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District Director

P.O. Box 3200, Church St. Sta.
New York, New York 10008

Date: 23 SEP 1982

Our Letter Dated:
7/30/80
Person to Contact:
EP:EC:7201:H. Abramowitz
Contact Telephone Number:
264-3248

► Jabotinsky Foundation, Inc.
261 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Case# 13219307EO
M-82-EO-939

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization which is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, because you are an organization of the type described in section *****. Your exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the code is still in effect.


Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination until the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, a grantor or a contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section ***** status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section ***** organization.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

***** 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(1)

Sincerely yours,



District Director

*Jabotinsky
foundation*

The JABOTINSKY PRIZE 1983



SHIELD OF JERUSALEM

The JABOTINSKY PRIZE



Awarded by
The Jabotinsky Foundation
For the Defense of the Rights of the Jewish People

Founders' Award

The Hon. Menachem Begin

1983 Jabotinsky Prize

Mr. Yosef Begun
The Hon. Henry M. Jackson
The Hon. Simone Veil

SHIELD OF JERUSALEM

History of Award

The Jabotinsky Prize, which includes a cash award of \$100,000, is presented annually to an individual who, during the prior five years, is deemed to have done the most for the defense of the rights of the Jewish people. The Prize is non-sectarian and non-political. It was established in 1983 to honor those who have stood up for the right of Jews everywhere to live within the Jewish tradition with freedom and dignity and without fear of hostile or negative repercussions.

A person who protects the legitimate rights of any single group defends the rights of all people. Thus, the Jabotinsky Prize is designed to be a major humanitarian award for service to the Jewish people and, through this, to all mankind.

In 1983, the year the Prize was inaugurated, a special Founders' Award was given to Menachem Begin, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Prime Minister of Israel from 1977 to 1983. Mr. Begin, who carried the ideals and programs of Ze'ev Vladimir Jabotinsky through the struggle for Israel's independence up to the present time, was honored for his "monumental achievement during a lifetime spent in the service of the Jewish people."

The 1983 Jabotinsky Prize was awarded to Yosef Begun, a Soviet Jew who was imprisoned for teaching Hebrew and Jewish culture and for requesting permission to emigrate to Israel; Henry M. Jackson, the late Senator from Washington, whose unwavering support for Israel began with the establishment of the state and continued through more than three decades of his career in government service; and Simone Veil, former President of the European Parliament, who survived Auschwitz to become a defender of the rights of oppressed people around the world.

Criteria

The Jabotinsky Prize may be given for a single outstanding action or program or for a series of actions or programs within the past five years that have preserved, protected or defended the rights of the Jewish people.

Any individual, Jew or non-Jew, is eligible for nomination for the Prize. Excluded are members of a current year's panel of judges; members of the current United States or Israeli administration; and those associated with the Jabotinsky Foundation. (A person may not nominate himself or herself for the Prize.)



October 30, 1983. Meeting in New York. Seated right to left: I.I. Rabi., Milton Petrie, Eryk Spektor, Lord A. G. Weidenfeld, Milton Friedman.

Morris Abram, Esq., Senior Partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton and Garrison

Milton Friedman, Nobel Laureate in Economics

Reuben Hecht, Chairman, Dagon Industries and Advisor to
the Prime Minister of Israel

Charlotte Jacobson, President, Jewish National Fund

Milton Petrie, Chairman, Petrie Stores Corporation

Professor I.I. Rabi, Nobel Laureate in Physics

Judge Simon Rifkind, Senior Partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton and Garrison

Eryk Spektor, Founder and Chairman, Jabotinsky Foundation

Lord A.G. Weidenfeld, Chairman, Weidenfeld &
Nicolson Ltd., Publishers

The Hon. Menachem Begin

“Whose lifelong dedication to the defense of the rights of the Jewish people is unique in our era and is the ultimate prototype of what the Jabotinsky Prize was created to honor.”

Eryk Spektor
Chairman, Jabotinsky Foundation

It is perfectly natural that the first and very special Jabotinsky Prize be awarded to Menachem Begin, his foremost and most dedicated disciple. In some respects, the two names are already linked in history. Statesmen who wanted to understand the motivation and aspirations of Menachem Begin as Prime Minister of Israel went back to the source, to the teachings of Jabotinsky which had so profoundly influenced his life.

For forty years Menachem Begin has stood at the center of Jewish history as it evolved before our eyes. He led the war of resistance to British rule in *Eretz Yisrael* and contributed greatly to our country's liberation. Subsequently, he headed the parliamentary Opposition and established the patterns of a genuine democratic struggle. After long years of tireless labour he gained the confidence of the people and attained the premiership and led the State for more than six years during which we accomplished the first peace treaty with a neighbouring Arab country and embarked on courageous campaigns that have strengthened the security of Israel for generations to come and provided safety for its citizens.

Menachem Begin initiated large-scale social projects that have revolutionized the lives of tens of thousands of families in Israel. It was he that laid the foundations of an Israel policy that is based on our people's historic right to *Eretz Yisrael*, our right to settle in any part of the land, the quest for peace combined with the energetic defense of the goals and the honour of the Jewish people.

We who are privileged to live in the time of Menachem Begin — our only Nobel Peace Prize Nobel — acclaim your award to him of the Prize bearing the name of his great teacher and mentor.

Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister,
State of Israel



The Hon. Yitzhak Shamir, accepting the Founders' Award on behalf of Menachem Begin.



The Hon. Menachem Begin

Yosef Begun

"Like so many other victimized Soviet dissidents, ... Yosef Begun has been marked, persecuted, convicted and punished because of his ties with Jewish tradition and his refusal to give them up. He, quite simply, has insisted on being and acting as a Jew and on his rights as a Jew in the face of overwhelming and insurmountable hostility and odds."

Morris Abram
Judge, 1983 Jabotinsky Prize

What were his real crimes?

His first crime was teaching Hebrew. Surely, it was not just his teaching of the aleph bet that disturbed the mighty Kremlin, but rather the great sense of *emunah* and *bitachon*, faith and trust in Jewish destiny, that he implanted in his many pupils.

His second crime was his love of Israel. Time and again Yosef risked his life to strengthen the bonds between Soviet Jews and *Eretz Yisrael*, the land of Israel. Before his first arrest Soviet T.V. branded him as a "soldier of Zionism." How right they were—but in the best sense. Halevai we had an army of such soldiers.

This is the courage of a Maccabee. This is also the courage of the biblical Joseph the Dreamer... Just as Joseph of old, our Yosef always dreams of a reunion with his people.

In each of the four years that Yosef spent in the bleak Siberian wasteland that were his previous sentences, he managed to construct a Chanukah menorah from pieces of

wood. "When I recited Chanukah prayers and songs," Yosef related..., "I looked into the flames of my candles of freedom. I felt closer to our land of Israel, although there are 12,000 kilometers separating Jerusalem and Susuman."

Today is the first day of Chanukah. We light the first candle. But even one flame, the beacon of Yosef Begun, can pierce the darkness, the spiritual night that is the USSR. How true for Yosef... is the comment, "they lit a candle rather than curse the darkness."

We firmly believe that the miracle of Chanukah can happen again in our own day. With G-d's help — and yours — Yosef will light next year's Chanukah menorah at the Western Wall.

Chaim Tepper



Mr. and Mrs. Chaim Tepper accepting the 1983 Jabotinsky Prize on behalf of Yosef Begun.



Mr. Yosef Begun

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson

“Jackson was... a staunch supporter of the State of Israel and an unwavering defender of the rights of Jews everywhere. What made this commitment extraordinary was that Jackson had almost no Jewish constituency back home in Washington... His stance was even to his political disadvantage as, in several of his campaigns, he was attacked as ‘the Jew from Israel.’”

The Hon. Simon Rifkind
Judge, 1983 Jabotinsky Prize

For Scoop, the Holocaust was decisive. At Buchenwald — within a day or two of its liberation — he saw at first hand the unspeakable horror of Hitler’s brutality. Years later when anyone was wondering why an American Senator with only a miniscule Jewish constituency was standing up for Israel and for Soviet and Romanian Jewry, Scoop would point to that day in 1945.

His support for Israel was in part an act of geopolitics.... “No other nation in the region,” he said, “has its strong pro-Western orientation, its substantial modern military forces, and its proven capacity to right effectively when challenged.”

His concern was more than geopolitical; it was, as well, an affirmation of his deeply held belief in individual liberty and social justice. “Israel,” he would say, “is the only democracy in the Middle East.”

He rejoiced that tens of thousands of people — Jews, Christians and others — escaped captivity because of the Jackson-

Vanik amendment. For thousands of others who want to emigrate, he considered that amendment to be their principal hope — their lifeline: absolutely indispensable leverage in the ongoing bargaining with the Soviets for freer emigration.

We will miss Scoop. He was a strong leader, a rallying point, the man to count on. But the recognition of his life and service — dramatized by your Jabotinsky Award — can be reassuring for all of us. The main unfinished tasks must be carried forward.

For all of us there is vital unfinished work. As Scoop often said: “We are not among the fainthearted, nor do we tire of the struggle. We are convinced that persistence has its rewards, and we will persist.”

Helen Jackson



Mrs. Helen Jackson accepting the 1983
Jabotinsky Prize on behalf of Henry Jackson



The Hon. Henry M. Jackson

Simone Veil

"Despite her success... Mrs. Veil never forgot her roots of her Jewishness. Thus, while she personally sought anonymity with regard to her own concentration camp experience she insisted that the world should be told the story of the Holocaust that took the lives of six million Jews so that its lessons could be learned."

Lord A.G. Weidenfeld
Judge, 1983 Jabotinsky Prize

Looking deep into my heart of hearts to find some clue to the Jury's choice, I think that my committedness — all said and done quite ordinary, a simple though unyielding fidelity — may thus have been seen as a symbol.

Of course, in spite of myself, my destiny has not been an ordinary one. Of the young girl who survived Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen there might not seem to remain very much.

What a long road has taken me to a position where what I say is listened to more than would be the words of just another ex-deportee!... I am not a philosopher, nor the bearer of a religious faith, nor an active participant in a Jewish movement. But I have, deep-rooted in me, the Jewish tradition and, like Einstein, I would say that I thank destiny for it.

If there had been no deportation, I am

not sure that I would have felt my Jewish identity so strongly. One cannot have experienced, in one's heart and body, the prison camps as they were without afterwards wanting to assume one's full identity. The extermination of the Jews by the Nazis amid the indifference of the rest of the world reminded those who had drifted away from the community that they were part of it — just as, for their ancestors, the pogroms made forgetting impossible.

Today I am more conscious than ever before of this individuality that I fully embrace just as I embrace the particular feelings I have towards the State of Israel even though France is my homeland.

The creation of the State of Israel, the successive wars, the systematic ostracism it suffers at the hands of some, are all events that belong to my own history.

Our Western democracies are far from being perfect. But we must be conscious of the fact that they alone defend what appears to me to be essential — absolutely non-negotiable — the dignity and the respect of mankind and of our essential values.

These are the values that the Jewish people has defended for thousands of years, as much for others as for themselves because liberty, justice and dignity cannot be divided — they belong to us all and must be defended by us all.

Simone Veil



The Hon. Simone Veil accepting the 1983 Jabotinsky Prize.

Seated right to left: Morris Abram, Eryk Spektor, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Simon Rifkind, Lord A. G. Weidenfeld.

Ze'ev Vladimir Jabotinsky

Ze'ev Vladimir Jabotinsky, 1880-1940, was a visionary and a man of action whose life and struggles embodied the deepest aspirations of the Jewish people's national spirit.

Jabotinsky's philosophy focused on the concept that a Jew must be a person of impeccable behavior and civic virtue (*badar*) who is willing to fight for political freedom when necessary. The movement founded on his principles, *Betar*, emphasized these traits to young Jews around the world and inspired a generation of Jewish leaders who founded the State of Israel in 1948.

Jabotinsky, who was born in Odessa of middle class parents, studied law and was an accomplished linguist in his youth. His life was changed when he witnessed firsthand the manifestations of anti-semitism as a wave of anti-Jewish programs swept through Russia in 1903. He became a major spokesman for the Russian Zionist movement, authoring a comprehensive program for the new Zionist movement.

Alone among his Zionist contemporaries, Jabotinsky advocated the immediate return of the Jewish people to Palestine and the creation of an independent Jewish state within its historic boundaries. He stressed

that the national redemption of the Jewish people would be achieved only by unqualified dedication to the Zionist ideal and by the willingness to use military means when necessary for the defense of Jewish life.

Jabotinsky attracted a vast following among Jews in Central and Eastern Europe which grew as their position grew more precarious. He quickly perceived the cataclysm which awaited the Jews in Europe and warned "Either you liquidate the Diaspora or the Diaspora will liquidate you." When the British refused to allow Jewish immigration to Palestine, Jabotinsky organized Aliyah Bet — clandestine immigration — and saved the lives of more than 100,000 European Jews between 1936 and 1940.

Jabotinsky died suddenly in August of 1940 while struggling to create a Jewish army to join the Western hemisphere in their fight against Nazism and fascism. Although he did not live to see the establishment of the modern state of Israel, he was so convinced the hour was at hand that his will stipulated he be laid to rest in the Jewish state. According to his wishes, his remains were transferred to Jerusalem in 1964.

The Jabotinsky Foundation
261 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10016

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

I am pleased to send warm greetings to all those gathered to honor Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and Operation Moses with the Defender of Jerusalem Award of the Jabotinsky Foundation -- an institution created in the name of one of the earliest and most ardent champions of a modern Jewish state in Israel.

Jeane Kirkpatrick has a profound commitment to the sovereign rights of free peoples everywhere. She is a valiant and wise woman, and good friend.

In honoring her, you pay tribute to a great American who has always been eloquent in the defense of free societies against their enemies. As she has put it, ideas count, words count, and those who love democracy must fight tirelessly to preserve its good name. As the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, she proved that the day was over when gratuitous abuse of the United States and such loyal friends as Israel would go unanswered. She also passed up no opportunity forcefully to articulate the firm commitment of the American people to the security of the State of Israel. I proudly join in your salute and send her my heartfelt congratulations.

Operation Moses, which you also honor, richly deserves your recognition. This rescue of Ethiopia's starving and persecuted black Jews is a shining example for all mankind of what a people of faith and compassion can achieve through determination and resourcefulness. We can only leave to imagination what would have happened to these desperate refugees had there been no Israel to embrace them.

May your names be written in the Book of Life.

COVER

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The **DEFENDER OF JERUSALEM AWARD**

1985



Presented

by

The Jabotinsky Foundation

For the Defense of the Rights of the Jewish People

to

The Honorable Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

and

Operation Moses

THE JABOTINSKY PRIZE

THE DEFENDER OF JERUSALEM AWARD

In Zionist history, *Magen Yerushalayim* is identified with Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky, who was the first person in modern times to champion armed Jewish defenders of Jerusalem against the Arab uprisings in 1920. Therefore, it is appropriate that the Defender of Jerusalem Award be given in honor of Jabotinsky, a visionary and a man of action whose life and struggles embodied the national aspirations of the Jewish people.

In 1983 a group of friends and I decided to establish an annual \$100,000 Defender of Jerusalem Prize to honor the man whose very name is synonymous with standing up in defense of the rights of the Jewish people. Since the Jabotinsky Foundation is a non-profit, tax-free American foundation unconnected with any political party or organization, our concept was that the Defender of Jerusalem Award should be nonpolitical, nonpartisan and nonsectarian, and that its primary objective should be to recognize those who have stood up in defense of the rights of the Jewish people.

At the inauguration of the Defender of Jerusalem Award in 1983, it seemed most fitting to give a special Founders' Award to the foremost disciple of Jabotinsky, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Menachem Begin. Mr. Begin, who carried the ideals and programs of Jabotinsky through the struggle for Israel's independence up to the present time, was honored for his "monumental achievement during a lifetime spent in the service of the Jewish people."

For the past three years we have searched for the best method to nominate the most deserving and outstanding individuals to receive the prize, and we are still searching for the best way to integrate all aspects of Jewish life—social, political and religious—so that Jews everywhere will be proud to support this prize.

In 1983 nominating forms were sent to six thousand major Jewish organizations, institutions and leaders in the United States and abroad and to those who requested them. This process resulted in our being flooded with nominations, many of them private and personal.

Although many of those nominated may have been deserving of the prize, the number of proposed individuals was too great for our limited staff to follow up, so in 1984 we changed the nominating format to a list of preselected nominees and included space for write-in nominations. These forms were then sent to 140 Jewish institutions throughout the United States and abroad.

For this year's prize we established a nominating committee of 500 Jewish leaders throughout the world. Socially, politically, and religiously, the spectrum of the committee is very broad. Three hundred members came from the United States and Canada, one hundred from Israel and one hundred from the rest of the world. Through this process, representatives from fourteen nations nominated sixty-eight individuals for the prize.

The trustees believe that to have



Eryk Spektor, Founder and Chairman, Jabotinsky Foundation

the broadest possible participation of the world Jewish community, the Defender of Jerusalem Award must be nonpartisan, non-political and nonsectarian. We also believe that our primary responsibility is to recognize and honor those who have stood up

in the defense of the rights of the Jewish people.

In early September the judges reviewed the nominations to guide them in determining the recipients of this year's prize. Ambassador Kirkpatrick received overwhelming

support from the nominating members. Although the judges are not bound to award the prize to the nominee garnering the most nominations, Ambassador Kirkpatrick also commanded the greatest support of the judges. And when one of the nominating members suggested that the Foundation recognize Operation Moses for its herculean achievement in saving the threatened lives of almost 10,000 Ethiopian Jews, the judges unanimously agreed that this monumental feat should also be honored.

The 1985 Defender of Jerusalem Award is awarded to Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and to Operation Moses. We honor Ambassador Kirkpatrick for her valiant support of Israel and the Jewish people. During her tenure at the United Nations, Ambassador Kirkpatrick spoke out tirelessly and eloquently in the face of constant hostility and harassment.

In honoring Operation Moses, a rescue mission which embodies the spirit of this prize, we affirm the crucial importance of the

rescue of beleaguered Jews of the Diaspora. To pay tribute to Operation Moses, the Foundation has established fifty \$1000 scholarships for Ethiopian Jews at Israeli institutions of higher learning. The scholarship program will be administered by the three Defender of Jerusalem Award judges who reside in Israel.

On behalf of the Foundation, the judges, and the distinguished leaders of the world Jewish community who participated in the selection of the 1985 honorees, I wish to express our profound appreciation and gratitude to those whose achievements in the spirit of Ze'ev Jabotinsky have been recognized by the Foundation.

During the past three years the Defender of Jerusalem Award has gained momentum and prestige. It is my hope that in the future the prize will become increasingly more significant in Jewish life throughout the world.

Eryk Spektor

The philosophy of Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky emphasized that a Jew must be a person of impeccable behavior and civic virtue (*badar*) who is willing to fight for political freedom. Betar, the movement founded on his principles, instilled these ideals in young Jews throughout the world and inspired the generation of Jewish leaders who founded the State of Israel in 1948.

Born in Odessa, Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky studied law and was, from his youth, an accomplished linguist. When a wave of anti-Jewish programs swept through Russia in 1903, he witnessed first-hand the manifestations of anti-semitism, and his life was changed. Authoring a comprehensive program for the Zionist movement, he became a major spokesman for Russian Zionism.

Jabotinsky advocated the immediate return of the Jewish people to Palestine and the creation of an independent state within its historic boundaries. He stressed that the national redemption of the Jewish people would be achieved only by unqualified dedication to the Zionist ideal and by the willingness to use military means when necessary for the defense of Jewish life.

Among the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, Jabotinsky attracted a vast following which increased with the advent of Nazism. Perceiving the cataclysm that awaited European Jewry, Jabotinsky warned, "Either you liquidate the Diaspora or the Diaspora will liquidate you."



Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky, (1880–1940)

When the British refused to allow Jewish immigration to Palestine, Jabotinsky organized *Aliyah Bet*—clandestine immigration—and from 1936 to 1940 saved the lives of more than 100,000 European Jews.

Jabotinsky died suddenly in New York in August of 1940 while struggling to create a Jewish army to join the forces of the Western Hemisphere in the fight against Nazism and Fascism. Although he did not live to witness the establishment of the State of Israel, Jabotinsky was so convinced of that inevitability that in his will he stipulated he be laid to rest in the Jewish State. His wish was fulfilled in 1964 when his remains were transferred to Jerusalem and re-interred in a place of honor on Mount Herzl.

JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the first woman to serve as chief United States representative to the United Nations, has recently resumed her position as Levey Professor of Political Science at Georgetown University and as Senior Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute.

During her four-year tenure at the United Nations, Ambassador Kirkpatrick was "like the Rock of Gibraltar amid the anti-Israel sentiment that stormed Washington in those days," according to her United Nations colleague, Israeli Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu. "She exposed the hypocrisy in the chambers of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly and never lost sight of the moral value of what she was fighting for. She has become a hero to Israel, to the Israeli Mission. But I really believe, and know, that she has a fan club, believe it or not, even among some of the representatives at the United Nations."

Ambassador Kirkpatrick has been a staunch supporter of Israel since her student days at Barnard College. On May 14, 1948, she was attending a philosophy class when she heard the bells at the nearby Riverside

Church ringing in honor of the establishment of the State of Israel. Recalling her thoughts on that historic day, she says, "Harry Truman had taken a strong and marvelous stand. The United States had played the catalytic role. And it seemed like the end of a long nightmare, marking not only the realization of age-old dreams and prophecies, but also the end of the nightmare of the Holocaust, the horror of war and genocide, and the birth of a new democracy."

Ambassador Kirkpatrick's staunch defense of Israel is born of deeply held convictions concerning fairness to Israel—"nothing more, nothing less than fair treatment"—, commitment to the defense of Jewish interests, and an abiding love of democratic institutions.

For her valiant defense of the rights of the Jewish State and the Jewish people, her courage in the face of enormous world-wide hostility to democratic values, her intellect and insight, her devotion to fairness and fair play among nations, the Jabotinsky Foundation honors Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick with the Defender of Jerusalem Award.



Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

OPERATION MOSES

The Jews of Ethiopia, one of the world's poorest countries, live in 490 villages just north of Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile. Most of the men are farmers and weavers; the women, in addition to performing household chores, are embroiderers and potters. In every Jewish village is a synagogue, and the Sabbath and other ordinances are carefully observed.

During the political upheaval of the 1970's, Ethiopia's Jews suffered greatly. Their religious practices were restricted and they were suspect because of their desire to live in Israel. *Aliyah* for Ethiopian Jewry became possible because of the chaotic situation following the 1979 revolution.

The Ethiopian Jews' desire for *Aliyah* derives from their longing to fulfill spiritual aspirations in their national homeland as well as to escape terrible persecution and famine.

Operation Moses has brought 10,000 Jews from the tyranny of Ethiopia to the freedom of Israel. Most of the new immigrants arrive without shoes or baggage. All they own is on their backs. Yet none seem afraid. They are now on a journey that will take them into the twentieth century.

It is particularly appropriate for Operation Moses to receive the Defender of Jerusalem Award since the *Aliyah* of Ethiopian Jewry was initially facilitated by former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the foremost disciple of Ze'ev Jabotinsky and himself an honoree of the Jabotinsky Foundation.

In presenting the Defender of Jerusalem Award to Operation Moses, the Foundation recognizes the combined efforts of the governments of Israel and the United States, the Jewish Agency, the *Aliyah* Department of the Jewish Agency, the negotiators for the release of the Ethiopian Jews, the Israeli pilots who carried out the physical operation, and all the others associated with this life-saving effort to bring these persecuted Jews home to Israel. Operation Moses was a joint effort of many people and organizations whose heroism and devotion should be recognized, and the Foundation has established a scholarship fund for the young people brought to Israel on Operation Moses to honor all those responsible for this monumental achievement.



Participants in *Operation Moses*
begin new lives in Israel.

JUDGES FOR 1985



First row, left to right:
Professor I.I. Rabi
Milton Petrie
Dr. Reuben Hecht
Morris Abram
Alan C. Greenberg

Second row, left to right:
Niuta Titus
Thomas O. Hecht
John L. Loeb, Jr.
Eryk Spektor
Kenneth J. Bialkin



Third row, left to right:
Dr. Norman Lamm
Jack J. Grynberg
Peggy Tishman



Fourth row:
Ethel Samuels-Greenberger
Menachem Berger

The **DEFENDER OF JERUSALEM AWARD**
1984



Presented
by
The Jabotinsky Foundation
For the Defense of the Rights of the Jewish People
to

The Honorable Yehuda Z. Blum
Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld
Mr. Anatoly Shcharansky

THE JABOTINSKY PRIZE

THE HONORABLE YEHUDA Z. BLUM

Yehuda was a soldier and a patriot for all seasons. Jabotinsky would have been proud of him. He was our voice, our conscience, our will, our defender, our ambassador.

He continued in his service at great personal sacrifice and he did not deny his people his great gifts and talent. Yehuda: All the House of Israel are in your debt.

Dr. Norman Lamm

As the representative of Israel in the United Nations, I was always conscious of the fact that our State has the duty to speak for the dignity of Jews in need anywhere, in addition to representing the collective rights of the Jewish people. Let us not lose sight of the regrettable fact that in this thirty-seventh year of our renewed independence in our homeland, the Jewish people's right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence is still being challenged by many; in fact, Israel seems to be the only member state of the United Nations whose very right to exist is still being called into question.

I have always considered it an affront to the sacred memory of the victims of the Holocaust to suggest that Israel's right to exist somehow derives from the terrible fate that befell our martyred brothers. While their fate has unquestionably once again demonstrated the curse of Jewish defenselessness and homelessness as it existed before 1948, we



The Honorable Yehuda Z. Blum

must emphatically state that our right to sovereign existence would have existed even if one-and-a-half million Jewish children had not been sacrificed on the altar of bestiality of a world gone berserk.

The guarantee that Jewish defenselessness should never again afflict us lies in a strong, secure and self-reliant State of Israel, in the spirit bequeathed to us by Ze'ev Jabotinsky, Defender of Jerusalem.

The Honorable Yehuda Z. Blum

MRS. BEATE KLARSFELD

The personal example of Beate Klarsfeld serves as a practical assertion of the supremacy of right and justice. This woman of valor has devoted her life to searching out Nazi war criminals and bringing them to justice.

Courage, conviction, compassion, self-sacrifice—these are the words that come to mind when we hear the name Beate Klarsfeld.

Peggy Tishman

How proud I am as a German and non-Jew to be sharing this prize. How proud I am that the prize bears the name of Jabotinsky. He would have been able, had he lived, to lighten the burden of the Jews of Europe.

As for myself, I have chosen to pursue my beliefs as a demand of political morality. I decided it was not enough to tell the victims of my sympathy. It was not enough to go to Israel to plant a tree. For myself, I try to assume my responsibilities not by speeches, but by actions. In my desire to help the Jewish people wherever they are, I prefer to stand on the spot in the face of the lion and not by giving speeches in a conference hall.

In doing so I have fought against anti-Semitism in Prague, Warsaw and Buenos Aires. I have defended the State of Israel in Damascus and Rabat. I have identified Nazi



Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld

war criminals in Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. Thus I have tried to bridge the enormous gap that exists between Germans and Jews.

As Germans we must be guided by the strictest moral imperatives, for the genocide perpetrated against the Jews under Hitler will continue to send its shock waves into the course of history.

Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld

MR. ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY

Anatoly Shcharansky has become, because of his indomitable spirit, a symbol of the continuing struggle to defend the rights of the Jewish people and all people.

His fervent devotion to human rights has rekindled the conscience of mankind. He is a symbol of the courage which is the price of freedom. We express solidarity with Anatoly Shcharansky and his struggle for freedom.

Ambassador John Loeb, Jr.

Kislev, the month of Chanukah, the festival of lights, is a month of change, a month of hope. The darkness of paganism that tried to stamp out Jewish culture was overwhelmed by the light of truth.

A small vial of oil that could last only one day miraculously burned for eight days. This light, which was hidden for so long, was able to sustain and revitalize the Jewish people and enable them to build anew.

We witness today in the Soviet Union a phenomenon whose essential elements parallel the miracle of Chanukah. Today in the U.S.S.R. thousands of our brothers strive to maintain Jewish values, and the feelings of these Jews of Russia are proof of the Jewish soul. We see today the modern miracle of the spiritual reawakening of the Jews of Russia.



Anatoly Shcharansky

We who witness this miracle understand that no outside force can contaminate its purity.

Our role must be to prepare the natural oil that will enable us to continue the practice of redemption through *Aliyah*, Jewish education and devotion to the people of Israel.

In this effort, all of us—those who are gathered here, and those we honor—are partners.

..... Avital Shcharansky; accepting for her husband

The DEFENDER OF JERUSALEM AWARD

1983

Mr. Yosef Begun

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson

The Honorable Simone Veil

FOUNDERS' AWARD

The Honorable Menachem Begin

1984

The Honorable Yehuda Z. Blum

Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld

Mr. Anatoly Shcharansky

1985

The Honorable Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

Operation Moses

THE JABOTINSKY PRIZE

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New York, New York

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New York, New York

The Defender of Jerusalem Award

Copy of the letter sent to members of the
Nominating Committee.

June 14, 1985

President
Israelitische Kultusgemeinde
Schotterring 25
Vienna, Austria

Dear Sir:

You have been recommended to serve on the nominating committee for the Jabotinsky Prize, MAGEN YERUSHALAYIM (one hundred thousand dollars), and on behalf of the the Jabotinsky Foundation I am honored and pleased to invite you to participate with other Jewish leaders throughout the world in this important endeavor.

I should like to emphasize that there will be no financial obligation on your part. Your only responsibility will be to submit the name of the deserving person, Jew or non-Jew, who you believe fulfills the sole criterion for the prize: **STANDING UP IN THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE.** The 1985 awards ceremony will be held on October 30 at the Jewish Museum in New York City.

When the Jabotinsky Foundation was established in 1980, it bestowed prizes on 100 American citizens for their distinguished service to the Jewish people. With the creation of the Jabotinsky Prize in 1983, the Foundation embarked on a major program to honor those who have, in the recent past, stood up for the right of Jews everywhere to live within the Jewish tradition with freedom and without fear of hostile or negative repercussions.

At the inauguration of the Jabotinsky Prize, a special Founders' Award was given to Menachem Begin, Nobel Peace laureate and Prime Minister of Israel from 1977 to 1983. Mr. Begin, who carried the ideals and programs of Ze'ev Vladimir Jabotinsky through the struggle for Israel's independence up to the present time, was honored for his "monumental achievement during a lifetime spent in the service of the Jewish people."

The recipients of the 1983 Jabotinsky Prize were Yosef Begun, a Soviet Jew who was imprisoned for teaching Jewish culture and Hebrew and for requesting permission to emigrate to Israel; the late Henry M. Jackson, U.S. Senator from Washington, whose unwavering support for Israel began with the establishment of the state and continued through more than three decades of his career in American government service; and Simone Veil, former President of the European Parliament, who survived Auschwitz to become a defender of the rights of oppressed people around the world. (Enclosed is a copy of the 1983 ceremonies' brochure.)

In ceremonies at the Jewish Museum in New York the 1984 Prize was awarded to Yehuda Blum, the former Israeli ambassador to the U.N., who at considerable personal sacrifice courageously and eloquently defended the rights of Israel in the wake of the infamous "Zionism is Racism" resolution in the U.N.; Beate Klarsfeld, whose dedication to bringing the criminals of the Nazi era to justice places her at great physical risk; and Anatoly Shcharansky, the U.S.S.R. Prisoner of Conscience who has acted with conviction, courage and perseverance in proudly articulating his Jewish values and his love of Zion.

The process to select deserving and outstanding individuals for the prize differed in the two years. In 1983 nominating forms were sent to six thousand major Jewish organizations, institutions and leaders in the United States and abroad (including all of the Jewish centers in America), and to those who requested them. This method of selection resulted in our being flooded with nominations, many of them private and personal. Although many of those nominated may have been deserving of the prize, the number of proposed individuals was too great for our limited staff to follow up.

In 1984 we changed the nominating format to a list of preselected nominees and included space for write-in nominations. These forms were then sent to 140 Jewish institutions throughout the United States and abroad. Although the jury was not obligated to award the prize to the popular choice, its decision corresponded with the preferences of those who submitted nominations.

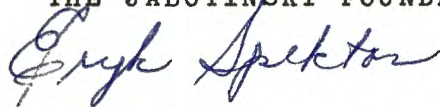
For 1985 we have developed a register of 500 Jewish leaders throughout the world and are asking these people to serve as the nominating committee. Socially, politically, and religiously, the spectrum of the committee is very broad. Three hundred members will come from the United States and Canada, one hundred from Israel, and one hundred from the rest of the world.

After the nominations have been received, the judges will review the recommendations of the nominating committee and then select the recipient or recipients of the 1985 award. Our aim is singular: TO HONOR THE PERSON OR PERSONS MOST DESERVING OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION FOR OUTSTANDING ACTION IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE.

I hope that you will accept our invitation to become a member of the nominating committee for the 1985 Jabotinsky Prize and that you will complete the attached form and return it to us in the enclosed envelope no later than July 15, 1985.

Yours truly,

THE JABOTINSKY FOUNDATION, INC.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Eryk Spektor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter "E" being particularly large and stylized.

Eryk Spektor, Chairman

ES:mr
Enc

The Defender of Jerusalem Award

MAGEN YERUSHALAYIM

The Jabotinsky Prize

NOMINATION FORM

Name of Nominee _____

Address _____

Qualifications of Nominee (use back of this sheet if necessary):

(Signature) _____ Date _____

Organization (if any) _____

President
Israelitische Kultusgemeinde
Schotterring 25

Vienna, Austria



The Jabotinsky Foundation, Inc.

261 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (212) 679-6868

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Deborah/Gerald Strober
212-570-2910

MORE THAN FIFTY PEOPLE NOMINATED FOR 1985 JABOTINSKY PRIZE

New York, August 9.....More than fifty people have been nominated for the 1985 Jabotinsky Prize, Eryk Spektor, Chairman of the Jabotinsky Foundation announced today. "We are gratified by the large number of nominations and we are impressed by the caliber of the nominees", Mr. Spektor said.

The Jabotinsky Prize will be awarded on October 30th at the Grand Ballroom of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in New York City. The Prize, which is given for "defense of the rights of the Jewish people", was first presented in 1983. Winners to date have included the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, Soviet Prisoners of Conscience Yosef Begun and Anatoly Shcharansky, former Israeli U.N. Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum, Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld and former European Parliament President Simone Veil. In 1983, a special Founder's Award was given to Menachem Begin, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and former Prime Minister of Israel.

In September, a panel of judges will choose a recipient after reviewing nominations submitted by five hundred communal leaders from throughout the world. Mr. Spektor will announce the honoree prior to the October 30th ceremony.

The Jabotinsky Foundation was established to perpetuate the name and ideals of Vladimir Zeev Jabotinsky, the first Jewish leader to organize defense forces against Arab attacks on Jerusalem and Jewish settlements in mandatory Palestine.



The Jabotinsky Foundation, Inc.

261 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (212) 679-6868

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Contact: Deborah/Jerry Strober
212-570-2910

AMBASSADOR JEANE KIRKPATRICK AND OPERATION MOSES WILL SHARE \$100,000 JABOTINSKY PRIZE

New York, September 12.....Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, former United States envoy to the United Nations, and Operation Moses, the rescue mission that brought 10,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel, are the co-recipients of the 1985 \$100,000 Jabotinsky Prize-Defender of Jerusalem Award.

In announcing the awards at a news conference in New York, Eryk Spektor, Chairman of the Jabotinsky Foundation said, "we are proud to honor Ambassador Kirkpatrick for her valiant support of Israel and the Jewish people during her tenure at the United Nations. Mrs. Kirkpatrick spoke out tirelessly and eloquently in the face of constant hostility and harassment."

"We are also pleased to honor Operation Moses", Mr. Spektor continued. "This rescue mission, which brought endangered Ethiopian Jews to the State of Israel, embodies the spirit of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, who in the late 1930's warned the Jews of Europe to flee the impending Nazi holocaust. The award to Operation Moses affirms the crucial importance of rescuing beleaguered Jews of the diaspora."

Mr. Spektor announced that the Operation Moses award funds will be used to create fifty Jabotinsky scholarships at Israeli institutions of higher learning for young people brought to Israel by Operation

-more-

Moses. The scholarship program will be administered by the three Jabotinsky Prize judges who live in Israel.

The Jabotinsky Prize, which is given for extraordinary efforts in "defense of the rights of the Jewish people", was inaugurated in 1983. The awardees to date include: the late U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Soviet prisoners of conscience Josef Begun and Anatoly Shcharansky, former Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Z. Blum, Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld and Simone Veil, former President of the European Parliament. In 1983, a special Founder's Award was given to Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

This year a committee of five hundred Jewish leaders from throughout the world were requested to submit nominations to the panel of judges. More than sixty people were nominated with responses coming from fourteen nations. In early September the judges unanimously decided upon the 1985 recipients. The judges include: Morris B. Abram, former President of Brandeis University and past President, American Jewish Committee; Menachem Berger, Chairman, Israel Bar Association; Kenneth Bialkin, Chairman, Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and National Chairman, Anti-Defamation League; Alan Greenberg, Managing Partner, Bear Stearns; Ethel Greenberger, an attorney in private practice in Tel Aviv; Jack Grynberg, President, Grynberg Petroleum Company, Denver, Colorado; Reuven Hecht, Haifa industrialist and former advisor to the Prime Minister of Israel; Thomas Hecht, Montreal businessman and Jewish leader; Dr. Norman Lamm, President, Yeshiva University; the Honorable John Loeb, Jr., former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark; Milton Petrie, Chairman, Petrie Stores; Professor I.I. Rabi, Nobel Prize

Laureate; Eryk Spektor, founder, The Jabotinsky Foundation; Mrs. Peggy Tishman, President, New York City Jewish Community Relations Council; Mrs. Roy Titus, prominent Jewish communal leader.

The 1985 Jabotinsky Prize will be awarded at a ceremony to be held on October 30th in New York City. The guest speaker will be the Honorable Meir Rosenne, Ambassador of the State of Israel to the United States.

The Defender of Jerusalem Award

MAGEN YERUSHALAYIM

The Jabotinsky Prize

"For the Defense of the Rights of the Jewish People"

Criteria

The award is given for a single outstanding action or program or a series of such actions or programs that have contributed to "the defense of the rights of the Jewish people." The candidate must have carried out, within the last few years prior to this nomination, some major act or made a major contribution exemplifying these principles.

The nominee may be a Jew or a non-Jew. He or she may already be a recognized figure of international importance whose achievements are well-known or a relatively unknown individual whose accomplishments should be brought to light.

Not eligible for nomination are members of a current year's panel of judges, anyone associated with the Jabotinsky Foundation, and members of the current United States or Israeli administrations.



The Jabotinsky Foundation, Inc.

261 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016 (212) 679-6868

October 23, 1985

Mr. Max Greene
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Greene:

I trust that the enclosed material will be helpful. The 1984-85 booklet is currently being printed and I apologize for the appearance of the rough copy.

If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above telephone number.

Sincerely yours,

Gary J. Tharp
Gary J. Tharp

GJT:am
Enc.