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B'nai B'rith speech
(Robinson)

September 4, 1984
6:00 p.m. (Chicago)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1984

Thank you. It's a deep honor for me to speak to you, the members of one of the oldest and largest Jewish organizations in America. For more than 140 years, B'nai B'rith has sponsored religious, cultural, and civic programs; conducted studies of vital issues; combatted bigotry; and worked tirelessly to advance the cause of tolerance and humanity. Because of your efforts, today our country has a bigger heart, a deeper sense of the generosity of spirit that must always define America. On behalf of all Americans, I thank you.

Four years ago, as a private citizen, I set before you my beliefs about American policy toward the brave state of Israel. I argued that the strength and well-being of the United States and Israel are bound inextricably together. "No policy," I asserted, "no matter how heartfelt, no matter how deeply rooted in the humanitarian vision we share, can succeed if the United States of America continues its descent into economic impotence and despair."

Today, as President, I come before you to report on the progress we have made together during these past 4 years. Once again, I want to talk about American policy toward Israel -- today's new policy of deepened friendship and strengthened support. But first permit me to share with you my view of how, working together, the American people have replaced our own

Nation's descent into impotence and despair with a rebirth of freedom, prosperity, and hope.

Four years ago, we saw the first years of back-to-back double-digit inflation since World War I. The prime interest rate was rising sharply, and in December 1980, it reached a point not seen since the Civil War. In just 4 years, taxes roughly doubled, and average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled, and the real after-tax income of the average American actually began to decline. It all added up to the worst economic crisis our country had faced since the Great Depression.

In foreign affairs, we had lost the respect of friend and foe alike. Our defenses and our willpower had grown weak and soft, undermining commitments to allies like Israel. Our leaders seemed to have lost faith in the American people and in America's future; they spoke of a national "malaise." On television, we saw the Stars and Stripes being burned in foreign capitals. And from Afghanistan to Grenada, the Soviets were on the march. Seldom in all its proud history had the United States of America reached such a pathetic state of apparent impotence.

Today, just 4 years later, we're seeing not humiliation, but well-justified pride -- pride in our country, our accomplishments, and ourselves. On the economic front, from New York Harbor to San Diego Bay, a vast and vigorous economic expansion is taking place. Inflation has plummeted to just 4 percent, and the prime interest rate has fallen by almost 9 points.



Productivity is up, consumer spending is up, housing starts are up, and take-home pay is up. Our tax rate reductions have restored incentives to the American people; and when tax indexing goes into effect this January, they'll get more help in the form of long-overdue protection against the unfairness of bracket creep. The best news of all: During the past 19 months, 6-1/2 million men and women have found jobs. We have created, on average, each month, more jobs than all the Common Market countries combined created in the last 10 years. Europe is calling our success, "The American Miracle."

As we've worked to promote economic growth, we've made certain that the safety net for the truly needy has remained in place. Indeed, even after correcting for inflation, under our Administration, average food stamp payments, education spending, medicare payments, and medicaid payments have all risen. We can and are promoting economic vitality while showing the disadvantaged genuine compassion.

On civil rights, we have enforced the law with new determination. The Justice Department, since we took office, has filed more criminal charges on civil rights violations, brought more violators to trial, and achieved more civil rights convictions than ever before. Let no one doubt our commitment: As President, I will enforce civil rights to the fullest extent of the law.

Yet, at the same time, we remain unalterably opposed to an idea that would undermine the very concept of equality itself -- discriminatory quotas. Ours is a Nation based on the sacredness

of the individual, a Nation where all women and men must be judged on their own merit, imagination, and effort -- not on what they are, but on what they do. You know, I can remember a time when America did have quotas. They were used in an attempt to make discrimination legitimate and permanent, keeping Jews, blacks, and others out of colleges, medical schools, and jobs. I cannot state it too forcefully: This type of thing must never happen again.

To combat crime, our Administration has increased the law enforcement budget by more than 20 percent, established 12 regional drug task forces around the country, and hired more than 1,900 new investigators and prosecutors. We've also reasserted some very basic values -- values that say there is such a thing as right and wrong; that the innocent victim is entitled to as much protection under the law as the accused; that individual actions do matter, and, yes, that for hardened criminals preying on our society, punishment must be certain and swift.

Now that we're getting back to these fundamentals of our Judeo-Christian tradition, the will of the people is at last being done. In 1982, reported crime dropped 3 percent -- the first decline since 1977. And last year, reported crime showed a 7-percent drop -- the first time the serious crime index has ever shown a drop for the second year in a row, and the sharpest decline in crime statistics since 1960.

In the Armed Forces, our troops have newer and better equipment, and their morale has soared as we've begun to give

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them the pay, training, and respect they've always deserved. And in foreign affairs, our country is being respected again throughout the world as a force for freedom and peace. We have strengthened our relations with Asian allies like Korea and Japan, and deepened our friendship with China. In Europe, we and our NATO allies went through months of Soviet attempts to divide us and emerged more firmly united than ever.

And in Central America, we're supporting the free nations of the region against the threat posed to them by the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. In July of 1983, it was my privilege to meet a brave refugee from Nicaragua, Isaac Stavisky. He told me about the 50 Jewish families who had emigrated to Nicaragua from Eastern Europe since the 1920's, and about the tragedy that befell them. Let me read Isaac's own words:

Nicaraguan Jews never encountered anti-Semitism, until the Sandinistas started their revolution . . . Graffiti by Sandinistas was widespread, with attacks on Jews and their religion. One was 'Death to the Jewish Pigs.' . . . In 1978, the Sandinistas sent a strong message to the entire community when the synagogue was attacked by five Sandinistas wearing face handkerchiefs. They set the building on fire, by throwing gasoline in the main entrance doors, shouting P.L.O. victory slogans and anti-Jewish defamatory language . . . Once the Sandinistas came to power . . ., they moved swiftly against Jews. Jewish-owned properties were among the first to be confiscated and Jews were forced into exile.

Permit me to add that on the first anniversary of the Sandinista revolution, Yasser Arafat visited Nicaragua and spoke these words, "The road to Jerusalem leads through Managua."

Today, some in our national life would have America take a position of weakness in Central America -- or, through callous indifference, withdraw from that region altogether. These

politicians would give free reign to Marxist-Leninists who would persecute Central Americans of faiths they consider unacceptable, and would leave Central American Jews defenseless before vicious acts of anti-semitism.

I submit to you, a nation which would not muster the moral courage to support innocent believers only several hundred miles from our shores -- should not be counted upon to help its friends thousands of miles away. I, for one, am proud of the United States' position in Central America, because it is consistent with the value we place on human rights everywhere. We stand four-square on the side of human liberty, and I pledge to you that we will maintain that stand as long as I hold this office.

Anyone who has contemplated the horror inflicted on Jews during World War II, the deaths of millions in Cambodia, or the travail of the Mesquito Indians in Nicaragua must understand that, if free men and women remain silent in the face of oppression, we risk the destruction of entire peoples. I know that B'nai B'rith, the American Bar Association, and other concerned organizations advocate American support for the Genocide Convention. With a view, in part due to the human rights abuses performed by some nations that have already ratified the documents, our Administration has conducted a long and exhaustive study of the Convention. Today I would like to announce that our Administration will support ratification of the Genocide Convention -- and I want you to know that we intend to use the Convention in our efforts to expand human freedom and

fight human rights abuses around the world. Like you, I want to say in a forthright voice, "Never again!"

There is one final aspect of our national renewal that I must mention: the return that millions of Americans are making to faith -- faith as a source of strength, comfort, and meaning.

Now, many sharing this new emphasis on faith are evangelical Christians -- indeed, the media often seems to concentrate on them alone. Yet the new spiritual awareness extends to Christians of all kinds, Jews, and people of every faith.

As Irving Kristol writes, ". . . the quest for a religious identity . . . is, in the postwar world, a general phenomenon experienced by Jews, Christians, and Muslims alike. It does not seem, moreover, to be a passing phenomenon but rather derives from an authentic crisis -- a moral and spiritual crisis as well as a crisis in Western liberal-secular thought." In our country, Kristol asserts, "Ever since the Holocaust and the emergence of the state of Israel, American Jews have been reaching toward a more explicit and meaningful Jewish identity." And according to Rabbi Seymour ^{Siegel}~~Siegel~~ of the Jewish Theological Seminary, this trend among American Jews is illustrated by a growing interest in Jewish history and the Hebrew language, and by the rise of the Baal Teshuva ^(BAH-ah! teh-SHU-va) movement -- a powerful movement of Jews, young and old, Orthodox, Conservative, and Reformed, returning to the ancient ways of the faith.

As Americans of different religions find new meaningfulness in their beliefs, we do so together -- returning together to the

bedrock values of family, hard work, and faith in the same loving and almighty God.

Even so, I know many fear that this rebirth of faith may give rise as well to ugly intolerance. Indeed, no one can deny that down through history, persecution has often taken place under the cover of religious fervor -- and as we have seen in recent days, traces of bigotry remain in our own country even today. Well, we have no place for haters in America.

So let me speak plainly: The United States of America is, and must remain, a Nation of generosity and openness to people of all beliefs. The ideals of our country leave no room whatsoever for intolerance, anti-Semitism, or bigotry of any kind -- none. As I said earlier this week to the American Legion, the unique thing about America is that every single American is free to choose and practice his or her religion, or to choose no religion at all. And that right shall not be questioned or violated by the state.

[During the dark days of World War II, an event took place that I believe symbolizes the regard for our fellow men that true tolerance and brotherhood demand. In the spring of 1940, the Nazis invaded Denmark. Soon after, they published an edict that all Jews must identify themselves by wearing an armband showing the Star of David. The next day, the King of Denmark, a Christian, appeared in public. He was wearing a Star of David.]

We in America have learned the lessons of the Holocaust, and we shall never allow them to be forgotten. Oppression can never extinguish the instinct of good people to do the right thing.

Jew, Christian, Muslim; believers of all kinds and non-believers, too -- In America, Jew, Christian, Muslim, or atheist, as George Washington wrote to a Jewish congregation in Rhode Island, each "shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid."

A renewal of faith and confidence, a resurgent economy, a rebirth of strength and purposefulness in our foreign relations -- yes, we Americans have made a new beginning, just as 4 years ago I said that we must. This new beginning is good not only for us but for our allies, and it is to our relations with Israel that I would now like to turn.

The first step in understanding American-Israeli relations is to recognize the diplomatic environment in which they take place. It is an environment of worldwide hostility to Israel; and nowhere does it appear more clearly than in that international institution that should be a citadel of goodwill, but that all too often becomes a mere platform for propaganda -- the United Nations. Indeed, it can fairly be said that, from the 1970's on, the majority in the United Nations has focused many of its main efforts on the defamation of Israel.

In 1975, for example, the United Nations Third Committee proposed an anti-Semitic resolution that condemned Israel as, quote, "racist." The American delegate, Leonard Garment, objected forcefully, arguing that the resolution used the word "racist" not as a term for "a very real and concrete set of injustices but merely ~~an~~ an epithet to be flung at whoever happens to be one's adversary."

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Nevertheless, the resolution passed, by 70 votes to 29, with 27 abstentions. Of the 70 countries which voted for the resolution, only 8 even remotely resembled democracies, and more than two-thirds practiced various forms of official racism and oppression.

The resolution then went to the United Nations General Assembly, which ratified it by a vote of 67 to 55. The words that our ambassador to the United Nations, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, spoke at that moment of shame were forthright and courageous. "The United States rises to declare before . . . the world, that it does not acknowledge, it will not abide by and it will never acquiesce in this infamous act."

Sadly, in the years since, the United States has not always given Israel such steadfast support. Indeed, under the last Administration, American policy toward Israel became weak and confused. It reached a low point on March 1, 1980. That day, the American delegate to the United Nations actually voted in favor of a resolution that seven times condemned the Israeli presence in Jerusalem. Some 48 hours later, President Carter disavowed the vote. Mr. Carter also announced to the press that it had all been a bad mistake. It certainly had.

Since taking office our Administration has used every opportunity to reaffirm before the world our unwavering support for the state of Israel. In the United Nations, our ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick, has made our stand unmistakable. Just

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resolution that attacked the state of Israel. And let me make it plain to the friends and enemies of Israel alike: If ever the United Nations should vote to expel Israel, then Israel and the United States of America will walk out of that hall together.

In concrete terms, our Administration has strengthened the American-Israeli alliance in three crucial ways.

First, we have upgraded and formalized our strategic cooperation. For the first time in history, under our Administration, the United States and Israel have agreed on a formal strategic relationship. The American-Israeli Joint Political-Military Group has already begun regular meetings. Together, we're developing plans for joint efforts to counter the Soviet threat to our mutual interests in the Middle East.

Recently, we renewed an American-Israeli Memorandum of Agreement that provides for cooperation in military research and development, procurement, and logistics. Under the terms of the agreement, the United States has already purchased Israeli-manufactured radios, remotely-piloted vehicles, anti-tank weapons, and components for sophisticated aircraft. We, in turn, are making available the latest technology for the development of the Israeli-designed LAVI fighter aircraft and a new class of missile attack boat, the SAAR 5.

Second, we have markedly increased our economic assistance to Israel. From 1981 to 1984, we provided Israel with aid amounting to nearly \$9.5 billion -- more than has been provided by any previous administration over a comparable time. Just as important, we have restructured the form of our assistance.

Indeed, in 1985, our entire \$2.6 billion in aid to Israel will take the form not of loans, but of grants.

Third, we have begun formal negotiations with Israel for a free trade area agreement. When signed and ratified, this agreement will allow the duty-free entry of Israeli products into the United States, and will at the same time completely open the Israeli market to American goods. Over the past 5 years, our trade with Israel has been growing at an average annual rate of some 10 percent. This free trade agreement will enable that vital economic partnership to grow even more quickly in years to come.

These measures have made our relations with Israel closer, and our friendship stronger, than at any time in the history of our two nations. Indeed, Prime Minister Shamir recently described American-Israeli relations as ~~quote~~ (having never been better.) That warm relationship is crucial as we strive together for peace in the Middle East. Let me outline our work in this regard.

America's peace efforts still stand on the foundation of the Camp David Accords. Those accords made possible the peaceful return of the Sinai to Egypt in April 1982 -- a diplomatic success of historic proportions, and one in which American efforts played a central role. Then on September 1st of 1982, I set forth a set of fair and balanced positions on the key issues -- issues which the negotiating parties must deal with to achieve a lasting peace. The positions I outlined included our firm opposition to the formation of any independent Palestinian

state. Today, those positions remain fully valid, and they represent the ^{Foundation} centerpiece of our continuing labors.

Let me assure you, we will never attempt to impose a solution on Israel. Nor will we ever weaken in our opposition to P.L.O. terrorism. As I said when I addressed you in 1980, "Terrorists are not guerrillas, or commandos, or freedom-fighters or anything else. They are terrorists and they should be identified as such." Instead, we will go on working with all our hearts to help the people of the Middle East achieve for themselves a just and lasting settlement -- a settlement that agrees, in the words of my statement of September 1982, that Israel "has a right to exist in peace behind secure and defensible borders, and it has a right to expect its neighbors that they recognize" this. ?

When I spoke to you 4 years ago, peace was eluding the Middle East. It still does. But now we and the state of Israel have far greater cause for hope.

Today the United States is rebuilding its defenses, and that makes Israel more secure.

Today the United States has re-energized its vast and productive economy, and that will help to make Israel more prosperous.

Today the United States has stopped wringing its hands apologetically and once again begun to play its rightful role in the world -- with faith, confidence, and courage. And that means Israel can depend on us.

We who are friends of Israel may differ over tactics, but our goal remains always unchanged: permanent security for the people of that brave state. In this great enterprise, the United States and Israel stand forever united. Am Yisrael chail!

For make no mistake: In a world where so many are hostile to freedom, where millions live in poverty and oppression, those few nations who share the light of liberty must stand together. If we do not, we take the awful chance that the darkness will overwhelm us one by one. But if we do, together we can pierce the darkness and shed our light over all the Earth.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

for the purchase of lands from Arabs in the West Bank for Jewish settlements.

West Bank Arab leaders proposed at a meeting Feb. 17 to counter Israeli settlement plans by building Arab communities on public lands in the West Bank and to expand the areas of cultivation of the Arab villages there. The plan would reduce the amount of land the Israeli authorities could expropriate for Jewish settlements, the Arab leaders said. □

Begin Assails U.N. Vote on Israel. Israeli Premier Menachem Begin March 6 assailed the United Nations Security Council's March 1 vote demanding that Israel remove its settlements in occupied Arab territories and challenging its rule in Jerusalem. [See p. 162E2]

Speaking to the Knesset (parliament), Begin also attacked U.S. support of the Council resolution and the subsequent repudiation of its vote. Calling the resolution "barbaric," the premier said Israel would not abide by it and would continue to permit Israelis to settle in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Begin took issue with President Carter's explanation that the U.S. vote had been cast in error and that his Administration was actually opposed to the passage on dismantling the existing settlements and on Jerusalem. Begin asked: "Was that mistake in reference to one line and one paragraph in the resolution which is hostile to the Camp David agreements, the only expression of hostility to the state of Israel...? What about the other paragraphs which mention Jerusalem, which also contradict the Camp David agreement?"

The Knesset approved Begin's speech by a 52-37 vote with two abstentions.

At a meeting with newsmen March 8, President Carter made clear that he assumed the ultimate responsibility for the American switch on the U.N. vote, even though Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had publicly taken blame for the incident.

Despite his disavowal of the U.S. vote, the President said he still believed that Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip imperiled the current Israeli-

Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

(The ninth round of autonomy talks had been held Feb. 27-28 at a town near The Hague, in the Netherlands. The conferees were said to have discussed a new six-point compromise proposal submitted by the U.S. [See p. 89F1]) □

Israel Names New Foreign Minister. The selection of Yitzhak Shamir as foreign minister of Israel was announced by the government March 9. His appointment was approved March 10 by the Cabinet and confirmed by the Knesset (parliament). [See 1979, p. 801A1]

Shamir replaced Moshe Dayan, who had resigned in October 1979 in opposition to the government's handling of the Palestinian issue. Premier Menachem Begin had served as acting foreign minister in the interim.

A member of Begin's Herut Party, Shamir was speaker of the Knesset. He was a strong supporter of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories and had abstained on several Knesset roll-call votes on the Camp David agreements in 1978. Shamir reportedly felt that Begin had given Egypt too much in the Camp David accord.

The opposition Labor Party March 9 objected to Shamir's appointment, saying, "When government policy is in shambles, it is a grave error to appoint a foreign minister with such extremist views that even Camp David was too much for him." □

Syria Starts Beirut Pullout. Syrian forces March 7 started their scheduled withdrawal from Beirut. About 1,500 troops pulled out of the city's Christian suburbs and deployed in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. They turned over their Beirut positions facing the city's Moslem sector to Lebanese government soldiers without incident. [See p. 140G2]

In other Lebanese developments, a Christian Phalangist member of parliament, kidnapped by gunmen of a rival Christian group Feb. 13, was released by his captors March 9. Edmund Rizk was freed by followers of former President Suleiman Franjeh after the Phalangists the previous week had released six members of Franjeh's clan they had detained for four months. [See p. 140A3]

The body of a Lebanese editor of a London-based Arab-language magazine was found near Beirut March 4. Selim al-Lawzi had been kidnapped by unidentified gunmen Feb. 26 while on his way to Beirut airport to return to London. Authorities said he had been shot and tortured. Lawzi had been critical of several Arab countries, notably Syria and Libya.

Lawzi's death brought to almost 20 the number of Lebanese newspaper and magazine employees murdered in Beirut since 1976. □

Giscard Visits Arab States. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing toured the Persian Gulf states and Jordan March 1-10.

In the course of the trip he issued a call for Palestinian "self-determination." Giscard also supported participation by the

Text of United Nations Resolution on Israel

Following is the text of the controversial resolution, passed unanimously March 1 by the Security Council, that demanded that Israel dismantle Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The U.S. two days later disavowed its vote, claiming that it had been cast erroneously because of communication failure between the White House and the U.S. delegation to the U.N. The paragraph in italics was removed from the resolution before passage:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the reports of the Commission of the Security Council established under Resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in documents S/13450 and Corr. 1 and S/13679,

Taking note also of letters from the permanent representative of Jordan (S/13801) and the permanent representative of Morocco, chairman of the Islamic group (S/13802),

Strongly deploring the refusal by Israel to cooperate with the commission and regretting its formal rejection of Resolutions 446 (1979) and 452 (1979),

Affirming once more that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War 12 August 1949 is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Deplored the decision of the government of Israel to officially support Israeli settlement in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967,

Deeply concerned over the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the holy places in the city,

Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlement policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Recalling pertinent Security Council resolutions, specifically Resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, as well as the consensus statement made by the president of the Security Council on 11 November 1976,

Having invited Mr. Fahad Kawasmeh, mayor of Al Khalil (Hebron), in the occupied territory, to supply it with information pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,

1. Commends the work done by the commission in preparing the report contained in document S/13679;

2. Accepts the conclusions and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report of the commission;

3. Calls upon all parties, particularly the government of Israel, to cooperate with the commission;

4. Strongly deplors the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahad Kawasmeh in order to appear before the Security Council, and requests Israel to permit his free travel to the United Nations headquarters for that purpose;

5. Determines that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

6. Strongly deplors the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

Calls upon Israel to abide by the pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, in particular Resolution 252 (1968) and to respect and guarantee religious freedoms and practices in Jerusalem and other holy places in the occupied Arab territories as well as the integrity of places of religious worship;

7. Calls upon all states not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;

8. Requests the commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to insuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Requests the commission to report to the Security Council before 1 September 1980, and decides to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the present resolution.

B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL

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file event

September 20, 1984

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

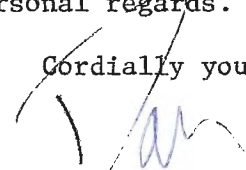
Dear Marshall:

Just a note to thank you for your many courtesies in relationship to President Reagan's appearance at the B'nai B'rith Convention.

I want to thank you for your comments on Opening Night and I was delighted that we were able to have members of the Republican Committee for Reagan sit on our dais.

Let's keep in touch. Warm personal regards.

Cordially yours,



Dr. Daniel Thursz
Executive Vice President

DT:jh

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1984

Dear Mr. Aaronson:

I wish to apologize for not being able to address the Southern California B'nai B'rith Council Meeting on September 21, 1984. As Mark Spiegel conveyed to you, the press of urgent business here at the White House prevented me from fulfilling my commitment to speak in Los Angeles. Unfortunately, the Senate did not bring up the Free Trade Area Bill with Israel until the end of September, requiring my presence in Washington, D.C. Although I was not there to participate in your candidate's forum, I was delighted to hear that it went well.

When you are in Washington, D.C., please contact me I would like to speak with you.

Again, my apologies.

Sincerely,



Marshall Breger
Special Assistant to the
President for Public Liaison

Mr. Lester Aaronson
President
Southern California
B'nai B'rith Council
7560 Hollywood Boulevard
Suite 402
Los Angeles, California 90046

Southern California



B'nai B'rith Council

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September 21, 1984

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Mark A. Spiegel

c/o California Jewish Coalition
1002 West Burbank Boulevard
Burbank, California 91505

Dear Mark:

You created a great deal of enthusiasm when you spoke for the Reagan-Bush '84 Campaign last night, at the Southern California B'nai B'rith Council meeting. You were sincere, articulate and very knowledgeable in your presentation and when you answered the many varied and sensitive questions from the audience.

We were very fortunate that you consented, on very short notice, to substitute for Dr. Marshall Breger. Please accept our gratitude for the time and effort you put forth to be our speaker for the Reagan-Bush '84 Campaign.

Very sincerely yours,

Lester Aaronson, President
Southern California B'nai B'rith Council

LA:esa

cc: Dr. Marshall Breger
Matt Pyken
Ruth Singer

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655-8042

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1424 N. Poinsettia Pl., L.A. 90046
874-3871

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7560 Hollywood Blvd
#402
CA 90046

Contact: Glen Paul Freedman
1222 Commerce Street #2005
Dallas, Texas 75202
214/747-8068 214/239-4892

Leo Laufer
7030 Midbury
Dallas, Texas 75230
214/368-1938

Press Release: Immediate

"B'nai B'rith Dallas to Adopt Jewish Community of KISHINEV"

B'nai B'rith in Dallas, Texas is reaching out to touch someone -- in fact, an entire community in the Soviet Union.

The B'nai B'rith lodges/Unit of this city are "adopting" the Jewish community of Kishinev, located in the Moldavia Republic, with a population of 40,000.

Dallas is participating in a new and unique B'nai B'rith program which will be conducted in the 47 countries where the Jewish service organization -- the world's largest and oldest -- has members, pairing up B'nai B'rith communities with entire Jewish communities in the Soviet Union.

The B'nai B'rith adoption program is being introduced at a time when Soviet Jewish emigration, which had climbed to over 51,000 in 1979, has been reduced to barely a trickle. The numbers of Jews allowed to leave this January, for instance, was 88, a level reminiscent of the 1960's, before the Soviet activist movement started. The growing restrictiveness Soviet emigration policies is but part of a massive assault against Soviet Jewish life and Jewish cultural expression.

Glen Paul Freedman, President of B'nai B'rith Council of Greater Dallas, said that the Dallas Lodge, Levy Lodge, Sablosky Lodge and the Shalom Unit "will be the voice of the Jews in Kishinev, who have no right to speak out for themselves." In effect, he said, "we will be their extended family -- that part of the Jewish family fortunate enough to live in freedom."

Glen Paul Freedman said that particularly at a time when the Soviet government is setting up "anti-Zionist" committees in Soviet cities to intimidate the Soviet Jewish population, and at a time when Soviet propaganda against Jews is creating a "pogromist atmosphere," the Jews of Kishinev need to know we support."

"By adopting Kishinev, we are demonstrating that support in a very direct and personal way."

B'nai B'rith Council
of Greater Dallas

Glen Paul Freedman noted that that support will be expressed in a variety of forms in the course of the year:

* B'nai B'rith members will be urged to write letters to the refuseniks of Kishinev -- Jews who have been denied the right to emigrate -- and whenever possible, to actually visit them in the Soviet Union.

* City officials and area Congressmen will be asked to make pleas on the refuseniks' behalf -- both in public statements and in letters to Soviet officials in Kishinev. They will also be encouraged to join B'nai B'rith members in writing to the refuseniks themselves.

* B'nai B'rith will provide local newspapers, TV and radio stations with information about the Kishinev Jewish community, its refuseniks, and new developments, encouraging feature articles on the subject.

KISHINEV is the capital of the Moldavian Republic with a population over one-half million. Before World War II, the Jewish population was quite large -- 50,000. But over 10,000 Jews were massacred by the Nazis. Earlier, Kishinev been the scene of infamous Tsarist pogroms, especially the one in 1903 which had aroused the concern of the Western world. The current Jewish population in the Moldavian Republic is 40,000, the bulk of whom live in Kishinev.

Only one synagogue remains, which has been recently renovated and is in good condition. A Jewish orchestra called "L'Chaim" performs Jewish melodies on special occasions.

####

PARADE-RELAY ROUTE

on MAY 11/14

City Hall (east to) Ervay
Ervay (north to) Akard
Akard to Cedar Springs (north).
to Turtle Creek (Lakeside)
to Preston Road
to Royal (east)
into JCC from So. side
(or turn north on Hillcrest and east
on Northaven)? 7900 Northaven

<u>Runners #</u>	<u>Run to</u>
1	City Hall to Ervay & Main
2	Akard & Ross (Fairmont)
3	Akard & Cedar Springs
4	Cedar Sprints & Maple
5	Cedar Springs & Turtle Creek
6	Turtle Creek & Lemmon
7	Turtle Creek & Avondale
8	Lakeside & Preston
9	Preston & Mockingbird
10	Preston & McFarlin
11	" & Lovers
12	" & Carruth
13	" & NW Highway
14	" & Park
15	" & Walnut Hill
16	" & Meadow
17	" & Royal
18	Royal & Tibbs
19	Royal & Hillcrest
20	Hillcrest & Northaven
21	Northaven & St. Michaels
22	JCC

B'NAI B'RITH DALLAS } organizations
Zionist of America }



B'NAI B'RITH DISTRICT SEVEN

Instituted in 1873

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B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL

JERRY J. RIBNICK
Vice President
ALAN F. LEVIN
Board of Governors

Alan M. Weiss
Vice President
10005 Meadowbrook
Dallas, Texas 75229
(214) 239-4892 (O)
(214) 691-0616 (H)

November 26, 1984

Mayor Starke Taylor
5E North
1500 Marilla
Dallas, Texas 75201

Dear Mayor Taylor:

On Wednesday, December 19, 1984, the Zionist Organization of America, in conjunction with the many other Jewish organizations in our Dallas community, is coordinating a very exciting Hanukkah holiday Torch-light relay. A special representative from Jerusalem, Israel, will be flying to the United States that week and traveling to various cities, bringing with her a Torch of Freedom from Jerusalem commemorating the Hanukkah Festival of Freedom.

She will be bringing with her a personal message from the Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kalleck, to the Mayor of Dallas, Starke Taylor.

We have coordinated with Steve Mayer from your offices with regard to a special events program at both City Hall and along a route from City Hall to the Jewish Community Center. Our intent is to disembark with the Torch of Freedom from DFW and bring it in a motor caravan to City Hall at approximately 5:00 to 5:30 p.m. We would like to have a candle lighting ceremony in front of City Hall (utilizing the eight arms of the Hanukkah candelabra.) We would like an official representative of the City to light each of the eight candles; each with a ceremonial statement regarding the freedom of Jews in various parts of the world (i.e., Russia, Syria, Iran, etc.)

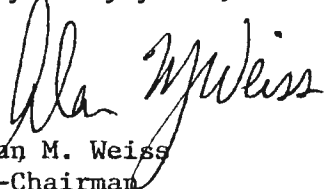
We would like very much for you to be the honoree to accept Mayor Kolleck's message and to light the first candle. If, for any reason, you are unable to attend because of another conflict, we would hope that you could appoint the Mayor Pro Tem. However, we would like to have the Mayor Pro Tem with you, and maybe several other members of the City Council, to be the participants in this simple, yet very meaningful, candle lighting ceremony for freedom.

Then, we are arranging for a torch relay with approximately twenty runners (a half mile each) to carry the torch from City Hall through the streets of Dallas, primarily up Preston Road to the Jewish Community Center on Northaven. There we will have another candle lighting ceremony with the various leaders of different Jewish organizations preceding a major Hanukkah party at the JCC.

We are most excited about this celebration for freedom and hope that you are able to accept our invitation that day.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,



Alan M. Weiss
Co-Chairman

Torch of Freedom Relay for ZOA

AMW/djk

cc: Annette Morganstern, Regional Director, ZOA
Mike Rosengarten, President Dallas Chapter ZOA
Glen P. Freedman, President, Dallas Council
Steve Mayor, Dallas Mayoral Office



Jewish Family Service

7800 Northaven Road, Suite B, Dallas, Texas 75230, 214-696-6400

November 30, 1984

Mr. Glen Freedman, President
B'nai B'rith Council
1222 Commerce #2005
Dallas, Texas 75202

Dear Glen:

Many thanks for the fantastic 22 cases of canned goods contributed by B'nai B'rith Men to the Jewish Family Service Food Bank.

Some people find it difficult to believe that in the affluent Dallas we know, there are individuals and families who are really in need -- who don't have enough to pay for their basic expenses.

But Jewish Family Service believes it, because these people are using our Food Bank every day. They come for staples that they cannot afford to buy -- or for personal items like soap and shampoo that can be bought only if something equally important is not. They are people who are struggling with small fixed incomes, inadequate paychecks, shrinking resources of better days. They include single parents ... immigrants in the process of resettlement ... laid-off workers who cannot find other employment ... the elderly ... and the handicapped. They are people whose life quality is as fragile as their financial situation.

Your commitment to the Food Bank enhances the physical health of individuals and families, and the quality of life itself. In making this commitment, you are also involving yourself in the highest form of Tzedakah -- giving freely to those in need without knowledge of who the recipients of your gifts may be. But those people are thanking you now, and Jewish Family Service is thanking you.

Please express this sincere thanks to every member of your organization. For being ready when need arises ... for responding generously when called upon ... for helping those who have difficulty helping themselves ... we are grateful to you.

Most sincerely,

Sue Sayah
Coordinator of Volunteer Services

SS/bd

B'nai B'rith Dallas

Newsletter

District Seven Vice President: Alan Weiss
Editors: Sam Bajackson, Glen Freedman, Sam Lipsie



November, 1984



November General
Meeting

Sunday, Nov. 18th
9:30 am JCC
Big D Room

Bagel Breakfast

All Members and
Friends Invited

Our guest speaker for our November meeting will be:
Mr. Max Goldblatt, Dallas City Councilman "District Seven"

Councilman Goldblatt will speak on City Affairs in Dallas.

Councilman Goldblatt was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He has lived in Texas for 70 years (minus 3 years military service); 50 years in Dallas. He served in the US Army Air Force Adjutant General's School. He is the holder of the Bronze Star on Asiatic Pacific Theater Ribbon for combat service in Air Force World War II. He is currently the President, Goldblatt Company, Inc (Retail hardware business, 34 years). He is married to Rosa de Blanc Goldblatt and has two children, Daughter Leah and son Joe Jeff.

His Civic Activities include:
Director Operation LIFT, Member Circle 10 Boy Scouts of America, Life Member Texas PTA, Honored as Southeast Citizen of Year, 1965, Former member and Board Officer of Pleasant Grove Kiwanis, Pleasant Grove Chamber of Commerce and Southeast YMCA, Member of Temple Emanu El, Chairman of East by Southeast Committee, Began the project to relocate Roosevelt Heights residents and to create lakes and parks in area, Served on Bond Committee to develop Skyline High School and Site Committee for Eastfield College.

This is Councilman Goldblatt's last term as representative of District 7. City charter limits terms to 3 consecutive.

B'NAI B'RITH DALLAS TO ADOPT JEWISH COMMUNITY OF KISHINEV

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Only one synagogue remains, which has been recently renovated and is in good condition. A Jewish orchestra called "L'Chaim" performs Jewish melodies on special occasions.

1984-85 Schedule of Events

November, 1984

Wednesday	07	Council Board Meeting	Jewish Community Center Conference Room	7:30 pm
Sunday	18	Bagel Breakfast Meeting Max Goldblatt, Councilman	Big D Room Jewish Community Center	9:30 am
Wednesday	28	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Belo Mansion	11:45 am
Wednesday	28	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm

December, 1984

Tuesday	04	Council Board Meeting	Conference Room Jewish Community Center	7:30 pm
Sunday	16	Bagel Breakfast To Be Announced	Big D Room Jewish Community Center	9:30 am
Tuesday	25	Day Out - BBYO	Jewish Community Center	All Day
Wednesday	26	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Marriott Quorum Hotel	11:45 am
Wednesday	26	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm

January, 1985

Tuesday	08	Council Board Meeting	Conference Room - JCC	7:30 pm
Sunday	27	Bagel Lunch Meeting BBYO Program	Big D Room Jewish Community Center	12:30 pm
Wednesday	23	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Belo Mansion	11:45 am
Wednesday	23	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm

February, 1985

Tuesday	05	Council Meeting	Conference Room - JCC	7:30 pm
Sunday	17	Bagel Sports Breakfast Father/Son Program	Senior Adult Lounge Jewish Community Center	9:30 am
Wednesday	27	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Marriott Quorum Hotel	11:45 am
Wednesday	27	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm

Sponsors of Events

November - Dallas Lodge #197	March - George A. Levy Lodge
December - George A. Levy Lodge	April - Dallas Council
January - Ike Sablosky Lodge	May - Shalom Unit
February - Dallas Lodge #197	June - Dallas Council

*All events are open to all members and friends of B'nai B'rith.

1984-85 Schedule of Events

March, 1985

Tuesday	05	Council Meeting	Conference Room - JCC	7:30 pm
Friday	15	B'nai B'rith Services Jack Splitzer, Guest Speaker	To Be Announced	8:00 pm
Saturday	16	B'nai B'rith/BBYO Program Jack Splitzer, Guest Speaker Past International President	Jewish Community Center	8:00 pm
Sunday	17	Bagel Breakfast Meeting Jack Splitzer, Guest Speaker	Senior Adult Lounge Jewish Community Center	9:30 am
Wednesday	27	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Belo Manison	11:45 am
Wednesday	27	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm
Tuesday	07	Purim Holiday		

April, 1985

Tuesday	02	Council Meeting	Conference Room Jewish Community Center	7:30 pm
Wednesday	17	B'nai B'rith/SMU Concert	SMU School of Music	8:00 pm
Sunday	23	Elections for all Lodges, Unit & Council	To Be Announced Dinner/Card Party	TBA
Wednesday	24	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Marriott Quorum Hotel	11:45 am
Wednesday	24	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm
Friday	05	to Saturday 13	Passover	
Thursday	18	Yom Hashoah (Holocaust Day)		
Sunday	28	Israel Independence Day	Jewish Community Center	All Day

May, 1985

Tuesday	07	Council Meeting	Conference Room - JCC	7:30 pm
Sunday	19	Installation Dinner Council-Lodges-Unit	Texas Brazos Queen Lake Ray Hubbard	7:30 pm
Wednesday	22	GRAN Luncheon	Belo Manison	11:45 am
Wednesday	22	VA Hospital Bingo	VA Hospital	7:00 pm

June, 1985

Tuesday	04	Council Meeting	Conference Room - JCC	7:30 pm
Sunday	23	Bagel Breakfast Meeting Rabbi Cary Kozeberg UT Hillel Director	Big D Room Jewish Community Center	9:30 am
Wednesday	26	GRAN Luncheon Meeting	Marriott Quorum Hotel	11:45 am
Saturday	08 to Tuesday 11	District Seven Convention	"New Orleans"	

HERITAGE:

CIVILIZATION AND THE JEWS

Channel 13 Monday's 7:00 pm

is a nine-part series scheduled for broadcast over all PBS television stations beginning October 1, 1984

One of the chief tasks the HERITAGE writers set for themselves was to consider Jewish history in a new and different way - escaping the image of the Jew as a scapegoat and striving for a balanced view that stresses the Jewish cultural, intellectual and ethical contributions to civilization.

Abba Eban told Dial magazine: "Very early on in the planning of Heritage, I decided that we were not going to emphasize Jews as victims. That had been emphasized enough elsewhere. What we wanted to talk about is Jews as creators of ideas and currents of civilization. It's an important departure. The non-Jewish world, when it sees us in the media, tends to be aware of Jews in two different respects, as Holocaust victims and as a part of the crisis of Israel."

These are the programs:

A PEOPLE IS BORN (thirteenth century B.C.E. to sixth century B.C.E.) A new people is born—with its patriarchs, prophets and kings—amid the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

THE POWER OF THE WORD (sixth century B.C.E. to second century C.E.) In this sweeping episode, we see the consolidation of the Jewish people and their law and the creative interaction with the ancient Greeks and Romans.

THE SHAPING OF TRADITIONS (first to ninth centuries) This program chronicles the destruction of the Second Temple, the rise of Christianity and Islam, and, finally, brings us to the emergence of Jewish culture in Europe.

THE CRUCIBLE OF EUROPE (ninth to fifteenth centuries) The turbulent and creative interplay of Judaism, Christianity and Islam during the Middle Ages is chronicled in this exciting episode.

THE SEARCH FOR DELIVERANCE (1492 to 1789) This program resounds with the bustle of Jewish life in Amsterdam, Constantinople, Safed, and Venice in the wake of the expulsion from Spain and explores the flourishing of Polish Jewry.

ROADS FROM THE GHETTO (1789 to 1917) This period begins with the Industrial and French Revolutions, covers the struggle for Jewish emancipation, and witnesses the rise of modern anti-Semitism and the birth of Zionism.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH EXPERIENCE (1654 to 1932) America! This program is a vivid portrait highlighting the Jewish experience in the New World.

OUT OF THE ASHES (1917 to 1945) The turmoil of the '20's, the fury of Nazism and the Holocaust, the beginnings of reconstruction and a glimmer of hope for the future are presented in this dramatic program.

INTO THE FUTURE (1945 to the present) This final episode examines the birth of the State of Israel, the plight of Soviet Jewry, the relations between the Jews of Israel and those in other parts of the world, and the meaning of Jewish identity today.

SIGN UP YOUR FRIENDS TODAY

WHY?

WHY EVERY JEW SHOULD IDENTIFY WITH B'NAI B'RITH

- Because B'nai B'rith's basic purpose is to help assure the creative continuity of the Jewish people.
- Because B'nai B'rith's Jewish Education program strengthens its members identification with the moral and ethical values of their tradition, their culture, their heritage.
- Because B'nai B'rith's Anti Defamation League is foremost in the struggle against anti-Semitism and all forms of bigotry whenever and wherever they raise their head.
- Because B'nai B'rith's Youth Organization helps our boys and girls to be truer Jews, better citizens and finer human beings.
- Because B'nai B'rith's Hillel Foundations are the religious, cultural and social centers for Jewish college students on more than 300 campuses.
- Because B'nai B'rith's Career and Counseling Service renders invaluable vocational guidance to our young people in the selection of their careers.
- Because B'nai B'rith is a staunch supporter of Israel in its struggle to assure its security.
- Because B'nai B'rith strives to help the plight of our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union.
- Because B'nai B'rith's International Council concerns itself with the welfare of Jews in 40 countries of the Free World.
- Because B'nai B'rith's United Nations Office is the eyes, ears and conscience of the Jewish community in mobilizing support for human rights.
- Because B'nai B'rith's lodges, chapters and units serve the needs of their local communities with a vast on-going Community Service program.
- Because B'nai B'rith cares. It cares about young people. It cares about our elderly. It cares about our communities. It cares about Jewish interests wherever they are threatened. It cares about a more human and humane world for everyone.

BECAUSE

BECAUSE B'NAI B'RITH ACTS

- When the United Nations voted its obscene equation of Zionism with Racism, B'nai B'rith was the leading factor in the planning and execution of large demonstrations of protest throughout the country.
- When hundreds of thousands paraded and protested during the past years to dramatize the plight of Soviet Jewry, the largest contingent each year was from B'nai B'rith — B'nai B'rith members, B'nai B'rith Youth, B'nai B'rith Hillel students and B'nai B'rith Women.
- When the Administration threatened to reduce Federal programs for the aged, B'nai B'rith joined forces with other concerned groups to assure continued government support for housing and other successful programs for the aged. We are currently fighting to assure continued government support for social security benefits to the aged, disabled and the young.
- When the discredited former Vice President, Spiro Agnew, launched his campaign against Israel and spouted anti-Semitic stereotypes, B'nai B'rith publicly took him to task.
- When Wolfgang Wick, a former member of the Nazi Party, was nominated for the Presidency of Rotary International, B'nai B'rith members all over the world advised their clubs and Rotary district leaders that Wick's election would compel them to end their association. Many others, including a great many non-Jews, shared their concern. Wick withdrew.
- When the Arab boycott strategy began to intensify, the ADL fought back in a number of effective ways. Through public exposure. Through a suit against the Commerce Department. Through Congressional efforts. Through a bold naming of names.

DALLAS LODGE # LEVY LODGE # SABLOSKY LODGE # SHALOM UNIT

DALLAS COUNCIL

Must Reading

If you haven't a copy of the October '84 issue of the ADL Bulletin write for a copy. It covers, convincingly, such subjects as THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, A PRESS TOUR OF ISRAEL, and other interesting topics. Call the Local ADL Office for information: 214/960-0342 12800 Hillcrest Rd. #219 Dallas, Tx. 75230

Confirmed bachelors, like detergents, work fast and leave no rings.

JFS Food Bank

The Jewish Family Service announced the opening of a new bank: The Jewish Family Service Food Bank: Located at 7800 Northaven Rd. Suite B., Dallas, Tx. 75230 (696-6400) The Bank was established to distribute food and household items to the economically disadvantaged. Peggy Marcus (363-4773) is coordinator. The FOOD BANK distributes to the needy. Preferred are items that have long shelf life and not spoil easily. Canned fruits, vegetables, fish, peanut butter, soups, etc. Needed are volunteers to distribute the food. The B'nai B'rith lodges have volunteered to be distributors.

Dates:

Dallas Lodge #197 & Shalom Unit	November 4, 1984
George A. Levy Lodge	November 12, 1984
Ike Sablosky Lodge	November 19, 1984

The devil does a nice business considering the lousey location he is in.

There was the neurotic who won't attend a football game because every time a team went into a huddle, he thought they were talking about him.

Thought for
1984

Wouldn't 1984 be better
If the people we meet would say
"I know something good about you,"
and then treat us that way.

Wouldn't life be happier
If the good that's in us all
Were the only things about us
People bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be happier
If we praised the good we see?
For there's a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me. (Author Unknown)

Everyday is judgement day...use a lot of it.

VOTE - VOTE

Don't forget to vote on November 6th. If you expect to be out of town, cast an abstee vote. For further information, call Dallas County (749-8871)



B'NAI B'RITH DISTRICT SEVEN

Instituted in 1873

ALABAMA • ARKANSAS • LOUISIANA • MISSISSIPPI • OKLAHOMA • TENNESSEE • TEXAS

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(214) 691-0616 (H)

We need to have 200 ... yes, two hundred adult volunteers to help out during the BBYO Regional Convention "Day Out" on December 25th, 1984, at the J.C.C. Obviously, we need assistance from BBYO parents ... B'nai B'rith Women and B'nai B'rith men.

During the "Day Out", the adults are needed to help prepare lunch and dinner; serve and clean up; judge sporting events; work on auction; and generally supervise 350 youth who will be spending the entire day at J.C.C. (including meaningful tours through the Holocaust Memorial). Adults will be needed for about a four hour shift (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) (2 p.m. - 6 p.m.) and (6 p.m. - 10 p.m.).

I am sure that there is no need to explain the great importance of BBYO; this type of convention training for our Jewish leadership for tomorrow; or our necessary support for the social structure of our Jewish youth. Nor is it necessary to discuss the fact that we have a supportive obligation to our youth; and they, in turn, really want and need our support.

Let's just all turn out for a fun day helping our kids, where we can share in the "naches" of knowing where they are ... and why.

Please call the BBYO office (214-363-4654) to confirm your attendance (and give any preference you might have). Then we'll let you know the first week in December as to your assignment.

Very truly yours,


Alan M. Weiss
Vice President
District Seven

AMW/djk

JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER DALLAS'
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
and
GREATER DALLAS COMMUNITY OF CHURCHES

ask you to participate in an
INTERFAITH PLEA FOR SOVIET JEWRY

Tuesday, November 13, 1984

12:10 p.m.

Thanks-Giving Square**
(Intersection of Bryan, Ervay, & Pacific)

**In case of rain — the Plea will be held in
the Hall of Thanksgiving — Thanks-Giving Square

*Let us give our thanks for our freedom
and show support for those denied their basic human rights.*

Tuesday, November 13, 1984

12:10 p.m.

Thanks-Giving Square
Intersection of Bryan, Ervay, & Pacific

Honorary Chairman

David G. Fox

Chairman and C.O., Fox and Jacobs, Inc.

Special Guest Speaker

Eitan Finkelstein

Prominent Former Soviet Refusenik



Eitan Finkelstein, a noted Soviet Jewish physicist, emigrated to Israel in December, 1983, after a 12-year struggle marked by obstacles and frustration. Mr. Finkelstein's research involved the application of physics in medical treatment. His request for an exit visa in December, 1971, however, led to the curtailment of his work. He was dismissed from his job and, essentially, became a "persona non grata" in the Soviet scientific community. To support himself and his family Finkelstein took on menial jobs. Even then he was paid less than his co-workers, because of his "refusenik" status. Born in Sverdlovsk in 1942, Finkelstein lived most of his life in Vilnius. For eight years he and his wife, Alexandra, were routinely harassed and intimidated by the security police. In 1978, Finkelstein was summoned to KGB headquarters for questioning in connection with the arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky, but he refused to testify.

Despite threats of arrest and imprisonment, Finkelstein remained active in his scientific field through participation in the unofficial Vilnius seminar for refusenik scientists. His contributions to the refusenik community include articles he authored on Jewish history and the history of Zionism, which were published in the samizdat journal, "Jews in the USSR." Mr. Finkelstein also wrote a 50-page "Handbook for Refuseniks," which outlined the scenario Soviet Jews were likely to encounter once being classified as "refuseniks." In addition, he wrote the "Guide to Jewish Vilnius."

Mr. Finkelstein currently lives in Ra'anana, Israel, with his wife and 10-year-old daughter, Miriam. He is in the US for one month under the auspices of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ).

Who Is Louis Farrakhan?

By Alan M. Schwartz

"Farrakhan Assails Creation Of Israel, Attacks Judaism" —*Newsday*

"Farrakhan Claims Israel Exists As An 'Outlaw Act'" —*Washington Post*

"Jackson Ally In New Anti-Semitic Outrage" —*New York Post*

"Farrakhan Predicts Racial War By 1986" —*Chicago Tribune*

"Jackson Criticizes Remarks Made By Farrakhan As 'Reprehensible'" —*New York Times*

Until recently, these headlines in American newspapers would have been a mystery to most readers. But in a brief period of time, as an active participant in Rev. Jesse Jackson's Presidential primary campaign, Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan has had a resounding impact on the American political scene. A fiery, charismatic orator, Farrakhan has employed the rhetoric of racism, anti-Semitism and intimidation in threatening Jews and those he accuses of "treason" against the black community.

Who is Louis Farrakhan and what does he stand for?

Farrakhan, 51, leads the Nation of Islam, the smaller of two factions of the American Black Muslim movement, founded during the 1930s by Elijah Muhammad. Farrakhan's group reportedly has 5,000 to 10,000 members active in about 70 American cities. The other faction, now called the American Muslim Mission, is headed by Wallace Deen Muhammad, son of the founder, and has around 100,000 members.

The former Louis Eugene Wolcott, Farrakhan was born in New York in 1933, raised in Boston and graduated with honors from high school, where he was a track star and a violinist in the school orchestra. A college dropout, he began a career as a professional singer.

In 1955, Farrakhan turned from show business to religious faith when Malcolm X recruited him to Elijah Muhammad's movement. Malcolm X, who broke with Elijah Muhammad in 1964, was shot to death a year later as he addressed a rally of his own followers in Manhattan.

Following the assassination, Farrakhan's stature and influence in the movement rose steadily. By 1971, he was identified in its literature as "the Honorable Elijah

Muhammad's National Spokesman." He also gained a reputation in the wider black community as a proponent of black separatism, economic self-help and strict self-discipline. After Elijah Muhammad's death in 1975, Wallace Deen Muhammad moderated the movement's anti-white philosophy. Farrakhan, in the late 1970's, formed his own group, which he saw as reaffirming Elijah Muhammad's doctrines.

***His Nation of Islam
has 5,000 to 10,000
members in 70 cities
across America.***

When Rev. Jesse Jackson announced his intention last year to seek the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination, Farrakhan endorsed the move, registered to vote for the first time and encouraged his followers to do so, thus altering his long-standing policy of non-involvement in the American political system.

The Farrakhan organization's security force, the Fruit of Islam, has provided protection for Jackson, and Farrakhan, himself, was one of several clergymen who

accompanied Jackson to Syria last December in his successful effort to free U.S. Navy Lt. Robert O. Goodman.

When a major controversy began with the February 13 *Washington Post* article reporting Jesse Jackson's "Hymie" comments, Farrakhan reacted by making threatening statements in his March 11 radio broadcast about black journalists in general, and in particular about Milton Coleman, a black reporter for the *Washington Post*, who had been the source of the "Hymie" revelation.

"What do you intend to do to Milton Coleman?" he asked. "At this point, no physical harm . . ." he answered himself, going on to say, "one day soon we will punish you with death . . . 'When is that?' In sufficient time. We will come to power right inside this country one day soon. And the white man is not going to stop us from executing the law of God on all of you who fall under our jurisdiction."

***Milton Coleman took
Farrakhan's words
as a serious threat.***

These remarks ignited another storm of protest, including criticism from many black journalists and calls from Jackson supporters and others asking Jackson to dissociate himself from Farrakhan. Jackson refused, although he labeled Farrakhan's threat of violence against Milton Coleman "wrong." Farrakhan insisted that the news media had taken his remarks out of context and misrepresented his meaning. However, Coleman himself commented:

"I took Minister Farrakhan's words seriously as a threat against myself and my family that could lead to harassment, intimidation, physical violence or death . . ."

The Justice Department initiated an investigation of the incident to determine whether there were grounds for prosecuting Farrakhan for broadcasting a death threat. On May 3, the U.S. Attorney in Chicago announced that there was "insufficient evidence to prove within a reasonable doubt . . . the requisite criminal intent

necessary" to convict Farrakhan.

This was not Farrakhan's first attack on a black journalist. In 1965, Ben Holman, who had written an expose of the Black Muslim movement for the *Chicago Daily News*, was castigated in a speech by Farrakhan, then called "Minister Louis X," at a Black Muslim convention. Another incident involved Paul Delaney, now deputy national editor of the *New York Times*, who was a target of the Nation of Islam's newspaper in the early 1970's, after writing a series of articles on the group for the *Times*.

In an April 11 press conference—his first in 12 years—Farrakhan said that in his research, "the word 'Hymie' or 'Hyman' comes from a Hebrew root word, 'Chaim,' and 'Chaim' means life, and Jewish people call their children, lovingly, 'Hymie.'"

Farrakhan did not clarify the sources and nature of his "research."

Introducing Jackson at a Nation of Islam meeting in Chicago on February 25, Farrakhan said, "I say to the Jewish people who may not like our brother, when you attack him you attack the millions who are lining up with him. You are attacking all of us. If you harm this brother, I warn you in the name of Allah, this will be the last one you do harm."

Farrakhan addressed the March, 1984 convention in Washington, D.C. of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, a leading Arab propaganda organization in the United States. Again he castigated Milton Coleman, who, he said: "saw fit to betray his brother into the hands of his brother's enemies so that they might use this term to derail his campaign. . . ."

Casting the Jews in the role of Jackson's "enemies," Farrakhan accused unnamed Jews of employing hostile rhetoric that could incite violence.

In Philadelphia, also in March, Farrakhan said that according to "reports": ". . . Israeli hit squads" had been sent to the United States to assassinate Jackson. The Israeli consul general in Philadelphia denounced the charges as "outrageous."

In his March 11 broadcast, Farrakhan gave his views on Hitler, generating yet another public controversy. He stated:

"...the Jews don't like Farrakhan, so they call me Hitler. Well, that's a good name. Hitler was a very great man. He wasn't great for me as a black person, but he was a great German. . . . He rose Germany up from nothing. Well, in a sense you could say there's similarity in that we are rising our people up from nothing."

The remarks led to expressions of editorial outrage in newspapers around the country. Former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart both condemned the statements, as did Vice President George Bush. Jesse Jackson emphasized his disagreement with Farrakhan but declined to dissociate himself from Farrakhan.

Black journalists and others in the black community criticized Farrakhan's remarks. Among the strongest reactions was that of Newark, NJ, Mayor Kenneth Gibson, who wrote in a letter to the Anti-Defamation League's national director Nathan Perlmutter:

"I'm sure you realize that Black people are able to think for themselves and the great majority of us do not subscribe to negative ethnic, racial or religious references and speeches. Therefore, the implied threats by Muslim Minister Farrakhan do not represent the thinking of myself or other Blacks who know the difference between righteousness and rhetoric."

As far back as 1972 Farrakhan charged Jews with being "in control of the media." In *Muhammad Speaks* (the movement's weekly publication of that period), Farrakhan wrote: "Since the Jews are in control

of the mass media, newspapers, television, radio, we knew then that we could begin to look for a concerted attack on the Nation of Islam through the mass media."

Farrakhan continues to hold such views. The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* reported last April that in a local speech, Farrakhan asserted, "As long as Jewish people control the media, Arabs, Blacks, Muslims will never have a balanced view." And on May 4, the Long Island newspaper *Newsday* reported that Farrakhan again attacked the "Jewish-controlled media" for its handling of the Jackson campaign.

In 1972 and 1973, during Farrakhan's tenure at Mosque Number 7 in Harlem, the Black Muslims' most influential institution

outside of its Chicago headquarters, the movement reflected hostility toward Jews and Israel. The mosque's book shop displayed and sold copies of the anti-Semitic forgery "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" as well as *A History of Jewish Crimes*, a virulently anti-Semitic book published in Pakistan. A 1972 issue of *Muhammad Speaks* revealed that Arab states had loaned or contributed more than \$3 million to Elijah Muhammad's movement.

Today, Farrakhan's organization apparently maintains a friendly relationship with Khaddafi's Libya. The *Denver Post* of May 22, 1983 reported that the Nation of Islam had sent two representatives the previous month to the annual "Green Book" conference sponsored by Khaddafi in Benghazi, Libya. The Nation of Islam's representation at this meeting was further noted in a *Washington Post* article on May 8, 1984 headed "FBI Probing Libyan Aid to Black Activists." The article stated that the FBI was investigating whether the Khaddafi government "has tried to influence American domestic affairs illegally by giving money and other assistance to some black community activists and black nationalist groups in this country."

Farrakhan visited Khaddafi in Libya last May and later lauded him as an opponent of colonialism and American imperialism. He also indicated that he expected Libya to provide him with "help."

Farrakhan has continued to promote Elijah Muhammad's goals of separation of blacks and whites and the creation of a separate black nation within the United States. In his March 11 broadcast, he said, "We knew years ago that integration was a hypocritical trick used by white people to deceive black people into making us believe that our 400-year-old enemy had all of a sudden become our friend."

Continuing his rhetoric of violence and racism, Farrakhan observed: "We are already half dead, so we might as well die all the way and take a bunch of you with us to make sure that we set an example. . . . Some white people are going to live. . . but He don't want them living with us. He doesn't want us mixing ourselves up with the slavemaster's children, whose time of doom has arrived."



Louis Farrakhan

Wide World

In another statement warning of violence, Farrakhan told an Ohio audience the following month:

"Jesse Jackson is America's last chance, and if America fails then 1985 will cause us to see the Red Sea, and Elijah Muhammad teaches that the Red Sea means bloodshed, war, revolution, and we are going to see all of that to get to the other side."

"Some white people are going to live. . . but He don't want them living with us."

Farrakhan maintained his pattern of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel attacks with his statement in late June that the creation of Israel was "an outlaw act," and referring to Judaism as what some heard as a "gutter religion," although he claims he said "dirty religion"—a distinction with little difference. These statements elicited repudiation from the NAACP, various black leaders, President Reagan, candidates Mondale, Hart and—finally—Jackson.

While Farrakhan's views are disturbing enough, they are even more troubling in the context of an American election campaign. As with other individuals and groups that have proved willing to employ such tactics to advance their own agenda, Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam remain of serious concern because of the incipient dangers in public appeals to bigotry and racism. □

Alan M. Schwartz, assistant director of ADL's Research Department, prepared the recent issue of the *League's Facts*, focusing on Louis Farrakhan, which was distributed during the National Commission meeting. This article is excerpted from that report.

RABBI CARY D. KOZBERG
DIRECTOR



If not now - when?

— HILLEL

MEMO

TO: Hillel at UT Board of Directors and Advisory Council

FROM: Rabbi Cary D. Kozberg, Director

Though it is the day before Rosh Hashana and there are numerous things still to do before services tomorrow evening, I felt that this memo could not wait any longer.

Hillel needs money badly. Our start-up costs usually exceed our income at the beginning of the year. But this year, because of problems with our computer, our parent appeal and Haver appeal will be delayed until after the holidays. To be sure, our return on these has not been as good as it should be. We have talked out the need to aggressively raise funds, and now we must begin to actually start doing just that.

The immediacy of the situation hit home to me today as I signed the weekly checks--totalling approximately \$4000 just for this week. To be sure, about \$1000 went for salaries, while another \$1000 was for a program we have been reimbursed for. However, we had to write a check for \$703.51 to repair our air-conditioning system which is only two years old, but no longer under warranty. We will have to spend additional money to get to the problem itself and not just the symptoms.

In addition, one of our Torah scrolls which was damaged by rodents last year will cost \$1650 to repair. This was the estimate given to me by a reputable scribe whom I have worked with before. I am currently trying to raise funds for this in the community, but need your help in seeing to it that Hillel has the kind of funding it needs to provide for the 80-100 students that have been getting on a typical Friday night (yes, 80-100 students!). We have a lot of student enthusiasm this year, and Hillel is rapidly shedding its "home for losers" image here at UT. We need support from the communities around Texas, in addition to the Federation support which we are already receiving.

I hope that as the New Year begins, all of us will work together and as individuals to see to it that Hillel can do better than "just getting by" this year. If you would like more information on our situation and/or what exactly you can do to help us, please feel free to contact me.

Ellen and I wish you and your families a healthy and happy 5745.

**PO BOX 191167
Dallas, Tx 75219
BNAI BRITH**

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ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
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PERMIT NO 8248
DALLAS TEXAS

JOIN US TODAY

B'nai B'rith Membership Application

*I am of the Jewish Faith and pledge myself to support the high ideals
and purposes of B'nai B'rith.*

Name _____	Birth Date _____
Residence Address* ☐ _____	Apt. No. _____
City and State _____	Zip _____
Business Address* ☐ _____	Suite No. _____
City and State _____	Zip _____
*Please indicate where you wish your mail sent.	
Home Phone () _____	Office Phone () _____
Occupation _____	
Have you ever been a member? _____	What Lodge/Unit? _____
Wife's Name _____	BBW Member? _____
Proposed by _____	
Lodge <u>Dallas B'nai B'rith</u>	Dues Attached \$ <u>45.00/year*</u>
checks payable to B'nai B'rith	
Date _____	Signature _____

*\$22.50/year (Junior Member - under 26 years)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Org:
B'nai B'rith

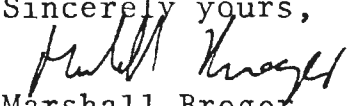
December 13, 1984

Dear Mr. Ribnick:

I am responding to your thoughtful letter to the President of December 3. I appreciate your concern regarding our nation's foreign policy. I assure you that your thoughts will be communicated to the Senior White House Staff.

Thank you again for expressing your organization's viewpoint on this important subject.

Sincerely yours,


Marshall Breger
Special Assistant
to the President
for Public Liaison

Mr. Jerry Ribnick
International Vice President , B'nai B'rith
3033 Chimney Rock
Suite 320
Houston, Texas 77056

B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL

1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 857-6600
TWX 710-822-0068 / Cable BNAIBRITH WASHDC

January 16, 1985

Mr. Marshall Breger
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

*MB; You told
me to hold
the pictures*

Dear Marshall:

I am dictating this note just prior to my departure for Paris and for Israel where we have meetings and seminars.

I would appreciate it very much if you could look into the question of the photographs that were sent to us and then returned to the White House for proper inscriptions.

They were taken, as you know, in early September just after the President spoke to the B'nai B'rith. They are lovely photographs and I know that our leadership would love to have them.

Many thanks.

Warm regards,

Dan Thursz
Dr. Daniel Thursz
Executive Vice President

*Sent by
Messeng
Feb 19, 1988*

DT:jh

*Do the pictures
sent with*



GERALD KRAFT

B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 857-6553

May 30, 1985

Dr. Marshall Breger
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

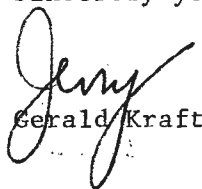
Dear Marshall:

On behalf of B'nai B'rith International and its Board of Governors thank you for participating in our Oneg Shabbat discussion of the "Law of Return." I spoke with many of the more than forty persons in attendance, and everyone complimented the fluency and effectiveness of your presentation. I wish that my own meetings that afternoon had adjourned in time for me to be a part of the audience, but by the time I returned to the B'nai B'rith Building you and your guest had already departed.

Marshall, it isn't often that the Jewish community is served at the highest levels of government by someone so deeply committed to Jewish life and so willing to share his learning and expertise with the wider community. We are grateful for your constant help in a variety of ways.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,


Gerald Kraft

GK:ee

cc: Dr. Daniel Thursz
Dr. Michael Neiditch



**World Conference to Review and
Appraise the Achievements of the
United Nations Decade for Women:
Equality, Development and Peace**

Nairobi, Kenya
15-26 July 1985

Distr.
GENERAL

A/CONF.116/BP/1
4 June 1985

CONFERENCE BACKGROUND PAPER

**STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was opened for signature in New York on 1 March 1980. In accordance with article 27, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it entered into force on 3 September 1981, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession. According to article 27, paragraph 2, of the Convention, States that ratified the Convention or acceded to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession became Parties to the Convention on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of their own instrument of ratification or accession.
2. As at 13 June 1985, the Convention had received 92 signatures, 59 of which had been followed by ratification, and 10 States had acceded to the Convention, bringing the total number of ratifications and accessions to 69.
3. A list of the States that have signed and ratified or acceded to the Convention, which shows the dates of their signatures, ratifications and accessions, is given in annex I. The texts of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession appear in annex II. The texts of the objections of Mexico to the reservations made by Bangladesh, Jamaica and Mauritius are given in annex III.

Annex I

STATES THAT HAVE SIGNED AND RATIFIED OR ACCEDED
TO THE CONVENTION

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Afghanistan	14 August 1980	
Argentina	17 July 1980	
Australia	17 July 1980	28 July 1983
Austria	17 July 1980	31 March 1982
Bangladesh		6 November 1984 a/
Barbados	24 July 1980	16 October 1980
Belgium	17 July 1980	
Benin	11 November 1981	
Bhutan	17 July 1980	31 August 1981
Bolivia	30 May 1980	
Brazil	31 March 1981	1 February 1984
Bulgaria	17 July 1980	8 February 1982
Burundi	17 July 1980	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	17 July 1980	4 February 1981
Cameroon	6 June 1983	
Canada	17 July 1980	10 December 1981
Cape Verde		5 December 1980 a/
Chile	17 July 1980	
China	17 July 1980	4 November 1980
Colombia	17 July 1980	19 January 1982
Congo	29 July 1980	26 July 1982
Costa Rica	17 July 1980	
Cuba	6 March 1980	17 July 1980
Czechoslovakia	17 July 1980	16 February 1982
Democratic Kampuchea	17 October 1980	
Democratic Yemen		30 May 1984 a/
Denmark	17 July 1980	21 April 1983
Dominica	15 September 1980	15 September 1980
Dominican Republic	17 July 1980	2 September 1982
Ecuador	17 July 1980	9 November 1981
Egypt	16 July 1980	18 September 1981
El Salvador	14 November 1980	19 August 1981
Equatorial Guinea		23 October 1984 a/
Ethiopia	8 July 1980	10 September 1981
Finland	17 July 1980	
France	17 July 1980	14 December 1983
Gabon	17 July 1980	21 January 1983
Gambia	29 July 1980	
German Democratic Republic	25 June 1980	9 July 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of	17 July 1980	
Ghana	17 July 1980	
Greece	2 March 1982	7 June 1983

StateDate of signatureDate of receipt of
the instrument of
ratification or
accession

Grenada	17 July 1980	
Guatemala	8 June 1981	12 August 1982
Guinea	17 July 1980	9 August 1982
Guinea-Bissau	17 July 1980	
Guyana	17 July 1980	17 July 1980
Haiti	17 July 1980	20 July 1981
Honduras	11 June 1980	3 March 1983
Hungary	6 June 1980	22 December 1980
Iceland	24 July 1980	
India	30 July 1980	
Indonesia	29 July 1980	13 September 1984
Israel	17 July 1980	
Italy	17 July 1980	10 June 1985
Ivory Coast	17 July 1980	
Jamaica	17 July 1980	19 October 1984
Japan	17 July 1980	
Jordan	3 December 1980	
Kenya		9 March 1984 <u>a/</u>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 July 1980	14 August 1981
Lesotho	17 July 1980	
Liberia		17 July 1984 <u>a/</u>
Luxembourg	17 July 1980	
Madagascar	17 July 1980	
Mali	5 February 1985	
Mauritius		9 July 1984 <u>a/</u>
Mexico	17 July 1980	23 March 1981
Mongolia	17 July 1980	20 July 1981
Netherlands	17 July 1980	
New Zealand	17 July 1980	10 January 1985
Nicaragua	17 July 1980	27 October 1981
Nigeria	23 April 1984	13 June 1985
Norway	17 July 1980	21 May 1981
Panama	26 June 1980	29 October 1981
Peru	23 July 1981	13 September 1982
Philippines	15 July 1980	5 August 1981
Poland	29 May 1980	30 July 1980
Portugal	24 April 1980	30 July 1980
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 December 1984
Romania	4 September 1980	7 January 1982
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 March 1981
Saint Christopher and Nevis		25 April 1985 <u>a/</u>
Saint Lucia		8 October 1982 <u>a/</u>
Senegal	29 July 1980	5 February 1985
Spain	17 July 1980	5 January 1984
Sri Lanka	17 July 1980	5 October 1981
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 August 1981 <u>a/</u>
Sweden	7 March 1980	2 July 1980
Togo		26 September 1983 <u>a/</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Tunisia	24 July 1980	
Uganda	30 July 1980	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	17 July 1980	12 March 1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17 July 1980	23 January 1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 July 1981	
United Republic of Tanzania	17 July 1980	
United States of America	17 July 1980	
Uruguay	30 March 1981	9 October 1981
Venezuela	17 July 1980	2 May 1983
Viet Nam	29 July 1980	17 February 1982
Yugoslavia	17 July 1980	26 February 1982
Zaire	17 July 1980	
Zambia	17 July 1980	

a/ Accession.

Annex II

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON RATIFICATION OF OR ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTION

Australia

Accompanied by the following declaration:

"Australia has a Federal Constitutional System in which Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth and the Constituent States. The implementation of the Treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth State and Territory Authorities having regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise."

With the following reservations:

"The Government of Australia states that maternity leave with pay is provided in respect of most women employed by the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. Unpaid maternity leave is provided in respect of all other women employed in the State of New South Wales and elsewhere to women employed under Federal and some State industrial awards. Social Security benefits subject to income tests are available to women who are sole parents.

"The Government of Australia advises that it is not at present in a position to take the measures required by article 11 (2) (b) to introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits throughout Australia.

"The Government of Australia advises that it does not accept the application of the Convention in so far as it would require alteration of Defence Force policy which excludes women from combat and combat-related duties. The Government of Australia is reviewing this policy so as to more closely define 'combat' and 'combat-related duties'."

Austria

"Austria reserves its right to apply the provision of article 7 (b), as far as service in the armed forces is concerned, and the provision of article 11, as far as night work of women and special protection of working women is concerned, within the limits established by national legislation."

Bangladesh

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of articles 2, 13 (a) and 16.1 (c) and (f) as they conflict with Sharia law based on Holy Quran and Sunna."

Brazil

Accompanied by the following reservations:

"The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil hereby expresses its reservations to article 15, paragraph 4, and to article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

"Furthermore, Brazil does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the above-mentioned Convention."

Bulgaria

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

"Pursuant to article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice and declares that for the submission of such a dispute to arbitration or its referral to the International Court of Justice the consent of all parties to the dispute must be obtained in each individual case."

Canada

"The Government of Canada states that the competent legislative authorities within Canada have addressed the concept of equal pay referred to in article 11 (1) (d) by legislation which requires the establishment of rates of remuneration without discrimination on the basis of sex. The competent legislative authorities within Canada will continue to implement the object and purpose of article 11 (1) (d) and to that end have developed, and where appropriate will continue to develop, additional legislative and other measures."

China

"The People's Republic of China does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention."

Cuba

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba makes a specific reservation concerning the provisions of article 29 of the Convention inasmuch as it holds that any disputes that may arise between States parties should be resolved by means of direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel."

Czechoslovakia

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in accordance with paragraph 2, article 29, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, does not consider itself to be bound under paragraph 1 of its article 29. In the opinion of Czechoslovakia, any disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Convention should be solved by direct negotiations between the parties to the dispute or in another manner to be agreed upon by the parties to the dispute."

Democratic Yemen

"The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, relating to the settlement of disputes which may arise concerning the application or interpretation of the Convention."

Egypt

"Reservation to the text of article 9, paragraph 2, concerning the granting of women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children. This must be without prejudice to the acquisition by a child born of a marriage of the nationality of his father. This is in order to prevent a child's acquisition of two nationalities, since this may be prejudicial to his future. It is clear that the child's acquisition of his father's nationality is the procedure most suitable for the child and that this does not infringe upon the principle of equality between men and women, since it is the custom for a woman to agree, on marrying an alien, that her children shall be of the father's nationality."

"Reservation to the text of article 16 concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations during the marriage and upon its dissolution. This must be without prejudice to the Islamic Sharia provisions whereby women are accorded rights equivalent to those of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. This is out of respect for the sanctity deriving from firm religious beliefs which govern marital relations in Egypt and which may not be called in question and in view of the fact that one of the most important bases of these relations is an equivalency of rights and duties so as to ensure complementarity which guarantees true equality between the spouses and not a quasi-equality that renders the marriage a burden on the wife. This is because the provisions of the Islamic Sharia lay down that the husband shall pay bridal money to the wife and maintain her fully out of his own funds and shall also make a payment to her upon divorce, whereas the wife retains full rights over her property and is not obliged to spend anything on her keep. The Sharia therefore restricts the wife's rights to divorce by making it contingent on a judge's ruling, whereas no such restriction is laid down in the case of the husband."

"The Egyptian delegation maintains the reservation contained in article 29, paragraph 2, concerning the right of a State signatory to the Convention to declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article concerning the submission of any arbitral body of any dispute which may arise between States concerning the interpretation

or application of the Convention. This is in order to avoid being bound by the system of arbitration in this field.

"Egypt is willing to comply with the content of this article (2), provided that such compliance does not run counter to the Islamic Sharia."

El Salvador

"The Government of El Salvador made a reservation with regard to the application of the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

Ethiopia

"In ratifying the said Convention, Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention."

France

Accompanied by the following declarations and reservations:

Declarations

"The Government of the French Republic declares that the preamble to the Convention - in particular the eleventh preambular paragraph - contains debatable elements which are definitely out of place in this text.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that the term "family education" in article 5 (b) of the Convention must be interpreted as meaning public education concerning the family and that, in any event, article 5 will be applied subject to respect for article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that no provision of the Convention must be interpreted as prevailing over provisions of French legislation which are more favourable to women than to men."

Reservations

"The Government of the French Republic declares that article 5 (b) and article 16, paragraph 1 (d), must not be interpreted as implying joint exercise of parental authority in situations in which French legislation allows of such exercise by only one parent.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that article 16, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention must not preclude the application of article 383 of the Civil Code.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that article 7 must not preclude the application of the second paragraph of article LO 128 of the electoral code.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph 2 (c), should be interpreted as guaranteeing that women who fulfil the conditions relating to family or employment required by French legislation for personal participation shall acquire their own rights within the framework of social security.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph 2 (h), of the Convention should not be interpreted as implying the actual provision, free of charge, of the services mentioned in that paragraph.

"The Government of the French Republic declares that article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c) and 1 (h), of the Convention must not preclude the application of the provisions of Book Three, Part V, chapter II of the Civil Code.

"The Government of the French Republic enters a reservation concerning the right to choose a family name mentioned in article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention.

"The Government of the French Republic declares, in pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it will not be bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1."

German Democratic Republic

"The German Democratic Republic declares, pursuant to article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1."

Hungary

"The Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the terms of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Indonesia

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 29, paragraph 1 of this Convention and takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."

Jamaica

"The Government of Jamaica does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

"The Government of Jamaica declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Mauritius

"The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by sub-paragraph (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of article 11 and sub-paragraph (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16.

"The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of article 29."

Mongolia

"The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 29 of this Convention and states that for submission of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice the consent of all parties involved in the given dispute is necessary."

New Zealand

"The instrument of ratification indicates that in accordance with the special relationships which exist between New Zealand and the Cook Islands and between New Zealand and Niue, there have been consultations regarding the Convention between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Cook Islands and between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Niue; that the Government of the Cook Islands, which has exclusive competence to implement treaties in the Cook Islands, has requested that the Convention should extend to the Cook Islands; that the Government of Niue which has exclusive competence to implement treaties in Niue, has requested that the Convention should extend to Niue. The said instrument specifies that accordingly the Convention shall apply also to the Cook Islands and Niue. Furthermore, the said instrument contains the following reservations:

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right not to apply the provisions of article 11 (2) (b).

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention in so far as they are inconsistent with policies relating to recruitment into or service in

"(a) the Armed Forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve on armed forces aircraft or vessels and in situations involving armed combat

"or

"(b) the law enforcement forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve in situations involving violence or threat of violence.

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right, to the extent the Convention is inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (ILO Convention No. 45) which was ratified by the Government of New Zealand on 29 March 1983, to apply the provisions of the latter.

"The Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply article 2 (f) and article 5 (a) to the extent that the customs governing the inheritance of certain Cook Islands chiefly titles may be inconsistent with those provisions."

Poland

"The People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

Republic of Korea

"The Government of the Republic of Korea, having examined the said Convention, hereby ratifies the Convention considering itself not bound by the provisions of article 9 and sub-paragraphs (c), (d), (f) and (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

Romania

"The Socialist Republic of Romania states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, whereby any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.

"Romania believes that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all States Parties to the dispute, for each specific case."

Spain

Accompanied by the following reservation:

"The ratification of the Convention by Spain shall not affect the constitutional provisions concerning succession to the Spanish crown."

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

"According to paragraph 2 of article 29 of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention, according to which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation of application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or be referred to the International Court of Justice and declares that, in

order to submit such a dispute to arbitration or to refer it to the International Court of Justice, it is necessary to have the agreement of all the disputing parties in every separate case."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

"In accordance with article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and that for such a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice in every case there must be agreement between all parties involved in the dispute."

Venezuela

"Venezuela makes a formal reservation with regard to article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, since it does not accept arbitration or the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention."

Viet Nam

"The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 29."

Annex III

OBJECTION BY MEXICO TO RESERVATIONS MADE BY BANGLADESH, JAMAICA AND MAURITIUS UPON THEIR ACCESSION

Bangladesh

"The Government of the United Mexican States has studied the substance of the reservations of Bangladesh to articles 2, 13 (a), and 16, paragraph 1 (c) and (f), of the Convention and has concluded that, in the light of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention itself, those reservations should be considered invalid as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

"Indeed, these reservations, if implemented, would inevitably result in discrimination against women by reason of their sex, contrary to the entire intent of the Convention. The principles of equality between men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are enshrined in the second preambular paragraph and in article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations - and Bangladesh has accepted the obligations contained therein - as well as in other internationally recognized instruments.

"The objection of the Government of Mexico to the reservations in question should not be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the 1979 Convention between Mexico and Bangladesh."

Jamaica

"The Government of the United Mexican States has studied the substance of the reservation of Jamaica to article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention and has concluded that, in the light of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention itself, the reservation should be considered invalid as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

"Indeed, this reservation, if implemented, would inevitably result in discrimination against women by reason of their sex, contrary to the entire intent of the Convention. The principles of equality between men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are enshrined in the second preambular paragraph and in article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in articles 2 and 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 1948, which had already been accepted by the Government of Jamaica when it ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Charter of the Organization of American States.

"The objection of the Government of Mexico to the reservation in question should not be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the 1979 Convention between Mexico and Jamaica."

Mauritius

"The Government of the United Mexican States has studied the content of the reservations made by Mauritius to article 11, paragraph 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention and has concluded

that they should be considered invalid in the light of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, because they are incompatible with its object and purpose.

"Indeed, these reservations, if implemented, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to all the articles of the Convention. The principles of equal rights of men and women and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, which are embodied in the second preambular paragraph and article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to which Mauritius is a signatory, and in articles 2 and 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, were previously accepted by the Government of Mauritius when it acceded, on 12 December 1973, to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The above principles were stated in article 2, paragraph 1, and article 3 of the former Covenant and in article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3 of the latter. Consequently, it is inconsistent with these contractual obligations previously assumed by Mauritius for its Government now to claim that it has reservations, on the same subject, about the 1979 Convention.

"The objection of the Government of the United Mexican States to the reservations in question should not be interpreted as an impediment to the entry into force of the 1979 Convention between the United Mexican States and Mauritius."

Arms imports

Arab states lead in world weapons purchases

By ERIC ROZENMAN

The worldwide economic recession cut arms imports throughout most developing and Third World countries in 1983—except for the Middle East and Latin America.

According to a recently released U.S. government study, six Arab states received 40 percent of the world's weapons imports total in 1983. The six were Iraq (\$5 billion), Saudi Arabia (\$3 billion), Libya (\$1.9 billion), Egypt and Syria (\$1.7 billion each) and Jordan (\$1.1 billion). In comparison, Israel's arms imports totaled \$370 million.

Iraq, Syria and Libya received most of their weapons from the Soviets, as they had during all of the 1973-83 period, the years covered in the study. Saudi Arabia and Egypt obtained most of their arms from the United States and France; Jordan's weaponry came primarily from the United Kingdom, France and the United States.

Israel's dependence on America for arms imports stands out. All but \$5 million of the \$3.8 billion Israel purchased overseas during the 11 years surveyed came from the United States.

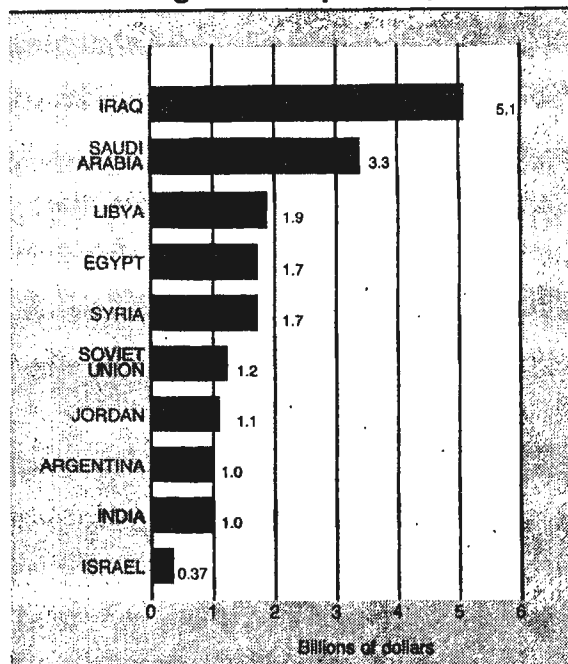
As for exports, Israel ranked 21st in the report, "World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1985," prepared by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Israeli arms exports have been the subject of recent publicity. But Israel's \$220 million total left it behind not only the export leaders, including the Soviet Union, the United States, France, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy (with arms shipments which ranged from \$9.4 billion for the Soviets to \$1 billion for Italy in 1984), but also trailing Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Koreans, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

"More attention has been given to Israel than to a lot of these other countries," said a Washington-based military analyst. "The report shows, for example, that from 1979 through 1983 Czechoslovakia exported almost \$4 billion worth of arms, Romania \$3.1 billion—with virtually no publicity." In the same period Israel's weapons exports totaled \$1.3 billion.

The study showed that the Middle East continues to grow as a market for arms dealers. In 1973, it received 27.4 percent of the world's weapons imports; by 1983

The writer is assistant editor of the Near East Report.

Leading arms importers, 1983



the region took nearly 43 percent of such shipments.

The agency's figures also reveal just how heavily militarized the Middle East is. Syria, for example, fields 22.7 soldiers per 1,000 population, Iraq—at war with Iran—34.5, Jordan, 26.2. Israel deploys 45 troops per 1,000 people. The respective Soviet and U.S. figures are 16.1 and 9.5.

Middle Eastern states lead all others in percentages of gross national product spent on defense. Comparative figures include Israel, 29 percent of GNP, Iraq, 47.2 percent; Saudi Arabia, 24.3 percent; Jordan, 29.5 percent; Syria, 13 percent. Outside the region the Soviet Union spends 14 percent of GNP on the military, the United States, 6.6 percent, and Japan 1 percent.

The report seems to contradict recent Reagan administration assertions that Jordan lags behind in military modernization. For the 1979-83 period King Hussein's government imported \$3 billion worth of weapons. Israel's total in that period was \$2.5 billion. Israeli domestic production does not change the big picture, the analyst said.

The Jewish Week, Inc. December 20, 1985

**MAY 1st, Declared to be
"INTERNATIONAL UNALIENABLE
RIGHTS DAY"
by Legislature of New York State**

Kenn -

Envelopes are in
Room 62. Pls. pick
up & send this
release with "Dear
Friend, FYI" letter.

Thx.

-B

B'nai Brith Women

V. hle

August 29, 1985

Ms. Linda Chavez
Deputy Assist to President
& Director of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Linda:

As I mentioned to you in New York, there is considerable interest among Jewish groups and women's organizations to have the Senate ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. We will be in touch with State and the Hill on it, but I thought you might like to have the enclosed material.

I look forward to seeing you at our Board meeting in October.

Sincerely,



Aileen Cooper
Director of Program and Public Affairs

AC/emj

Enclosures

cc: Marshall Breger



B'nai Brith Women

FACT SHEET: UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Origin: Adopted by United Nations General Assembly December 18, 1979 after five years of consultation within UN system. Opened for signature March 1, 1980.

Contents: The 30 - articles treaty sets out principles and measures to achieve equal rights for women. Broadly, the treaty calls for national legislation to ban discrimination, temporary measures to speed equality, and action to modify social and cultural patterns that perpetuate discrimination.

Specifically it calls for, among other items:

- equal rights for women;
- equal access to education and the same choice of curricula;
- non-discrimination in employment and pay;
- job security in the event of marriage or maternity;
- promoting the establishment and development of a network of child care facilities;
- non-discriminatory health services, including those related to family planning;
- equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit.

Status - Worldwide: As of June 1985, 92 nations had signed. Of these, 69 had ratified or acceded. A number of the ratifying countries made declarations and reservations about aspects of the treaty with which they had difficulty with because of their national laws.

Among the countries that have ratified are Canada, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Austria, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, and Australia.

Status - United States: The United States was active in drafting the treaty and signed it July 17, 1980. President Carter, in transmitting it to the Senate, noted that some provisions raised questions of conformity with United States law. However, State and Justice Departments at the time said that the treaty could be adopted with qualifications and/or with implementing legislation.



Among areas of concern were:

- anti-discrimination language in the treaty that applies to private organizations and personal conduct, areas not covered by United States law;
- lack of federal/state provision;
- conformity with provisions of United States law regarding military registration and service;
- equal pay for work of comparable value;
- inequities in social security and workers' compensation benefits as well as in delivery of health care services.

The Reagan Administration has so far taken no position on the treaty.

Ratification Procedure: The treaty has been pending in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Committee must now consider the treaty and make recommendations to the full Senate for its approval, which may include any resolutions, limitations or reservations. A two-thirds majority vote of the Senate is needed for passage, after which it is submitted to the President for his signature.