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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE ● 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. ● Washington, D.C. 20036 ● (202) 265-2000

March 19, 1984

Hy Barbhader

Mr. Marshall Breger Office of Public Liaison 197 Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Marshall:

I am writing this letter within minutes after returning from the briefing, because I will not be able to function unless I get this out of my system. In over 34 years of working in and outside of the Federal government here in Washington have I ever before felt the need, if I were to preserve even an ounce of self-respect, to make the kind of comment I did after Michael Horowitz's presentation. If I have been guilty of anything over the years, I'm sure my friends and colleagues will attest, I'm guilty of under-reacting to opposite views, to see the most in another person's position, to be over-tolerant. I am the proverbial centrist, moderate, compromiser.

I regret the outburst for one reason only. Because of my admiration and respect for you, I trust that the incident in no way embarassed you. If you had not felt compelled to eliminate the question period, I would have been able to challenge one or two of Michael's themes, rather than characterizing the whole presentation the way I did. And because I did not want to risk any possible unpleasantness at the reception, I decided to return to the office. I hope you understand. (And may I remind you that I was so determined not to make a public fuss that I first made sure that the session was off-the-record.)

I will not dwell at any length in this letter on my substantive disagreements with Michael's presentation. Primarily, I was and remain indignant over the fact that he made this kind of speech before this particular group in this particular setting. And because he did, the issue I am raising goes to the nature of White House briefings. If his presentation is considered by Faith and by you as being appropriate, it raises serious questions about the usefulness of such briefings. I am not naive, and I am not stupid; I accept the fact that the White House will be prompted by reasonable political considerations in the way it handles events like this. I do not object to that. But there are limits. When you invite leaders and representatives of major national institutions to spend lots of money and lots of time to come to a "briefing on issues" and then to be subjected to a shrill partisan

polemic designed to ridicule and besmirch the work and the goals of some of the very men and women who were in the audience, let alone some of the great institutions represented by these men and women, and to have it done in a form full of historical and logical distortions -- this is more than I am willing to accept. In these 34 years I've been around, I have never heard as partisan a speech in a Federal building under government auspices.

I've heard this Horowitz speech several times. It's a good one. He knows that I never challenge his right to make this kind of presentation, though I have tangled with him about specifics in his speeches. But, to repeat, for him to make this kind of narrow, partisan pitch at a White House briefing is a no-no for me. The White House should not be used as a Republican clubhouse -- or a Democratic one. And let me add that if he had gotten an even more sustained applause for the speech, I would hold to my opinion.

Michael is getting a copy of this letter -- so it is not behind his back that I say he evidently continues to feel as conscience-stricken as he did three years ago about the possibility that he is indeed not really reflecting true compassion and concern for the poor. How else explain his constant returning to the theme that he is really the compassionate one? He doth protest too much. Perhaps because there are indeed several million more poor people now than three years ago?

But I should not play amateur psychologist. That's not my shtick. But I can -- very briefly -- suggest a couple of basic mistakes in his analysis. And if there had been a question period, I'd have tried to get his reactions to these:

- 1. It simply won't work -- this 40-year-delayed endorsement of the New Deal. That period was <u>not</u> primarily, if at all, one of giving cash to the poor. It was CCC, NYA, PWA, and WPA -- all of those horrible leaf-raking programs run by bureacracies! That's why the Conservatives/Republicans of those days <u>opposed</u> the New Deal. Doesn't Michael know that they <u>opposed</u> the New Deal?
- 2. The Great Sociery similarly sought to help the poor not primarily through cash payments but by programs and services designed to help the poor eliminate the causes of their poverty. (Maimonides would be very pleased!) These included not only anti-poverty measures, but aid-to-education, Medicare, etc etc. Did all of them work out? Of course not. Did some do some good? Ask President Reagan, or his wife. The most expensive components of the anti-poverty program -- Head Start and Job Corps -- were continued by the Reagan administration, and at increased levels. Ask Nancy Reagan what she thinks of Foster Grandparents.

All of this is so sad. Why do we have to have this angry type of debate over social policy? Why can't we be respectful and tolerant of other views, arguing out on merit each specific policy alternative? I have myself become increasingly sympathetic to conservative criticism of some traditional liberal ideas. But

the savage attack on "liberalism" as articulated by Horowitz is wrong. And, if I may presume to give political advice, it won't help the Administration. Some additional Evangelicals at a White House briefing may be recruited -- but a lot of Jewish voters would find that appeal as offensive as I did -- and many non-Jews too.

The above, need I add, will not in the slightest way reduce my desire to continue working and co-operating with you in all matters of mutual concern. You may be sure of that.

Sincerely,

Hyman Bookbinder

Washington Representative

HB:dw

cc: Faith Whittlesey
Michael Horowitz

FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR BETH GIBNEY

FROM:

. DEBBIE HUTTON

SUBJECT:

78th Annual Dinner of the American

Jewish Committee May 2-6, 1984 New York, NY

Just wanted you to know the latest information regarding this request for a surrogate speaker which is as follows:

I spoke with Shula Bahat yesterday, and told her that I had received her request for Secretary Shultz to speak at the dinner and as an alternate Secretary Dole from the Reagan/Bush Committee. I said that I had been told that Marshall Breger had already sent to Mrs. Whittlesey asking that Mrs. Dole seriously consider this invitation to speak on May 3rd. I wanted her to know that her letter to Reagan/Bush and her contacts with your office had been coordinated.

Ms. Bahat told me that if Mrs. Dole cannot speak on May 3rd then they would like her to come on May 4th or even May 6th. I told her that I would inform the proper office of these additional dates for consideration.

The April 17, 1984, memorandum to Mrs. Dole from Mrs. Whittlesey only requested her to speak on the 3rd of May so you might want to call the Secretary's office about these additional dates.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH DOLE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

FROM:

'FAITH WHITTLESEY

SUBJECT:

Speaking Request

Attached please find an invitation from the American Jewish Committee asking that you address their 78th Annual Dinner on May 3 at the Waldorf Hotel in New York City. There will be approximately 1,000 attendees, representing a wide cross section of American Jewish leaders from across the country. The group's national officers include leading Jewish Republicans.

Past speakers for the annual dinner of American Jewish Committee include Vice President Bush and Secretary Weinberger. Schedule permitting, I strongly recommend that you accept the Committee's invitation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FAITH WHITTLESEY

THRU:

FRANK DONATELLI

FROM:

MARSHALL BREGER

SUBJECT:

Attached Speaking Request for

Secretary Dole

I have been asked to help secure Secretary Dole for the American Jewish Committee's Annual Dinner in New York on May 3.

If Mrs. Dole's schedule permits, I would recommend that she attend, and if you concur, please sign and send the attached memorandum I have prepared for your signature.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM	!:	
TO:		MARSHALL BREGER
THROUGH:		FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
FROM:		DEBBIE HUTTON
SUBJECT:		Surrogate Speakers Request
	VIDE YOU RECO	MMENDATION AND COMMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING ATION:
Event:	The 78th Nat Jewish Com	ional Annual Meeting of the American mittee
Date:	May 2-6, 198	4 (would like keynote speech on 5/6)
Location:	Waldorf Asto	ria, New York, NY
Background:	office, he hout I asked town thentary Dole (as	correspondence. I just received this in s afternoon. I checked with Secretary Shult; as not received an invitation from this group if he might be available (he will be out of not near NY). Their next choice is Secres of today the 6th looks free for her), shall er or sub-cabinet level?
RECOMMEND	ACCEPT	RECOMMEND WHITE HOUSE STAFF
RECOMMEND	REGRET	RECOMMEND CABINET MEMBER
		RECOMMEND SUB-CABINET MEMBER
RESPONSE DI	TF.	ASAP.

RESPONSE DUE:

MENORANDUM republican national committee

TO:

DEBBIE HUTTON

RECEIVED

FROM:

GRACE WIEGERS Su

APR 17 1984

DATE:

APRIL 16, 1984

SCHEDULING OFFICE

RE:

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Once again please excuse the delay in getting this request to you, but we just received it from - you guessed it - Reagan-Bush '84. I know that the big names are out, but perhaps a representative from State would be possible.

Again, thank you for your patience.



The American Jewish Committee

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

March 27, 1984

Mr. Marc Higbie Reagan & Bush '84 '440 First Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Marc:

Nancy Please que
this priority.
Thanks, and

On behalf of the American Jewish Committee, I am pleased to extend, through your office, invitations to a number of key administration officials and national Republican leaders to address our 78th National Annual Meeting which will be in session from Wednesday, May 2nd through Sunday, May 6th, 1984, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

The American Jewish Committee, as you may know, is the oldest human relations organization in this country. From its inception in 1906 it has been in the forefront of efforts to insure the health of our democratic society and the security and dignity of all groups within it.

The principal event of our weekend session is the Thursday, May 3rd dinner. It will be a gala community-wide affair attended by some 1,000 civic and communal leaders from all parts of the country. We hope that Secretary of State George Shultz will be able to accept our invitation and address this event.

Recognizing the difficulty of scheduling, however, we would be prepared to offer him our platform at other sessions of our Annual Meeting should this be more convenient for him. A most appropriate one will be the Sunday morning, May 6th session which will focus on international affairs, particularly the Middle East and Central America.

As you will see from the enclosed schedule, on Friday, May 4th, we are scheduling a major luncheon session on the coming elections and we are asking representatives of both parties to discuss major campaign issues from their respective perspectives. We believe that Secretary Elizabeth Dole would ensure a most cogent articulation of the views of the Republican Party on a number of national and international concerns. We anticipate a wide-ranging discussion touching on social policy, economic issues, church-state issues, human rights, U.S. foreign policy, etc. The audience at this session will consist of 500 civic and communal leaders representing a broad spectrum of political views. As you know, we have extended an invitation to Charles T. Manatt to be the Democratic representative.

and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who have addressed AJC events in 1983, can attest to the importance of our meetings and to the nature of the audience. Also, as you may know, many of AJC's leaders are very active in the Republican Party including Max Fisher, Richard Fox, Rita Hauser and Gordon Zacks.

I have asked our Washington Representative, Mr. Hyman Bookbinder, and his assistant, Mr. Howard Kohr, to give this priority attention and to work out with your office the details of these appearances.

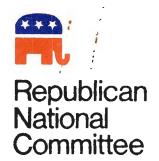
We all look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible and, hopefully, to receiving confirmations.

Cordially,

Shula Bahat

Coordinator of the 78th Annual Meeting

SB/pcb Encl.



FILE AT Commont

*84 ABR 27 P4:25

April 26, 1984

Ms. Margaret Tutwiler
Special Assistant to the President and
Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Margaret:

The attached invitation was sent to Bill Lacy, Director of Political Operations. He is unable to attend and suggested that Marshall Breger might attend in his place.

The American Jewish Committee event is one at which we need representation. Further, I am told that Marshall will attend a dinner sponsored by the AJC the preceding evening.

The portion of his expenses which are for political purposes will be paid for by the Republican National Committee.

Very truly yours,

Bill Phillips Chief of Staff

BP/tsv Enclosure



The American Jewish Committee

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

April 6, 1984

Mr. William Lacy Republican National Committee 310 First St. S.E. Washington, DC 20003

Dear Mr. Lacy:

In behalf of the officers and members of the American Jewish Committee it is my pleasure and privilege to invite you to address our 78th Annual Meeting on Friday, May 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

The American Jewish Committee, as you may know, is the oldest human relations organization in this country and has long been concerned with the fundamental health of our democratic society and a variety of issues affecting the security and dignity of all groups within it. An issue high on our agenda is the coming elections, and its inevitable impact upon our diverse international and national concerns. Therefore, we are scheduling a major luncheon session focusing on the '84 Elections and we are asking a representative of both parties to discuss major campaign issues from their respective perspectives.

Your audience will consist of 500 civic and communal leaders from all parts of the country representing a broad spectrum of political views. We anticipate a wide ranging discussion touching on the Middle East, human rights, social policy, economic issues and the place of group interests in American politics. The session is scheduled to begin at 12:00 Noon and adjourn by 2:30 p.m. The proposed format would provide for 20-minute presentations by our two speakers followed by an informal interchange and open discussion. We believe that as Political Director of the Republican National Committee you would ensure a most cogent articulation of the views of the Republican party and that our group can benefit greatly from your insights.

We look forward to hearing your views on these vitally important issues, and we would welcome an indication of your availability at your earliest convenience.

cc: Ralph Blackman

Cordially, of House Howard I. Friedman

MAYNARD I. WISHNER, President

President

BONALD FELDSTEIN, Executive Vice-President

BONALD FELDSTEIN, Execu

Marshall Breger's participation in American Jewish Committee's National Dinner and Convention, New York City, May 3-4, 1984

May 3, 1984:

- ** Depart Washington early afternoon for N.Y.C.
- ** Arrive hotel in New York Dress for 5:30 reception and dinner 6:30 p.m. Seated on Dais during dinner will deliver message from the President

May 4, 1984

** Noon: Marshall Breger to discuss the Republican Platform for 1984. His counterpart in this event will be Ann Lewis of the Democratic National COmmittee





Office of Public Affairs Washington, D.C. 20590

Contact: Mari Maseng Tel.: (202) 426-4570

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE TO THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE NEW YORK CITY MAY 3, 1984

I am honored to be here tonight. During my days at the White House I had the privilege of meeting with members of the American Jewish Committee on a number of occasions to discuss shared concerns. My responsibilities have changed but my desire to continue our dialogue, I assure you, has not.

I am very much in accord with the principles and purposes of the American Jewish Committee. For 78 years, you have been fighting bigotry, protecting civil and religious rights, and working to improve human relations everywhere.

Much has changed because of your efforts, but prejudice persists in our world. It is usually more subtle and subdued here at home. It exists as a stark reality in the Middle East, marked by hate and terrorism.

You are dedicated to preserving the safety and security of the state of Israel. So is this Administration. For Israel and the United States are allies in the defense of freedom. America was the first nation to recognize the state of Israel and under this Administration our support will never waver. We are bound together by shared ideals, mutual interests and — above all — the love of liberty. President Reagan recently discussed how we as Americans can best preserve and promote the democratic ideals we hold dear, in a dangerous world. We can protect the values we cherish, he said, and strengthen our society by meeting three important challenges. We must maintain strength in our economy, in our defense and in our moral fiber.

First, we must continue to foster economic growth and greater economic opportunity for all our citizens. For centuries, rulers suppressed Jews by limiting their occupational choices. Fifty years ago the American Jewish Committee was fighting for equal rights for Jewish men and women to enter college and industry. You were among the first to battle against racial discrimination in housing. And as recently as the 1960s, your studies of discriminatory hiring and promotion patterns in our nation's banks and corporations helped dissolve the "executive-suite bias" and enable Jews to compete on merit for their rightful share of the American dream.

Today that dream is alive because our economy is flourishing. The leading economic indicators increased monthly for 18 consecutive months before dropping slightly in March. Industrial production continues to rise — up 19 percent since November 1982. The GNP, which grew more than six percent last year, increased at an annual rate of 8.3 percent the first quarter of this year. Auto sales are surging. And 5½ million people have found new jobs in the last year and a half. Unemployment is still too high but has been dropping, and we will not rest until every American who wants a job can find one.

Since January 1981, inflation has been reduced by two-thirds; overall tax burdens slashed by some \$300 billion. The average family of four earning \$25,000 a year can count on nearly \$2,000 in extra purchasing power. The gains are even more remarkable among those in the lower income brackets. In other words, the American economy again offers hope and opportunity to all our people.

Even more significant, polls show a rise in public confidence. Two-thirds of the American people express satisfaction with the quality of life. Nearly as many are convinced that this nation's best days still lie ahead. And there's a growing confidence in the good sense and good faith of those entrusted with the responsibilities of government.

Early in his Administration, President Reagan made a firm commitment to a program of private sector initiatives, setting up a task force to carry out his goals — a partnership between government and free enterprise to help those truly in need, not in lieu of Federal efforts, but in addition to them. The President believes in the volunteer spirit of our people, and puts great confidence in private enterprise. This Administration marks a return to those fundamental principles that first gave character to our land and hope to all who came here.

What a contrast to our recent past. For half a century, government in America swelled in response to public needs. It fed the hungry, sustained the jobless, housed the homeless. It assumed that it could one day mandate an end to poverty itself. At the same time, it behaved as if the creation of new wealth were somehow an affront to those most in need. It dulled the cutting edge of free enterprise — that remarkable machinery that has raised the standard of living for more people in more places than any other system in the history of mankind. But as government grew, many Americans became virtual prisoners of a complex and cynical society. We began to wonder if individuals counted any longer —or if our best efforts and most philanthropic impulses were doomed to be crushed by forces beyond our control.

Is it any wonder that millions of our people turned inward, taking refuge in self-improvement and self-protection? In the greatest, most painful irony of all, a government that regarded itself as the social conscience of America helped to create the "me" generation.

It's as though we forgot for a time who we are, and where we came from. Before there was an American government, there were Americans drawn together in voluntary associations. From the earliest days, we have been prone to organize for the betterment of the community. Prior to independence, there were sons of liberty and committees of correspondence to raise the flag of a new nation. Government arose to defend our territory, promote our enterprise, and embody the charitable attitudes of the people themselves. Over the years, the volunteer tradition continued: on Western

prairies and in urban slums, at benefit events and community chests. When disaster struck, the Red Cross arrived before Federal loans. Forty some years ago, when American servicemen lacked recreational facilities, the U.S.O. stepped in to fill the void. The Jewish community itself has been in the forefront of voluntarism in America.

We drew much of our strength as a nation from moral commitment to each other. When the problems grew too large for the private sector to address, government inevitably succeeded to the challenge. But government cannot by itself provide the full range of social services to all who are in need. Government can rarely summon the enthusiasm or imagination that aroused private citizens bring to bear on a stubborn problem. Public intentions rarely equal private solutions.

In no other land does philanthrophy rest on as broad a base as here, where a Frenchman, Alexis de Tocqueville, found it flourishing a hundred and fifty years ago. While visiting the shores of our infant republic in 1826, the great French philosopher discerned something uniquely American. "If I were asked ... to what the prosperity and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed," he wrote, "I should reply: to the superiority of its women ... and the voluntary association --that unique American institution whereby people associate to strengthen their cause as well as their voice."

In truth, we are still what we were then — a philanthropic family: one million voluntary organizations rolling up their sleeves instead of twiddling their thumbs. Millions of individuals who give billions every year to help those in need; thousands of corporations and foundations, who give billions more. In America, generosity is not measured by economic attainments: much of the giving in this country comes from families with moderate incomes.

One of the prime objectives of this Administration is to put more dollars in the hands of such generous citizens. We are not replacing government's social conscience. We will not retreat from social responsibility. We do seek, however, to rediscover a national sense of community, to tap the roots of private giving and scale the heights of private ingenuity.

An economy restored to good health is again generating the millions of individual miracles that happen when men and women are given the chance to make their own lives, harness their own ambitions, create their own futures and strengthen their own families.

More than any Administration in recent memory, this one relies on the marketplace to provide justice as well as jobs. To help it do both, we are reducing Federal spending, Federal taxation and the burden of excessive Federal regulation.

The President will hold to this course. He knows it is right: he has demonstrated that it works.

Let us bear in mind that voters in 1980 did <u>not</u> reject the ideals long held by a generous nation — only the stale dogmas and bankrupt programs which failed to offer real hope for Americans.

"There's magic in the marketplace," President Reagan has said, "and it works."

Our second challenge is to maintain a strong defense. Since taking office, President Reagan has made significant headway in rebuilding our defense and making

America more secure. There is, perhaps, some room in the Federal budget to trim defense expenditures as a means of reducing the deficit. But we cannot ignore the fact that a lean defense rebuilding program could undermine not only our own security, but the security of our closest friends. President Reagan will not let that happen.

Clearly, a credible defense is crucial to our foreign policy based on peace through strength. As Israel knows, and we must continually assert, peace and strength are inseparable in today's world.

All of our allies -- and I include Israel -- are best served by a defense budget and foreign policy which articulate legitimate american interests and are not intimidated by challenges to those interests.

Until recently, I believe, this country suffered from an identity crisis. Mired in guilt dating back to the Vietnam war, we kept telling ourselves that lower profiles would translate into greater respect. We indulged in some very costly wishful thinking, we permitted our defenses to go stiff in the joints, and our own global commitments to grow fuzzy.

But no more. I like to think that our turnabout in foreign policy reflects the same kind of national purpose and clear-headed thinking historically displayed by the people of Israel. Jeane Kirkpatrick, our United Nations ambassador, tells the story of her arrival in New York, and being asked the difference between this Administration's policies and the previous one's. And she answered, "we have taken off our 'kick me' sign."

"Does that mean," she was asked, "that if you're kicked, you'll kick back?"

"Not necessarily," she replied. "but it does mean that if we're kicked, at least we won't apologize."

Ambassador Kirkpatrick has proven to be a woman of her word. There's no more decisive evidence of our special relationship with Israel than President Reagan's frank declaration that should the U.N. ever expel the Israeli representative, he would find our own ambassador following him through the door.

But let's recognize that security involves economic as well as military strength—a sharing of resources as well as a show of solidarity. This year alone the United States hopes to provide Israel with \$1.2 billion in economic assistance, as a grant, not a loan. On another front we're working to create a free trade zone between Israel and the United States, for real commerce is more than military grants and sales. The bottom line is moral as well as economic. For whatever the frame of reference, whether diplomatic, military or economic, we are linked to israel by a very special partnership of 36 years—one we believe grows stronger year by year, and that brings me to the third challenge we must meet if we are to preserve the values we cherish and further pursue the American dream.

I refer to the battle you have long fought — one we continue to wage today — in defense of human rights.

I recall vividly a western newspaper article reporting Soviet justice at work. "Dateline: Moscow - in a courtroom packed with handpicked official spectators, Soviet

dissident leader Yuri Orlov went on trial here yesterday and learned for the first time that he was charged with selling 'slanderous material' to the West. As the trial began, the court denied Orlov the right to call witnesses in his own defense."

Orlov was held incommunicado for 15 months, denied even the right to see or speak to his wife. And it was reported that he was denied the right to see the evidence the state was using against him.

The Kremlin thus opened, after long preparation, the first in a series of trials of dissident leaders. Orlov and his group were accused of compiling information and contacting foreign governments to publicize the repression of Jews, Baptists, and others in the Soviet Union.

Orlov, as you might expect, was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years of internal exile. And as if that wasn't enough, the Soviet KGB secret police humiliated his wife because they were afraid she was making a record of the trial. She reported that "they peeled off my clothes...and the men didn't turn away."

That is Soviet justice.

Since then, in the fall of 1982, Bob and I had occasion to visit Russia for the U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade conference. It was our privilege during that trip to facilitate correspondence between the famed computer technologist and well-known Jewish prisoner of conscience Anatoly Sacharansky, who has been in prison since 1977, and his wife living in Israel. We saw first-hand what you know so well --those who practice their religious faith in Russia today are persecuted, deprived of all opportunity to move ahead professionally. The sacrifices they make are absolutely incredible.

I remember thinking, as we left for the airport that gray Moscow day to return home, that we often fail to appreciate the freedom we enjoy here in America. When we reached the airplane on the runway at the Moscow airport, and I saw "United States of America" emblazoned on its side, I just thanked God for our country and her ideals, and her faith which has sustained us for over two hundred stormy years.

I am thankful today that as a free people we are united in our commitment to the right of Israel to exist as a free and independent nation. And I am grateful as well for the ties that bind the United States and Israel together — ties of friendship, shared ideals and mutual interests.

Much is still not right in our world. We deplore the treatment of Soviet Jews in their struggle for basic rights. As a member of the Congressional Wives for Soviet Jewry, and through my work with Jewish organizations, it has been my privilege to meet with the families of many dissidents. Here in our own hemisphere, Nicaraguan Jews have been forced to flee that country by the Marxist-Leninist regime in power. And, sadly, we still find remnants of anti-Semitism in our own country. We must not fail, at every opportunity, to teach tolerance and denounce racism. Our goal is not simply a society in which the negative forces are eliminated, but one in which those historic ideals of tolerance, equity and the hope of self-fulfillment are realized. Anti-Semitism, wherever it appears, is totally unacceptable — and when it appears in our country, it defiles our most sacred traditions and institutions. Let me repeat what Vice President Bush said recently: speaking for the President and the entire Administration,

we denounce the intrusion of anti-Semitism into the American political process. It has no place in our system, in our customs or in our society.

America has no better friend abroad than Israel. Under President Reagan our country has pursued a vigorous, effective human rights policy, helping people and promoting the cause of democracy all around the globe. We do less boasting about this than our predecessors, but our goal is to do good, not look good.

Three hundred thirty years ago 23 Jews emigrated to the United States, landing at New Amsterdam in September of 1654. Since then New York has been the port of entry to immigrants of all nations and faiths. Among them have been millions of Jews, who have helped make the American dream real by giving life to the bedrock values we share as one people. For many of your ancestors, as for those of most Americans today, the Statue of Liberty was a welcome beacon of freedom and hope.

The lady is still there, in New York harbor, but surrounded today by scaffolding. The symbolism, at first, is frightening — that of freedom encircled and constrained, liberty endangered. But we realize, on closer examination, that the statue is being refurbished. Our lady of liberty, we are told, is being "renovated and strengthened."

And surely liberty can never be taken for granted. It must be reaffirmed, revitalized and continually renewed. That is our common task. Together I am confident that we shall not fail.

The American Jewish Committee
TH

ANNUAL MEETING

May 2-6, 1984 Waldorf-Astoria Hotel New York City

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

78th ANNUAL MEETING

May 2-6, 1984

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City

PRESS

Vertes Suite (4th floor)

HEADQUARTERS

Barron Suite (4th floor)

REGISTRATION

Wednesday, May 2:

11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Barron South (4th floor) 2:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Silver Corridor (3rd floor)

Thursday, May 3:

7:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., Louis XVI Foyer (4th floor) 11:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., Empire Room (Lobby level)

Friday, May 4:

7:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M., Empire Room (Lobby level)

Saturday, May 5:

9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., Hilton Room (Lobby level) 11:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M., Starlight Roof (18th floor)

Sunday, May 6:

7:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M., Empire Room (Lobby level)

PLEASE NOTE: All sessions will be recorded professionally. Cassettes may be purchased after each session.

Kashruth is observed at all plenary meals.

SUPPLEMENTARY EVENTS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

At The Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street:

10:00 A.M.

National

Leidesdorf

Affairs Commission

Dining Room

(Business Session)

Presidina

Sholom D. Comay, Pittsburgh

5:15 P.M.

William Petschek National

Jewish Family Center

Advisory Council Dinner

Room 2-C

(For members only)

Presidina

E. Robert Goodkind, Westchester

At the Waldorf-Astoria:

9:00 A.M.

Commission on

International Relations

Vanderbilt Suite

Steering Committee Meeting

(4th floor)

Presiding

Gordon Zacks, Columbus

NOON

Board of Governors

Luncheon Meeting

Basildon Room

(For Board members only)

(3rd floor)

Presidina

Theodore Ellenoff, New York

1:30 P.M.

Film Screening by AJC's

Institute for

Louis XVI Center

American Pluralism

(4th Floor)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

3:00 P.M.

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Astor Salon (3rd Floor)

Greetings

Idelle Rabin, Dallas

Chair, 78th Annual Meeting Planning

Presidina

Bruce M. Ramer, Los Angeles

WOMEN OF FAITH

IN THE 80's

Origins of the Program

Inge Lederer Gibel, Program Associate Interreligious Affairs Department

Moderator

Rabbi A. James Rudin, Director Interreligious Affairs Department

Panelists

Mimi Alperin, New York

Sister Teresa Kane, Administrator-General, Sisters of Mercy of the Union

Dr. Virginia Ramey Mollenkott Women's Evangelical Caucus

Rev. Elizabeth Scott, Director

Justice for Women.

National Council of Churches

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

DINNER On your own

6:45 P.M. BUSES depart from 49th Street (near Lexington Avenue) for evening events at the Jewish Museum, Fifth Avenue at 92nd Street.

7:15 P.M. PLENARY SESSION

Jewish Museum Auditorium

Presiding **Howard I. Friedman, L**os Angeles

CATHOLIC-JEWISH RELATIONS

Archbishop John J. O'Connor Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York

Presentation of Special Citation George M. Szabad, Westchester

Response Władysław Bartoszewski

8:15 P.M. "Precious Legacy" Exhibit

Museum Galleries

9:30 P.M. BUSES return to The Waldorf-Astoria

THURSDAY, MAY 3

7:30 A.M. CONCURRENT BREAKFAST MEETINGS

Energy Committee (open meeting)

Louis XVI Center (4th floor)

Presiding

Dr. Lawrence Goldmuntz, Washington

Jewish Education Committee Louis XVI West (committee members only) (4th floor)

Presiding Solomon Fisher, Philadelphia Marshall Zissman, Chicago

Task Force on ImmigrationLouis XVI East(open meeting)(4th floor)

Presiding **George M. Szabad,** Westchester

Task Force Herbert Hoover Salon on Soviet Jewry (4th floor) (Task Force members only)

Presiding **Leo Nevas**, Fairfield County

8:00 A.M. Film Screening by AJC's
Institute for Basildon Room
American Pluralism (3rd floor)

THURSDAY, MAY 3

9:30 A.M. CONCURRENT COMMISSION MEETINGS

Interreligious Affairs Commission Conrad Salon (4th floor)

Presiding
Mimi Alperin, New York

"Jewish and Christian: Seminarians in Dialogue"

Panelists
Nancy Ellett, South Western
Baptist Theological Seminary

Dayle Friedman, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

Steven Hummel, Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago

Sam Weintraub, Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Report on Interns for Peace **Barbara Gochberg**North American Director

Jewish Communal Affairs Commission

Ballroom West Foyer (3rd floor)

Presiding
Robert S. Rifkind, New York

"The Mission of American Jews"

Dr. Gerson Cohen, Chancellor Jewish Theological Seminary

THURSDAY, MAY 3

2:30 P.M. PLENARY SESSION

Hilton Room (Lobby level)

Presiding
Howard I. Friedman, Los Angeles

Report of the Board of Trustees Robert S. Jacobs, Chicago

Report of the National Membership Cabinet Joan S. Goldweitz, Boston

Report of the Community Services Committee Benedict M. Kohl, New Jersey

Elections: Report of the Nominating Committee **Herbert Cohen**, Atlanta

Induction of New Officers and Board of Governors Members

5:00 P.M. FUNDRAISING COCKTAIL RECEPTION

Empire Room

In honor of Philip E. Hoffman

THURSDAY, MAY 3

6:30 P.M. GENERAL RECEPTION

Grand Ballroom East Foyer & Astor Salon

Entertainment by:

Andy Statman Klezmer Orchestra

7:15 P.M. 78th ANNUAL DINNER

The Waldorf-Astoria Grand Ballroom

Presiding

Howard I. Friedman

National Anthem

Andy Statman Klezmer Orchestra

Presentation of Akiba Award

Robert S. Rifkind

Response

Dr. Gerson Cohen

Presentation of Leadership Award

Elmer L. Winter

Response

Philip E. Hoffman

Address

Javier Pérez de Cuellar

Secretary-General, United Nations

Presentation of Media Award

Rita E. Hauser

Response

Theodore H. White

Address

Elizabeth Dole

Secretary of Transportation

FRIDAY, MAY 4

7:30 A.M. CONCURRENT BREAKFAST MEETINGS

Latin American

Vanderbilt Suite

Subcommittee

(4th floor)

(subcommittee members only)

Presiding

Howard L. Greenberger, New York

Legal Committee

Duke of Windsor Suite

(committee members only)

(4th floor)

Presiding

Carl G. Koch, Seattle

National Committee On Women's Issues Empire Room (Lobby level)

(open meeting)

Presiding

Suzanne Elson, Atlanta

National Membership Cabinet Louis XVI Suite (4th Floor)

(open meeting)

Presiding

Joan S. Goldweitz, Boston

Report from CSC

Task Force on Communications

Marcia Lazar, Chicago

FRIDAY, MAY 4

10:00 A.M. PLENARY SESSION

Hilton Room (Lobby level)

Presiding

Alfred H. Moses, Washington, D.C.

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS: A TURNING POINT?

Rev. Joseph O'Hare, S.J.

Editor, America

President-Designate, Fordham University

The AJC Position

Emily W. Sunstein, Philadelphia

Discussion and Action

NOON PLENARY LUNCHEON

Empire Room (Lobby level)

1

Presiding

Theodore Ellenoff, New York

Invocation

Rabbi Alan L. Mittleman, Program Specialist, Interreligious Affairs Dept.

ELECTION '84

Ann Lewis, Political Director Democratic National Committee

Marshall Breger

Special Assistant to the President

Discussion

FRIDAY, MAY 4

2:00 P.M. PLENARY SESSION

Empire Room (Lobby level)

Presiding

Sholom D. Comay, Pittsburgh

THE POLITICAL PROCESS
AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Hon. Raymond L. Flynn

Mayor of Boston

Hon. Basil Paterson

Former New York State Secretary of State

AJC's Role

Irving M. Levine, Director National Affairs Department

Discussion

4:30 P.M. BUSES depart from 49th Street (near Lexington Avenue) for a pre-dinner reception and tour of

Avenue) for a pre-dinner reception and tour of Parke-Bernet Gallery's Judaica and Modern Art

collections.

5:00 P.M. Reception and Tour Parke-Bernet Gallery
East 72 Street at York Avenue

Hosted by The New York Chapter

SATURDAY, MAY 5

SABBATH SERVICES: A list of congregations that welcome Annual Meeting registrants at Friday night and/or Saturday morning services is included with your Registration materials.

10:00 A.M. ONEG SHABBAT

Hilton Room (Lobby level)

Presiding
E. Robert Goodkind, Westchester

SINGLE POPULATIONS:
MULTIPLE CHALLENGES
FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Highlights of Research **Dr. Nathalie Friedman** Columbia University

Dr. Janet L. Barkas
City University of New York

Dr. Nicholas Zill, President Child Trends, Inc.

Implications for AJC
Yehuda Rosenman, Director
Jewish Communal Affairs Department

Discussion

NOON

KIDDUSH

Hilton Room (Lobby level)

SATURDAY, MAY 5

12:30 P.M. PLENARY LUNCHEON

Starlight Roof (18th Floor)

Presiding Edward E. Elson, Atlanta

Invocation
Rabbi Robert L. Kravitz,
Assistant Area Director, Atlanta

JEWISH DIMENSION
Taping for AJC's
Interview-format TV series

Interviewer

Marciarose Shestack, Philadelphia

Panelists
Peter Grose, author of
Israel in the Mind of America

Daniel Gavron, author of Israel After Begin

Herschel Bernardi

"West of Hester Street"
Cynthia & Allen Mondell, Filmmakers

Produced by Laurie Chock, Radio and TV Specialist, Public Education and Information Dept.

SATURDAY, MAY 5

3:00 P.M. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Film Screening by AJC's

Institute for American Pluralism Basildon Room (3rd Floor)

A DIALOGUE* -- Chapter Leaders and National Officers

Conrad Salon (4th Floor)

Presiding
Howard I. Friedman, Los Angeles

*By invitation

78TH ANNUAL MEETING PLANNING Idelle Rabin, Chairperson

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Hold the dates...

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NOVEMBER 1-4, 1984 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

> 79TH ANNUAL MEETING MAY 1-5, 1985 NEW YORK, NY

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE • 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-2000

May 7, 1984

Mr. Marshall Breger Office of Public Liaison 197 Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Marshall:

We are all so grateful to you both for your general assistance in connection with our Annual Meeting, and for your personal participation at our Friday luncheon session.

As I explained to Zev, I regret very much the confusion about the order of speakers. As you had suggested, we did arrange to have you go on first, and Mr. Ellenoff readily agreed. But in the immediate aftermath of his own remarks, I guess he automatically went back to the printed program and introduced Ann Lewis first. But I don't think it really made any difference. Between the two of you, I believe our people did get a good picture of the fundamental differences between the two major parties, and that's just what we wanted.

Again, thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Hyman Bookbinder

Washington Representative

HB: dw

HERBERT S. GARTEN, Chairman STEVEN D. FRENKIL, First Vice Chairman SEN. ROSALIE S. ABRAMS THOMAS A. BAKER RABBI DONALD R. BERLIN, Vice Chairmen STEPHEN L. HECHT, Secretary PHILIP L. HOLSTEIN, Recording Secretary RUTH B. HURWITZ, Treasurer ALLEN L. SCHWAIT, Immediate Past Chairman LOIS ROSENFIELD, Executive Director

October 17, 1984

Dr. Marshall Breger
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Room 197
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Marshall:

Thank you for taking time in your busy day yesterday to address leaders from Baltimore Chapter. As you know, we had a full day of briefings and we are most appreciative of your contribution to our greater understanding of the issues that concern us.

Our people were pleased for the opportunity to hear you.

Warm regards,

Ruth B. Hurwitz
International Affairs

Chairperson

Herbert S. Garten Chapter Chairman

RBH/HSG/mew

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is the pioneer human-relations agency in the United States. It protects the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people.

MORTON YARMON, Director of Public Relations

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TULSA, Nov. 1...An unprecedented conference on Jewish-Christian relations, hosted by Oral Roberts University and co-sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, will take place at the university on Nov. 7. It will be the first time that Oral Roberts University, a major educational institution of Evangelical Christianity, will bring faculty and students from its Graduate School of Theology together with Jewish experts in Christian-Jewish relations and a visiting Christian scholar for a full day's exploration of historical and religious issues central to Jewish-Christian understanding.

The conference will feature presentations by Rabbi A. James Rudin and Ms. Judith H. Banki, respectively, Director and Associate Director of Interreligious Affairs of the American Jewish Committee, and by Dr. Marvin Wilson, Professor of Biblical Studies at Gordon College in Wenham, Mass. Dr. Michael Miller, Acting Dean of ORU's Graduate School of Theology, and Rabbi Elijah Palnick of Little Rock, Ark., will serve as panelists responding to the speakers.

Describing the conference as a "pioneering effort" on the part of the university and the AJC to achieve increased Christian understanding of Jews and Judaism, Rabbi Rudin said that he hoped it would help to heal the "mutual amnesia" that Jews and Evangelical Christians have about each other's history and traditions. Because Jews and Judaism tend to "drop out" of Christian history and religious education after the emergence of Christianity, Ms. Banki added, many Christians do not realize that Judaism changed and developed in succeeding centuries, and think of it only as "the religion of the Old Testament."

-more-

Dr. Wilson concurred, adding: "Evangelicals have discovered that knowledge of Jewish history from Abraham to Jesus is not enough. Now they are asking to be informed about such things as the rise of rabbinic Judaism, the history of anti-Semitism, the pain of forced conversions, the horror of the Holocaust, and the meaning of the modern state of Israel. All of this is forcing Evangelicals to reevaluate their understanding of Jews and Judaism."

Dean Miller, in welcoming the conference, also stressed its value for contemporary interaction: "We are anticipating a great day of sharing together with our friends in Judaism and increasing our knowledge of each other's tradition. We also anticipate that the conference will be a good time to clarify our relationships with one another in the modern world."

Major sessions of the meeting will be addressed to such issues as "Jews and Judaism in Christian Education" (Dr. Wilson and Ms. Banki); "Jews and Judaism After Jesus" (Rabbi Rudin); and "The Meaning of Israel for Jews and Christians" (Dr. Wilson and Ms. Banki).

Milton Tobian, AJC's Southwestern Director, who helped plan the conference, will summarize the day. Yolanda Charney of the Community Relations Council of the Jewish Federation of Tulsa, which co-sponsored the meeting, will bring greetings from the Tulsa Jewish community.

The American Jewish Committee is this country's pioneer human relations organization. Founded in 1906, it combats bigotry, protects the civil and religious rights of people here and abroad, and advances the cause of improved human relations for all people everywhere.

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