in the field of religion, education, children's welfare, and social action affecting the lives of young and old in far-flung parts of the Americas, Israel and Russia. The organization's leaders include the nation's most respected rabbinic scholars and its constituents consist of a comprehensive coalition of Orthodox Jews from every walk of life.

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Rabbi Jacob Lonner, ACSW
Administrative Director

Agudah Israel

PROGRAM

- "People Serving People" Slide Presentation
- Welcome Louis Glueck
Chairman, Dinner Committee
- Greetings Rabbi Morris Sherer
President, Agudath Israel of America
- Guest Speaker
Man of the Year Senator Alfonse D'Amato
- Humanitarian Award Hon. Lance H. Wilson
President, NYC Housing Development Corp.
- Guests of Honor/Founder's Award Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Schon
- Message from President Reagan Hon. Max Green
The White House
- Greetings Louis Krawiecz
Executive Director, SBCO
- Distinguished Service Award Hon. Lorraine S. Miller
NYS Supreme Court
- Public-Private Partnership Award Chase Manhattan Bank
William R. Snyder, Vice President
- Public Service Award Hon. Robert K. Davis
*Deputy Commissioner
NYC Dept. of Housing Preservation & Development*
- Greetings Congressman Stephen J. Solarz
- Recognition of Honored Guests Rabbi Jacob Lonner, ACSW
Administrative Director, SBCO

Shmuel Lefkowitz
Dinner Chairman





**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**

DATE: 1/25/84

TO: Marshall Breger

FROM: Mike Horowitz

For your eyes only.

**OMB FORM 38
Rev. Aug 73**

Social Health Maintenance Organization Demonstration

A review of the Medicare Social Health Maintenance Organization (S/HMO) demonstration indicates that it:

- is a significant departure from the historical, acute care insurance for medical costs provided by Medicare;
- may provide data on expanding medical and social services for no (or, not large) additional cost, but would not yield information on reducing the cost of current Medicare services.
- expands Medicare benefits to cover--on a demonstration basis--nursing home costs; and,
- poses a budget threat because of expanding Medicare (and Medicaid) coverage, and also increased demands on Title XX, Elderly Feeding, and other Administration on Aging and social service programs.

The Social HMO is a variant of the prepaid capitated HMO concept which places the provider at risk for inappropriate enrollee use of comprehensive health services. In the past, HMOs have only provided acute and preventive health care. The S/HMO would extend the concept by incorporating certain long term care medical and social services into the Medicare benefit package.

The four S/HMOs are Metropolitan Jewish Geriatric Center, Brooklyn; Ebenezer Society/Group Health, Minneapolis; Kaiser Community Health Plan, Portland; and Long Beach Geriatric Health Council, Long Beach. Each would enroll about 4,000 beneficiaries. Medicare would pay the S/HMO on a prepaid basis.

In 1979, Secretary Harris initiated the S/HMO concept which was developed under a \$.812 million grant to Brandeis University Health Policy Consortium, which ran from March 1980 to May 1983. In June, 1983 HCFA awarded another contract to Brandeis for an added \$.6 million to provide technical assistance to the S/HMOs during the demonstration project. Estimates of Medicare, Medicaid, Title XX, etc. expenditures are not available.

Under the Social Security Act, there are three broad types of demonstrations that could:

- (1) Without adversely affecting beneficiaries, deliver health services at a lower price;
- (2) Hold price constant while increasing health services; and
- (3) Increase price for increased health and new social services.

2

Given limited Research and Demonstration funds and the insolvency of the HI trust fund, the highest priority for demonstrations should be those that save money without adversely affecting beneficiaries. In all cases, both demonstration costs and total expenditures associated with a demonstration should be identified.

Some argue that S/HMOs represent a capitated approach, combining acute medical care services and certain long term care and social services. As such, it has direct Federal policy relevance. Theoretically, S/HMO's could produce major Medicare efficiencies.

In this formulation, HCFA holds price constant and maximizes various services.

The argument of "more bang for the same buck" is unconvincing for two reasons. Currently, Medicare covers only acute and limited recuperative medical services. Long term medical care (such as ICF nursing homes) and social support services are excluded. Medicaid, on the other hand, covers a full range of medical services, including institutional as well as some community-based long-term care services. Since Medicaid already covers a full range of acute and long-term care medical and social services, S/HMO's fully funded by the Federal Government could lead to savings in the Federal/State Medicaid program. In the context of the Medicare program, however, S/HMO's represent a significant benefit expansion. To the extent that capitated acute health services prepayment is a useful approach in Medicare, ongoing HMO demonstrations will bear that out, and will do so without extending the Medicare benefit package.

The contention that the S/HMO demonstration, in effect, holds price constant while maximizing services is inaccurate for several reasons:

- o Several of the S/HMOs were originally TEFRA HMOs which would have been reimbursed 95% of expected costs for serving the Medicare enrollee population. As a S/HMO, they would get 100% of expected costs--a 5% cost to Medicare over current law.
- o The S/HMO can not be characterized as a capitated approach because it has built into it a long term care loss limit after which Medicaid (or the beneficiary) picks up the full cost of care over that which they paid to the S/HMO on a capitated basis.

- o Added costs for social services (e.g. elderly feeding, Title XX, etc.) are not considered as a cost.

3

Further, this demonstration expands benefits for a specific subpopulation (the frail elderly) of Medicare enrollees served by a small subset of HMOs (S/HMOs). Less than 2% of Medicare beneficiaries are enrolled in HMO's. The upside risk is that the results of the S/HMO will be generalized to the beneficiary population, and not to the provider type. Results could be used to argue for the expanded benefit package, but not necessarily the delivery mechanism. The argument would be that since there is no net cost for the expanded benefit package, then it should become an entitlement, regardless of delivery mode.

Next Steps

- The S/HMO's design can be implemented under current law without a 5% increase in payments to HMOs.
- Brandeis' design and evaluation can continue due to Foundation support and academic interest.
- Since the S/HMO concept is already so fully developed and ready for implementation, no further Federal research is necessary. States, localities, and private organizations can now "run with" this approach, without Federal encumbrance.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1984

JAN 20 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FAITH WHITTLESEY

THRU: JACK COURTEMANCHE *pl*
FROM: MARSHALL BREGER *MB*
SUBJECT: Your letter of 1/17/84 to Lubinsky

Regarding your letter of January 17 to Rabbi Lubinsky, I have met with the group in question and am working with OMB regarding their problem.

I will advise you of developments.

Thanks, Marshall.
HW/23

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1984

Dear Rabbi Lubinsky:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the memorandum to Marshall Breger outlining the White House-Agudath Israel Agenda. I know he will keep in close touch with you on this.

Also, today I received your letter regarding your concerns over the Office of Management and Budget's action with respect to certain projects that involve the Metropolitan Jewish Geriatric Center. I have asked Marshall to discuss this with the appropriate person at OMB and advise you.

Sincerely,



Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Rabbi Menachem Lubinsky
Director of Government and Public
Affairs
Agudath Israel of America
Five Beekman Street
New York, New York 10038

M.S. 1/17



**AGUDATH ISRAEL
OF AMERICA** הסתדרות
אגודת ישראל
באמריקה

FIVE BEEKMAN STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038
PHONE: (212) 791-1800 CABLE: AGUDOHNEWYORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 12, 1984

Marshall Breger, Esq.
Special Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Marshall:

I am very grateful that you spent last Tuesday with various aspects of the operations of Agudath Israel of America.

I was particularly delighted that we were able to have an intimate chat over lunch in my office, which afforded me an opportunity to get to know you better.

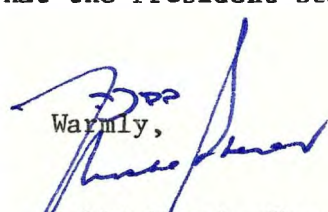
I am sure that just as you left with a deeper understanding of what makes the American Agudath Israel movement tick, we all simultaneously felt good that an Orthodox Jew has reached your position in government.

I want to remind you of the urgency that we receive a positive reply from Vice President Bush to my invitation that he be the awardee at our 62nd annual dinner on Sunday evening June 3 in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton. We can work the schedule out that he could that same evening be present at the ADL dinner too.

Please advise me as soon as possible as to what further steps should be taken to shore up his appearance. You would have done a very good turn for us. And, frankly, the Reagan administration would be doing the right thing by showing its recognition to Agudath Israel for our unparalleled loyalty to much of what the President stands for.

Best regards.

Warmly,


Rabbi Morris Sherer
President

MS/dbj

File



/ From the desk of.....

RABBI MENACHEM LUBINSKY

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Regards!
ML

AGUDATH ISRAEL OF AMERICA



אגודת ישראל
ESTABLISHED 1923

AGUDATH ISRAEL OF AMERICA

הסתדרות
אגודת ישראל
באמריקה

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FIVE BECKMAN STREET
PHONE: (212) 791-1800

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
CABLE: AGUDOHNEWYORK

March 14, 1984

Honorable Faith R. Whittlesey
Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Faith:

Just a note to tell you that Dr. Marshall Breger performed brilliantly when he spent the day with me touring Agudath Israel projects and also during an interview with the largest American-Israeli weekly, Yisroel Shelanu.

In fact, the day was so successful that I do want to schedule Marshall for some additional visits to other communities, including various parts of New York State and New Jersey. I am anxious to make the effort because I feel it makes such a difference with the community, and I know that it will help immensely in the long run.

I am still anxious to chat with you at your convenience about my role in the remainder of '84.

Keep well.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Menachem Lubinsky
Director of Government and
Public Affairs

ML:db

File
FRW correspondence
File

R.M.B.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

Dear Rabbi Lubinsky:

Many thanks for your letters of March 6 and March 14. Your kind words on Marshall's behalf are appreciated. He is doing a superb job for the Office of Public Liaison. If Marshall's schedule will permit I'm sure he would be delighted to visit additional communities. ✓

Congratulations on the establishment of your public relations/governmental affairs firm. I wish you the best of luck in your endeavors and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Faith

Faith Ryan Whittlesey
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Rabbi Menachem Lubinsky
Director of Government and
Public Affairs
Agudath Israel of America
Five Beekman Street
New York, New York 10038



AGUDATH ISRAEL
OF AMERICA

הסתדרות
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OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT
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March 14, 1984

MAR 20 1984

Honorable Faith R. Whittlesey
Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Faith:

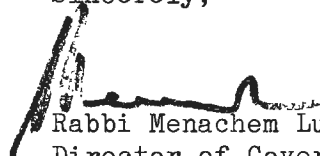
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I am still anxious to chat with you at your convenience about my role in the remainder of '84.

Keep well.

Sincerely,


Rabbi Menachem Lubinsky
Director of Government and
Public Affairs

ML:db



AGUDATH ISRAEL OF AMERICA

הסתדרות
אגודת ישראל
באמריקה

FIVE BECKMAN STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038
PHONE: (212) 791-1800 CABLE: AGUDOHNEWYORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 2, 1984

212 436-4999

Marshall Breger, Esq.
Special Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Marshall:

I am enclosing a memorandum that I received today from the Managing Director of The Jewish Press, Rabbi Yehuda Schwartz, outlining a problem that this weekly newspaper suddenly developed with the U.S. Post Office.

As you know, The Jewish Press is the most influential weekly Jewish newspaper in the country, and provides an important service to the Jewish community at large and particularly to the Orthodox Jewish sector.

Unquestionably, the Jewish community has a stake in the survival of The Jewish Press as a viable publication, so that it can continue to provide to the Jewish masses traditional insights on current events and knowledge about the culture and roots of our ancient people.

Obviously, the newspaper publishers were in the total dark that they were violating a technical regulation in the manner that they reported their annual circulation. I have no doubt that had the Post Office auditors who each year inspected their records and files informed The Jewish Press that they must correct their annual statement, this would have been done forthwith.

It would be a severe blow to our entire community if The Jewish Press were to be faulted for this technical violation by compelling the publishers to now pay the U.S. Post Office a large sum of money to retroactively make up for the difference between the second and third-class rates for the past three years.

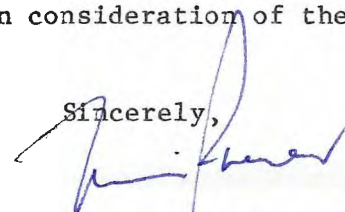
I respectfully suggest that you bring to the attention of the proper U.S. Postal authorities the deep concern of our community, as well as my suggestion that The Jewish Press in order to correct the records, should be requested to now publish in one of its editions a revised copy of its annual report for the last three years, which would be filled out in accordance with the regulations.

Dr. Marshall Breger
April 2, 1984
Page 2

In this fashion, the public would see revised Post Office annual statements with figures which comply with the regulation. Moreover, the newspaper has already declared that it will henceforth always follow this regulation now that the publishers were at last informed about it.

I ask you to please plead with the authorities to extend a full measure of mercy and compassion in this situation, in consideration of the special circumstances involved.

Sincerely,



Rabbi Morris Sherer
President

MS/dbj
Enclosures

Deborah

1419 50th St
Brookl NY 11219



(212) 858-3300

Largest Independent Anglo-Jewish Weekly in the World

Yehuda Schwartz
Managing Director
Executive Vice President

338 THIRD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11215

April 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rabbi Morris Sherer
FROM: Rabbi Yehuda Schwartz
SUBJECT: Post Office Complaint

On March 15th, we were visited by two Postal Inspectors from the General Post Office in New York who claimed we were in violation of Second Class permit requirements.

They explained they received a complaint that we were distributing more than half our Postage Circulation at less than half the postage subscription rate. Therefore, now we would be subject to the Third Class rate and conditions instead of the Second Class rates and conditions we had been enjoying up till now.

Also, they explained we would be subject to a retroactive surcharge covering the past three years, which could total a large sum of money. Enclosed is a copy of our 9/16/83 Circulation Statement upon which complaint was made.

Obviously, this will put a heavy, unbearable -- and we feel unjustified -- financial burden upon The Jewish Press a religious family newspaper that has been supplying news and information for over a quarter of a century throughout the Metropolitan New York area as well as throughout the world.

Until the New York Postal Inspectors brought the complaint to our attention, we were not aware of our failure to comply with Second Class permit requirements.



(212) 858-3300

Largest Independent Anglo-Jewish Weekly in the World

338 THIRD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11215

Yehuda Schwartz
Managing Director
Executive Vice President

- 2 -

Each year we had reported all our activities to the Brooklyn Post Office, and our books and files were always open for inspection. In fact, we were regularly audited each year by the local Brooklyn Post Office and given a clean bill of health. At no time did any one question our procedure or instruct us to act any differently than what was the practice until our take-over. Had those who made these annual audits apprised us of our error, we would have immediately corrected it to conform with the regulations.

In addition, I am sure you are aware of the fact that Mr. Jerry Greenwald and myself have only recently been appointed General Manager and Managing Director respectively at The Jewish Press. We simply continued the routine practice of many years, and since the annual Postal inspections went smoothly, we were unaware of our non-compliance.

We had been motivated to sell our newspaper to a distributor in the Long Island area at a small fee, less than half of our postage subscription rate, by our desire to enable our newspaper's religious educational material to reach thousands of Jews who live on an island totally devoid of Jewish content. We felt that in this manner we were performing an important service to the ethnic survival of these Jewish families. It would be an injustice, as well as a severe blow to our own survival as a newspaper, if we were to be financially penalized for an error which no one had ever brought to our attention during annual audits.

As a result of this complaint, we have already taken steps to remedy the situation. We shall no longer include that part of circulation currently being sold at less than half the postage circulation rate into our totals. In this way, we hope to continue enjoying our Second Class permit mailings in full compliance with the U.S. Postal Regulations.

Any and all assistance you can provide for us in this matter would be greatly appreciated. Obviously we do not have to tell you the vital role The Jewish Press plays in Jewish, Israeli, and religious life in America and throughout the world.

YS

U.S. Postal Service
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION
Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685

1A. TITLE OF PUBLICATION THE JEWISH PRESS		1B. PUBLICATION NO.						2. DATE OF FILING	
		2	7	5	6	0	0	9/16/83	
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE WEEKLY		3A. NO. OF ISSUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY 52						3B. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$20.00 /	
4. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, City, County, State and ZIP Code) (Not printers) 338 THIRD AVENUE BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11215									
5. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHER (Not printer) 338 THIRD AVENUE BROOKLYN NEW YORK 11215									
6. FULL NAMES AND COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR (This item MUST NOT be blank)									
PUBLISHER (Name and Complete Mailing Address) THE JEWISH PRESS, INC 338 THIRD AVENUE BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11215									
EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) SHOLOM KLASS 338 THIRD AVENUE BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11215									
MANAGING EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) YEHUDA SCHWARTZ 338 THIRD AVENUE BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11215									
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