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Montor, Henry. 1948-1950.

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\$250,000,000 MINIMUM DESTINY CAMPAIGN

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

165 West 46th Street, N. Y. 19, N. Y. PLaza 7-1500

Cable Address, UJAPPEAL, New York

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ISIDOR COONS
HENRY MONTOR

October 28, 1948

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
1595 Pearl Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herbert:

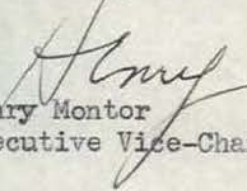
Dave Uchill will be reporting to you before this letter reaches Denver on the proceedings at Pittsburgh last weekend.

I am sure that you understand that my lack of words in expressing appreciation of your labors is not a lack of gratitude for your wonderful cooperation. I shall be in touch with you in the days ahead.

You have no idea how much you have done to transform Denver into a powerful, sensitive Jewish community.

With warm regards, I am

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Executive Vice-Chairman

HM:LX

TEMPORARY
LETTERHEAD

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DAY LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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			ALLIED JEWISH COUNCIL	3:45 P. M.

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

1 JUNE 1949

HENRY MONTOR, DIRECTOR
 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
 165 W. 46TH STREET
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

IMPERATIVE THAT GOLDA MYERSON BE MADE AVAILABLE TO DENVER FOR BIG GIFTS' MEETING IN JUNE. DENVER GLAMORS FOR HER APPEARANCE. FEEL THE SUCCESS OF THE BIG GIFTS' SOLICITATION RESTS UPON HER AVAILABILITY. REQUESTS COMING TO US IN INCREASING NUMBERS FROM BIG GIVERS TO HEAR HER SINCE SHE ONLY SPOKE TO 44 PEOPLE LAST YEAR. WILL AWAIT WORD FROM YOU WHEN TO SCHEDULE BIG GIFTS' MEETING FOR HER IN JUNE.

WITH kindest regards,

JOSEPH MOSKO,
 General Campaign Chairman

DAVE COOK,
 President

ADOLPH KIESLER,
 Honorary Chairman

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN,
 Co-Chairman

LOUIS LUBY,
 Co-Chairman

HYMAN FRIEDMAN,
 Big Gifts' Chairman

DAVE UGHILL,
 Trade and Industry Chairman

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November 29, 1949

Mr. Henry Montor
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

I would like to speak about the matter of the 1950 campaign. I am convinced that we are going to have to do something special in Denver in order to make this campaign a success, and I am already beginning to worry about it. My analysis tells me that for the past several years we have been able to enjoy very large scale giving, because of dramatic events abroad, and also because of a degree of community loyalty and discipline, which has resulted in the business men of the town following a certain few leaders. I don't thin, however, that this will be sufficient to insure the success of the 1950 effort. I want to do something different, and have the following idea:

A delegation of four or five people should go from Denver to visit Israel. Such a move would shock the city out of its previous provincialism and isolationism in Jewish life. Such a group of men, going in February, let us say, and returning in March, would spark the campaign in the city. I think we could get a group of men to go, if we can obtain the proper stimulation. The most successful stimulation, in my judgment, would be an invitation from top Israeli brass.

When I approached your office last year with such a suggestion, I was told that no one in the government could extend official invitations to Jews in any particular city in the U.S., because then other Jews would be angry at having been overlooked. I don't think this is a valid objection, but let us put it aside for the moment. If no official invitation from the President or Prime Minister could be directed to a group of men here in Denver, at least, it would seem to me, a personal and unofficial invitation could be so extended. What would prevent Golde Myerson, for example, who knows all of these men in Denver, from writing to them and asking them to come and visit her, in reciprocation for her past two visits to our city? If the government cannot invite officially (and I still don't see why they can't), it seems to me that the highest officials could do so personally. Such an invitation,

List of Invitees to Israel

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
Morris E. Adelstein	2295 Monaco Parkway
Dave & Meyer Averch	5000 Clarkson
Simon Anisman	4535 East 6th Avenue
Lou Cohan	1160 Colorado Boulevard
*Dave Cohan	2233 Kearney
Maurice J. Devins	85 Ogden
A. B. Dupler	333 E. 16th Avenue
Sam Friedman	741 York
*H. H. Frumess	1220 Clayton
Louis Goldberg	765 Monaco Parkway
William Goldberg	2221 Monaco Parkway
Meyer Goodstein	5220 E. 6th Avenue
Fred Goodstein	Gasper, Wyoming
*Ben Gordon	4130 East 3rd Avenue
Max Grimes	2625 East Cedar Avenue
Jack Harris	1145 S. Downing
Isidor Hilb	565 Circle Drive
*Herman Horwich	6201 E. 19th Avenue
Adolph Kiesler	2300 Stuart
Mrs. S. Kohn	Brown Palace Hotel
*Benjamin Krasner	2123 Stuart
Dr. Morris J. Krohn	869 Milwaukee
Jack H. Levy	753 Milwaukee
Henry Luby	1634 Monaco Parkway
Moe Miller	2001 Ivy
Jake Miller	595 Circle Drive
Joe Miller	791 St. Paul
Philip Miller	118 Ash
Fred Meyers	888 York
Mayer Neusteter	2025 E. 4th Avenue
*Max Pepper	421 Hudson
J. A. Sharoff	3830 W. 17th Avenue
Jesse Shwayder	195 S. Dahlia
*L. K. Sigman	901 E. 8th Avenue
Morris Stein	940 E. 8th Avenue
Morris Niarenberg	940 Bonnie Brae
Carl Tucker	438 Colorado Blvd.
*George Weisbart	1296 Hudson
*Milton Wittow	400 Dahlia
Ben Cook	4600 E. 6th Avenue

* Optional

All invitations to be addressed to Mr. and Mrs. except for Adolph Kiesler, Dr. Morris J. Krohn and Joe Miller.

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carrying such weight, would then demand an answer from our people. That would give me a wedge. I would then call together all men who had received such invitations, and could almost guarantee that out of a group of twenty-five or thirty, I could get four or five to make the grip.

I have a second suggestion. While our delegation would be over there, we would select some specific reception center or newly established colony as the recipient of special attention from Denver Jewry. In other words, we would "adopt" a concrete project in Israel. We would make contact with its people while there; we would bring back photographs of them; and we would personalize the entire 1950 campaign in Denver by building it around the support of a specific immigrant group in Israel. We might try to arrange bringing over someone from that community to speak to us during our campaign. I think such methods would help overcome much of the antipathy now so prevalent. We would revitalize and redramatize the urgent necessity for high level emergency giving once again.

I know how busy you are. As a matter of fact, when I was in New York a couple of weeks ago, I wanted very much to stick my head inside your door just to say hello. But I refrained, because I could see how pressed you were. However, please give this your attention very seriously, and let us know whether you think you can arrange for such invitations to be extended. I am including a list of names to whom they should be sent. From this list we would eventually emerge with a Denver WJA mission. If this whole scheme is to work, our people should receive invitations by the end of December at the latest.

Let me hear from you.

As ever,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

F/s

UJA

November 29, 1949

Mr. Henry Montor
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

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Max Grimes	2625 East Cedar Avenue
Jack Harris	1145 S. Downing
Isidor Hilb	565 Circle Drive
*Heyman Horwich	6201 E. 19th Avenue
Adolph Kiesler	2300 Stuart
Mrs. S. Kohn	Brown Palace Hotel
*Benjamin Krasner	2128 Stuart
Dr. Morris J. Krohn	869 Milwaukee
Jack H. Levy	753 Milwaukee
Henry Luby	1634 Monaco Parkway
Moe Miller	2001 Ivy
Jake Miller	595 Circle Drive
Joe Miller	791 St. Paul
Philip Miller	118 Ash
Fred Meyers	888 York
Meyer Neusteter	2025 E. 4th Avenue
*Max Pepper	421 Hudson
J. A. Sharoff	3830 W. 17th Avenue
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*L. K. Sigman	901 E. 8th Avenue
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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS



165 West 46th Street, N. Y. 19, N. Y. PLaza 7-1500

Cable Address, UJAPPEAL, New York

December 5, 1949

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HENRY MONTOR

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National Co-Treasurers
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
JACOB SINCOFF

National Field Directors
H. LEE GOLDBY
SHOLEM SONTUP

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanuel
Denver, Colorado

Dear Herbert:

I am glad to acknowledge your letter of November 29th.

I think your idea of sending a delegation from Denver to Israel is very much worthwhile. Despite the difficulties to which I pointed earlier, I want to do everything possible to cooperate. Perhaps we can work out some formula.

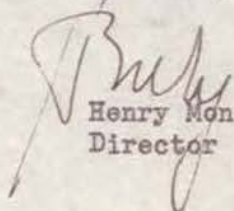
It strikes me at once that your list of prospects is too long. Would it not be possible for you to select seven or eight of those whom you really want and who would mean most to the campaign after they returned? I would then attempt to have a suitable invitation come from Israel and you would carry on from there.

As for your thought of a project, it would seem to be impractical for several reasons. First, you know that all funds which are contributed to the United Jewish Appeal are allocated by contract to the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Service for New Americans. Further, there are undoubtedly forces in your own community who would not find the project valid. What is needed, after all, is the spirit of those who go to Israel and return for the campaign.

I shall look forward to your reaction.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Director

HM:fr

Save our
ten year
achievement
with CASH
TODAY!

December 15, 1949

Mr. Henry Montor,
United Jewish Appeal,
165 West 46th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Henry:

I think your suggestion that reducing the size of the list of invitees to Israel is absolutely proper, and we have attempted to shave down as much as we possibly can. I am submitting a reduced list. I know that it is still larger than the eight or nine names you suggested, but this seems to be the irreducible minimum. We certainly realize that not all of these people will come, but if we fail to invite them we may be making an error.

It is now the middle of December, and as quickly as you can arrange for the invitations to be transmitted to these people, just so quickly will we be able to persuade them to go. As I wrote before, we want to get the trip organized by the middle of February at the latest.

With many thanks and fond regards,
I am

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:ew
Enc.

LIST OF INVITEES TO ISRAEL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Adielstein	2295 Monaco Parkway
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Dupler	333 E. 16th Ave.
Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Friedman	510 Grape St.
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Goldberg	765 Monaco Parkway
Mr. & Mrs. William Goldberg	2221 Monaco Parkway
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Goodstein	Casper, Wyoming
Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Goldman	1595 Perry St.
Mr. & Mrs. Herman Horwich	6201 E. 19th Ave.
Adolph Kiesler	2300 Stuart St.
Mr. & Mrs. Jack H. Levy	753 Milwaukee St.
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Miller	1100 Ivy St.
Mr. & Mrs. Jake Miller	595 Circle Drive
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Sharoff	3830 W. 17th Ave.
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Stein	940 E. 8th Ave.
Mr. & Mrs. Jesse Shwayder	195 S. Dahlia St.
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Luby	1123 Oneida St.
(Mr. & Mrs. Maurice J. Devins	85 Ogden St.
Mr. & Mrs. Isidor Hilb	565 Circle Drive

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS



165 West 46th Street, N. Y. 19, N. Y. PLaza 7-1500

Cable Address, UJAPPEAL, New York

December 20, 1949

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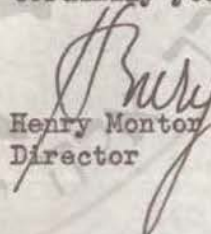
Dear Herbert:

I have transmitted the list of names you sent me to Israel with the request that an invitation go forward from the sources you suggested. As soon as I have word as to what is being done I shall advise you.

I could have wished that you would have trimmed the list a little more but I understand why this was impossible and am going forward on the basis of your requirements.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,


Henry Montor
Director

HM:fr

Save our
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achievement
with CASH
TODAY!

CERTIFICATE BOND

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of *JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL*
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I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
JACOB SINCOFF

National Field Directors
H. LEE GOLDBY
SBOLEM SONTUP

January 24, 1950

Dear Friend:

Please accept the enclosed Petach Tikvah First Day Cover, a limited number of which have been presented to the United Jewish Appeal as a form of appreciation to a group of workers and contributors to the United Jewish Appeal.

We know that you, as a member of the United Jewish Appeal Campaign Council, will value this interesting memento of the new State of Israel and we are glad to have the opportunity of sending it to you as a token of appreciation.

It is possible for organizations to purchase stamps collectively from the State of Israel Ministry of Transport and Communications, Philatelic Services, 250 West 57 Street, New York 19, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Director

HM:rv
Enc.

Save our
ten year
achievement
with CASH
TODAY!

From the desk of HENRY MONTOR

May 25, 1950

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

The UJA office in Israel has prepared a memorandum on the UJA role in Israel which it is distributing among visitors to the country.

In view of the information which it contains, it occurred to me that it might be useful for distribution among friends like yourself in this country.

HM:rv

U.J.A. Israel Office
88a Hayarkon Street,
Tel Aviv, Israel

MEMORANDUM

May 3rd, 1950

Subject: The U.J.A. ROLE IN ISRAEL

What is Israel's problem? What is the riddle above all other riddles that has to be solved if this newest of the world's democracies is to achieve prosperity? The problem is that of a small country with few natural resources trying to cope with a flood of immigration on a scale unparalleled in modern history. The solution of the riddle can be found only in the development of the country's productivity, so that it will be in a position to support its new citizens. This development is taking place, but not yet on a scale sufficient to provide for its growing population. When it is considered that two years ago, in May 1948, Israel's population amounted to around 655,000, while today it stands (excluding Arabs) at approximately 1,060,000 - that in fact just over 400,000 Jews have come here within less than two years - the pressure for rapid expansion ceases to appear surprising.

Increased production

Israel is still importing about 80% of her food needs. Only 20% - one-fifth - is supplied from local production. A strenuous effort is now being made to expand food production and the manufacturing of other consumption goods and to increase exports so as to enable the country to pay for its essential imports and to raise its standard of living. At the same time it must use its very precious foreign exchange for the raw materials and machinery which must also be imported. Otherwise no expansion can take place.

What has Israel been doing to bridge this trade gap to reach its objective of prosperity and self-support for all? Agricultural production has been rising fast. In the course of 1949, for instance, the number of egg-laying hens in Israel was more than doubled, rising from 1.3 million to 2.7 million. This resulted in the discontinuation of egg imports which in 1948 accounted for quite a lot of foreign currency. On the other hand, chickens have to be fed. The lack of sufficient fodder in Israel means that this expansion will cost the country some £25 million in foreign currency for foreign chicken food. The area under field crops has been increased from 475,000 dunams in 1948 to 1,000,000 dunams in 1949, and will be brought up to 1,500,000 dunams in 1950. In 1949 about 10% of the wheat and edible oil requirements of Israel were supplied by Jewish agriculture as well as 35% of milk, and 45% of the fish locally consumed. Local vegetable production covered 90% of local needs. During 1950 it is planned to expand in all these fields sufficiently to provide the additional rations necessary for the newcomers who will come in during the year, and perhaps even to increase the above percentages. Agricultural resettlement and production are priority items on the development programs of both the Government and the Jewish Agency (U.J.A.)

Austerity

Another step that is being taken to remedy the adverse trade balance is the austerity regime, which now extends into almost every nook and cranny of the national

life. It is not only that the adult's meat ration gives him a maximum of two meat meals a week, that almost every other food except bread, oranges and one or two vegetables is strictly rationed. Even the raw materials that Israel's young industry needs to expand its production and contribute to the nation's wealth cannot be imported on a sufficient scale. In order to gauge its availability of hard currency very carefully most of its industries must operate on a short stock basis. As a matter of fact, it is the desire to make the maximum amount of foreign exchange available for raw materials and such vital things as machinery and equipment for new or expanded plants that has caused the institution of austerity. The effect is perhaps best shown by import figures for 1948 and 1949. In the former year, food accounted for 35% of total imports. In the latter only for 26%. Imports of raw materials and machinery during the same period were appreciably increased.

Control of Foreign Exchange

To pay for imports hard currency is a "must". And hard currency generally means dollars. Israel being short of dollars, has to weigh up her needs to see that the most urgent are satisfied first, and that non-essential things are not imported at all. Hence austerity. Hence also the strict exchange control which forbids the removal of foreign currency from the country. The recently granted concession to foreign investors, which permits them to remove from Israel up to 10% of the capital they invested each year on account of profits and amortization is, when Israel's situation is seriously considered, a very generous and far-reaching sacrifice undertaken for the benefit that such investments will bring in future years. This far-sightedness may yet pay handsome dividends. For the present it means still tighter belts for the Israelis - at least until the new plants are in full production.

The needs of the expanding economy and of the rising population of Israel are perhaps best mirrored by the comparison of import figures for 1939, 1949 and 1950. In 1939 the total value of imports into Palestine was £214,633,000 and of exports £25,118,000. From July 1948 to July 1949, imports are estimated to come to 90 million pounds, exports to perhaps 10 million. Even when invisible exports and other assets are added to the export total this will barely exceed 20 million pounds. The needs have increased sixfold since 1939. The ability to meet them from internal resources has become proportionately much smaller.

Activities of U.J.A.

Where does the U.J.A. fit into all this? Its immediate responsibility is to provide for the initial aspects of the vast immigration program. Through the Joint Distribution Committee it provides for the care of destitute Jewish communities in many parts of the world and for transit camps for immigrants to Israel. Through the J.D.C., it also provides for the transportation cost of the overwhelming majority of those arriving in the country. Through the Jewish Agency, it provides for the reception of these immigrants in Israel and for their maintenance in the immigrant camps. The Jewish Agency participates largely in the resettlement of these immigrants in urban cities, providing housing, initial aid and loans to small entrepreneurs. Through the Jewish Agency and the National Fund, it carries the major responsibility for agricultural development and resettlement. Also through the U.J.A. it provides the major portion of the requirements of Youth Aliya (Youth Immigration). Additional funds are contributed by Hadassah and other organizations.

The main use, therefore, of the funds of the U.J.A. is for the direct work of transporting, feeding, maintaining and resettling and in the process: to develop the

country in such a way as to provide an increasingly more adequate standard for its growing population. These funds have played a key role in the tremendous job which Israel has achieved since it was established two years ago. More than 400,000 additional Jews have come to Israel since that day. About 300,000 of them have in one way or another been established outside of the immigrant camps. They have not all been resettled; they have obtained some form of housing and are to varying degrees supporting themselves through work in private industry, and in public works created by the Government and by the Jewish Agency. However, that which remains to be done dwarfs previous achievements. It is only necessary to see how the 90,000 inmates of immigrant camps in Israel live to realize how inadequate are the means available, even for relief alone. One begins to appreciate the full scale of the requirements when he adds to this the continued immigration of 15,000 a month, and on top of that the prospect of the admission of 80,000 to 100,000 Iraqi Jews during the next 12 months.

Dollar Pool

But all this time even while the U.J.A. dollar is fulfilling its primary purpose it is also performing another vital function. The equivalent of the dollar in local currency is used for the primary function in Israel. The dollar itself enters the Government pool and is available as foreign exchange to be used in bringing essential foods, raw materials, machinery etc. into the country, and in this way creating the foundation for increased productivity. This double function of the U.J.A. funds has been one of the major facts making possible the continued economic development of Israel. In 1949, the United Jewish Appeal alone provided more than 30% of Israel's foreign exchange currency requirements. Slightly more than 20% was earned in foreign exchange through exports and tourism. The remainder was provided through national and international loans and through sterling releases.

Immigration

The American who arrives in Israel to see for himself is almost immediately gripped by the tempo of life and the tremendous development that has occurred, even in the short period since the declaration of independence. But the impression that overwhelms all others is made by the tremendous influx of new immigrants. Since May 1948, more than a quarter of a million have come from Europe and the Anglo-Saxon countries alone - more than 80,000 from Poland, more than 35,000 from Rumania, and a similar number from Bulgaria. Thirty thousand came from Turkey. From the Arab states of the Middle East and the Arab-inhabited territories of North Africa, Israel has received more than 50,000 new citizens; from the remote Arab kingdom of Yemen, more than 40,000. It is only when one walks along the streets of Tel Aviv or Haifa, and thinks that more than every third person one sees came to this country less than two years ago, that it is possible to realize the true dimensions alike of Israel's effort and of Israel's problem.

The Yemenites, who were transported to Israel by plane from Aden after trekking through many weary miles of desert from their native country, are a people remarkable for their natural dignity and their readiness to work. Coming from one of the few spots on the world's surface that civilization appears to have by-passed completely, they are at first overwhelmed by the entirely new conditions here, but acclimatize themselves fairly quickly. They have to learn about the most simple of things: beds, chairs, tables, knives, forks, spoons, - even soap - are utterly strange to them.

What conditions were like in Yemen it is easy to imagine from the records kept by the community. These show that of the boys that survived the first eight days of their life to be circumcised, only 50% reached the age of 13, to be Bar Mitzva. Of the children who arrived here almost all had trachoma - a disease of the eyes that leads to incurable blindness, unless checked in time. Tropical ulcers due to starvation were a common occurrence among both adults and children. Malnutrition has resulted in stunted growth or almost frightening thinness in many cases. That thousands would have died had they not got here in time to be nursed back to some semblance of health is certain. The Yemenites brought scarcely anything with them. Even their clothes had been given them by the Joint Distribution Committee in Aden. Only their holy books they had brought with them. They had clung to their Judaism through many centuries.

Immigrant Poverty

The Yemenites brought next to nothing, but the other newcomers brought very little more. Indeed, this has been the difference between this immigration and all that preceded it. Before the World War, the Jews who came to Palestine often possessed sufficient means to maintain themselves, and sometimes even to set up industries which developed the country and provided work for others. Thus the immigration largely financed itself. Today, those who arrive in Israel are almost invariably destitute. The U.J.A. has even to pay for their transport. There is still not sufficient industrial capacity to employ them, in spite of the development that has taken place in this direction. They come and they have to be cared for. Houses have to be built for them, and work has to be found for them. All this costs money, which the country burdened by the costs of an expensive war and a defense program which cannot be safely reduced, simply does not possess.

Absorption is thus slowed down, and more and more newcomers have to spend their initial months in crowded immigrant camps. The number of camp inhabitants rose from 7,000 in May 1948 to 32,000 in March 1949, 71,000 in September 1949 and about 90,000 in March 1950. Nearly two-thirds of these people have to spend more than four months in the camps. One quarter have already been there for seven months or more.

Camp Conditions

What the conditions in the camps are is apparent at the first visit. Almost half the inmates live in tents, the others in small huts which though better protection from the elements are no less crowded. Two or three families in each hut or tent have to suffer the complete absence of privacy, and the cold of winter or stifling heat of the summer Khamsin. During the rainy season mud oozes into the tents. The efforts made by the authorities have been untiring and have achieved much. But these shortcomings cannot be remedied until more funds are forthcoming. The Jewish Agency, responsible for the camps, uses U.J.A. money to finance them. Hence, only by increasing contributions to the U.J.A. will the situation be improved.

Although it must be admitted that the camps compare unfavorably even with the D.P. camps of post-war Germany and Austria, the spirit of their inmates is much better. This may be because they know that here they have reached a country which will do everything in its power to help them, and that sooner or later they will live free lives in more congenial surroundings than those they now have to put up with.

Altogether, 30,000 Yemenites are still in the camps, waiting for their new homes. Together with them are over 14,000 immigrants from Libya and French North Africa, 5,000 from Egypt, well over 1,000 from Iraq. Of the Europeans, the largest

group is that of nearly 10,000 Poles. About 60% of the immigrants are married couples with children (25% have three children or more). An additional 14% consists of widows or widowers with children. The proportion of children among the camp population is thus extremely high, and this bids well for the future of the country.

There are 36 camps altogether, the largest - one of the Yemenite camps at Rosh Ha'Ayin - having 5,850 inmates; the smallest, at Tira, but 100. But small camps are the exception - all but seven of the 36 provide shelter for more than 2,000 people.

More Newcomers

Meanwhile 15,000 newcomers are still arriving each month. The recent decision of Iraq to let her Jews leave will mean at least 80,000 Iraqi Jews coming to Israel within the next 12 months. And nobody knows where next the gates will be suddenly opened for Jews to leave. Perhaps in Rumania, where more than 300,000 still live unwillingly under Communist rule. Perhaps in Hungary. Perhaps in Egypt or Syria. And the Jews of Israel know that they cannot and will not refuse entry to their brethren, even if this means living less well, even if it means new hardships to add to those they have already borne.

Housing

The housing problem is the most serious question of all in connection with the absorption of immigration. There was a serious housing shortage in the country even before the outbreak of the Second World War and the stoppage of building during the war period served to aggravate the seriousness of the situation. It may therefore be easily understood that the immigration of hundreds of thousands of Jews - for the most part people without means - has brought serious difficulties.

During the first period of mass immigration we were relieved somewhat by the fact that hundreds of thousands of Arabs had abandoned their dwellings which, after repairs, were found suitable in part for the housing of immigrants. It is estimated that about 140,000 people were housed in abandoned towns and villages. And thus, new Jewish localities arose at Jaffa, Acre, Ramleh, Lydda, and other places. The Arab quarters of Haifa and Jerusalem were also populated by immigrants. This process of taking possession of abandoned localities and of settling immigrants there, generally, came to an end at the beginning of 1949, when Ramleh and Lydda were settled.

Last year, from April 1, 1949 until April 1, 1950, only two new places were added to the map of settlement in abandoned towns. At Migdal Gad (formerly Majdal) 587 families, numbering about 2,000 souls were settled, while 511 families, numbering 1,507 souls, were settled at Beisan. With the resettlement of Beersheba it was possible to settle about 50 families in abandoned dwellings there. Many new immigrants were added also to Ramleh, Lydda and Jerusalem. Thus Lydda received an additional 3,600 people, Ramleh an additional 2,300 and Jerusalem an additional 7,000. Smaller numbers of immigrants were directed to other abandoned localities.

When the resettlement of abandoned towns was completed the Jewish Agency was forced to commence building operations on a large scale. And so it had to find solutions to many complicated problems. It was necessary to fix the localities for building purposes, the forms of housing, the size of dwellings, and the type of building material, but above all to find the means of financing large scale building projects. All the difficulties resulting from a lack of experienced workers, a shortage of raw materials and of suitable tracts for building on had to be overcome.

The Agency struggled not a little with these problems, and examined numerous plans and consulted experts from abroad, until finally the building plan for 1949 was worked out. It was published as a project for the erection of 30,000 dwelling units for that year. Indeed, that plan underwent numerous changes, and there were not a few hindrances. The plan was only recently completed and embraced only about 27,000 housing units.

Temporary Dwellings

The slow rate of building made it necessary to find a temporary solution for immigrant housing. And so the idea was introduced of erecting temporary housing quarters in the vicinity of the towns and larger settlements where the immigrants will be able to find primitive shelter until such time as their turn comes for permanent housing. In such localities, simple one-room wooden huts were erected for each family. In several localities an additional hut was erected to every four huts, containing a corner for cooking and a shower for every family. In other places special arrangements were made for cooking and showers within the huts themselves.

The Jewish Agency has often been attacked for this form of housing which is regarded as an eye-sore. But experience gained during the past year has proved that this attempt has enabled thousands of families to find employment before it was possible to provide them with permanent housing. In all, over 5,300 temporary dwelling units were erected. The Jewish Agency conducts these housing quarters as temporary camps and looks after all the public services so long as these quarters have not been included in the municipal boundaries nearby. So far, five such quarters have been included within the municipal areas of Tel Aviv and other places.

Distribution of Housing

The distribution of housing is based on the length of waiting time of the immigrants. The turn is strictly adhered to although there are certain types of settlers who come under special categories.

In all new building projects, about 7 percent of the building space is allocated for public institutions and essential services, such as clinics, medical stations, child welfare stations, children's homes, kindergartens, school, child-feeding kitchens, offices for labor exchange, and social welfare center, synagogue, grocery shops, butcher shops, etc., as well as shoemaker shops, barbers, etc.

Of the housing units distributed for immigrants, each family receives one unit while large families of five members and over receive two-room dwellings or two housing units. The density of population in housing projects built last year is 2.9 per unit.

Special arrangements are made in housing projects requiring the financial participation of the settlers, although here, too, the length of time involved in the wait for the housing is most decisive.

A special schedule for social cases is fixed as far as distribution of housing is concerned, since here the allocation of housing alone is not sufficient; special care must be paid to the economic absorption of immigrants. On the other hand, the provision of housing may play a decisive role in these cases. It is for such cases that shops and other services which may provide them with means of livelihood are mainly preserved. It should be noted, however, that despite the

preference that is shown to social cases, their exit from immigrants' homes takes longer than the average, in view of the objective difficulties encountered in finding them means of livelihood.

Housing Plans for 1950

Now that the housing plans for 1949 have been put into effect, the responsibility for immigrant housing has been relegated entirely to the Israel Government. The Government is now drawing up a plan for the erection of 50,000 dwelling units -- for 35,000 of which arrangements have already been made.

In establishing its plan the Government set out with the assumption that the housing plan must this time go beyond the existing settlement limits and must serve as a fillip to the distribution of the population over the whole country, as well as to the development of new settlements and of new towns. From this point of view the housing plan for 1950 differs from that of the previous year, when the existing settlement lines were followed.

Of the 35,000 units arrangements for the erection of which have already been made, about 17,000 will be erected in new and existing settlements. This housing project embraces new immigrant settlements and labor villages and building projects in communal settlements in order to absorb new immigrants and members of Youth Aliyah as well as to extend existing labor settlements. The building work in the new settlements will be carried through mainly by the settlers themselves, who will go out and live in their settlements in tents until such time as the houses of concrete blocks are completed.

About 8,500 housing units will be erected by the Housing Section of the Ministry of Labor, mainly in the development zone. This plan provides for 2,000 housing units at Beersheba, 1,000 in Jerusalem, 8,000 in Tiberias, 700 at Affule, 400 at Caesarea and Atlit, 400 at Kiryat Yosef (Halsa) in Upper Galilee, about 400 in the various settlements in Galilee, 250 at Migdal Gad, and 250 at Beisan, etc.

About 8,000 housing units will be erected by housing companies, half of these in the settlements and half in the towns and surroundings.

In order to speed up the rate of building the erection of tent camps was begun near the various housing projects under construction particularly in the development zones. The immigrants are engaged on the building work and so receive preference for housing in the building projects that are being erected. Such camps have already been established at Beersheba, Tiberias, and Affule, and are being established in other places where building operations are being concentrated, including Jerusalem. It is intended during the coming months to concentrate 5,000 immigrant families in labor camps of this type. In this way the immigrants are transferred from a life of idleness in the Immigrant Hostels to a life of labor, while at the same time the process of their housing is being speeded up.

With the news of large-scale immigration from Iraq, it was found necessary to draw up a plan for additional housing to supplement the plans already established. It is the intention to establish many additional labor villages for the absorption of additional immigrants in the form of tent camps in places where the new villages are to arise and where their permanent housing in timber houses will be prepared, outside the framework of activities on which we have already dwelt.

Agricultural Colonization

The efforts of Israel to get her new citizens out of the camps, to make them part and parcel of the stream of national life, must be seen to be believed. During the past year, almost 100 smallholders' settlements have been established in all parts of the country from Galilee to the Negev. These consist usually of 80 or more small single room buildings, each housing a family. They have only one room, none too large at that. There is a kitchen without a sink, sometimes also used as a bedroom for the children. Conveniences are prominent by their absence. Usually, water has to be obtained from a pipeline outside. In addition, these houses, which cost around 400 pounds each to build, have very thin cement walls that are apt to crack and have to be constantly repaired. So the lack of money to build better will later mean additional expenditure, higher than that on better type houses that could have been constructed had money been available in sufficient quantity.

Nevertheless, the inhabitants of these houses are usually quite content. After the camps, living like this is an improvement. They own their house, as well as a plot of ground perhaps 6 or 7 acres in size. But the whole settlement works its land together. The system, with its combination of private property with communal effort, is very popular among the newcomers, who do not like a more strictly communal organization like that of the kibbutzim.

Settlements of the above type are planned, set up and financed by the Jewish Agency. It was only shortage of money that prevented more of them arising and better houses for their inhabitants. It is necessary to provide at first not only building materials, livestock and agricultural equipment, but also expert assistance. But it is expected that within a year or two each of these settlements will be able to support itself, while at the same time contributing to production and thus saving foreign currency. Next year, 150 settlements of various types are being set up which, it is hoped, will absorb about 60,000 of the newcomers.

The Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency (which receives funds from the U.J.A.) has worked out a general plan of action. The plan is an answer to serious problems of resettlement. They are:

- a) The necessity of settling on the land within a short period tens of thousands of new immigrants;
- b) the populating of these outlying districts requiring reinforcement from the political and military point of view;
- c) increase of production to feed the population and to complete the exploitation of the agricultural potential of the country which has so far not been exploited to its full extent (olive groves, orange groves etc.).

In the light of these fundamentals, the Colonization Department has examined all the possibilities of carrying out a large scale colonization plan and has come to the conclusion that the establishment of at least 17,000 new families is within reach. The plan includes the following variations:

1. Planned Immigrant Villages

Last year the Department started to plan and establish a number of immigrant

villages along the lines of the "moshav ovdim" based on mixed farming. A village of this type is composed of an average of 100 farming units, with an average of 25-30 dunams per unit. It involves private ownership and profit, but cooperative operation (labor, purchasing, selling, communal buildings, etc.). The scheme worked out for this year foresees the establishment of at least forty such immigrant villages totalling four thousand farm units. It should be borne in mind that the development of a farm of this type to the stage where it will be self-supporting will require an investment of at least I£2,000 per unit, exclusive of the erection of the house, over a period of five years.

2. Fruit Plantations (mainly olives)

The necessity for exploiting the area covered with fruit plantations gave rise to the idea of setting up a number of agricultural villages whose main income would be derived from fruit plantations, particularly from olive groves.

The plan calls for the exploitation of 36,760 dunams of olive-planted land and other types of groves suitable for the settling of 3,000 farm units in this type of agriculture.

Investments during the first year to settle this type of farm are approximately I£400. This sum includes money at hand for the cultivation of the groves until they bear fruit, but the sum required during the first year for this category is higher than the expenditure required for planned farm villages. However, one should not forget that in future years these villages will require far less investment than other types of colonization.

3. Labor Villages

In the beginning of this year a project was begun to establish labor villages in Galilee and the Jerusalem Corridor for 3,500 families. A special committee was appointed by the colonizing institutions which investigated this proposition and worked out detailed plans to bring it into practice. As a result of these investigations the plan has been enlarged to absorb 5,000 family units. The budget per unit includes: for the labor village I£125.- to start the development of an auxiliary farm; for housing of the unit and the supply of drinking water I£500. This sum is higher than the average required for the housing of an immigrant family because local conditions in the farm villages bring with them special difficulties where housing is concerned.

4. Villages of Ex-Servicemen and Pioneer Youth

The establishment of 50 villages of this type, to contain approximately 2,000 family units, that is, some 4,000 persons is planned.

5. Absorption of Immigration by Existing Settlements

It is proposed to absorb three thousand families of immigrants into existing agricultural villages: moshavim, kvutzot, kibbutzim, and also private villages. Each family should receive the money needed for its housing and in addition I£300 to develop a farm. It will thus be possible to absorb 3,000 family units.

6. Auxiliary Farms

In the past year the Settlement Department expended I£100,000 for the auxiliary

farms for immigrants who have been re-settled in former Arab towns (Lydda, Ramleh, Yehudia, etc.). During the current year it is hoped to be able to provide for 1,000 families in this type of auxiliary farm at a cost of double of last year's program. This is in addition to the basic plan involving 17,000 families.

Industrial and Urban Absorption

Agriculture is a vital contribution to the solution of the state's economic problem and to the resettlement of the immigrants. But it is, in itself, insufficient. Three times the number of newcomers that will settle on the land will have to find homes and work in the towns - be it in industry, trade or transport. New houses will have to be built for all of them. For 180,000 people this means a minimum of 50,000 dwelling units. The problem is much graver than it has been hitherto. The pressure of immigration shows no sign of abating, but all that come will have to go into newly-built houses. This means that in the next year, four and a half times as many people will have to have houses built for them as in the 20 months that have passed.

This is a heavy financial strain on a young country which cannot afford to spend all its resources on building, lest its productive capacity and its ability to give employment be impaired. Factories and workshops have to be built as well as houses. Raw materials for industry have to be imported as well as food for a steadily rising population.

Government Budgets

The people of Israel support themselves, are heavily taxed, and in various other ways contribute a high percentage of their incomes to the task of absorbing the newcomer. The extent to which the Jews in Israel contribute towards the absorption and resettlement of immigrants is indicated in the activities of the Government of Israel and are reflected in three separate budgets. The first is its normal budget which includes the regular services of the Government and which is financed completely out of various forms of taxes. In 1949-1950 this budget amounted to over forty million pounds. The second is the development budget which, among other things, includes immigrant housing, public works and various constructive problems aimed at enlarging the job opportunities and the absorptive capacity of Israel (see chart attached). The third, its military budget, which is of course secret, is financed by Israel itself.

They share their food with the newcomers also. Rich and poor, newcomer and old-timer, receive the same rations, so that there should be enough for all, because food costs dollars, and dollars are needed for other things, - machinery and capital equipment for the new plants that will give work to the new citizen, for the raw materials that will keep the wheels of Israeli industry turning.

The problems are many, but there are few which an adequate supply of dollars could not solve. The magnificent achievements of the past two years bear witness to the ability of the Israelis to organize from scratch the national life of a people independent once again after two thousand years. The vast number of newcomers already absorbed into this nation is proof that only the wherewithal is lacking for the absorption of the remainder. In providing this, the United Jewish Appeal has a great task, and a great responsibility towards the future of world Jewry. For only the U.J.A. can produce the dollars. And only with dollars can the task be completed.

MOVEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL
From January 1, 1948 to March 31, 1950

	<u>Immigrants</u>		<u>Tourists</u>		<u>Returning Residents</u>	
<u>January-April 1948</u>						
January	1,670		531		760	
February	6,025		473		584	
March	2,890		668		586	
April	<u>5,499</u>	16,084	<u>528</u>	2,200	<u>419</u>	2,349
<u>May-December 1948</u>						
May	6,055		639		496	
June	1,372		394		976	
July	17,266		463		1,168	
August	8,451		557		575	
September	10,786		341		609	
October	10,691		335		561	
November	20,369		364		577	
December	<u>27,829</u>	<u>102,819</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>3,711</u>	<u>711</u>	<u>5,673</u>
Total 1948		<u>118,903</u>		<u>5,911</u>		<u>8,022</u>
<u>January-April 1949</u>						
January	23,533		513		595	
February	24,472		701		779	
March	30,731		1,552		741	
April	<u>23,291</u>	102,027	<u>2,320</u>	5,086	<u>691</u>	2,806
<u>May-December 1949</u>						
May	23,163		1,987		502	
June	16,353		1,813		544	
July	16,315		2,410		670	
August	15,947		2,337		842	
September	20,254		1,731		996	
October	19,206		1,484		1,210	
November	13,470		1,111		1,022	
December	<u>14,341</u>	<u>137,049</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>13,819</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>6,652</u>
Total 1949		<u>239,076</u>		<u>18,905</u>		<u>9,458</u>
<u>January-March 1950</u>						
January	12,998		1,057		928	
February	10,935		1,279		777	
March	<u>13,415</u>	<u>37,348</u>	<u>2,986</u>	<u>5,324</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>2,965</u>

THE 342,110 IMMIGRANTS
From MAY 15, 1948 To DECEMBER 31, 1949

Aden	2,606
Afghanistan	405
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	28,339
Austria	1,969
Belgium	615
Bulgaria	36,062
Canada	74
Central & South America	465
China & Singapore	338
Cyprus	88
Czechoslovakia	17,982
Egypt	5,897
France	2,057
Germany	6,864
Great Britain	1,144
Greece	1,127
Holland	508
Hungary	10,119
India (Hindustan)	692
Iran (Persia)	2,176
Iraq	488
Italy	944
Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia	1,060
Libya	13,165
Lebanon & Syria	1,074
Poland	77,232
Rumania	33,896
Russia	2,122
Scandinavian countries	127
South Africa	345
Spain & Portugal	130
Switzerland	114
Turkey	30,190
U.S.A.	674
Yugoslavia	6,829
Yemen	35,393
Country Unknown	18,800

Europe & Anglo Saxon Countries		
68%	233,075	
North Africa & Arab Lands		
14%	48,973	
Yemen & Far East	12%	41,272
Country of origin unknown	6%	18,800

SIZE OF THE IMMIGRANT FAMILY
Among 89,000 Immigrants in 36 Camps
on MARCH 1, 1950

Childless couples	19%
One child families	20%
Families having 2 children	17%
Families having 3 children	11%
Families having 4-5 children	11%
Families having 6 children and more	3%
Widowers with children	3%
Widows with children	11%
Aged couples	5%

IMMIGRANT HOUSING IN CAMPS

MARCH 1, 1950

53% in Houses)
(89,000 in 36 Camps
47% in Tents)

MAY 15, 1948

70% in Houses)
(7,000 in 7 ")
30% in Tents)

IMMIGRANT HOUSING

MAY 15, 1948 to MARCH 1, 1950

140,598 in abandoned houses
114,154 in cities and towns
26,444 in settlements and villages
40,348 in new houses
27,224 in concrete or block houses
13,122 in wooden houses

POPULATION OF IMMIGRANT CAMPS

March 1, 1950
89,000 in 36 Camps

Tirah	100
Yavniel	200
Holon	400
Z'fat	450
N'vei Chaim	600
Bat Galim	650
Givat Shaul B	850
Rosh Ha'Ayin Gimal	1,200
Brandeis	1,300
Achuza	1,450
Beit Lidd Dalet	1,850
Talpiot	1,900
Beit Lidd Gimal	2,000
Beit Lidd Hay	2,050
Shear Ha'Alya	2,200
Pardess Chana Bet	2,300
Be'er Yacob Aleph	2,300
Beit Lidd Aleph	2,300
Machne Israel Bet	2,300
Athlit	2,350
Beit Lidd Bet	2,450
Beit Lidd Vav	2,650
Be'er Yacob Gimal	2,800
Pardess Chana Gimal	2,900
Benyamina	2,950
Natanya	2,950
Be'er Yacob Bet	3,000
Pardess Chana Dalet	3,100
" " Aleph	3,300
Machne Israel Aleph	3,300
Ein Shemer Gimal	3,850
Rosh Hayim Aleph	4,950
Pardassia	5,150
Ein Shemer Bet	5,500
Ein Shemer Aleph	5,550
Rosh Ha'Ayin Bet	5,850

ORIGIN OF THE 89,000 IN 36 CAMPS
ON March 1, 1950

Aden	796
Algeria	565
Bulgaria	2,556
China	107
Czechoslovakia	1,778
Egypt	5,079
France	274
Germany	294
Great Britain	98
Greece	423
Benelux & Switzerland	41
Hungary	1,525
India (Hindustan)	381
Iran	1,093
Iraq	1,167
Italy	114
Lebanon & Syria	275
Libya	9,444
Morocco	4,675
Other countries and Africa	460
Poland	9,821
Portugal & Spain	127
Rumania	2,885
Russia	344
South America	58
Tunisia	1,556
Turkey	6,298
Yemen	30,653
Yugoslavia	626
Unknown	5,847

Aden, Yemen	34%
Europe	31%
Asia, Africa	28%
Unknown	7%

LENGTH OF STAY OF 89,000 IN CAMPS
On March 1, 1950

24%	7 Months or longer
23%	5-6 "
18%	4 "
12%	3 "
11%	2 "
12%	1 Month

GROWTH IN IMMIGRANT CAMPS
May 15, 1948 to March 1, 1950

May 15, 1948	-	7,000	-	7 camps
Sept. 1, 1948	-	15,000	-	13 "
Dec. 1, 1948	-	21,976	-	16 "
March 1, 1949	-	32,745	-	21 "
June 1, 1949	-	63,500	-	27 "
Sept. 1, 1949	-	71,323	-	32 "
Dec. 1, 1949	-	78,441	-	34 "
March 1, 1950	-	89,000	-	36 "

Survey of Settlement in Moshavei Ovdim (Workers' Cooperative Smallholders Settlements and Labor Villages,) between 1/3/49 and 1/4/50, according to series

Series 1.

1.	Meona (Tarshiha)	Rumanian	150	families
2.	Yavne	Bulgarian	100	"
3.	Akir	European	77	"
4.	Kfar Hanagid (Kubeiba)	Bulgarian	100	"
5.	Zarnuka	European	225	"
6.	Migdal	"	205	"
7.	Keren Ve'Em (Masmie)	"	80	"
8.	Betzet (Bassa)	Yugoslavian	86	"
9.	Keren Maharal (Ijzim)	Czechoslovakian	90	"
10.	Sifsufa	Bulgarian	55	"
11.	Sifria	Habad	75	"
12.	Tsafria	European	75	"
13.	Someira (Tarbiha)	Bulgarian	60	"
14.	Elkosh (Dir Elkasi)	Yemenite	103	"
15.	Sitria	Cyprus	90	"
16.	Kfar Shammai	Yemenite	40	"
17.	Kfar Ahim (Kastine)	Marmorosh	90	"
18.	Hossen (Sikamata)	European	60	"
19.	Meiron	Tripoli	25	"
		TOTAL	1786	families

Series 2.

1.	Mizra-hav	Czechoslovakian	82	families
2.	Ein Hod	Algerian	70	"
3.	Beit Arif (Dir Triz)	Bulgarian	94	"
4.	Rinat Yah	North African	70	"
5.	Gidron (Katrah)	Yugoslavian	88	"
6.	Manahat (Alha)	Tunisian	53	"
7.	Zippori	Bulgarian	80	"
8.	Ram-el-Ahmar	Tripolitanian	58	"
9.	Tirat Judea (Tirah)	European	75	"
10.	Givat Shaul	"	60	"
11.	Mishan (Al-Kokav)	Czechoslovakian	86	"
12.	Alma	Yemenites	36	"
13.	Beit Nikofa	Yugoslavian	27	"
		TOTAL	879	families

Series 3.

1.	Yemin (Arab Kfar Saba)	Iraq-Greece	108 families
2.	Ein Ayala (Ein Rasal)	(Darom)	93 "
3.	Athlit (Athlit North)	Morocco	97 "
4.	Geneva Hacarmel (Jebba)	Turkey	80 "
5.	Javneh Beth	Europe	72 "
6.	Eliakim (Um Zenat)	Yemen	77 "
7.	Shapir (Suafir)	Europe	90 "
8.	Julis	India	60 "
9.	Masmia (New Masmia)	Tripoli	82 "
10.	Beerotain	Czechoslovakia	82 "
11.	Burgata	Turkey	54 "
12.	Tifrah	Europe	80 "
13.	Jaeh (Ilkiah)	Czechoslovakia	23 "
14.	Amaka	Yemen	81 "
15.	Beit Zait (Motza)	Yugoslavia	42 "
16.	Sattaf	Algiers	5 "
17.	Byria		26 "
18.	Julis 5	Europe	Heads of families
19.	Masmia 9	Bulgaria	" "
20.	Beit Burin Beth	Europe	" "
21.	Tantura	"	44 families
22.	Gilat	Tripoli-Tunisia	40 "
23.	Ashdod	Egypt	Heads of families
24.	Ekron	Europe	33 families
25.	Kastina Beth	Rumania	75 "
26.	Julis	Jerba	29 "
27.	Nabulsi	Tunisia	32 "
28.	Aljia Beth	Tripoli	28 "
29.	Umara Aleph	Yemen	50 "
30.	Umara Beth	Persia	Heads of families
31.	Umara Gemmel	Egypt	" "
32.	Gamzu	Europe	" "
33.	Beth Machsir	Iraq	30 families
34.	Ashdod Aleph		70 "

Labor Villages

1.	Lifta	Yemenites	85 families
2.	Gilboa	"	60 "
3.	Zangaria	"	75 "
4.	Poriah	"	105 "
5.	Eshtaol	"	75 "
6.	Shaar Hagai	"	50 "
7.	Saris	Tripoli	50 "
		TOTAL	500 families

ABSORPTION IN INDIVIDUAL FARMS

In the veteran moshavot and in the private sector of Israeli agriculture 639 families, who have been allocated 251 smallholdings of two dunams in extent, have been absorbed. In a number of moshavot those absorbed in this fashion will be transferred to full settlement in the near future.

In collective villages 199 families were settled:

In Moshavot (assisted by the Council for Private Agriculture)	193	"	"	"
In Veteran Moshavot	247	"	"	"

ABSORPTION IN PRIVATE SETTLEMENT

Veteran Moshavot

1. Metulla	12 families
2. Rosh Pinah	44 "
3. Migdal	28 "
4. Javneel	46 "
5. Givat Ada	46 "
6. Kfar Tabor	4 "
7. Kfar Aharon	43 "
8. Yesod Hamaale	24 "
	<u>247</u> "

Cooperative Villages

1. Bazra	30 families
2. Irgun Harazin	19 "
3. Cherev Le'et	3 "
4. Gan Hashomron	24 "
5. Regba	20 "
6. Beth Yitzchak	24 "
7. Sde Warburg	10 "
8. Naharia	69 "
	<u>199</u> "

Council for Private Agriculture

1. Chibat Zion	20 families
2. Sejera	22 "
3. Menachemia	1 "
4. Kadima	75 "
5. Kadima Mansurin	45 "
6. Gan Yavneh	30 "
	<u>193</u> "

Grand Total 639 families

The following are the figures for the immigrants absorbed in the various collective movements for the period February 1st, 1949 - March 1st, 1950. (Statistics supplied by the Movements):

Hakibbutz Hameuchad	3727 persons
Hakibbutz Heartzi	1740 "
Chever Hadvutzot	1349 "
Hakibbutz Hadati	714 "
Near Zioni	336 "
Poele Agudat Israel	<u>175</u> "
	8,041

The immigrants enumerated above have entered the kibbutzim for a year's trial on the basis of an agreement proposed by the Agricultural Center, according to which the immigrant can upon the completion of the year enter the kibbutz or kvutza as a full chaver with all rights and duties of membership. Upon the conclusion of the year if he should find that he cannot join as a member the new immigrant is entitled to return to the Immigrants Hostel, where his rights in respect of housing are preserved, and he receives a sum of L£100. The results of this arrangement have not yet been fully investigated.

GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

Extraordinary Development Budget April 1949 to April 1950

(This chart does not include either the regular normal budget or the secret military budget)

A.	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>IL.</u>	<u>IL.</u>
1.	Amidar (Housing) Co.	7,000,000	
2.	Immigrant Housing	6,000,000	
3.	Guarantees on popular housing	5,000,000	
4.	Purchase of construction machinery, etc.	2,000,000	
5.	Municipalities	4,500,000	
6.	Public Buildings	2,500,000	
7.	Public Works	2,000,000	
8.	Agriculture and Citrus Farming	15,000,000	
9.	Motor Transport	3,000,000	
10.	Ports and Railways	2,000,000	
11.	Telecommunications	1,000,000	
12.	Industry	<u>5,000,000</u>	55,000,000
B.	<u>REVENUE</u>		
1.	American Loan	23,000,000	
2.	National Funds	7,000,000	
3.	Land Bills	<u>25,000,000</u>	55,000,000