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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWARD SANDERS *Ed*

For your information the attached is an example of the Jewish community's support for the Windfall Profits Tax.

Attachment:
JCC Alert

*file
not submitted*

ACTION ALERT

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER WASHINGTON

1522 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005
(202) 347-4628

November 12, 1979

TO: COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

FROM: MAURICE D. ATKIN, Chairman
Energy Task Force

Re: Windfall Profits Tax

In the next few weeks, the Senate will be considering and voting on the Windfall Profits Tax bill, a proposal vital to our nation's energy future. The underlying purpose of this legislation is to provide a fair distribution of the revenues from increased oil prices between oil producers and energy related expenditures in the public interest.

The Windfall Profits Tax is a tax on revenues received by the oil producers resulting from the decontrol of the price of domestic lower & upper tier oil. The tax would also be levied on windfall revenues received by the oil industry from the sale of oil that was under price controls, when those revenues are attributable to any future OPEC price increases. The tax would take effect sometime during 1980.

According to the Administration's estimates, under the windfall tax, oil producers would keep 29¢ for every \$1 of increased revenue resulting from decontrol. (Without the tax, the producers would keep 43 cents on the dollar.)* Revenues from the windfall profits tax will go into three key energy-related areas:

1. low income fuel assistance
2. improvement of public transportation
3. development of alternate energy sources.

The Windfall Profits Tax is a tax on the oil industry, not the American people. Therefore, in accordance with Council policy, adopted June 1979, we recommend that you communicate your concern to your senator about both soaring energy costs and the record breaking profits being made by the oil companies. In addition, urge your senator to enact a strong windfall profits tax bill.

* data from the National Citizen's Coalition for the Windfall Profits Tax

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWARD SANDERS *ES*

The attached is representative of Anglo-Jewish newspaper coverage of the presentation to you by the Synagogue Council of America's International Human Rights Award. This paper ran a story on the presentation in its prior issue.

Attachment:
The Jewish Week

DF

Sabbath candle-lighting time:
4:41 p.m.

THE JEWISH WEEK

Serving Maryland, Virginia and D.C. (USPS 582-840)

Vol. 15 No. 45

18-24 Cheshvan 5740

Washington, D.C.

November 8-14, 1979

Kristallnacht remembered

Editor's note: This weekend marks the 41st anniversary of Kristallnacht, when the Nazis ran rampant throughout Germany, destroying Jewish enterprises, ostensibly in retaliation for the murder of a German diplomat in Paris by a Jew. The carnage, beginning on Nov. 9, 1938, culminated on Nov. 11 in the destruction of synagogues in the entire Reich.

The event is recalled here in verse by Rhea L. Cohen, Staff lobbyist for the Sierra Club, an environmental protection group. Cohen lived for five years in Jerusalem, where she studied archaeology at the Hebrew University. She lives in Greenbelt with her husband and three children.

CRYSTAL DAYS KRYSTALNACHT

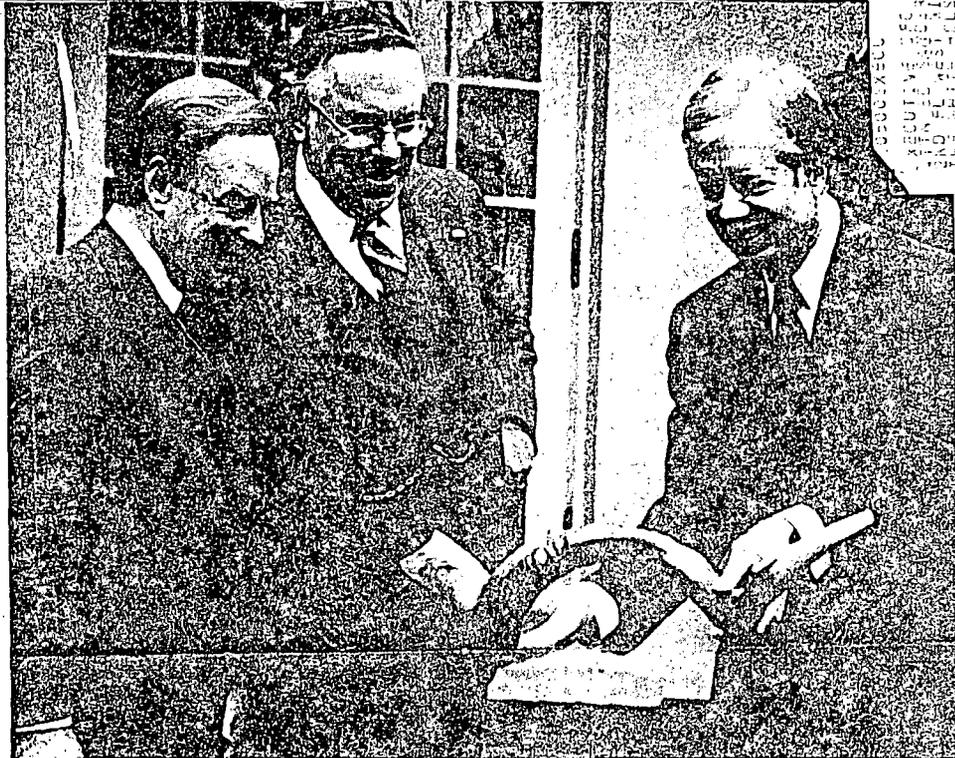
*Rainbows. Prisms
for sale today in
streetcorner light. Sunsprites
once beveled off
frontroom panes, played
over the broadloom;
cast glad eyes
on stemmed goblets meant
for the heels of
bridegrooms; and peering
through doorknob
facets, coaxil smiles
from chandelier
teardrops.*

*Rainbows
cupped in boys' palms
or glanced onto fingers
of girls who,
bending to see, wreathed
the spectrum
round their ringed braids
instead...common wonders
our elders held
for a promise
bell-like, like vintage or
like a framed way or view,
hope-edged.*

*Now rainbows
are marketed, like
artificial tears,
for us who can
make no more. But what
visionary device
can remarry those hues
to their primary vows?
The colors
all ran to red. When
windows buckled screaming
for their children,
a darkness
sank down beside us,
its back to the kicked-in door,
broke black bread and
shared its cup.*

Reform temple gets site

NEW YORK (JTA)—The Tel Aviv Municipal council has granted a plot of land to a Reform congregation for the purpose of erecting the first structure in Israeli history which will be built specifically as a Reform synagogue, it was announced here by the World Union for Progressive Judaism. The 19-5 Council vote climaxed a 12-year battle by Kedem Congregation to find adequate quarters. Kedem is one 13 Reform congregations in Israel.



Shofar for President

President Carter, recipient of the first international human rights award of the Synagogue Council of America, accepts a Yemenite shofar from Rabbis Arthur J. Lelyveld, left, Council president, and Bernard Mandelbaum, executive vice president. The shofar symbolizes the President's pursuit of freedom for all people, the Synagogue Council said.

Expanded aid and services foreseen for Soviet Jews

With an expected influx of some 350 Soviet Jews by the end of the year—topping last year's total of 200, and the 100 who came in 1977—the Washington area Jewish community faces new resettlement problems, according to officials of the Jewish Social Service Agency and the United Jewish Appeal Federation.

Michael Shore, UJAF's head of communications, said that although the exact number of Soviet Jewish immigrants to be designated for the Washington area has not been decided, the Jewish community must prepare to cope with expanded efforts to integrate the newcomers.

The lack of industry in the Washington area, Shore noted, is a major hazard in finding suitable jobs for the immigrants.

"Most jobs in this area are government-related," said Shore. "It is difficult to place a Soviet Jew in a federal job, and it is also difficult to ask someone who was a doctor or a scientist in the Soviet Union to accept a job as a taxicab driver in Washington."

The current inflation plus the increased number of arrivals compound the resettlement problem, Shore said. Soviet Jews previously arrived in smaller, more manageable groups. "Rents were lower, and we were able to supply furniture and clothing

from our thrift shops, with no real outlay. As far as jobs were concerned, we found most of them in the want ads."

These factors, it was indicated, will not prevail in the future, and more financial aid will be required to meet rising costs of housing and furniture and for job retraining programs. Also expected to entail added costs are expanded Americanization classes for the newcomers.

The rise in the number of Soviet Jews arriving in the Washington area reflects a national trend. Gaynor I. Jacobson, executive vice president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), said the 1979 total may exceed the 1978 figure by 150 per cent. 30,000 expected this year

"The accelerated movement of Jews out of the Soviet Union," he said, "leads us to project that more than 30,000 Soviet Jews will arrive on these shores this year as compared to the 12,265 Soviet Jewish refugees assisted by HIAS who arrived in 1978. This year's influx will represent the largest number of refugees assisted by the worldwide Jewish migration agency during any single year in the past quarter of a century."

During the first eight months of 1979 HIAS has assisted 17,486 Soviet Jewish re-

fugees to migrate to the United States. This figure compares to 7,564 in the corresponding period last year.

Parole program

Jacobson said the increased influx of Soviet Jewish refugees to this country was made possible by former Attorney General Griffin B. Bell's granting of 25,000 parole visas for East European refugees in Italy. He added that, despite this increased movement, there is a backlog of more than 6,500 Jewish refugees in Rome and several hundred others in Vienna.

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