



Max M. Kampelman Papers

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AS READ

REMARKS BY
MAX M. KAMPELMAN
TO THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL ASSOCIATION OF B'NAI B'RITH

Washington Hebrew Congregation
Washington, D.C.

November 8, 1989

I am deeply touched by your presence here this evening. The announcement says you are here to pay tribute to me. I am here to pay tribute and to express my appreciation to the Jewish community for your friendship and sustenance. Those of us who are blessed with the responsibility of being Jews, raised and educated and trained in the teachings of Judaism, welcome the opportunities for public and community service that may come our way. It is that tradition that we honor tonight. It is, therefore, particularly appropriate that the award I gratefully accept from you is named for my dear friend, Phillip M. Klutznick, who blazed a path of integrity and service for the rest of us to follow.

My purpose at this time is not to feign humility. Indeed, it is not easy in the Jewish tradition to be humble. Even the lowliest of us is given the privilege of arguing with and questioning the judgment of the Lord. "If it were not for our

sins", argued one of our elders in support of his life's record, "what would you, dear Lord, have to forgive?" Mendele the tailor, in that same tradition, pleaded to the Lord to arrange for him to win the lottery. He pleaded year after year, and year after year his pleas were unanswered. He then chastised the Lord strongly for being callous and unfeeling, leading the Lord finally in frustration to shout from the heavens, so the story goes, "But Mendele, give me a break. Shouldn't you first buy a lottery ticket?"

Yes, humility is not encouraged as we hear the tale of a Kol Nidre night service. The old bearded Rabbi filled with the drama of the prayer, is heard loudly pleading, "Oh Lord, please forgive me. I am nothing. I am nothing." The president of the synagogue, caught up in the Rabbi's fervor then also loudly proclaimed: "Lord, I am nothing. I am nothing." The cantor, similarly intoxicated by the prayer, followed with the refrain "I am nothing. I am nothing." The lowly sexton, also captured by the feeling, is then heard loudly to shout: "I, too, dear Lord. I am nothing. I am nothing." Whereupon the President turns to the Rabbi and angrily says, "Look who thinks he is a nothing!"

Without undue humility, therefore, but with deep appreciation, I accept your honor and I will cherish your award.

Jews have had a unique romance with America. From the earliest days of our nation's founding when the Puritans used the Hebrew language as the language of their prayer, the ties that have bound Judaism to American democracy have been strong. Hebrew words are still a permanent part of the emblems of some of our early great universities. Beginning with John Adams, American Presidents have verbalized and acted upon the conviction that the historic land of Palestine was to be restored as a Jewish national homeland.

Our country's frontier spirit, the open competition, the hostility to monopoly of power -- all these meant the Jew had a chance. In the United States today, more than 40% of all the Jews in the world live comfortably in two compatible cultures, the Jewish and the Christian, with American civilization essentially a Judaic-Christian one. This era in America may well be the golden age of Jewish history. Jewish culture has soared to impressive heights. Some of the greatest Jewish libraries in the world are here. Devotion to Judaism and to world Jewry flourishes. The community is strong and affluent, with a spiritual and intellectual ingredient of significance. History is likely to judge that the American period for Jewry is the grandest ever. And all of this is protected by America's strength.

The unique characteristic of American democracy which makes us proud to be Americans is the fact that our loyalties as Americans and as Jews are harmoniously interrelated in a common faith -- a faith in justice, in human brotherhood and in human dignity. The ancient Hebrew tribes made their historic contribution to civilization by proclaiming to their neighbors that there was only one God. The immense significance of that proclamation was in the concept that if there is only one God, then we are all of us His children and thus brothers and sisters of one another. The "Sh'ma Yisroel", the holiest and most repeated of Jewish prayers ("Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One"), symbolizes the essence of that message.

In recent years, my government service occasionally required me to be overseas during our important religious holidays. I have, therefore, been at synagogue services in London, Geneva, Madrid, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Israel, Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Budapest, Bucharest, Belgrade, Sydney, Johannesburg, and Salisbury. It is inspiring, wherever we may be as Jews, and whatever language may be spoken, to hear the familiar ring and message of the Sh'ma, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Thus, the prophet Micah's message: "Have we not all one Father? Hath not God created us?" Thus, too, the Talmudic use

of Rabbi Ben Azzai's assertion that the most important verse in the whole Bible is the one from the Book of Genesis stating that Man was created in the divine image. And why, the sages asked, was only one Man created? So that each of us has the same ancestor and no one can claim superiority over another was the response. A further rabbinic story refers to the Haggadah tale of the Egyptian armies drowning in the Seas of Reeds. The angels in heaven began to sing the praises of the Lord. And the Lord rebuked them by saying, "My children are drowning and you would sing?" Here, in this doctrine of human brotherhood, we have the essence of our religious creed, the spiritual basis of our evolving civilization. Here are the moral roots of political democracy, human rights, human dignity, the American dream.

Our Jewish scholars fully understood, however, that the striving of human beings to achieve the dignity worthy of the children of God was a continuous and difficult one. The philosophic notion of the coexistence of good and evil in the human being is found in many ancient civilizations, but it is particularly strong in the writing of our Jewish teachers. They taught that there is in each one of us an ingredient in the heart and soul which is good and God-like; but, they continued, there is also in each one of us an ingredient which is destructive and "evil". The sages defined it as "yaitzer

hatov" and "yaitzer hara". The Protestant theologian Reinhold Niebuhr called it "Children of Light and Children of Darkness". Freud and others based their understanding of Man on this insight. And this dichotomy in Man means the good and the evil are also intrinsic to the societies created by Man.

The history of civilization then becomes one of strengthening the "yaitzer hatov" within us, our children, our families, the societies we create. This is the real meaning of the evolutionary challenge. One might describe it as the evolution of the species homo sapiens to that of the species human being.

A cynic once observed that the devil too evolves. There have been struggles. There will continue to be struggles against the "yaitzer hara" within us and in the societies that we create. How else can we explain totalitarianism except as an expression of that destructive drive? How else can we understand the Holocaust, or the cruelty of the Stalinist system? If there is one thing that history has taught us, it is that we ignore the dark side of Man only at our peril. We have the capacity to reach for the stars, but we do so with our feet deep in the mud of the earth.

Simply stated, our dilemma is to learn how to preserve peace and expand human liberty in a world of conflicting values, competing interests, and the awesome capability which we now have of destroying civilization as we know it. It is perhaps the supreme irony of our age that we have learned to fly through space like birds and move in deep waters like fish, but we have yet to learn how to live and love on this small planet as brothers and sisters. In every age this has been the challenge, but in this nuclear age it is more urgent than ever.

Within this context the negotiations with the Soviets that I have been privileged to be a part of since 1980 take on a special significance.

When I began negotiating with the Soviet Union in Madrid in 1980, under President Carter, human rights was beginning to be injected as a major item of our country's international agenda. The Soviet Union insisted that the discussion of the subject was an improper interference in their internal affairs. When President Reagan asked me in 1985 to return to government service as head of our nuclear arms reduction negotiation, an extraordinary change soon became apparent. Under the leadership of President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz the United States enlarged upon what President Carter initiated, and incorporated the

concept of human rights as a necessary and ever-present ingredient in the totality of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The issue of human rights is today a fully agreed agenda item. It is discussed thoroughly, frankly and frequently -- and we see results. The results are not yet entirely to our satisfaction, but are, nevertheless, highly significant.

We are today witnessing a dramatic worldwide trend toward freedom and democracy. It is prompted not only by a deep inner drive for human dignity, but by the growing realization that democracy works best. Governments and societies everywhere are discovering that keeping up with the scientific and technological changes sweeping the world requires openness to information, new ideas, and the freedom which enables ingenuity to germinate and flourish. A closed tightly-controlled society cannot compete in a world experiencing an information explosion that knows no national boundaries.

The nations of the world are becoming ever more interdependent. We are clearly in a time when no society can isolate itself or its people from new ideas and new information anymore than one can escape the winds whose currents affect us

all. National boundaries can keep out vaccines, but those boundaries cannot keep out germs or ideas or broadcasts. This suggests, among many other implications, the need to reappraise our traditional definitions of sovereignty. The Government of Bangladesh, for example, cannot prevent tragic floods without active cooperation from Nepal and India. Canada cannot protect itself from acid rain without collaborating with the United States. The Mediterranean is polluted by 18 different countries.

In this world of increasing interdependence, the lessons for the United States and the Soviet Union -- the most important security relationship in the present era -- are evident. For nearly half a century, we have looked at international relations through the prism of our relations with the Soviet Union. We cannot escape from one another. We are bound together in an equation that makes the security of each of us dependent on that of the other.

To negotiate is risky. It is also necessary. It is, in the words of my dear friend, great American, Hubert Humphrey, something like crossing a river while walking on slippery rocks. The possibility of disaster is on every side, but it is the way -- sometimes the only way -- to get across. The aim of our diplomacy and the supreme achievement of statesmanship is

patiently, through negotiation, to pursue the peace with dignity we seek, always recognizing the threat to that peace, and always protecting our vital national interests and values. We should recall the message of Winston Churchill that diplomatic negotiations "are not a grace to be conferred but a convenience to be used."

It is understandable, as we consider the dimensions of the East-West challenges and opportunities, that our minds are drawn to another major seemingly intractable problem - the agonizing tensions between Jew and Arab in the Middle East that causes neighbors to hate and hurt and too often kill one another, thereby diminishing themselves and their hopes and dreams.

There is no way for the Middle East to escape for long the movement toward democracy and human dignity that is gripping all parts of the world. It will in time have its impact on Syria and Libya and Saudi Arabia as much as it has its impact on Paraguay and Poland. The American people understand that Israel is today the only democracy in the region. This accounts in no small measure for the deep friendship toward Israel felt by the vast majority of our fellow citizens. This commitment, however, is under siege as Israel is made to appear - sometimes unwittingly and regrettably contributing to that

appearance - as unsympathetic toward the human and political aspirations of its Palestinian Arab neighbors.

It is in Israel's best interests for democracy to develop and grow in the area. Societies governed by internal free debate, open discussion and the ballot box are much more likely to seek the resolution of problems through negotiation and compromise than by war and violence. It is no wonder that within Israel, poll after poll shows an overwhelming majority of Israelis from all political persuasions favoring negotiations with the Palestinians and seeking a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem. There is, therefore, great virtue in the call by the Israeli Government for free elections to select negotiators in the West Bank and Gaza. Today, it is in Israel where Arabs may freely vote. Tomorrow, the Arabs in Gaza and the West Bank may freely vote. On the day after tomorrow, who knows?

Yes, there are risks in elections just as there are risks in negotiations, but there is strength and virtue in the process as well. Israel must not permit the risk to obfuscate the opportunity. Israel must not lose its identification with the Jewish values of universal human brotherhood, political democracy, a commitment to human dignity for all.

We do not know whether the PLO will permit Palestinians to vote in the Israeli proposed election plan. If the vote takes place, we must assume that a free election in the territories is likely to select Arab negotiators some of whom seek the destruction of Israel, whether or not Arafat talks peace to the Western press. It would then be the task of Israeli diplomats to negotiate and to unmask the charade with the objective of dividing those Arabs who seek a peaceful and realistic solution from those who do not. If the PLO continues to reject elections, or acts to undermine its direction, the onus for failure must then be the PLO's and not Israeli's. In any event, close American-Israeli coordination is indispensable.

A negotiation, if one takes place, requires both a perception and reality of genuineness. The world will demand it and so will our own yearning for peace. The issues are difficult and call for understanding. America must never forget (and Israel can never forget) that the distance from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean is a mere 40 miles. It would be difficult to shoehorn even two friendly states into that narrow area. Americans must also appreciate that the 1967 borders, to which some would have Israel retreat, would leave Israel with a corridor only eight miles wide between Haifa and Tel Aviv, and some three miles wide between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv -- clearly inconsistent with the objective of U.N. Security Council

Resolution 242 to provide Israel with secure borders. The negotiating task will indeed be a formidable one.

The fact of the matter is that the time is ripe for negotiations no matter how formidable the task. But, we must also realistically appreciate that the time is far from ripe for solutions to the intractable set of problems under negotiation. A process must begin. Yes, as has been suggested, Arabs must end their economic boycott of Israel; Arabs should stop challenging Israel's standing in international organizations; the PLO should amend its covenant and end its violence in favor of diplomacy; the Soviet Union should restore diplomatic ties with Israel and stop destabilizing the area by supplying sophisticated weapons to countries like Libya; Israel should continually and persistently reach out to the Palestinians as neighbors who deserve political rights; and, yes, in accordance with an underlying principle of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, still the best and probably the indispensable framework for peace in the Middle East, in return for a secure peace Israel will have to be willing to withdraw from significant Arab-populated portions of the West Bank and Gaza. These are indeed the ingredients for a dialogue, a negotiation, the beginning of a process.

A recent statement by Prime Minister Shamir defined and refined the issue constructively. At the same time as he reaffirmed Israel's opposition to an independent Palestinian State he said: ". . . There are many Palestinian Arabs who do not want to live under our rule. We do not ignore it. And, therefore, we are seeking a solution . . . We are looking for a solution that will satisfy both sides."

It is not my purpose today to set forth a formula for solving the problem of Jewish-Arab tensions in Palestine. We can agree, however, that Israel's security must be assured even as the inevitable Arab self-rule and self-dignity and democratic beginnings come into being. It will also become increasingly clear to all in the area, that its compactness and lack of resources require at least a minimum organic skeleton of economic cooperation if the peoples in the area are to enjoy the benefits of the vastly changing world now emerging with its immense new opportunities and challenges.

The United States can play a crucial role in stimulating and initiating this new process. Its diplomatic role must be based on keeping the respect of all the parties in the region. This will require a diplomacy based on principle, on human values, on loyalty to those who share those principles and values, and on a determination to be faithful to friends. Specifically, we must

reaffirm and never put into question the "special relationship" that exists between the U.S. and Israel, one that is real and not merely ritualistic. To question that special relationship will place our credibility as a nation at risk. There can be no sense of detachment or so-called "even-handedness" toward Israel, a friend and fellow democracy in the family of nations. Let others who seek to join this family of democratic states join us by demonstrating their commitment to the peace with dignity we seek. To those twenty or so Arab states who continue to maintain the state of war against Israel, our friend, we must say, "Earn our friendship by ending your state of war. Join us in a constructive peace process." It is the refusal of the Arab states, except for Egypt, to recognize the legitimacy of Israel which remains the formidable barrier to the peace process.

The United States must also now assert as a litmus test that we intend persistently to press the United Nations and its member states, including the Soviet Union, which formally proposed it, to repeal the "Zionism is Racism" resolution. So long as the United Nations has that insulting resolution on its books, it is disqualified from playing any constructive role where Israel, our friend, is concerned.

Israel is still struggling to be a free state, one that it has every moral and legal right to be under the UN Charter. It

is still struggling to be free from attack on its territory. It still faces a host of declared enemies who continue to advocate its annihilation. Our goal as Jews, our goal as Americans, our country's goal as a nation dedicated to peace with dignity is to help Israel achieve its right under the Charter of the United Nations, a right granted to all states, to be free within safe and secure borders from the use of force or the threat of the use of force against its territory or independence. We must not permit ourselves to be distracted from achieving that goal.

Our country is today the oldest democracy in the world. Abraham Lincoln said that "America is the last great hope of mankind." It still is! Alternative systems have failed and are totally exhausted. Our political values and our character traits have helped us build the most dynamic and open society in recorded history, a source of inspiration to most of the world. Let us not forget our good fortune as Americans. Democracy is a great ideal and deserves passionate devotion. It is the political embodiment of our religious values. In fulfilling our responsibility as citizens of this democracy, there is no room for moral neutrality. The idea that somehow power is bad, that superpowers are worse, with one superpower more or less as bad as the other, is a self-defeating formula for defeat. There is an unmistakable difference between a prison yard and a meadow.

Our way is best. Let us say so. It is not arrogant for us to proclaim the virtues of our own system because it casts no credit on us. We are not the ones who created American democracy. We are merely its beneficiaries with an opportunity to strengthen it for succeeding generations. It is only understandable, furthermore, for us to wish similar blessings for other peoples.

The future lies with liberty, human dignity, and democracy. The human spirit is evolving toward a higher form of community and our human values provide the moral foundations to guide that journey. To preserve and expand these values, the fulfillment of our religious ethic, is our special responsibility. We should look upon it as an exciting opportunity.

Thank you.



B'nai B'rith

NEWS

From the World's Largest Jewish Organization

1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 857-6536
Press Office: 7th Floor • Fax (202) 296-1092

Date: October 24, 1989

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B'NAI B'RITH TO HONOR AMBASSADOR MAX KAMPELMAN

WASHINGTON, DC -- The National Capital Association of B'nai B'rith and B'nai B'rith International cordially invite the Jewish community to join in paying tribute to a diplomat and leader of our people who has made one of the greatest contributions to world peace in this century: Ambassador Max M. Kampelman, former Head of the United States Delegation to the Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms in Geneva.

On Wednesday, November 8, 1989, at 8:00 p.m., Ambassador Kampelman will receive the B'nai B'rith International Philip M. Klutznick Award for Public Service. The ceremony -- open to the public at no charge -- will take place at the Washington Hebrew Congregation, Macomb Street at Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Presenting this prestigious award to Ambassador Kampelman will be Thomas Neumann, Executive Vice President of B'nai B'rith International. The last recipient of the Philip M. Klutznick Award for Public Service was former Secretary of State George Shultz.

Ambassador Kampelman, who earlier this year was awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal, currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Association and Chairman of the Jerusalem Foundation. Co-sponsors of the event honoring Ambassador Kampelman are the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, the Jewish War Veterans and the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

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NCA

NATIONAL CAPITAL ASSOCIATION of B'NAI B'RITH

1 Metro Square ■ 51 Monroe Street ■ Suite 1208 ■ Rockville, MD 20850

(301) 424-1884

November 17, 1989

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004-7020

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I want to express our thanks and gratitude for your acceptance of the Philip Klutznick Public Service Award on November 8th.

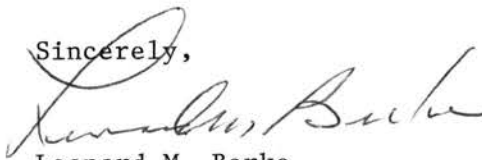
In your inspiring remarks following the presentation you so well articulated our innermost feelings both as Americans and as Jews for democracy, human dignity, liberty and peace. Further, we support the view that there is need for close American-Israeli co-ordination to assure a secure Israel in a peaceful Middle East.

We are proud that you have shown to the world a rare combination of leadership, integrity and religious values in promoting a better world.

I have suggested that your remarks be published in the B'nai B'rith International Jewish Monthly Magazine.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,



Leonard M. Berke

LMB:eg

TRIBUTE TO AMB. MAX M. KAMPELMAN

F
BNAI 62170

Herbert A. Fierst
Chairman of JINSA

The Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs - JINSA, as it is called - is proud to be among the organizations sponsoring this evening of tribute to Ambassador Max Kampelman.

From our vantage point in JINSA, we have had vivid opportunities to see Max at work. As one of the founders of JINSA in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, he saw clearly the close relationship between the military strength of the United States and the security of Israel. Since those desperate days, when Israel was so hard pressed to survive, we have seen Israel develop into a recognized ally of the United States, in close strategic partnership with the United States. Max is Chairman of our distinguished Board of Advisors, and, believe me, we heed his advice!

In fact, the theme of my brief remarks tonight is simply this: A community that honors a person of the stature of Ambassador Max Kampelman for his proven track record during incredibly stressful times should listen carefully to what he has to say - not only tonight, but in the challenging period that lies immediately ahead.

And what a challenging period it will be!

There can hardly be a public gathering or private discussion these days that does not marvel at the breathtaking pace of developments in Eastern and Central Europe.

Is "marvel" the right word to describe our reaction to the extra-ordinary drive for freedom that is bursting the shackles of communism?

Yes, "marvel" is the right word if we are talking about the scope and the speed of the events in the Soviet Union and its satellites. I know of no one who a few years ago came anywhere near predicting what has already occurred in this one year of 1989 - especially in these past few days of November.

But our amazement and our satisfaction should not allow us at this stage to fantasize that all our serious international problems are about to be resolved as we would want them to be.

Will there soon be a Chinese-style backlash? Or an anti-Gorbachev coup? Will there be chaos leading to destabilization? Will our European alliances disintegrate in a premature stampede to bury the past? Militarily, what are Soviet capabilities and intentions? Will Israel be abandoned or pressured in a false assessment of the impact of the recent events on the Middle East?

Will life be better or worse for fellow Jews in various parts of the world? In particular, what will be the effect of the new developments upon emigration of tremendous numbers of Soviet Jews to Israel and the United States? At this critical juncture, how can the democracies - and especially the United States - nudge history in the right direction? And how can we in the Jewish community direct our ideas and energies into the most constructive channels?

These are just a few of the momentous questions that must be confronted with clear heads and steady nerves. At a time like this, we look for guidance and leadership to those who have served us well in the past - by their intelligent assessments and by their wise and courageous actions. First and foremost among these is the man we honor tonight -- our own Max Kampelman.

Measured by his past words and deeds, not only on the international and national scene but in the extended Jewish community, Max towers above all his contemporaries. Whether on international or American television or behind the scenes; whether negotiating arms control or promoting human rights; encouraging Soviet Jewry or countering the Arab boycott; or supporting Israel in diverse ways -- Max has been a wise leader and a persuasive spokesman.

In each instance, Max's approach has proven both right and effective: Be strong. Be reasonable. Be firm. Be compassionate. Be imaginative. Be patient.

Let me give you a few highlights.

Shortly before the beginning of the Gorbachev era, Max returned from three grueling years heading the U.S. Delegation at what came to be known as the Madrid Conference. A document had been adopted which included significant new provisions in the area of human rights, trade union freedoms, human contacts, free flow of information, access to diplomatic missions, and measures against terrorism. It was a bleak period in our relations with the Soviet Union, and many in this country questioned the usefulness of setting seemingly unattainable goals and standards.

Max stated forthrightly that the USSR was the greatest threat to world peace and to our human values. While every opportunity for a dialogue with them should be pursued, we must continue to express displeasure at their violations of established norms of behavior. The United States must remain the champion of human values. People want to be free, and our task is to hold high the flag of freedom and democracy. We must constantly explain the cruel nature of the Soviet system, he said, and we must use every possible method of supporting the oppressed.

Max recognized that the right words are important, very important, but words alone are not enough. Over and over again, he pointed out that what the Soviets respect is American military strength. He urged that we not be ashamed to be strong. Our

military strength is important to deter Soviet adventures. As we developed and maintained our military strength, we should seek to make progress in arms control, reduction of tensions, and promotion of human rights.

The central theme that energized Max's manifold activities was the importance of strengthening the democracies and those forces striving for democracy. Why? Not only because it is a vital national interest of the United States, but because it is our moral obligation to do so.

Max overlooked no opportunity to point out that our moral obligation derives from religious values. He often described how his own Jewish background and values motivated him in his many public service activities. And he drove home the hard lessons that Israel had learned in surviving in the jungle of the Middle East.

I am confident that Max would agree with the way the New Republic recently summed up the lessons learned in the 75 years since its founding:

"The human world is, among other things, a place of power. American liberalism once knew how to respect power without respecting it too much. The men who founded this magazine understood that there need be no contradiction between strength and justice - indeed, that strength held wisely is justice's friend."

A man who has been so right so often, and effectively active so often, in so many important areas, deserves to be thanked by a grateful community. That is why we are here tonight. But an expression, or a feeling, of appreciation for Max is not enough. It is only the beginning. The stakes are too high. The time is too short. We want to know: Where do we go from here?

And that is why, in gratitude and admiration, we have come to listen to, and hopefully to hearken to, Ambassador Max M. Kampelman -- our friend, our mentor, our hero in the struggle for real peace and real democracy .

Washington Hebrew Cong.
November 8, 1989

(f)

WASHINGTON HEBREW CONGREGATION

Massachusetts Avenue and Macomb Street, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016 • (202) 362-7100

RABBI DENNIS S. ROSS

November 1, 1989

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
3154 Highland Place, NW
Washington, DC 20008

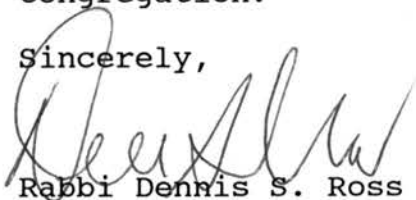
Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

Mazel tov on next Wednesday night. My wife and I
were delighted to hear that you will be receiving the
B'nai Brith Award.

We very much want to be with you for the evening, but
it will not be possible, much to our regret.

We wish you our very best and know you will enjoy a
very special evening at Washington Hebrew
Congregation.

Sincerely,



Rabbi Dennis S. Ross

DSR/bjp

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

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MAX M. KAMPELMAN

(202) 639-7020

November 29, 1989

Mr. Philip M. Klutznick
737 North Michigan Avenue
Suite 920
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Phil:

Thank you very much for your most gracious letter of November 16. I was proud to accept an award in your name. You are the model of public service for all of us.

All my best.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman

Philip M. Klutznick

737 North Michigan Avenue • Suite 920 • Chicago, Illinois 60611

November 16, 1989

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver
& Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20004

My dear Max:

I was very unhappy that circumstances did not permit me to be present when you received the award bearing my name from the B'nai B'rith. I previously indicated to you my great happiness that you had been selected. Now I'm informed that in your acceptance speech you praised me. I shall amend the book I am working on to include the event and pay my respects to you for having stretched the truth enough to make me feel good.

Thank you very much my friend.

Warmest regards.

Cordially,



Philip M. Klutznick

PMK/vc

cc: Professor Sidney Hyman

REPORTS

Volume 1, Number 2

National Capital Association of B'nai B'rith

September 1989

NCA To Honor Ambassador Max Kampelman

The Jewish community is invited to join the National Capital Association in paying tribute to a leader of our people who has made one of the greatest contributions to world peace in this century.

On Wednesday, November 8th, 1989, at 8:00 p.m., Ambassador Max M. Kampelman will receive the B'nai B'rith International's Philip Klutznick Award for Public Service. The ceremony - open to the public at no charge - will take place at the Washington Hebrew Congregation, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Kampelman will receive the Philip Klutznick Award for Public Service for his outstanding leadership within the Jewish community and for advancing human rights, peace and democratic principles throughout the world. In this tribute, NCA has been the leader with co-sponsors to include B'nai B'rith International, the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs and the Jewish War Veterans. Thomas Neumann, Executive Vice President of BBI, will present the award to the Ambassador.

Ambassador Kampelman has truly exemplified the

model of a dedicated American and an outstanding Jewish leader. It is only fitting that the entire Jewish community convene to offer their respect to one of our own who has been a source of pride and inspiration to each of us.

A lawyer, diplomat, and educator, he last served as Counselor of the Department of State and as Ambassador and Head of the United States Delegation to the Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms in Geneva before returning to private law practice in 1989. Earlier this year, he received the Presidential Citizens Medal for his "exemplary deeds of service." He is chairman of Freedom House, chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Association and chairman of the Jerusalem Foundation.

President Bush told the Ambassador: "You did a superb job, and I just wanted you to know how grateful I am to you for giving peace a chance."

President Jimmy Carter said: "Your many years of service to our nation . . . reflect your unselfish devotion to the betterment of our nation and all of its inhabitants."

As former Vice President Walter Mondale once put it: "Max Kampelman is the consummate *mensch*."

NCA at the District 5 Convention in Florida

By Milt Lichtman

The 1989 District 5 Convention was held at the Innisbrook Resort Hotel in Tarpon Springs, Florida on July 15-19. The NCA delegation of 12, representing 6 lodges and units was led by NCA President Len Berke. Other delegates included Meyer Eisenberg, Basil Herzstein, Henrietta Levine, Sig Liberman, Joan and Milton Lichtman, Sam Morgenstein, Mark Pohl, Fred Roberts, Morton Rosen and Joe Marker.

In the only contested election, Eugene Margolis, our neighbor from Northern Virginia, was elected to the office of Third Vice President and Treasurer. Gene understands the problems in the Northern Tier of District 5 and working with President Len Berke, will support our efforts to enhance the regional office in Rockville. Fred Snyder of Florida was installed as District 5 President.

The District Awards Committee recognized the outstanding Bulletins published by John F. Kennedy and Argo Units. Editors Phil Corn of J.F.K. and Mark Pohl and Henry Compart of Argo received citations commending the excellence of their efforts. The convention delegates passed a resolution, long sponsored by NCA, which authorizes a suitable plaque

to be presented, beginning next year, to the best editors of over-all exemplary publications.

NCA raised \$8,441 on behalf of its favorite son, Meyer Eisenberg, to come in second in the district's fund-raising campaign.

At the convention, all units were authorized to establish a couple's dues structure that will be effective beginning with the October billing for the new 1990 membership →

NCA APPEALS FOR FUNDS

In the last week of August NCA called to action each of its 2700 members to contribute funds needed to help expand B'nai B'rith leadership and influence in the Nations capital. The new and expanded services of NCA programs will require a funding of \$2,500 more than is now available through dues. Members are showing their cooperation and concern as the contributions continue to flow in. If you have not already joined in this effort please send your check payable to NCA-B'nai B'rith and forward it to: Mark Pohl, Treasurer, 2443 South Culpeper Street, Arlington, VA, 22206.

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There were workshops and programs on Hillel, Israel, Soviet Jewry, BBYO, membership, fundraising, etc. We were treated to an impressive array of speakers led by BBI President Seymour Reich. The food and entertainment, were excellent and the fellowship was outstanding.

From the President

Len Berke

During these difficult times for Jewry, we must build unity within our community and pride in our heritage. This is basically what this meeting seeks to do as it honors a foremost Jewish leader.

Dishonest Propaganda

Establishment of an Institute of Judaism is a top NCA priority. We are pursuing every means to find a suitable lo-

NCA DINNER MEETING

The NCA Dinner Meeting Will Be on

October 10, 1989
at the
HILLEL JEWISH STUDENT CENTER
7612 Mowatt Lane
College Park, MD

JESS N. HORDES
ADL Director, Washington Office
Government & National Affairs
will speak on

"ADL ON CAPITOL HILL"

The dinner will be a complete full course dinner of chicken or fish for \$9.50!
Please make your reservations early by calling before October 5, 1989:
Morris Roche at 585-5252 or Horace Gold at 434-2630

Committee for its input and particularly to Sam Morganstein, who is working indefatigably to make the Institute a reality.

Jewish Book Bibliographies

We are discussing with the Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries the possibility of the Department publishing and distributing Jewish bibliographies for both adults and children. Such publications will be most welcome by the large Jewish community as well as friends and neighbors.

Membership and Fundraising

Also of major importance in keeping B'nai B'rith on its mission is fund-raising for the B'nai B'rith Foundation. Here, again, each of us must do our part. In 1988-89, the total NCA quota is \$66,200 (which includes the volunteer service fund, clubs and special funds), and by the end of June 1989 our contributions reached \$37,960. Let's top our quota! I have appointed former NCA President Ben Mirman to chair the Century, Covenant and Presidents' Clubs Committee. Milt Metzger who has long done a great job in this position is ill and we wish him Refuah Shlayma.

MEMBERSHIP

John F. Kennedy Unit will continue its established membership acquisition program with a brunch on November 19, 1989, at B'nai B'rith House. George Lichtblau is the Kenne-

NCA Institute of Judaism

Sam Morganstein has been active in possible locations for the first Institute to be Co-chairman include Colonel Harvey Ka and Stuart Stahler. Other members are Gold, Sanford Hordes, Jason Horn, Jack bar, Morris Roche, and Dr. Herbert Spielenson is BBI representative. Dr. Marvel president of Brandeis University has con program advisor.

NCA Directory

NCA Past President Abe Stahler, with previous experience in the position, has continued in his capacity as NCA's Executive Director, adding to his almost countless and varied responsibilities in performing this valuable chore.

Mishmash: Perry Palen is chairman of the Washington BBO Board. . . . Len E. . . . coming president of the Hillel Communi-

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

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MAX M. KAMPELMAN
(202) 639-7020

October 31, 1989

Mr. Len Berke
President
National Capital Association
of B'nai B'rith
1 Metro Square
51 Monroe Street, Suite 1208
Rockville, Maryland 20850

*Mike Eisenberg
adon*

Dear Mr. Berke:

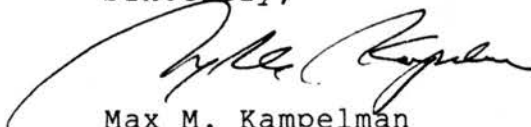
Thank you for your very helpful letter of October 24. I look forward to the November 8 meeting. You have set forth the program clearly. I note that you expect me to talk for about 30 minutes. I have spoken so much in the Washington community that I am embarrassed to keep repeating the points that are uppermost in my mind. Nevertheless, I will do what I can to fulfill my responsibility.

I am certainly grateful to you and to the other sponsors for the kindness in bestowing the Phillip Klutznick Award for Public Service on me.

Thank you again.

All my best.

Sincerely,


Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs



NCA

NATIONAL CAPITAL ASSOCIATION of B'NAI B'RITH

1 Metro Square ■ 51 Monroe Street ■ Suite 1208 ■ Rockville, MD 20850

(301) 424-1884

October 24, 1989

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

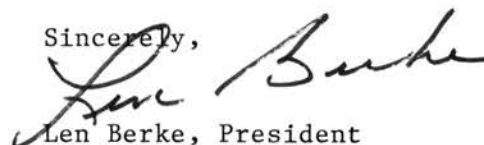
We are indeed delighted that you have graciously accepted our invitation to receive B'nai B'rith International's Philip Klutznick Award for Public Service at the Washington Hebrew Congregation on Wednesday, November 8, 1989 at 8:00 P.M. This event is being co-sponsored by B'nai B'rith International, The Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, The Jewish War Veterans and The Washington Hebrew Congregation.

The program will begin promptly at 8:00 P.M. I will open the meeting and Rabbi Joseph P. Weinberg of the Washington Hebrew Congregation will deliver the invocation. Opening remarks will be given by Herbert A. Fierst, Chairman of JINSA followed by the presentation address by Thomas Neumann, Executive Vice President of B'nai B'rith International. The presentation of the Philip Klutznick Award for Public Service will be by Mr. Neumann and myself. Following your acceptance of the Award you will have a 30 minute opportunity to respond. Supplementary remarks will then be offered by Steve Shaw, National Executive Director of the Jewish War Veterans. I will offer some closing comments. The benediction will be given by Rabbi Jeffrey Wohlberg of Adas Israel Congregation.

The entire Jewish Community has been asked to join with us in honoring you on this occasion. Each synagogue and Jewish communal organization has been invited to make this an unforgettable occasion. We are making a special effort to have our youth attend this ceremony.

We thank you for your ready co-operation and we look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,



Len Berke, President

LB:eg

invite?

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

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MAX M. KAMPELMAN
(202) 639-7020

August 14, 1989

Mr. Seymour D. Reich
B'nai B'rith International
Office of the President
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Seymour:

Maggie and I have just returned from a vacation to find your gracious and generous letter of August 3. It would be a great honor to receive the B'nai B'rith Philip M. Klutznick Award for Public Service. Phil is a man I have admired greatly and B'nai B'rith is one of the nation's most illustrious public service organizations.

I do, however, hesitate to accept your honor this year. You are planning a dinner for September 25; I am scheduled to be in New York that afternoon to speak at the memorial service for Sidney Hook. This would make my schedule tight, but doable. The real problem is that on September 21, I am being honored in Washington at a Technion dinner and I have a feeling that this will conflict with your desire to attract people from our own community to your dinner. It may also undermine the Technion function. There have been a number of dinners honoring me in Washington which I believe have already exhausted the community as well as me. I mention this to you as a realistic appraisal. Furthermore, I do not believe I can attract much of a crowd other than your own loyal B'nai B'rith membership. There would, furthermore, be some embarrassment in having two dinners for me within a few days of each other.

You may find it difficult to come up with a replacement on short notice. I will leave that up to you and your associates. I remain grateful for your suggestion, and I am prepared to keep an open mind now that you have the facts.

All my best.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman



B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

SEYMOUR D. REICH

August 3, 1989

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
3154 Highland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Max:

B'nai B'rith International and the National Capital Association of B'nai B'rith have selected you to receive the "B'NAI B'RITH PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK AWARD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE" for exemplary service on behalf of the United States and the American Jewish Community. Over a long period of years you have truly exemplified the ideal of a dedicated American of the Jewish faith.

Both the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs and the Jewish War Veterans have already enthusiastically indicated their willingness to join together with us as sponsors of this tribute. We anticipate that the entire Washington Jewish Community will rise as one in a spontaneous outpouring of thanks and gratitude for your accomplishments which have made us all proud.

Should you be willing to accept this honor, Len Berke, President of the National Capital Association of B'nai B'rith Lodges, will set the arrangements at The Washington Hebrew Congregation at the date most convenient for you. We have available at this time Monday evening at 8:00 p.m. September 25th 1989 for this convocation.

I take this opportunity to wish you well and to express my sincere hope that you will honor us by acceptance of this Award.

Sincerely,

Seymour D. Reich
Seymour D. Reich

SD:kj

cc: Thomas Neumann, Executive Vice President, BBI
Lawrence Goldmuntz, President, JINSA
Shoshana Bryen, Executive Director, JINSA
Steve Shaw, National Executive Director, Jewish War Veterans
Len Berke, President NCA
Jack Karlin, NCA Community Affairs Chairman
Arlene Smolar, Regional Director

Community needs. uplift

for purpose to see your foremost leader am. Jew. life

contact Seymour Reich Wash. Heb. Cong. meeting

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From the Desk of SHARON DARDINE

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Invite?

opening remarks
from Jason

EXVP B'nai B'rith
presentation address
Tom Neumann

EX da da Vets a few words

Benediction
Rabbi Wolberg

8:00 - 9:30

Len
Burke
279-0807

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title for the
speech

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invocation
Abbi Werberg

From the Desk of SHARON DARDINE

Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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led & photo

Len Berke

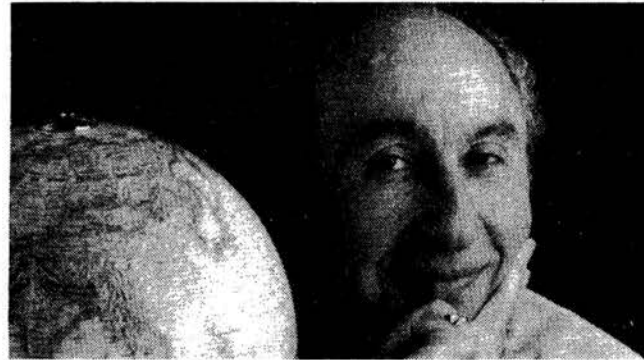
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11/8
Brai/Brak

The Washington Community is cordially invited to join with the National Capital Association of B'nai Brith in paying tribute to a leader who has made one of the greatest contributions to world peace in this century.



Ambassador Max M. Kampelman will receive B'nai B'rith International's Philip Klutznick Award for Public Service.

Wednesday, November 8th, 1989
8:00pm

Washington Hebrew Congregation
Macomb Street at Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Co-Sponsored by B'nai B'rith International, The Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs,
The Jewish War Veterans and the Washington Hebrew Congregation

*"I just wanted you to know how grateful I am to you for giving
peace a chance."*

President George Bush

*"...as an upholder of the highest ideals of mankind and
civilization you are an inspiration to our nation and to all who
value the concept of liberty..."*

Former President Ronald Reagan

*"Your many years of service to our nation...reflect your unselfish
devotion to the betterment of our nation and all of its
inhabitants."*

Former President Jimmy Carter

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