The Jewish High School in 1972–73: Status and Trends

It was little more than a decade ago that the high school began to assume a more prominent role in the Jewish educational structure. The National Curriculum Research Institute, established by the American Association for Jewish Education in 1960, resolved to devote its initial efforts to affecting the secondary school curriculum, and dedicated the first 10 years of its existence and its budget to this program. Furthermore, the proportion of the Jewish school population enrolled on the postelementary level rose from an estimated 7.7 per cent in 1958–59\(^1\) to a reported 15.6 per cent in 1966–67.\(^2\) In more recent years, enrollment figures received from a significant number of communities indicated a continuation of this trend through 1971–72. It would appear, therefore, that while over-all Jewish school enrollment has been declining (AJYB, 1972 [Vol. 73], pp. 194–99), the relative popularity of Jewish secondary education has been increasing consistently. As a result, many additional Jewish educators have become involved in postelementary Jewish education, and are seeking information and guidance to help them meet their new responsibilities more adequately. The Jewish community, increasingly cognizant of the importance of post-bar-mitzvah study, has also become vitally interested in learning more about the Jewish high school.

Yet, there has been a paucity of recent nationwide information on this important segment of Jewish education. The literature reveals only


one definitive study, conducted by Samuel H. Dinsky who utilized 1958–59 data, and several limited surveys and reports by the United Synagogue Commission on Jewish Education and others.

This study of the various types of Jewish high schools therefore was undertaken by the American Association for Jewish Education to provide educators and lay leaders with current information needed for intelligent planning for the future. The specific objectives of the survey were to evaluate the status of these schools and to identify some of the basic trends regarding enrollment, professional staff (teachers, supervisors, and administrators), curriculum (formal and informal), and finances.

Methodology

All data were derived from responses to questionnaires, one designed specifically for the supplementary school and a second for the all-day school. The various findings are subject to the usual liabilities associated with the use of this research tool, e.g., dependence on the respondents' honesty and correct interpretation of the questionnaire items.

The questionnaires were addressed to all high schools on record in

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6For the purposes of this study, a supplementary high school has the following characteristics: (1) it provides instruction in Jewish studies only; (2) classes are held one or more days per week; (3) students are at least 13 years of age.
May 1973: an estimated total of 790 supplementary and 146 all-day high schools in the United States and Canada. The responses received, followed by correspondence and telephone inquiries, indicated that the total number of supplementary schools would be more accurately estimated at 674.

Usable responses were received from 234 (35 per cent) of the supplementary schools, located in 151 cities throughout 34 states and Canada (6 schools in 5 cities), with a total enrollment of 18,334 pupils, and 28 (19 per cent) of the all-day schools, located in 13 cities in 9 states and Canada (1), with a total enrollment of 3,870.

FINDINGS

Pupil Distribution and Extent of Program

SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOLS

An examination of Table 1 reveals that the sample was almost equally representative, in terms of the proportion of schools and pupils within each respective size and type of school. It is also apparent that while the small units comprised almost half of the school sample (45.3 per cent), their enrollment constituted only 13.8 per cent of the pupil sample, with an average of 24 pupils per school. The large schools, comprising about one-fourth (26.5 per cent) of the sample, enrolled the great majority (61.2 per cent) of the pupils, with an average enrollment of 181 pupils per school.

These data also suggest that the typical communal school was larger than the others, with an average enrollment of 96 pupils; the average for the Conservative schools being 81 pupils, for the Reform 73, and for the Orthodox 55 pupils per school.

A full four-year program was offered by 47.1 per cent, a three-year program by 18.4 per cent, a two-year program by 25.1 per cent, and a one-year program by 9.4 per cent of the responding schools. As expected, a greater proportion of the large schools (79.0 per cent) maintained a complete high school. This was true of smaller proportions of the medium-size (47.0 per cent) and small-size (23.6 per cent) schools. The four-year program was also more prevalent among the communal (62.2 per cent) than among the congregational (41.6 per cent) schools.

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## Table 1. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS IN SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE OF SCHOOL</th>
<th>Orthodox</th>
<th>Congregational</th>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Communal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
<td>Per</td>
<td>Per</td>
<td>Per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td></td>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70.6 (11.3%)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>42.3 (31.1%)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228</td>
<td>24.6 (9.0%)</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>13.2 (33.1%)</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23.5 (6.1%)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35.9 (42.4%)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>370</td>
<td>39.9 (8.1%)</td>
<td>2,079</td>
<td>32.7 (45.3%)</td>
<td>1,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.9 (1.6%)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21.8 (27.4%)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330</td>
<td>35.5 (2.9%)</td>
<td>3,438</td>
<td>54.1 (30.7%)</td>
<td>4,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>828</td>
<td>100.0 (5.1%)</td>
<td>6,354</td>
<td>100.0 (33.3%)</td>
<td>7,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100.0 (34.6%)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100.0 (43.6%)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>928</td>
<td>100.0 (5.1%)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>100.0 (33.3%)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the purposes of this study, the size categories were defined as follows:*

- **small**—less than 50 pupils.
- **medium**—50–99 pupils.
- **large**—at least 100 pupils.
More than half of the reporting schools (56.3 per cent) offered only a one-day-per-week program. Among them were 70.9 per cent of the small, 40.3 per cent of the medium, and 47.5 per cent of the large schools; 85.7 per cent of the Reform, 38.8 per cent of the Conservative, 47.1 per cent of the Orthodox congregational schools, and only 16.7 per cent of the communal schools.

A basic two-day program was provided by 29.3 per cent of all the reporting schools: 22.3 per cent of the small, 38.8 per cent of the medium, and 29.5 per cent of the large schools; 35.3 per cent of the Orthodox, 38.8 per cent of the Conservative, and 12.2 per cent of the Reform congregational schools, and 50 per cent of the communal schools.

Only 14.4 per cent of the responding schools offered a basic three-day-per-week program: 21.3 per cent of the large, 19.4 per cent of the medium, and 6.8 per cent of the small schools; 17.6 per cent of the Orthodox, 32.4 per cent of the Conservative, and two medium-size Reform congregational schools, and 27.8 per cent of the communal schools.

A basic four-day program was offered only by 2 communal schools (1 medium and 1 large). It should also be noted that approximately 20 per cent of the reporting schools provided more than one type of program.

More than half of the one-day-per-week programs (56.9 per cent) provided 2 hours of instruction, and 29.9 per cent 2-1/2 hours or more. Of the two- and three-day programs, 55.5 per cent scheduled two-hour sessions per day (a total of 4 and 6 hours per week); 27.3 per cent provided additional hours of instruction.

**ALL-DAY HIGH SCHOOLS**

Table 2 indicates that the all-day high schools in the sample generally had larger enrollments than the supplementary high schools in the same size category. The small schools, constituting 32.1 per cent of the sample, had a mean enrollment of 33 pupils, while the large schools, comprising more than three-quarters (78.3 per cent) of the pupil sample, had an average enrollment of 252.

The respondents included 4 boys schools (2 small, 1 medium, 1 large), 9 girls schools (3 small, 2 medium, 4 large), and 15 coeducational schools (4 small, 4 medium, 7 large). However, since boys schools are known to be far more common than girls schools, the sample cannot be considered representative of the over-all population of all-day high schools.

More than half (18) of the reporting schools (the 12 large, 4 medium,
Table 2. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS IN ALL-DAY HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS</th>
<th>1 Per</th>
<th>2 Per</th>
<th>3 Per</th>
<th>4 Per</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>Pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (9)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(45.1%)</td>
<td>(33.5%)</td>
<td>(14.6%)</td>
<td>(6.8%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (7)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(26.9%)</td>
<td>(33.7%)</td>
<td>(25.3%)</td>
<td>(14.1%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large (12)</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>3,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(27.8%)</td>
<td>(26.3%)</td>
<td>(23.2%)</td>
<td>(22.7%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (28)</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>3,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(29.0%)</td>
<td>(27.9%)</td>
<td>(22.8%)</td>
<td>(20.3%)</td>
<td>(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Table 1 note a*

2 small) had a full four-year program in 1972-73; 4 schools (2 small, 2 medium), a three-year program, and 6 schools (5 small, 1 medium), a two-year program. Two schools begin with the 10th grade, and, therefore, will continue to offer only a three-year program. The others appeared to be young schools that will probably add grades at the top until they provide a complete four-year program.

**Enrollment**

In the supplementary high schools, the largest proportion of pupils, 39.3 per cent, appeared to be enrolled in the freshman year, diminishing consistently to 31.2 per cent in the second year, 19.5 per cent in the third year, and 10.0 per cent in the senior year (Table 3). It should be noted that only 47.1 per cent of the reporting schools maintained a full four-year program. Yet, the enrollment pattern of these schools revealed that diminishing numbers in the upper grades is a very common phenomenon.

This pattern of reduced enrollment in the upper grades was apparent in schools of varying size (Table 4), and under the various auspices (Table 5), differing only in the rate of attrition. It would appear that the majority of weekday (60.4 per cent) and one-day-a-week (73.4 per cent) pupils attend high school for two years or less.

In contrast, the reported all-day high school enrollment was fairly evenly distributed, with 29.0 per cent in the first year, 27.9 per cent in the second year, 22.8 per cent in the third year, and 20.3 per cent in the
### Table 3. SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL ENROLLMENT, BY GRADE LEVEL AND DAYS OF INSTRUCTION PER WEEK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>Days per Week</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Totals Only</th>
<th>Grand Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,545</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>3,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>3,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>1,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,934 (48.6%)</td>
<td>3,100 (51.4%)</td>
<td>1,174</td>
<td>7,208 (39.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,303 (47.4%)</td>
<td>2,555 (52.6%)</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>5,708 (31.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,365 (47.1%)</td>
<td>1,533 (52.9%)</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>3,579 (19.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>681 (45.3%)</td>
<td>822 (54.7%)</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>1,839 (10.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,494 (46.8%)</td>
<td>3,977 (53.2%)</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>9,534 (52.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,484 (48.8%)</td>
<td>2,606 (51.2%)</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>5,544 (30.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,305 (47.8%)</td>
<td>1,427 (52.2%)</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>3,256 (17.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,283 (47.6%)</td>
<td>8,010 (52.4%)</td>
<td>3,041</td>
<td>18,334 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Totals reported by schools, without breakdown for boys and girls.

The balanced distribution became even more obvious when the analysis was limited to schools offering a four-year program (e.g., the large schools). It would appear, therefore, that a large majority of all-day high school pupils complete the full four-year program.

Boys and girls seemed to be almost equally represented in the over-all supplementary school pupil sample (Table 3). Yet, the proportion of boys appeared to decline with each additional year of instruction. In the reporting day schools, 40.4 per cent were boys and 59.6 per cent girls, with similar ratios on each grade level. This was undoubtedly due to the complexion of the school sample, in which, as explained above, girls schools were disproportionately represented.

Approximately one half of the supplementary school pupils (52.0 per cent) were reportedly attending one day per week, 30.2 per cent two
days, and 17.8 per cent three days per week (Table 3). The data in Table 6 indicate that one-day-per-week enrollment was particularly prevalent in the small schools (70.3 per cent). An overwhelming proportion (88.0 per cent) of the pupils in the Reform high schools attended only one day per week, while those in the Orthodox, Conservative, and communal schools largely attended two or three days per week (Table 7).

Table 4. SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL ENROLLMENT, BY GRADE LEVEL AND SCHOOL SIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE OF SCHOOL</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Pupils</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Per Pupils</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Per Pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>4,061</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>3,428</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
<td>2,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,208</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>5,708</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>3,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Table 1 note*

Table 5. SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL ENROLLMENT, BY GRADE LEVEL AND AUSPICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUSPICES</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Pupils</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Per Pupils</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Per Pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>2,487</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>1,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>2,899</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>2,678</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,208</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>5,708</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>3,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL ENROLLMENT, BY SCHOOL SIZE AND DAYS OF INSTRUCTION PER WEEK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE OF SCHOOL</th>
<th>1 PER PUPILS</th>
<th>2 PER PUPILS</th>
<th>3 PER PUPILS</th>
<th>TOTAL PER PUPILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>1,778 (70.3%)</td>
<td>549 (21.7%)</td>
<td>201 (8.0%)</td>
<td>2,528 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2,275 (49.6%)</td>
<td>1,843 (40.1%)</td>
<td>472 (10.3%)</td>
<td>4,590 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>5,481 (48.9%)</td>
<td>3,152 (28.1%)</td>
<td>2,583 (23.0%)</td>
<td>11,216 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,534 (52.0%)</td>
<td>5,544 (30.2%)</td>
<td>3,256 (17.8%)</td>
<td>18,334 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Table 1 note.

Enrollment Trend

Enrollment changes, in general terms (increase, decrease, no change), were reported by 191 supplementary high schools (81.6 per cent) for the 1970-71 to 1971-72 period (Table 8, Column A); 206 schools (88.0 per cent) responded regarding 1971-72 to 1972-73 (Column B). The over-all data suggest that enrollment in the

Table 7. SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL ENROLLMENT, BY AUSPICES AND DAYS OF INSTRUCTION PER WEEK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUSPICES</th>
<th>1 PER PUPILS</th>
<th>2 PER PUPILS</th>
<th>3 PER PUPILS</th>
<th>TOTAL PER PUPILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Cent</td>
<td>Per Cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>296 (31.9%)</td>
<td>333 (35.9%)</td>
<td>299 (32.2%)</td>
<td>928 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>1,880 (29.6%)</td>
<td>2,483 (39.1%)</td>
<td>1,991 (31.3%)</td>
<td>6,354 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>6,583 (88.0%)</td>
<td>793 (10.6%)</td>
<td>108 (1.4%)</td>
<td>7,484 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>775 (21.7%)</td>
<td>1,935 (54.2%)</td>
<td>858 (24.1%)</td>
<td>3,568 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,534 (52.0%)</td>
<td>5,544 (30.2%)</td>
<td>3,256 (17.8%)</td>
<td>18,334 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE OF SCHOOL*</td>
<td>STATISTIC</td>
<td>Orthodox (N=17)</td>
<td>Congregational Conservative (N=78)</td>
<td>Reform (N=102)</td>
</tr>
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*See Table 1. note *

f^b = frequency.
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY RESPONDS TO
ISSUES OF THE DAY: A COMPRENDIUM*

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Institutional Concerns
National Jewish Welfare Board announced in its Year Book the number of 1972 participants in Jewish Community Centers and YM and YWHAs had increased by six per cent from the previous year (January 19).

Central Conference of American Rabbis published Sabbath Manual designed to restore Sabbath to traditional central role in Jewish observance (February 9).

Hadassah's mid-winter conference examined its changing status in Zionist world and on American scene (March 1).

National Jewish Welfare Board produced cassette recording for use by Jewish military personnel on Passover and preparation of Seder (April 6).

Lubavitcher movement sent six rabbinical students to study at Lubavitch yeshivah in Melbourne to help Australian Hasidim maintain contact with movement in America (May 1).

Rabbinical Assembly's annual convention considered position of Jew in changing urban environment and need for national moral leadership (May 11).

Association of Jewish Center Workers convened to examine Center's role in improving quality of Jewish life in United States (May 30).

World Zionist Organization—American Section enlarged its national committee, representative of seven American fundraising groups, to strengthen support for United Jewish Appeal (September 1).

Jewish Theological Seminary of America urged New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay to provide neighborhood security and ensure viability of institution (September 7).

National Jewish Welfare Board arranged for celebration of High Holy Day services at 600 domestic and foreign military installations (September 14).

American Jewish Committee initiated membership growth project designed to expand services to many smaller communities throughout United States (October 20).

Jewish Theological Seminary of America's new chancellor, Professor Gerson D. Cohen, called for renewed commitment to Jewish tradition (October 23).

Union of American Hebrew Congregation's new president, Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, called for closer collaboration between Reform and Conservative movements, particularly in education (November 12).

Family and Women
North American Jewish Students' Network conference evaluated role of women in Jewish life (February 19).

Jewish Theological Seminary of America held two-day seminar on personal and family counseling, dealing with pastoral role of rabbi in times of family trouble (February 20).

Agudath Israel of America launched drive to halt ratification of Equal Rights Amendment, expressing concern about "conscription of women into armed services" and the "deleterious effect on the moral tone of our society" (February 29).

National Council of Jewish Women reaffirmed its long-standing support of Equal Rights Amendment (March 9).

Agudath Israel of America women's group objected to American Jewish Congress call for raising "status [of Orthodox women] in the Jewish community," main-

*Compiled mainly from press releases supplied by organizations.
Reference to items may be found in Index under the various agencies.
taining "Orthodox Jewish women are not oppressed" (March 27).

American Jewish Congress Women's Division voiced concern about future of Jewish family in open society (March 29).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations criticized itself for not having more women represented as officers and on official bodies of guiding institutions (May 14).

American Jewish Committee adopted statement proposing: exploration of issues having to do with impact of women's movement on Jewish family and communal life; consideration of recommendations in support of Equal Rights Amendment, and exploration of how more women might be recruited for Committee's programming and leadership positions (May 17).

American Jewish Congress applauded as affirmation of equality of sexes Conservative Jewish group's recommendation that women be allowed to take part in prayer minyan (September 11). Union of American Hebrew Congregations predicted admission of women to prayer minyan would bring closer cooperation between Conservative and Reform Judaism (September 14). National Council of Agudah Women of America called Conservative movement's action to include women in minyan "disservice to Jewish women," who have "always counted in the Torah scheme of things." (September 15).

American Jewish Congress Women's Division sponsored four-part seminar on "Jewish Women in Jewish Life and Literature" (November 7).

Abortion

Union of American Hebrew Congregations urged Catholic Church and other critics of abortion to accept new abortion law as means to "better serve welfare of society" (January 23).

National Council of Jewish Women hailed Supreme Court decision on abortion and urged Congress to reject all proposals to undermine decision (March 29).

Interruption

Synagogue Council of America—Institute for Policy Planning and Research devoted January issue of Analysis to implications of intermarriage for Jewish community, as revealed in National Jewish Population Study (January 15).

Central Conference of American Rabbis voiced strong opposition to mixed marriages and called upon members not to "participate in any ceremony which solemnizes a union between a Jew and a non-Jew" (June 21); was criticized by Concerned Members of Conference, a group opposed to ruling, as "not responsive to realities of contemporary Jewish life and problems of our young people" (August 2).

Rabbinical Council of America voted to "pressure" Jewish secular and religious organizations to bar from leadership those marrying out of faith and those officiating at such marriages (June 26).

New York Board of Rabbis approved resolution barring from membership rabbis performing mixed marriages or referring couples to other rabbis for that purpose (June 29).

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds released findings of National Jewish Population Study which reported that "some 9.2 per cent of all Americans of Jewish origin now married are intermarried" (October 5).

Holocaust Memorials

Jewish Labor Committee held memorial parade and meeting at United Nations Plaza to commemorate 30th anniversary of Warsaw Ghetto uprising (April 19). Arranged exhibit of pictures and documents of Holocaust (April 10-29).

Synagogue Council of America called upon all Jewish congregations to participate in national remembrance of Holocaust (April 2).

American Jewish Committee urged world Jewry to make facts of Jewish resistance to Nazi extermination known, especially
to Jewish young people (April 2). Committee's Wiener Oral History Library received grant from National Endowment for Humanities to record American experiences of some 250 survivors of Nazi Holocaust (May 19).

Youth

Central Conference of American Rabbis probed life styles of Jewish students on campus and considered how synagogue might better serve their needs (January 18).

Lubavitcher movement opened "Chabad House" in Cleveland, another in chain of student-contact centers it is establishing throughout country (February 27).

B'na'i B'rith Hillel Foundations celebrated golden jubilee of service to campus communities (March 30).

National Conference of Synagogue Youth announced three programs for college and high school, combining Torah study with travel through Israel for 1973 (March 15).

American Zionist Youth Foundation, in cooperation with Haifa University, initiated eight-week college student summer program combining ship-board seminars, visits to places of Jewish interest in Europe, and courses in Jewish studies at Haifa University (April 30).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations initiated program for 30 students to earn university credits while studying and living one year in kibbutz near Jerusalem (June 3).

Lubavitch Youth Organization held series of seminars at which Jewish college and university faculty members discussed their commitment to Judaism and ways to "deepen their relationship with it" (June 19).

Jewish Theological Seminary of America opened annual Summer Institute for college students seeking intellectual basis for religious beliefs previously rejected and hoping to find an entry into Jewish life observance and study (July 3).

Lubavitch Women's Institute announced its third summer program in Minnesota for 100 young women of that region wanting to have a formal Torah education in the Orthodox tradition (July 6).

Lubavitch movement sent 200 senior yeshivah students to spend summer vacations in Jewish communities throughout North, Central and South America and Europe with objective of strengthening "observance of a Torah-true way of life" (August 5).

World Zionist Organization—American Section, through its education and culture department, sponsored summer educational program in Israel, including part-time work on kibbutz and touring country, for 60 American and Canadian high-school students (August 20).

National Jewish Welfare Board, in cooperation with American Zionist Youth Foundation, sponsored Israel ulpan for teenagers, which also included weekends with Israeli families and on cultural and social excursions (August 23).

American Jewish Congress Women's Division, opened hostel in Jerusalem to serve as social and cultural center for youths of different racial, religious, and national backgrounds (August 31).

Hadassah arranged for 115 American high-school graduates to spend a year of work and study in Israel (September 10).

American Jewish Congress held America-Israel Youth Dialogue, at which 38 young people from United States, Canada, and Israel discussed interpersonal relationships and the meaning of being Jewish (September 13).

World Zionist Organization—American Section, announced start of eight-month study program in Israel for 310 high-school and college students from yeshivot under auspices of its Torah education department (September 30).

North American Youth Council's annual convention considered plight of Syrian-Iraqi Jewry, condition of Jewish aged and poor, and contemporary Jewish education (October 19).

Union of American Hebrew Congrega-
tions heard report of “marked upswing” in participation of young people and young married couples in synagogue worship and study, which was seen as evidence of growing concern for survival of Jewish people (November 13).

Education
National Jewish Welfare Board, in cooperation with American Association for Jewish Education, held conference on ways to help Jewish communal camps achieve full potential for service to community (January 11).

Torah Umesorah day-school principals met with executives of Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York to discuss possible vote for day schools on allocation and distribution of federation educational funds (March 6).

American Jewish Committee recommended in its report, Jewish Education in Chicago, use of voucher system to strengthen Jewish schools and give more children opportunity for Jewish education (April 6).

Torah Umesorah held first Teachers Day Conference of Mid-Atlantic region on such curriculum topics as teaching Holocaust, Talmud, and Hebrew language (May 1); convened 400 day-school educators and administrators to discuss teacher supervision, recruitment of students, and professionalization of administrators (May 14); convened day-school PTAs to discuss day-school goals as a “formula for surviving” (June 11); announced two elementary and three secondary day-schools were opened for 1973-1974 school year in New York Metropolitan area, bringing total to 191; three new elementary and four secondary schools were opened in the rest of the United States and Canada (September 30).

American Jewish Congress heard conference of Jewish educators and communal leaders report on need for scholarship funds and subsidies to provide Jewish education for all unable to pay (December 16).

Cultural Programs

American Jewish Committee chapters supplied thousands of reference and scholarly books to rebuild libraries of synagogues, school, and community centers, destroyed by Pennsylvania flood in 1972 (January 24).

American Jewish Congress distributed booklet of Yiddish poems by Zalman Shazar, former president of Israel, to Yiddish educators throughout United States and Canada (February 1).

National Jewish Welfare Board held Jewish Music Festival to celebrate Israel’s 25th anniversary (March 18-April 18).

Jewish Theological Seminary of America announced publication by American Academy of Jewish Research of first of two-volume Union Catalog of Hebrew Manuscripts (May 17).

American Jewish Committee announced program of “Jewish University Without Walls” offering college-level courses in Jewish studies for adult students working independently (May 19).

Jewish Book Council presented awards to authors of outstanding books in areas of Jewish history, Holocaust, Jewish thought, fiction, Yiddish poetry, and children’s literature (May 20).

American Jewish Congress opened 11th annual American-Israel Dialogue on theme, “Diverse Sources of Jewish Creativity” (July 30).

National Jewish Welfare Board initiated Creative-Innovative Program Bank, a system making immediately available to community centers and YM and YWHAs program ideas being used throughout the country (September 2).

Jewish Book Council sponsored Jewish Book Month on theme, "Israel: Land of the Book" (November 16-December 16).

**Sefardim**

American Sephardi Federation, at founding convention, announced its two-fold purpose: to revitalize Sephardi heritage and aid underprivileged population of State of Israel (February 26); became member organization of American Zionist Federation (June 29).

American Sephardic Youth Commission held leadership conference on social conflict in Israel and plight of Syrian and Iraqi Jews (November 25).

American Jewish Committee in AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, Volume 74, published "The Sephardim of the United States: An Exploratory Study," which discusses present conditions of Jews of Sephardi origin against background of history of Sephardi community in United States (December 15).

**Interfaith Relations**

American Jewish Committee conducted symposium on catechetics and prejudice at which Roman Catholic theologian urged Catholic Church to counteract negative image of Judaism in church school texts (February 22).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations produced The Jewish Audio Theatre, a series of cassettes of religious dramas and original materials to inform Christians and Jews about "Jewish life, customs and thought" (March 28).

American Jewish Committee, in cooperation with Roman Catholic and Southern Baptist groups, sponsored "trilogue" at which 60 scholars and theologians called for recommitment to "social consciousness and social action by religious groups in America" (March 28).

American Jewish Committee, in conjunction with United Methodist Church group and Union Theological Seminary, sponsored convocation that explored common roots and mutual contemporary concerns of Judaism and Christianity (April 24).

American Jewish Committee hailed declaration by French Episcopal Committee for Relations with Jews as "first great step taken by a Catholic religious body since Vatican II" (April 26).

American Jewish Committee and U.S. Lutheran Council's Division of Theological Studies held interreligious colloquium to foster deeper relationships and mutual cooperation between the two groups (April 30).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations heard leader of United Methodist Church express opinion that Israel must become "land and people of the Bible" rather than a "military State," and that Christians must "reconcile" Jews and Arabs (May 31).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations sponsored five-week seminar in Israel for Christian scholars, to deal with common background of Judaism and Christianity, archeology of Holy Land, and rabbinic Judaism (June 13).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith welcomed statement by National Council of Churches Israel Study Group affirming Israel's sovereignty as valid on "moral and juridical grounds" and warning against Christian "hostility and indifference" to Israel (July 6).

American Jewish Committee granted award to St. Louis University for its pioneer program of systematic investigation of inter-group content of Catholic textbooks, with specific reference to portrayal of Jews and Judaism (October 27).

**Key '73**

American Jewish Committee Board of Governors issued statement on Evangelism and the Jews, urging "various Christian bodies participating in Key '73 and similar efforts to respect convictions and feelings of Jews and to disavow specifically any intentions to thus proselytize the Jewish community" (January 16).

American Jewish Congress protested
Navy memorandum advocating evangelical campaign for Key '73 among naval personnel, charging it to be "religious proselytization" (January 17).

Synagogue Council of America leader maintained criticism by some Jewish leaders of Key '73 is "alarmist" and "harmful to Jewish interests" (January 28); National Committee for Furtherance of Jewish Education publicly "castigated Synagogue Council of America for pronouncement" (February 2).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America deplored "missionizing efforts directed at Jewish community," and disassociated itself from "irresponsible statements rationalizing these missionary efforts" (February 1).

National Conference of Synagogue Youth warned against instant overreaction to Key '73 and urged members to follow guidelines issued by major Jewish organizations (February 5).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations distributed to its constituent groups educational material countering Christian evangelical claims that coming of Jesus was predicted by Prophet Isaiah (February 26).

American Jewish Committee applauded Billy Graham statement opposing all forms of religious coercion and encouraged other Christian leaders to make clear "Key '73 is aimed at reaching uncommitted Christians and has no intention of proselytizing Jewish community" (March 2).

American Jewish Committee representatives and representatives of Protestant and Catholic groups, meeting to discuss "Ecumenism, Evangelism, and Pluralism," stressed attempts at conversion of Jews were a "negation of 4,000 years of suffering and martyrdom experienced by the Jewish people" (March 26).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations conference saw Watergate scandal weakening of evangelical Key '73 crusade, but cautioned Jewish community to be vigilant against proselytizing groups (May 30).

CHURCH—STATE RELATIONS

Government Aid to Education

Torah Umesorah expressed concern to New York State Board of Regents over Fleischman Commission recommendation against state aid to education (January 9).

Agudath Israel of America leaders, at U.S. Office of Education conference, importance of granting federal income-tax credit for nonpublic-school parents (January 11); predicted at meeting of Citizens Relief for Education by Income Tax (CREDIT) that Congress would pass bill granting such tax credits (February 26); testified before House Ways and Means Committee on behalf of bill (March 23); expressed appreciation to New York State Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller for signing bill to provide text-books for children in nonpublic schools (June 14).

American Jewish Congress hailed decisions of U.S. Supreme Court invalidating New York and Pennsylvania statutes granting tax credits and other forms of aid to sectarian schools. Torah Umesorah expressed dismay at decision (June 25).

Agudath Israel of America challenged non-Orthodox Jewish organizations to "restore money" denied parochial schools by Supreme Court decisions (June 25).

National Council of Jewish Women hailed decision as reaffirmation of traditional church-state separation (June 26). Torah Umesorah declared Supreme Court decision would cost Hebrew day schools and yeshivot in New York City some $6 million (August 23).

American Jewish Congress stated it would seek court injunction to bar New York City Board of Education from assigning public-school teachers to parochial schools under Federal Emergency School Assistance Act (December 4).

Humane Slaughter Act

American Jewish Congress stated aim to defend constitutionality of Humane Slaughter Act being challenged by Society for Animal Rights and Committee for Wall
of Separation between Church and State (January 3). Agudath Israel of America criticized Congress for giving "undue importance" to activities of "inconsequential pests" who were asking repeal of Act (January 18).

Other Issues
Agudath Israel of America launched effort to defeat pending legislation for year-round daylight saving time, stating it would "infringe upon the freedom of religious practice" of observant Jews (January 25); commended Senator Robert C. Byrd (D., W.Va.) for changing proposed bill on federal primary election dates in order to accommodate religious Jewish citizens (July 27).

American Jewish Congress hailed New York State Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's veto of bill to amend Sunday "blue laws" as an "affirmation of rights of Jewish Sabbath observers" (July 29).

National Council of Jewish Women urged Congress to reject proposals for constitutional amendment permitting prayers in public schools (November 6).

NATIONAL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Civil Liberties
National Council of Jewish Women expressed alarm at "accelerating infringement of individual rights and civil liberties," particularly in such areas as freedom of press and other media, and political expression (January 9); voiced concern and opposition to new press censorship principles incorporated in Criminal Code Reform Act of 1973 (June 15).

American Jewish Congress urged Senate Subcommittee reviewing proposed federal criminal code bill to reject sections on espionage, as well as on classified and national defense information, since passage would create "governmental system in which public knows only what those in power want it to know" (July 18).

Synagogue Council of America warned unwarranted use of surveillance equipment by government would "jeopardize liberties of citizens and threaten traditional safeguards of individual privacy" (October 30).

National Morale
National Council of Jewish Women urged Congress to take close look at weakening of confidence in government of American public (January 9).


American Jewish Committee registered concern over "shocking developments" of Watergate scandal and applauded courage of those determined "to pursue truth wherever it may lead" (May 19); urged that those charged with breaking law be duly prosecuted (May 21).

Central Conference of American Rabbis deliberated on erosion of ethical and moral values of nation, as dramatized by Watergate events (June 21).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations asked constituents to participate in personal and general probe of ethical questions deriving from "moral disorder" of nation (September 29).

National Council of Jewish Women urged Congress to adopt legislation authorizing appointment of independent prosecutor for Watergate investigation to restore confidence in governmental processes (November 6).

Humane Concerns
American Jewish Congress welcomed peace in Indochina and called for material aid to rebuild Vietnam (January 14). American Jewish Committee expressed joy at cease fire in Vietnam and hope for
"binding the wounds of war" (January 27).


National Council of Jewish Women endorsed full amnesty for war resisters (April 3); urged Senate leadership to bring Genocide Convention to floor for ratification (April 4).

**Social Welfare**

National Council of Jewish Women stated commitment to "support public and private programs to meet housing needs of low- and middle-income individuals and families without discriminatory housing restrictions" (January 9); requested Congress to adopt a "genuine welfare system"; deposed presidential veto of bill proposing comprehensive care for children, calling attention to its survey of community needs for child care (January 17); expressed thanksgiving for cease fire in South East Asia and urged President to turn attention to "crises of unresolved domestic problems" in education, poverty, and racial tensions (January 25).

National Jewish Welfare Board (January 22), Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (January 26), Union of American Hebrew Congregations (February 8), National Council of Jewish Women (March 29), Synagogue Council of America (April 4), Central Conference of American Rabbis (June 19) urged Nixon administration not to abandon badly needed social programs aiding the poor, the ill, minorities, and children.

American Jewish Committee announced intensive campaign to promote positive action programs for minority groups in employment, education, and housing (May 19); expressed concern that 1974 budget would adversely affect poor and members of minority groups, and urged federal government to promote social welfare programs (June 5).

National Jewish Welfare Board issued Voter Registration for Youth, with practical suggestions for organizing and registration campaigns (July 14).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations launched program, "Institute for Human Living," to develop new attitudes toward retired and aging, based on "positive reactions to their value as individuals and reservoirs of experience and wisdom" (November 10).

**Urban Concerns**

American Jewish Committee, through National Alliance for Safer Cities, called for voluntary community action to help stem upsurge of criminal activity in the United States (January 8).

American Jewish Congress urged City University's SEEK program (for economically and educationally disadvantaged) to drop residence requirement so that all needy, regardless of residence, will be eligible (January 15); called on city Youth Services Agency and Department of Labor to abolish residence requirement for Neighborhood Youth Corps jobs (July 10).

American Jewish Committee, New York chapter (February 23), and American Jewish Congress (March 11) condemned legislation for drug pushers proposed by New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

American Jewish Congress called for change in school decentralization law, urging more power for chancellor and central Board of Education (March 6); condemned Keppel Commission report recommending end to free tuition at City University (March 15); proposed formation of corps of college-trained police officers to serve as "security advisers" in public schools (April 9).
American Jewish Committee urged New York City Board of Education president to enlist help of panel of intergroup relations agencies in filling new post of executive director for community school district affairs (March 19); urged each state to work out equalization of finance plan for education, so that school districts share equitably the funds for special educational programs (June 26).

American Jewish Congress, Queens division, urged state and city officials to act against “unscrupulous landlords” who turn middle- and working-class neighborhoods into “instant slums” (September 25); called for government-sponsored “home value insurance” to stop “panic selling spurred by blockbusting in changing neighborhoods” (October 24).

Poverty Programs
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations condemned court decision refusing to honor leases of poor Jews in Seward Park Housing Project (February 21).
National Council of Jewish Women opposed abolition of Office of Economic Opportunity, which was designed to “help poor break out of cycle of poverty” (March 26).
American Jewish Committee urged government program to provide legal services for poor (formerly task of OEO) through an independent Legal Services Corporation (May 17).
American Jewish Committee, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Agriculture and a Columbia University committee on the Yiddish language, issued leaflet in Yiddish explaining who is eligible for food stamps and how to obtain them (May 17).
American Jewish Congress released study, Target Areas and How They Miss the Mark, criticizing inequitable regulations of four federal social-welfare programs, with resultant denial of benefits to poor Jews residing outside target areas (July 21).
Torah Umesorah received federal funds for Neighborhood Youth Corps project which trained 465 underprivileged Jewish teenagers to work in offices, libraries, and recreation centers (August 9); with assistance of U.S. Government funds, provided tuition-free summer day-camp for 100 needy Jewish children (August 21).

Discrimination
American Jewish Congress, on occasion of birthday of late Martin Luther King, Jr., condemned support of racial separatism and reaffirmed commitment to integration (January 15).
Agudath Israel of America, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, Jewish Labor Committee, and Jewish War Veterans submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare 19 new examples (33 were submitted earlier) of “reverse discrimination” in college admissions and hiring practices (January 12); expressed dismay at failure of HEW Office of Civil Rights to take action (March 19); presented 36 new cases of discriminatory practices in higher education to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger (July 20).
Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith urged Securities and Exchange Commission to require member firms to issue guidelines eliminating employment discrimination (February 16); pointed out to Office of Economic Opportunity that directives requiring use of proportional representation in hiring and in giving preference to minority contractors and suppliers were actually an “imposition of ethnic quotas,” and contrary to American Constitution (March 28); received Department of Health, Education and Welfare corroboration of charge that State University of New York at Albany had engaged in preferential hiring of faculty (May 10); warned proposed federal regulations requiring schools to file annual statistical reports on ethnic and racial identification
of employees could lead to injustices and adverse reactions (June 29); asked for revision of new federal order controlling equal employment opportunity, which would generate "proliferation of employment quota systems" (July 13).

American Jewish Committee charged Acme Markets food chain with maintaining "patterns of discrimination against Jews in managerial positions" (September 14).

Antisemitism

American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Jewish Labor Committee protested that Luis Fuentes was permitted to remain school district superintendent in New York City, despite "clear record of bigotry" (April 6).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charged front organization for antisemite Gerald L. K. Smith was spreading anti-Israel propaganda among congressmen and senators (May 9).

American Jewish Committee head declared tensions of many current issues might have side effects leading to anti-Semitic reactions (May 18).

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (June 20), American Jewish Committee (June 23), Union of American Hebrew Congregations (August 31) warned film "Jesus Christ Superstar" is based on dangerous stereotypes that could lead to antisemitism.

American Jewish Congress reported Illinois and California mail order houses are selling Nazi war memorabilia as souvenirs (September 2).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith sponsored forum on "preconditions for antisemitism and measures to safeguard Jewish institutions and individual Jews" (November 17); released report on treatment of Holocaust in advanced history textbooks, alleging an unwillingness by scholars to "acknowledge facts of genocide" (December 21).

Energy Crisis

Hadassah convention heard Senator Peter H. Dominick warn of "folly of over-reliance on foreign oil" and urge "maximum development of our own energy resources" (August 26).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith passed resolution calling on American people to achieve energy self-dependency (November 19).

Ethnicity and Pluralism

American Jewish Committee sponsored consultation at which it was stated communities no longer are homogeneous and must face new pluralism, with children conscious of their ethnic and racial identity (January 31); released report, Ethnicity and Mental Health, which concludes ethnic variation is largely ignored in treatment of mental and emotional well-being of white ethnic Americans (March 15); released statement on need for Americans to make pluralism work, and on new possibilities for cooperation between ethnics and other groups (May 20); conducted, in cooperation with National Project on Ethnic America, survey of developments in school curriculum and legislation as related to ethnic studies (July 25).

SOVIET JEWRY

Support for Jackson-Mills-Vanik Legislation

American Jewish Committee held public interview for leading Russian Jewish activist, just arrived from Soviet Union, stated Russian Jews were deeply concerned about passage of bill sponsored by Senator Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) and Representative Charles Vanik (D., Ohio) to deny most-favored-nation status and credit privileges to Communist nations violating emigration rights (January 22).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations organized grassroots task force to
work for passage of two bills in Congress denying trade privileges to Soviet Union while it discriminates against Jewish minority (March 6).

American Jewish Congress Women's Division called for withholding trade concessions from Soviet Union while "it prevents citizens from emigrating freely without payment of ransom taxes" (March 28).

National Council of Jewish Women announced support of legislative action denying most-favored-nation status to Soviet Union as part of continued struggle for rights of Soviet Jews (March 26).

American Jewish Committee commended members of Congress for overwhelming support of Jackson Amendment and Mills-Vanik Bill, which played key role in persuading Soviet government to suspend exit tax (May 20).

National Conference on Soviet Jewry vice-chairman maintained American Jewish leadership would continue support of Jackson Amendment and President Nixon's "policy of quiet diplomacy on question of Soviet Jewry" (June 15).

American Jewish Congress vigil during visit of Communist Party Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev protested Soviet policy on Jews and urged freedom of emigration for Jews in exchange for trade concessions to Russia (June 18).

American Jewish Committee expressed disappointment Brezhnev-Nixon meetings had not relieved plight of Soviet Jews and urged Congress to "remain steadfast" in support of Jackson Amendment (June 27).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America president appealed to American people to urge members of Congress to enact Jackson-Mills-Vanik legislation to help gain freedom for Russian Jews (June 28).

American Jewish Congress, commenting on Senator J. W. Fulbright's attack on Senate efforts to block trade concessions to USSR, charged him with "ignorance" of emigration policies of foreign countries and "disdain for moral considerations of U.S.-Soviet trade relation" (July 13).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Hadassah (September 18), American Jewish Congress, Synagogue Council of America (September 20), urged support for Mills-Vanik Amendment then before House Ways and Means Committee (September 21).

American Jewish Committee hailed passage of Mills-Vanik Amendment as "positive act of statesmanship" emphasizing American determination to obtain right of free emigration for Jews and other Soviet citizens (December 11).

Soviet Harassment of Would-be Emigrants

National Council of Jewish Women urged President Nixon on visit to Soviet Union in May to convey feelings of American people about "inhuman and cruel processing which any Jew who applies for emigration must endure" (January 17).

Hadassah president promised to bring to attention of Americans plight of six Soviet women and their families, whose applications for exit permits have been thus far denied, while several men in the family have been fired from their jobs. (March 9).

American Jewish Committee, in cooperation with National Interreligious Consultation on Soviet Jewry, protested to Brezhnev the cancellation of tour of Soviet Union planned for ten nationally prominent American religious leaders (February 9).

American Jewish Congress reported a briefing kit for travelers, How to Find and Meet Russian Jews, was denounced by Kremlin as "anti-Soviet propaganda" (March 7); reported arrest of two Jewish activists in Tbilisi (April 5), arrest of two Leningrad activists (April 6), three Moscow activists (April 15), and various other acts of harassment against Jews requesting exit visas (April 19); reported 50 Jews being investigated by KGB to extort confessions implicating Colonel Efim Davidovich of anti-Soviet propaganda (May 11).
Hadassah appealed to International Commission of Jurists in Geneva to investigate sentencing of Ukrainian Jewish mechanics to ten years of hard labor on charges of industrial espionage (April 16); publicized appeal of Riga woman for Soviet exit visa for only child to join her in Israel (June 12).

National Council of Jewish Women expressed grave concern at continuing harassment of Soviet Jews desiring to emigrate and voiced hope that Brezhnev's visit to United States would spur granting human rights to Jews in his country (June 15); reaffirmed common cause with Soviet Jews and pledged continued help (November 6).

American Jewish Committee refuted Brezhnev statement that there is no Jewish problem in Soviet Union with data on deprivation of human rights suffered by Soviet Jews (June 22).

American Jewish Committee, Jewish Labor Committee deplored Austria's decision to close transit facilities for Soviet Jews in obeisance to Arab terrorist threats (September 29).

Social and Cultural Aid
Jewish Labor Committee cooperated with other groups in organizing telegram bank to facilitate communication with individual Soviet Jews needing help (January 8).

Hadassah reported establishment of new Staff Dental Service Clinic for 2,500 people as part of effort to absorb Russian Jewish dentists into hospital program (June 12).

American ORT joined Israel Ministry of Labor in setting up Institute for Adult Training to aid absorption into Israel economy of skilled and professional newcomers (August 30).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith published collection of signed underground essays by eminent Soviet Jewish intellectuals, describing their reawakening to Jewish culture and commitment (June 15).

Antisemitism
American Jewish Congress (August 22), Hadassah, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (August 23), Union of American Hebrew Congregations (August 28) asserted USSR not fit place to hold 1980 Olympics because of antisemitic demonstrations at World Student Games in Moscow in August.

ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

Yom Kippur War

Jewish Organizational Responses
Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, representing 31 secular and religious bodies (October 7); American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League (October 8); Workmen's Circle, Agudath Israel of America (October 9); World Zionist Organization—American Section; Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism (October 16) condemned the October 6 attack on Israel by Egypt and Syria and pledged total support and solidarity with their brothers in Israel.

American Jewish Committee attributed cease-fire in Middle East to U. S. initiative, and expressed hope for direct negotiations for peace (October 22); called on United Nations Security Council to implement cease-fire resolution "by convening immediately a conference of the Arabs and Israelis to negotiate peace" (October 31).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith warned Arab-Israeli war was "battle over who will control the world" and asserted Soviet Union's strategy was "taking over the Middle East and using oil to achieve an energy stranglehold" on world (November 16).
American Jewish Congress president expressed hope that November 11 six-point agreement signed by Egypt and Israel would be “honored” (November 12); cautioned against “pressures on American Jews to adopt an ‘independent’ or ‘more reasonable’ policy on the essential elements of peace in the Middle East” (December 10).

Information Services
American Jewish Committee issued background memoranda for the press and organizations on Bar Lev line (October 15); Soviet role in Middle East conflict (October 17); United Nations role in Middle East conflict (October 19); international law as it relates to Arab attack (October 22); tax-deductible aspects of contributions on behalf of Israel (October 23); U.S. assistance to Arab countries (November 5).

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council issued to its membership and member agencies advisory bulletin on themes to stress and actions to take regarding help for Israel (October 17).

Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith initiated “Project Consultation,” an informational and action service to help local Jewish communities combat misinformation and Arab propaganda (December 12).

Hadassah distributed background paper (including illustrative maps) on boundaries of Israel, historical survey of population movements, and border changes over the years, showing density of Israel’s population is four times that of Arab States (December 21).

American Zionist Youth Foundation released short film, Days of Judgment, documenting sequence of war events and reactions of American Jewish youth (December 30).

American Zionist Federation sponsored series of meetings for media in New York area to inform Jewish and Zionist writers, editors, and publicists of “real facts” behind Israel’s struggle for survival (December 31).

Appeals For Government Support
Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (October 8), Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations (October 9) called on United States to support Israel’s efforts to repel Arab aggression.

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (October 15), American Jewish Congress (October 16) urged U.S. government to continue maintaining arms balance in Middle East by supplying Israel with necessary materiel.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (October 29), National Council of Jewish Women (November 6) expressed appreciation to President Nixon for steadfast support of Israel and urged continued economic and military aid.

Arab Oil Embargo
Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith stated, on basis of “energy crisis” analysis, American needs solvable without Arab oil (October 17); called for withholding U.S. exports to Arab countries “as long as Arabs withhold oil supplies to this nation” (November 18).

World Zionist Organization—American Section urged American policy-makers not to allow “false energy issue, as personified by Arab oil” to be used against “best interests of American foreign policy” (October 17).

American Jewish Congress picketed Japan camera show in New York City to protest “Japan’s submission” to Arab oil blackmail (November 30).

Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations criticized Standard Oil Company of California letter of July 26 to its stockholders as “crude corporate intervention in American foreign policy” and “bald surrender to oil pressures by Arab countries” (July 31).

American Jewish Committee released report on public opinion in Western Europe, indicating “no signs of resentment against Jews arising out of oil crisis” (December 14).
American Jewish Congress asserted doubling of oil prices by six Arab states proved oil shortages had to do with economic greed, not with Middle East politics (December 26).

ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL

American Sephardi Federation and Sephardi community conducted drive for funds for Israel, which, by second week of war, had reached $4 million total (October 16).

Hadassah set up central register for medical supplies and medical volunteers for Israel (October 11); announced medical personnel from all over world had joined teams at Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center and other hospitals and medical units in Israel (October 17).

American Zionist Youth Foundation, through project Sherut La'am, arranged for 175 volunteers from United States and Canada to go to Israel to work in nonmilitary jobs in kibbutzim, replacing those called up for military service (October 19); announced air-fare scholarships available for volunteers (October 31).

World Zionist Organization—American Section, through its Torah education department, arranged for funds collected in Orthodox day schools and yeshivah high schools to be contributed to Israel Emergency Fund (October 19).

American Jewish Congress sponsored rally in Broadway district at which screen and television stars appealed for aid to Israel (October 19). Torah Umesorah convened 10,000 students from Orthodox day schools to participate in outdoor prayer service and Intercession Assembly for Peace (October 22).

Hadassah announced tours to Israel continuing despite war: 21 tourists left, with 100 stand-bys waiting to get on same flight (October 9). American Jewish Congress announced resumption of travel program to Israel, calling visits "act of Jewish responsibility" (October 26). American Jewish Committee, through its Christian Visitors to Israel Program, arranged Israel study tour for leading Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Protestant clergy as "attempt to encourage reconciliation in an area of conflict" (November 29).

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council instructed member agencies to urge every Congressman to support bill providing $2.2 billion in grants and credits to Israel (November 30).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations issued call to member congregations to collect tefillin and Sifrei Torah urgently needed by religious members of Israel Armed Forces (December 4). World Zionist Organization—American Section, through Torah education department, arranged for students of Orthodox day and high schools to send 2,000 Hanukkah menorahs to Israeli soldiers on Egyptian and Syrian fronts (December 5).

RESPONSES OF NON-JEWISH GROUPS

American Jewish Committee, at news conference announcing Christian Visitors To Israel Program, heard Christian leaders deplore attack by Egypt and Syria as "not only a threat to Israel but world peace," and applauded position taken by U.S. government and Christian leaders who have "condemned the brutal Arab attacks" (October 9); issued memorandum describing U.S. trade union (leaders of AFL-CIO unions) support for Israel (October 16); released survey indicating support for Israel's right to exist with defensible borders by leaders of Polish, Irish, Italian, Greek, Ukrainian, Puerto Rican, Black, Lithuanian, and Japanese communities in U.S. (November 7); made public preliminary study of Christian responses to war, indicating widespread grass-roots support for Israel from Catholic and Protestant religious leaders, but stating some national and world hierarchical figures "failed to note any more difference" between Arab attackers and Israeli defenders (November 18).

American Jewish Committee reported "Declaration of Solidarity" with Israel was signed by 50 religious educators represent-
ing six New York and New Jersey institutions of higher learning; made public messages of support for Israel from three Christian fraternal groups in New York City police and fire departments (October 15); distributed advertisement by largest Baptist church in world urging Christians to support Israel now (October 25).

Union of American Hebrew Congregations made public statement by Cesar Chavez, president of United Farm Workers Union, expressing "sense of solidarity" with Israel and calling on U.S. government to continue granting aid to that "beleaguered" nation (October 25); issued statement asserting closer communication between Reform rabbis and Christian colleagues since 1967 war produced spontaneous Christian reaction in favor of Israel (October 26).

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith national study revealed "disturbing amount of negative reaction" to Israel's plight from "influential newspapers, columnists, radio and television commentators, national Christian religious organizations and publications, political leaders and black spokesmen" (November 18).

PRISONERS OF WAR

Hadassah appealed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to persuade Egypt and Syria to cooperate with International Red Cross in implementing Geneva accord regarding Israeli prisoners of war (October 26); called emergency meeting to brief representatives of national American religious and humanitarian organizations on the prisoner-of-war situation in Middle East (October 31).

American Zionist Youth Foundation vigil outside Egyptian mission in New York City protested refusal of Egypt and Syria to release names of Israeli prisoners of war and to allow International Red Cross to visit wounded (October 30).

American Jewish Congress announced cross-section of Americans, responding to nationwide campaign, has urged Nixon administration to demand Egypt and Syria fulfill obligations under Geneva Convention on exchange of prisoners of war (November 2).

Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, with Hadassah, held rally in midtown New York City to call attention to plight of Israeli prisoners of war (November 5).

National Council of Jewish Women called on U.S. government, United Nations, USSR, and International Red Cross to help obtain release of names of all prisoners of war as first step in exchange (November 6).

American Jewish Committee (November 7), Hadassah (November 14), National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (November 28) protested Syria's failure to treat prisoners of war in humanitarian manner, appealed to national and international government agencies and religious groups to persuade Syria to carry out Geneva Convention prisoner-of-war provisions.

Hadassah members, in demonstration co-sponsored by American Zionist Federation, chained themselves to gates of UN on International Human Rights Day to focus attention on plight of Israeli prisoners of war in Syria (December 17).

ANTISEMITIC MANIFESTATIONS

American Jewish Congress released reply of Israel Representative to the UN Yosef Tekoah to antisemitic remarks of Saudi Arabian representative (October 23). Union of American Hebrew Congregations called on UN Secretary-General Waldheim and U.S. Ambassador John Scali to prevent further antisemitic slurs against Jews and Judaism in Security Council and General Assembly discussions (October 25).

American Zionist Federation sponsored Conference on Anti-Semitism and Anti-Zionism, which assailed Father Daniel Berrigan for castigating Israel in antisemitic terms (November 29). American Jewish Congress hailed Reverend Donald Har-
rington's "courageous" decision not to present Ghandi peace award to Berrigan in view of latter's "vicious and ignorant attack against Israel" (December 21).

Twenty-fifth Anniversary
Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, through the American Committee for Israel's 25th Anniversary Celebration, advised American communities to schedule special anniversary week or month directly before or after anniversary on May 6-7 (January 3).

World Zionist Organization—American Section, issued 25th anniversary program planning kit, including outlines for film, poetry, drama, and dance festivals; visual aids; selected bibliography (February 23).

National Council of Jewish Women saluted Israel on achievements as democratic nation, and reaffirmed commitment to state through prayer, resolutions, programs or public interpretation, as well as educational, social, and welfare projects in Israel (April 4).

American Zionist Youth Foundation arranged telephone hook-up with Israel so that youth of 24 communities could hear special address by Premier Golda Meir and then ask questions (May 6).

American Jewish Committee noted with pride Israel's "remarkable strides in developing agriculture, science and industry and in providing educational, social and health services for its burgeoning Jewish and Arab population" (May 20).

American Zionist Federation sponsored "Scholars in Residence" dialogue between 16 Israeli academicians and journalists, who had spent two weeks in American cities, and with American Jewish intellectuals (April 9).

American Jewish Congress conducted 11th American-Israel Dialogue in Jerusalem on "The Sources of Jewish Creativity," which reached broad agreement that Jewish artists and writers should work together to strengthen ties between American Jews and Israel; national executive committee delegation came to Israel on 14-day mission of "discovery and understanding" (August 3).

Aliyah
American Zionist Federation sponsored Israel trip of Zionist leaders to examine business opportunities for American immigrants (March 3); heard report by acting chairman of Jewish Agency and World Zionist Executive, noting decline in United States emigration to Israel in 1973, and stressing importance of its increase (September 13).

Lubavitcher movement established new community in Safad, Israel, for new immigrants (November 1).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations reported arrangements with Israeli government to recruit U.S. Orthodox rabbis to aid in absorption of new Orthodox immigrants in Israel (November 10).

Israel-Diaspora Relations
Central Conference of American Rabbis heard report that "conversation with Israel seems to be improved" and "open dialogue between Israelis and Diaspora Jews on mutual concerns can now be held" (January 9).

American Jewish Congress sponsored symposium, "The Impact of Israel Upon the Diaspora," at which 35 Jewish scholars and communal leaders reviewed problems in relationship between Jews of world and Israel (April 2).

David Ben Gurion
Hadassah (December 3), American Jewish Congress (December 4), World Zionist Organization—American Section (December 5), Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (December 13) mourned death of Israel's first prime minister, calling him a "great world leader" and extolling his efforts to bring peace to the world.

Social Welfare and Educational Programs
ORT presented to Israeli government
five-year program for academic and vocational studies which would bring high school education to virtually all young people in Israel (January 21).

Hadassah reported $4.85 million in U.S. Agency for International Development funds have been used for rehabilitation of Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus, establishment of cancer institute, and equipment for Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center at Ein Kerem (February 26); made appeal for linens for hospitals under its aegis (March 2).

World Zionist Organization—American Section announced construction of new building and campus for Jerusalem Torah College and special one-year program in Jerusalem for students of Yeshiva University’s Teachers Institute for Women (July 2).

Arab Terrorism and Boycott of Israel

American Jewish Congress accused Soviet Union of “hypocrisy” in imposing stiff penalties for skyjacking at home, while working to “undermine and scuttle” efforts to deter international air piracy through the UN (January 3); supported Israel’s determination “not to allow unanticipated Arab airplanes to cruise freely over Israel’s airspace” and expressed sorrow over death of passengers in Libyan jet brought down over Sinai (February 22).

National Council of Jewish Women asked international community to “use all moral, political, and economic machinery in their power” to halt terror (April 4).

Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith charged three major Japanese manufacturers—Toyota, Nissan, Hitachi—with concealing “long-term participation in Arab economic boycott of Israel” (April 12).

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council held session on “Combating International Terrorism,” at which assistant to U.S. Secretary of State reported on government efforts to thwart international terrorism (June 24).

American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith expressed shock and sorrow at “cowardly murder” of Israeli military attache in Washington, D.C., and called for international action to stop such violence (July 2).

Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith urged Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to “act swiftly and vigorously” to insure end of skyjackings and other international acts of terrorism (August 25).

Jews in Arab Countries

National Council of Jewish Women deplored Syria’s continued “acts of degradation and inhuman restrictions” against Syrian Jews and pledged to work to achieve human rights for them (January 9); called upon U.S. president and UN Secretary-General to relieve plight of Syrian and Iraqi Jewish communities (March 29); expressed outrage at murder of Iraqi Jewish family (June 15).

American Jewish Congress called on Iraq to confirm or deny report nine Iraqi Jewish leaders had been “put to death” (February 2); Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith called on Americans to press Iraq to let its remaining 400 Jews emigrate (February 8). National Council of Jewish Women expressed grave concern over reported deaths of leading Jews, and called for right of all Iraqi Jews to emigrate (February 9); American Jewish Committee asked U.S. to “redouble its efforts to alleviate plight of helpless victims of oppression” (May 20); in testimony before House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations, pointed out UN gave little attention to violation of human rights in Syria and Iraq (October 16).

LATIN AMERICAN JEWRY

American Jewish Committee appointed study mission of 30 Jewish communal leaders to meet with leaders of Jewish community in Mexico for discussions on
continuity of Jewish life there (March 16); sponsored unique exhibition in Mexico City of Jewish art and ritual objects from Europe and Middle East (June 5); reported its South American office found "volatile political situation in parts of Latin America has aroused fears of antisemitism among Jews living in Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina" (August 20).

National Jewish Welfare Board sent Jewish center leaders in the United States and Canada to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Panama, and Mexico to study, and inform North Americans of, problems and programs of major Jewish communities (September 7).

American Jewish Committee called on Chile's government to uphold its "proud record as a democratic nation" and take action against antisemitic acts (September 13); reported Jewish community not adversely affected by September military coup (November 7); cosponsored with Jewish Central Committee of Mexico convention of Jewish communities to examine problems and outlook for Jews of Mexico (November 29).

**WORLDWIDE ANTISEMITISM**

American Jewish Committee issued survey of antisemitic conditions in countries of world, indicating anti-Zionism is code word for antisemitism and "classical antisemitism is increasingly rare in most Western nations" (May 17).

**GERALDINE ROSENFIELD**