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There's Hope!

GERALD C. LASENSKY, ACSW
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Atlanta Journal

★ AND ★

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

*** P.O. Box 4689

Atlanta, Ga. 30302, Sunday, November 7, 1971

270 Pages — 16 Sections

CHILD UKRAINIAN NEVER SAW WAITS

Fowler's Plea May Free Man in Russia

By REG MURPHY

Editor of The Atlanta Constitution

Russia may allow Yakov Gluzman to leave the Ukraine because of the intervention this past week of Atlanta Alderman Wyche Fowler.

If Gluzman does gain permission to emigrate, it will be the end of a long and emotionally harrowing effort by his wife to get him freed to join her and their 2-year-old son.

Fowler said by telephone from Moscow Saturday that he was allowed to make a private request to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Presidium for Gluzman's release.

"The request has been made and I'm very optimistic," Fowler said. "If he is released, it will be an extraordinary act of humanitarianism."

THE FINAL PHASE of the release effort began on Oct. 17 in Atlanta. Pretty, dark-eyed Rita Gluzman, 23, came from Israel to plead tearfully with Jewish leaders in Atlanta to "help us get 'Papa' back."

About 125 delegates to the Atlanta Jewish Welfare Federation's Leadership Forum agreed to try to help bring public opinion to bear against the Russian emigration policy which had left her stranded in Israel with the child her husband never has seen.

Fowler was interested in the case, and promised before leaving for Russia as a part of the American Council of Young Political Leaders to help. He took along a copy of the Oct. 18 edition of The Atlanta Constitution which told of Mrs. Gluzman's efforts, and used the newspaper in making his plea.

He first asked Komsomol (Communist Youth League) leaders in Kiev for help in freeing Gluzman. Three days later he was taken to the Ukrainian Presidium to make the case for Gluzman.

Fowler warned that there still is negotiating to do. But he said he is "very optimistic" about the prospects.

If Gluzman is allowed to leave, he will join what is reported to be a growing number of Jews who have been granted permission to leave Russia in recent weeks. News agencies report that some urban professional people have been granted exit visas.

In those dispatches from Moscow, Western diplomats said the pressure of world public opinion apparently forced the Soviets to ease their restriction on emigration. About 7,500 Jews have been reported leaving in the past year.

UNTIL SATURDAY, Gluzman had not been one of them.

He is a university-trained biologist, but he was required to work as a carpenter in the Ukraine. Because he desired to move to Israel, he was not allowed to pursue his professional career.

His wife was allowed to move in September 1969, along with her parents and sisters. They had submitted applications for 15 years. She and Yakov had been married a month, and he was not allowed to accompany her.

After she gave birth to a son she sent an affidavit requesting that her husband be allowed to emigrate.

"We thought that a father to a child and a husband to his wife would be allowed to go without delay," Mrs. Gluzman said. "Immediately after the birth of my son, Ilan, I sent an affidavit to my husband. We waited for half a year for an answer, and in August of this year my husband received a refusal of his request to reunite with his family in Israel."

In her talk in Atlanta, Mrs. Gluzman said, "I believe that your intervention before the Soviet authorities will help to give my child his father and to give me back my husband. Every mother and wife will understand me and will be able to imagine my terrible horror of the future. Every father that caresses his son's head will be able to imagine the suffering of my husband, who cannot look at his child."

Fowler will return to Atlanta on Nov. 20.

FOWLER PLEA WORKS

Soviet Jewish Pair Reunited in Israel

By HUGH NATIONS

Beneath those bearskin hats, Atlanta Alderman Wycbe Fowler Jr. has decided, the Russians may have some feeling after all.

Fowler jubilantly reported Wednesday that Yakov Gluzman, the Russian Jew whom Soviet officials had refused permission to emigrate to rejoin his family, has gone to Israel.

The Russians' action apparently was taken as a direct result of intervention by the youthful Atlanta city official.

Mike Gettinger, director of the American Jewish Welfare Federation here, said Gluzman arrived in Vienna on Nov. 26, and he and his wife Rita have now settled in Netanya, Israel, with her parents.

WITH THE COUPLE is their year-old son, whom Gluzman had never seen before.

Mrs. Gluzman had left the Soviet Union before the birth of her son with the understanding that her husband would be permitted to follow her later. Difficulties developed, however, and her husband was refused permission to leave Russia.

Fowler became involved in the case by accident.

Mrs. Gluzman, as part of a personal campaign to arouse sympathy for the plight of the family, came to Atlanta in October to speak to the Jewish Welfare Federation.

A few days thereafter, Fowler was scheduled to leave for

a tour of Russia as part of a group of young government officials.

A reporter, interviewing the alderman before his departure, produced a clipping telling of Mrs. Gluzman's appearance before the welfare federation, and suggested that Fowler might try to obtain Gluzman's release while in Russia.

Fowler assumed Mrs. Gluzman was from Atlanta.

LATER, while touring the Soviet Ukraine, he became acquainted with a Ukrainian official, and at an appropriate moment Fowler asked for his assistance in the Gluzman case.

Surprisingly, the officials elicited the help of three members of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, who ultimately told Fowler that Gluzman would be released.

They laid down two conditions: Fowler was not to announce the decision while he was still in Russia, and the names of the officials involved were not to be disclosed.

Meanwhile, back in the United States, Mrs. Gluzman was continuing her efforts to arouse reaction among world officials. She threatened a hunger strike in front of the United Nations, which prompted U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, George Bush to demand action from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Fowler hurriedly explained to embassy officials how the situation stood, and Mrs. Gluzman was persuaded to suspend her efforts until the Russian officials had an opportunity to act on their promise.

New Chapter in Israel: Influx of Soviet Jews

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 5—Lugging his double bass and electric guitar down the ramp of an airliner, Avraham Band, a 22-year-old jazz musician from Soviet Moldavia, immigrated to Israel a few days ago.

So did Nathan Wallach, a chemist from Riga, and Boris Gafunov, a prize-winning writer and translator from Soviet Georgia. There are teachers and engineers, merchants, technicians and doctors on the special planes arriving almost daily now, filled with Jews from the Soviet Union.

Gradually, the society of Israel is absorbing a new flow of immigration, an exodus that Israelis have longed for over the years, but which they had little hope of actually seeing.

Figure Put at 6,000

Potentially—though the authorities here do not pretend to know how long the flow will last—a new chapter of immigration to Israel is opening. It is as far-reaching in its social significance as the illegal immigrations from Europe into British-mandated Palestine of the nineteen-forties and the "magic carpet" move of Jews from Moslem countries in the first years of Israel's existence.

So far this year, 6,000

Soviet Jews have come to Israel, according to Premier Golda Meir.

Though a mere fraction of the hundreds of thousands said to be seeking permission to come, this number for the first five months of 1971 is four times as large as the number in any full year previously. It is rapidly approaching the record number of American Jews—some 9,500—who immigrated last year.

Caliber Is High

More significant than the numbers is the intellectual caliber of the new arrivals from the Soviet Union: professional men and women, highly educated specialists and activists in political causes—the types of people who are already forming the nucleus of what could grow into a new Russian cultural community outside the Soviet Union.

Will this flow last? Why are the Soviet authorities letting Jews out, at the same time as anti-Zionist pressures and propaganda are at a height of intensity in the Soviet Union?

There is no authoritative answer here. Most of the new immigrants give full credit to

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Exodus of Jews From Soviet

for the political activists, who continue to lead campaigns here on behalf of their fellow Jews still in the Soviet Union, most of the new immigrants are reluctant to meet outsiders or discuss their experiences.

More established immigrants from the Soviet Union and other countries are organizing the sort of "welcome wagon" activities that appeal to many—paying visits, offering to help with shopping and the details of getting settled in a new home.

"The dangerous thing is to make it look as though we are offering charity when we give them clothes or other things that they can't yet afford," said an American woman who immigrated several years ago. "They are too proud, and they are not used to accepting help from friends or individuals—they expect assistance only from the state."

Gift Is Refused

When word got around that the wife of a prominent Soviet scientist needed an electric iron but could not yet afford to buy one, a neighbor took over a spare iron. The gift was refused, so the Israeli neighbor, sensing the issue of pride, discreetly placed the iron in the newcomer's kitchen and left without any further mention of it.

Economic insecurity, the language problem, the finding of roots in a new setting—these are adjustments for the future.

For the present, in these first months, one can sense a dazed euphoria around the hostels and apartment blocks where the new arrivals are housed

until they can find their own homes.

The other evening an American immigrant came upon a Russian acquaintance from his Hebrew class—they had both had the same idea, a late-night stroll along a rocky hillside on the outskirts of Jerusalem near their hostel.

A few months ago the Russian, an engineer named Eliahu, had sat in a hunger strike outside the presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. Now in his first weeks in Israel, he gestured to the barren moonlit hills of Judea and remarked quietly, "That is such a beautiful scene, it is a Jewish scene."

Drop Reported in Soviet

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 5—Reliable diplomatic sources report that the number of Jews permitted to leave the Soviet Union dropped somewhat in May from the April and March figures, but that it still represented a relatively high figure.

They said that fewer than 1,000 Jews left the country in May, compared with 2,500 through the first four months of the year, which included 1,000 in March and 1,300 in April. It is not known here whether the relatively high emigration rate will continue. The Soviet authorities in recent weeks have in some cases arbitrarily refused exit visas to those earlier promised them.

The consensus of diplomats is that the rate will continue to drop in coming months until it reaches the "usual" average of about 200 a month, that existed in 1969.



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
GREETING YOUNG SOVIET IMMIGRANT: Premier Golda Meir of Israel with a 5-year-old boy at airport in Lydda. So far this year, 6,000 Soviet Jews have come to Israel.

Russians Said to Have Let 1,300 Jews Leave in April

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, April 30—Soviet authorities have permitted more than 1,300 Jews to emigrate to Israel this month, reliable Western diplomatic sources said today. This is believed to be the largest number of Jews allowed to depart in one month since Israel was founded in 1948.

The April emigration figure—still not complete—continued a trend begun in March when authorities suddenly made it easier for Jews, including many who had waited for years, to receive exit documents.

The number of Jews permitted to leave has not been officially disclosed and Israeli au-

thorities as a rule do not publicize the figure. But Western diplomats here estimated that about 50 left in January, 130 in February and 1,000 in March.

This makes a total of about 2,500 for the four months of 1971. In the past, emigration rarely exceeded 2,000 in a year.

In all of 1969, which Jews here regard as a "good" year, about 2,000 were believed to have left. Last year, the number was about 1,000.

The large number permitted to depart in April indicated that Soviet authorities had not cut back on exit documents

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1971

1,300 Soviet Jews Said to Leave in April

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

with the end of the 24th Congress of the Communist party on April 9, as many Jews here had feared would happen.

These Jews had predicted that fewer passports would be issued once the threat of demonstrations during the Congress had passed.

Many explanations have been offered for the more liberal policy in recent months. Some Jews attribute it to militant tactics, such as sit-ins at Government offices, of some of those demanding the right to leave. Others say it is a result of Western concern, especially in leftist circles, about the Soviet treatment of Jews.

Officially, the Soviet Union says that Jews wanting to be reunited with relatives abroad are permitted to leave. It does not recognize that Israel is regarded as a homeland by many Jews.

Among those permitted to

leave have been some who have complained in petitions sent abroad about limitations on Jewish life in the Soviet Union.

Many Jews here remain skeptical, however, and expect the old policy to be reinstated at any time.

Difficulties Recounted

Some Jews from Riga who called on Soviet officials this week told Western newsmen that it was already becoming more difficult to get exit documents. They said that some who were promised permission to leave before the Congress had now been turned down.

The latest Soviet census shows 2,150,000 Jews in the Soviet Union. Estimates of the number who want to emigrate range from several thousand to hundreds of thousands.

Under Soviet law, special permission must be granted for travel abroad, even for a tourist trip.

To emigrate to Israel, a Jew

must usually show a letter from a close relative there inviting him to come. If he is granted permission to leave, he must give up his Soviet citizenship—at a cost of 500 rubles (\$555). In addition, he must pay 400 rubles (\$444) because he is traveling to a capitalist country.

A person refused permission to travel abroad is rarely told why. This has led to frustration among many Jews and was believed a reason for the abortive attempt last June by 12 persons—including 10 Jews—to hijack a plane in Leningrad as part of a plan to get to Israel.

The 12 were tried and convicted last December, but 22 more Jews, arrested in Leningrad, Riga and Kishinev, are still awaiting trial on charges of antistate activity. It is not known when they will have a hearing, even though many have been held for 10 months without being able to see their family and friends.

DOCUMENT

HOW YOU CAN GET OUT OF RUSSIA

ABRAHAM S. KARLIKOW, of the American Jewish Committee, describes the grim ordeal of a Soviet family which seeks to leave for Israel.

Let us say your family name is Kagan, and you are a Riga Jew. You have finally decided you want to leave the Soviet Union to emigrate. Under "normal" circumstances how do you go about it? What must you do?

First, you need a relative who lives abroad. The principle on which the Soviet Union permits some Jewish emigration, when it does, is that of family reunion. So you write to your relative. It is he, or she, who must take the opening, essential step and send you a vyzov.

The vyzov is actually an affidavit. In it your relative declares his relationship, invites you to come and join him, and promises to support you after you arrive. Let's assume your relative lives in Israel. (The procedure for emigration to other countries varies, but only slightly.) He will have his affidavit notarised. Then he will bring it to the Finnish Embassy representing the Soviet Union in Israel, since the two countries do not have diplomatic ties. Here the vyzov will be certified again, and your

relative will send it to you in Riga.

With the vyzov you proceed to the local administration office known as the OVIR (Office for Visas and Permits) where you are given a form to fill out which is rather typical of any administration. It asks for name, parents' name, date of birth, family status, where you work, etc. Now, however, you must start making the rounds and get all supporting documentation.

KARAKTERISTIKA

What do you need? A *karakteristika*, for one, or an evaluation from the place where you work. This must be signed by the director, by the local representative of the Communist Party to determine whether you are a member, and by the relevant trade union representative.

However, the very fact of beginning this process has already created difficulties. Local directors, or Party people, to whom one must apply grudgingly make themselves available. They, as well as others, may call you a "deserter" or a "traitor", and be nasty in other ways. A number of Soviet Jews, merely on application, have immediately found themselves demoted. Others have been fired, sometimes in the form of an office or workshop meeting at which one is publicly "excommunicated" by colleagues.

Should you have children in school or university, you must get *karakteristikas* for them as well. Difficulties immediately begin for them too: taunts from classmates, the cessation of normal advancement from one class to another or in being

accepted in a higher school or allowed to graduate, the reason? Why should the Soviet State give education to a person who may be leaving?

Still other documentation is necessary. The local committee that supervises the house in which you live must furnish a slip. If you have a wife, or children over 14 years of age, each of them must sign an agreement to go. Your parents, if they are alive, also must sign such papers, even though you are an adult. It can be understood why a wife or a husband sometimes does not want to sign, especially in cases of mixed marriages. Parents of older children may also have their own reasons for objection since emigration, after all, is no easy step to take. There may even be ideological differences between the generations, or between spouses.

Such are some of your problems before you have even the slightest intimation as to whether you will eventually be permitted to leave.

Once your forms are filed out and documented, you go back to the local OVIR. You pay 40 rubles (about \$45) as a filing fee—not too expensive as compared with what will come. A waiting period ensues that may last up to six months. Then the OVIR calls you in, to give you a "yes" or "no" answer. The OVIR automatically says "no" for whole categories of would-be emigrants such as those in jobs considered sensitive, or of ideological and, of course, military importance. Yes, an appeal is possible, and you will be informed of the answer usually within three months. If it is still "no", you must wait a full year before you can again



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GRISHA FEIGIN . . .
Last look at Moscow

apply. Some emigrants, it is known, applied for more than a dozen times before they finally succeeded.

RAZREWENIA

Let us assume that you are one of the more fortunate applicants, and that the OVIR said you could go. Now you get your *razrewenia*, or your licence, which is the notification from the Soviet government that you can actually leave the country. But it sets a time limit for you in which to do this, usually 10-25 days. A procedural race against time begins.

For, Mr. Kagan, you must begin a new documentation hunt. You will need to acquire receipt slips showing:

1 that you (and family members going with you) have resigned your job and returned the work book that every Soviet citizen carries;

2 that you have done the same for your trade union book and for your military service book—that there has been a resignation from school or university rolls, with copy being made of any diplomas you will have to leave behind;

3 that your housing committee finds you have left your apartment in proper condition. If not, you have

to "repair" it or at least leave a sum to do it. If you have dwelt in Government housing (as opposed to co-operative houses that Russians can share as part owners), you will have to bring a document that the apartment has been sealed up. If you have no place to live in your last, few, hectic days, and no friend to take you in, that's your problem;

4 that you have paid 900 rubles (\$1,000) for each member of your family emigrating, certainly no easy sum to find. Many Jews have simply gone around, hat in hand, to friends and acquaintances to round up the necessary amounts. Of the 900 rubles, 500 pays for the mandatory "renunciation" of your Soviet nationality, 400 is for your external passport fee. Children under 16, who do not ordinarily possess an internal Soviet passport, may be included on their parents' passport, with no additional charges.

Let us assume that, finally, you have all the receipts and documents you need. You must return to your OVIR office in Riga, to secure in effect a covering letter to go with your licence. These in hand, you must now set out for Moscow. There is no other city in the Soviet Union where the would-be Jewish emigrant can get his exit papers, whether he is from Saratov on the Volga, Batumi on the Black Sea, Leningrad or Birobidjan. Fortunately, one member can obtain the papers for an entire family.

TRIPLE SEARCH

In Moscow, you will head for the Dutch Embassy, which represents Israel. You will, however, probably not see any Dutch Embassy staff members. At the embassy building you will undergo a triple check, by Russian officials. One will check whether your licence was indeed granted. (The Soviets furnish the Dutch Embassy with a list of licences when they are granted.) A second official

checks to see that you have the necessary certification from your local OVIR in Riga. A third will search you to see if you are trying to sneak any material or papers through to the Dutch.

Finally you will be admitted to a room, with a small window, where you will hand your papers to a Soviet clerk who will give them to his Dutch counterpart. Only then, and after some wait, will you get the treasured paper that is the actual "passport" to go to Israel—a tri-fold piece of paper, one fold pink, the other two white, stamped for exit.

TRANSIT VISA

Your problems, though, are not over even though you are still racing against a deadline. If you are going to leave by plane you will need only one transit visa, an Austrian. If you are going by train, you may need Hungarian or Polish transit visas as well, depending upon your route. These visas are readily given by consuls of the countries concerned on your "passport" but, still, getting them takes time.

It may well be that unless you have friends, you will not even have a place to sleep in Moscow. You are neither a tourist, nor a Soviet citizen (since you have already "renounced" your citizenship) so you cannot simply walk into a hotel and get a room. Jews from the provinces have slept for more than one night on benches in Moscow, while getting processed. And, naturally, you need more money to pay for your plane or train tickets.

Back home there is the packing. (Cases must be purchased from a government administration.) You need customs permits for what you want to take out. You also know that the KGB routinely has its police installed among the packing and customs administrations. Every emigrant is allowed to take out 90 rubles in foreign currency, the equivalent of \$100. A wedding and one other ring—of not more than one carat in the case of a diamond—may be taken. While furni-



ONE WHO MADE IT
Thanksgiving in Israel

ture, kitchen equipment (even a piano!) can be taken out rather freely, antiques are banned as are Soviet books or publications printed prior to 1945. For those, a thorough search is made.

You must leave behind any funds you may still have over and above the currency allowed for exit. Too bad if you were fortunate enough to have had a pension: your pension fund would have paid you for six months on the turning in of your job book. You may have had redeemable bonds, which all Russians were required to buy at one time. You may have even been part-owner of your co-operative housing, and so would have received some reimbursement. Usually, though, nothing of this is left after all the expenses.

At this point, you and your family are ready to go to Moscow once more to go through a last customs check as you board the plane. If you go by train you, as so many others before you, may find all your baggage and crates entirely reopened and re-checked, at the border. At last, however, you reach Vienna, where you are taken in hand by the Jewish Agency.

But what happens if after all this you miss the exit deadline set down in your original licence?

Why then, Mr. Kagan, you must start all over again.

New Chapter in Israel: The Influx

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

the world campaign of Zionist organizations and Western governments for their public pressure the Soviet regime. On his arrival, Mr. Wallach even foresaw an increase of exit permits for Jews, in the eagerness of the Soviet authorities "to get rid of these people, who are headaches to them," he said.

In the early sixties, a trickle of Soviet Jews had been allowed quietly, almost secretly, to find their way to Israel. That trickle ended abruptly with the Israeli victory in the six-day war of June, 1967, as the Soviet Union rushed to demonstrate solidarity with the defeated Arabs.

The trickle was resumed late in 1968. However, as the protest campaigns around the world—and, more important, those of the Soviet Jews themselves—gained support, the rate of arrivals in Israel reached major proportions this spring.

The Israeli authorities nervously withheld information about the inflow for many months, censoring the statistics and other details of immigration from news reports, for fear that publicity would force the Soviet authorities to reverse their slight liberalization.

A Technical Violation

Even now, Mrs. Meir's use of the figure 6,000 in a public statement in Stockholm this week was technically a violation of her own Government's regulations barring disclosure of the statistics.

But in the last two months, the plane-loads of new immigrants were arriving with such regularity from the transit point of Vienna their passengers were becoming so visible in this country, that the fact of a substantial immigration could no longer be suppressed.

Questions of Soviet Jews have come to dominate Mrs. Meir's public statements and, even more so, her private conversations with foreign visitors. She and other Cabinet ministers have started to go, often unannounced, to Lydda Airport to watch the immigrants step down onto Israeli soil.

If this new immigration is the most heartening thing to have happened to Israel in recent years, Israelis are becom-

is just not a language that can be learned well, quickly," said an English editor now struggling alongside some Russians in the special Hebrew classes arranged for new immigrants.

Technically, Soviet Jews enter Israel under the auspices of the Jewish Agency, the same procedure as Jewish immigrants from any other country.

But there are important operating differences, largely because the inflow from the Soviet Union is unscheduled and uncertain from day to day. Immigrants from Western countries often make their plans for a year or more in advance, so the arrangements for them can be made well ahead of time.

Only when the planes from Moscow touch down in Vienna do representatives of the Jewish Agency on the spot know how many new immigrants there will be, and who they are. Sometimes relatives in Israel have advance notice of exit permits granted, sometimes not.

Immigrant registration for those who choose it begins in Vienna. The plane fare to Israel and initial living expenses in the country are advanced by the Jewish Agency as a long-term, interest-free loan.

Assigned to Centers

Once at Lydda Airport, the immigrants are assigned by the Jewish Agency to the so-called adoption centers or hostels, where they can be housed rent-free until they have found jobs and apartments, often as much as six months or more. These expenses are borne by the Jewish Agency, from contributions by Jewish communities around the world.

Israeli officials acknowledge that there must be politically

suspect persons among the arrivals from the Soviet Union, but so far this problem does not seem to have become very large. "Everyone arriving is already known to relatives or friends here, and to others who came with them," one official said. "A provocateur or planted agent could be quickly found out."

The influx of Russians has started to intensify conflicts already existing in Israeli society. Oriental Jews, the Sephardim from poorer Moslem countries, complain that the Russian immigrants, who are Ashkenazim, get better apartments and jobs than Orientals who have been here for years.

An Orthodox religious political party is using the arrival of Soviet Jews to press one of its perennial grievances, the fact that many services and facilities in Israel operate on the Sabbath, requiring Jews to work in violation of the religious law.

The charge was made last month in the Knesset, or Parliament, that Jews from provincial areas of the Soviet Union who were able to observe the Sabbath even under the Communist regime may find it necessary to violate these laws in Israel, in order to get jobs. The Government denied that any Jew in Israel—immigrant or native—is required to work on Sabbath as a condition of employment, though many choose to do so.

It is hardly surprising that for the first months, most of the Soviet immigrants stick together, find their social life with each other and are confident about moving out into Israeli society at large. Except

cent years, Israelis are becoming increasingly aware of the inevitable next phase, the complex process of absorbing newcomers from a special background into a new, and in many ways alien, society.

The most serious problems arise only after the first few months, when the euphoria of arrival and family reunions has faded, and the realities of a new everyday life are grasped. Hence, it is still too soon to know how well the new Soviet Jewish community can be accommodated.

Problems of Adjustment

Psychological problems of adjustment from a Communist economy to the insecurity and competition of the free market arise immediately. There are already failures.

William Brui, a 25-year-old Leningrad artist, complained to his new Israeli friends that there were no state-owned stores to provide a ready market for his paintings. "In Russia, I was given my paints and supplies free—here they make me pay for them," he said. After five months he had had enough of Israel, and has now gone to Paris.

There was also a skilled furrier from Leningrad who worked for months as a porter on the docks in Haifa, the only job he could find. Only when a local newspaper publicized his case, leading to lucrative job offers from Tel Aviv design houses, did he cancel his plans to leave Israel in disillusionment.

"The task of matching qualifications with job openings is about the hardest part of it all for us," said an official of the Jewish Agency, which works with the Government on immigration problems. As long as the numbers were small, absorption could proceed relatively smoothly, with individual attention to particular needs.

Thus, Josef Schneider, a middle-aged photographer from Riga who arrived two years ago, is now well installed in a Government photography studio, earning 50 per cent more than he did in Riga—though that difference is offset by the far higher rent he has to pay for his three-room apartment in Tel Aviv. However, he now owns a car, and his wife does not have to work to help support the family.

For teachers, writers and other intellectuals, the language problem seems the most awesome barrier to absorption, and some never overcome it. "For an intellectual accustomed to expressing himself precisely and lucidly, it is torture to have to speak clumsily—yet Hebrew





United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 117

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1971

No. 153

the tenants of his region; he may be frustrated in his efforts to marry or found a family; and he could be prevented from obtaining the kind of education that he desires.

Denial of the right can also be a precedent for the denial of other rights. Disregard of this right frequently gives rise to discrimination in respect of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, resulting at times in the complete denial of those rights and freedoms. I believe that for a man who is being persecuted, the denial of the right to leave may be tantamount to the total deprivation of liberty, if not life itself.

I am personally familiar with someone who has experienced the abuses I have just described. On a recent trip to Israel, I met with Rita Gluzman whose husband has been prevented from emigrating from Ukraine to join her and their infant son in Israel. I am sure that such regrettable instances are very common.

This view that next to the right of life, the right to leave one's country and return is probably the most important of human rights is sustained by international opinion as authoritatively expressed in a study compiled by the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities entitled, "Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right of Everyone to Leave Any Country, Including His Own, and to Return to His Own Country." Published in 1963 after exhaustive research, it is considered to be the best expression of international opinion.

There already exists a body of international law on the subject which conforms to international opinion as authoritatively expressed in the aforementioned study.

Article 13/2 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights reads:

"Anyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." U Thant has called the Universal Declaration the "Magna Carta of Mankind". It is far more than a mere moral manifesto. According to leading international lawyers who had assembled in Montreal in March 1968, the Universal Declaration "constitutes an authoritative interpretation of the [UN] Charter of the highest order, and has over the years become a part of customary international law."

The second body of international law bearing on the subject is the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This treaty, which has been ratified by 46 nations, including the U.S.S.R., and is in force, "guarantees that the right of everyone" to enjoy, among various rights, "the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

The third major international legal document is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which reads:

Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

Clearly then, both authoritative world opinion and international law consider the right to leave and to return as a fundamental human right binding on all governments.

I do recognize that there are universal reasons for refusal to grant on Axis

Mr. KEMP submitted the following concurrent resolution:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to placing before the United Nations General Assembly the issue of the dual right of all persons to emigrate from and also return to one's country.

Whereas the Congress is concerned about the fact that some nations have not adhered to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights which specifically recites that all people have a right to expatriate themselves—to pass freely from state to state, to remove themselves from a jurisdiction which they find destructive or offensive to their rights; and

Whereas the vengeful trial of Jews attempting to leave Leningrad, the plight of hundreds like Rita Gluzman whose husband has not been allowed to emigrate from Ukraine to join her and their baby son in Israel, the killing of approximately 65 people trying to flee East Berlin, the brutal beating, recapture, and subsequent prosecution of the Lithuanian seaman on an American Coast Guard vessel, the expressed fear of Solzhenitsen that if he accepted the Nobel Prize in Stockholm, he could be barred forever from his Russian homeland are all evidence of the fact that some nations have not honored the aforementioned basic and internationally recognized human right, the right of everyone to leave any country and return to his own country; and

Whereas the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ratified by 46 nations is now in force, and included among the rights is the "right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his own country"; and

Whereas this extremely important moral issue has never been brought before the United Nations General Assembly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the United Nations, should present to the United Nations General Assembly in fitting manner the issue of the right to emigrate from and also return to one's country.

KEMP RESOLUTION ON THE RIGHT TO LEAVE ONE'S COUNTRY AND RETURN

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York, (Mr. KEMP) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, next to the right of life, the right to leave one's country and return is probably the most important of human rights. However fettered in one's country a person's liberty might be and howsoever restricted his longing for self-identity, for spiritual and cultural fulfillment and for economic and social enhancement, opportunity to leave a country and seek a haven elsewhere can provide the basis for life and human integrity.

The right of all persons to emigrate from and also return to one's country is probably first among the human rights that define a free society. Only a free society grants its citizens the liberty to leave.

In the United States, we strongly believe that the right to leave and to return is the constituent element of personal liberty, and thus all Americans—except those under some kinds of legal due process—may leave and may return for good reason or bad or no reason at all.

It is significant to note that this concept is hardly one of recent origin. The right to leave is founded on natural law. Socrates regarded the right as an "attribute of personal liberty," and the Magna Carta in the year 1215 incorporated the right to leave for the first time into national law. The French Constitution of 1791 provided the same guarantee, and an act of the U.S. Congress declared in 1868 that:

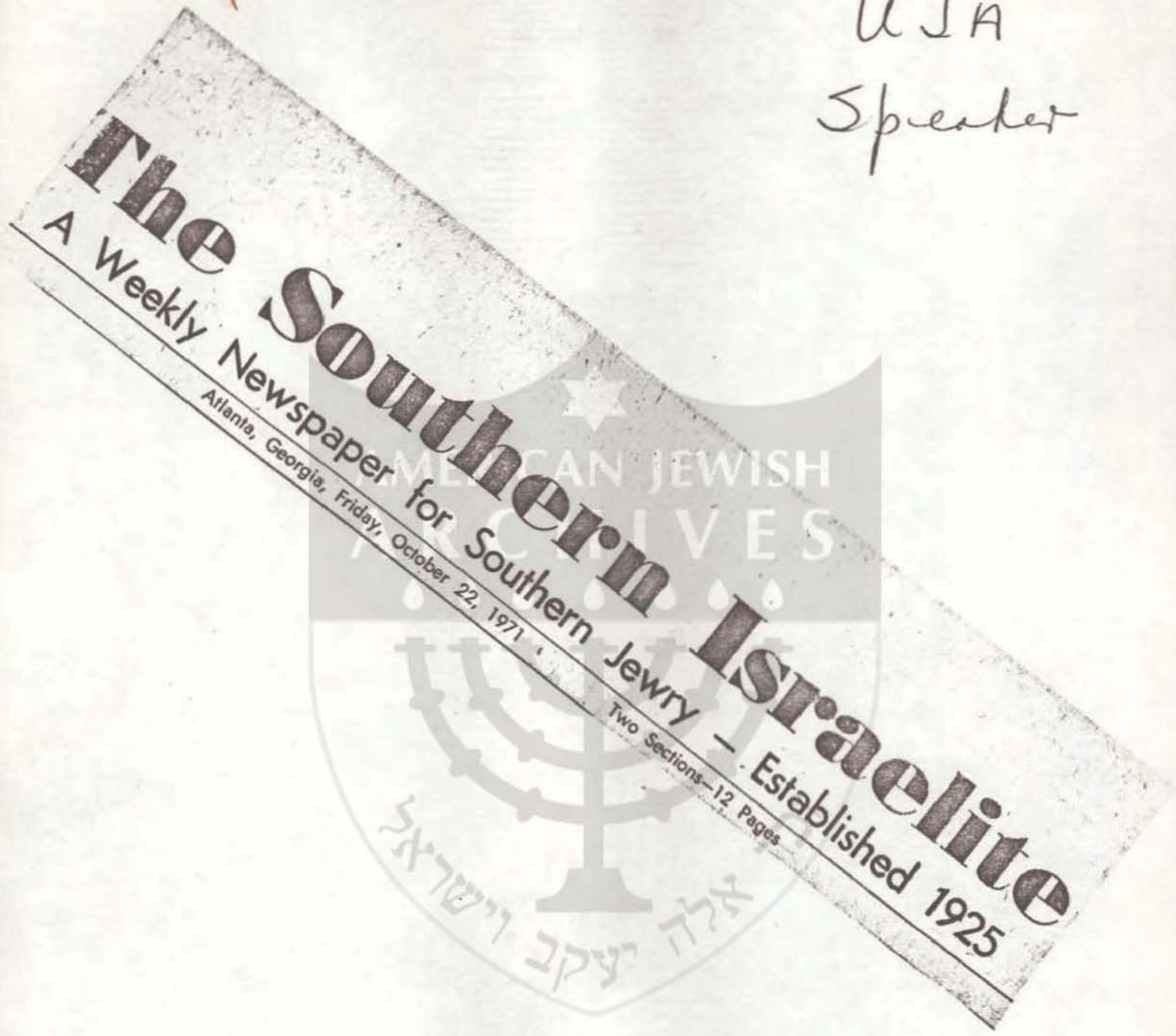
The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The right to leave must be recognized as a precedent for other rights. For example, if a person is restricted from leaving a country, he may thereby be prevented from exercising or receiving

Rita Gluzman

USA

Speaker



Frantic Mother Pleads for Help To Release Husband From Russia

By ADOLPH ROSENBERG

A tiny raven-haired woman wept bitter tears in Atlanta Sunday, pleading to the world to give her year-old-son his rightful father and for her a husband.

Pretty Rita Gluzman unfolded the tragedy of her married life before the final session of a Southeastern Region Young Leadership conference, summoned by UJA and the CJFWF to air current problems before the "go generation" now arriving into the control of some 20 Jewish communities throughout the South.

She begged the group to take home her story and expose it on many local levels in order that

world opinion could bring pressures to bear against the Russian immigration policy which has left her stranded in Israel with the child her husband has never even seen.

Her husband, Yaacob Gluzman, meanwhile is stranded in the Ukraine where he is laboriously eking out an existence as a carpenter. He is a university trained biologist but under current policy cannot pursue his professional career because of his desire to leave Russia and go to Israel.

The slim tragic figure had herself left the child, Ilan, in the care of her parents in order that she could come to America and

hopefully through the Jewish community whip up sympathy and understanding so that world opinion would eventually rectify the injustice she feels she is now experiencing because of her Jewishness.

Born in Chernovty, capital of Eukovenu, she was brought up in a community of nearly 50,000 Jews.

Yet, there are no Jewish schools and only a single synagogue so inaccessible it has no meaning to the many Jews.

"My feeling of Jewishness," she notes, "comes solely from my buba and zeida and of course from my parents."

(Continued on page 8)

FRANTIC MOTHER . .

Continued from page 1

Despite the number of Jews of Chernovty and there may be more Jews there than non-Jews, no Jew is permitted to attend the university which is in the city. Only the Ukraines can attend, she reports.

She and her prospective husband were in the same class for three years before he went to Moscow University and she to Gorky University. She is a graduate chemist.

"I spoke with him only yesterday," she cried. He told of going to Moscow and learning that his appeal on the turning down of his request for immigration has been denied.

Now it will be another year before he can reapply. Then perhaps another six months before a decision need be made. If it is turned down again, then another two weeks for an appeal and again endless delays.

That the decision could eventually be "never" drives her to

distraction and almost to hysteria, filling her with horror.

But the courage of youth and hope of facing what could be keeps her going with an inspired source of energy and inspiration she manages to share with audiences and with persons on a one-to-one basis.

Actually her parents had wanted to leave Russia for Israel as early as 1948 and had made application for passport visas.

But the Russians quickly closed the borders against the possibility of any immigration.

The most terrifying period in her parents' lives came under Stalin, she revealed, when the gates of anti-Semitism were again opened.

Her father was jailed, charged with economic crimes against the state.

He received a three-year sentence, which in Russia is practically an exoneration.

He became desperately ill in his cell and the authorities released him prematurely fearing he would not survive.

The state of his health may be one reason why his nearly two-decades-old application to leave was eventually okayed.

The favorable action provided visas for parents and family—but not for Yaacob, whom Rita had in the meanwhile married.

Rita by now was pregnant and reluctant to leave without her husband. An official had aroused false hope by suggesting that once out of the country, the fact of reunion with wife and child could be an additional incentive.

So far this has not proved to be the case and Rita is prepared to stump the country, appearing on lecture platforms and on radio and television in order to arouse sympathy in favor of the release of her husband.

"Help us to get papa back," she pleaded with the young Jewish leaders and the Atlanta and other communal leaders and workers who had gathered for the conference. Give a father to my child."

Readers who wish to aid in the battle can write the Soviet Embassy in Washington, U Thant at the United Nations, governors, senators, congressmen and others who have a part in creating opinion, the conferees were told.

Mrs. Gluzman's address when she returns to Israel is 15 Chernikhovsky St., Apt. 5, Natania, Israel.

Her husband's address is 4 Karl Marx St., Khotin, Ukr., SSR, USSR.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARIVES

Jewish protest justified

Kosygin's Canada visit prompts debate on anti-semitism

No Canadian Jew is left untouched — one way or the other — by the visit of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Thousands of them are convinced that the U.S.S.R. — for all its gestures of goodwill toward the free world — still treats its Jewish citizens with brutality.

But other Jews — and I happen to be one of them — are perplexed.

We hear of the "plight of Soviet Jewry." But we know that Soviet Jews in great numbers attend universities; that they are well-represented in science, journalism, medicine and the arts — as Mr. Kosygin took pains to report in Ottawa this week.

What then, is the truth of the matter? Are Soviet Jews singled out for persecution, or are they not? If there is anti-semitism, how virulent is it? If the charges against the Soviet state cannot be proven, why should Canadian Jews join others — Canadians of Ukrainian and Hungarian origin, particularly — in demonstrations against the visiting Soviet premier?

TWO OPINIONS

Answers to these questions came during two deeply engrossing conversations, this week, in Montreal. Answers which resolved the dilemma for this reporter.

The first talk was with Rita Gluzman, 23 — a dark, passionate, pathetic young woman.

Enraged at her fate at the hands of the Soviet regime, she timed her visit here to coincide with that of the foreign premier.

Rita and her parents left the Ukraine and arrived in Israel more than a year ago. In Israel, she gave birth to her first child. But her husband Yaacov — a boyhood sweetheart, whom she mar-



By
Betty
Shapiro

ried exactly one month before her parents and she got their visas to emigrate — is still unable to leave Russia.

She has no money to speak of. Her desperate travels are being financed by sympathizers in the United States and elsewhere.

Since her separation from her husband, Rita has bombarded Ovir (visa office) and Soviet officials with letters and telegrams. Has sent pictures of herself and her child. But no answers come back to her. She says she will take her case to the United Nations.

WAITING PERIOD

To Yaacov, officials have explained that every time his wife begs, they note it in his dossier as an official appeal on his behalf. But each appeal results in a mandatory waiting period before the case can be reopened. So his wife is only making his situation worse.

A nightmarish story, for sure. But whether such bureaucratic inhumanity is directed at Rita because she is a Jew — whether the same thing might and does happen behind the Iron Curtain to thousands of others who are not Jews, — Rita has no way of knowing.

Proceeding to talk about her own experience and about Soviet Jews in general Rita gave facts that did not prove conclusively, to this listener, that the situation is all bad.

In school in her hometown

ANOTHER SIDE

But does this situation on the other side of Europe warrant the protests of Canadian Jews, at this time, against the Soviet regime? Are the slogans and demonstrations justified? What good, or harm, are they likely to accomplish?

The Jewish protest is fully justified, says one involved Montrealer, Lena Allen-Shore.

Mrs. Shore a writer, born in Poland, arrived here, via Paris, 20 years ago. She is well-known in local French-speaking circles. Her recent textbook on education, for example, was prefaced by Dean M. Plourde, of the University of Montreal. Her latest of many volumes of poetry, is "The Singing God" in half-English, half-French.

She says she doesn't know anything first-hand about Russia. She's never been there. But "I know one thing, there are Jews coming from Russia who state they certainly are not free — and these were not Orthodox (practising) Jews only," she said.

But she went on: "Not only Jews suffer from lack of freedom. Catholics and others do, too. Let's say a Jew in Russia is simply a person who has no freedom."

Whether or not Jews are singled out — whether or not there is a Jewish question, in the Soviet Union — Mrs. Shore says: "I am always concerned with the freedom of everybody."

To be able to practice is a part of freedom, especially in the technological world of today, when man is longing for God — his God — maybe not his neighbor's — but God, she said.

She feels that when the rabbis — with their "talizim" (prayer-shawls) — prayed in the mass demonstration, in Ottawa — they were praying to God on behalf of all people.

So she welcomes the mass demonstrations. She wel-

Jews do have their synagogues. Not many, but some. How many, she didn't know. But she added that the number of churches is "very few" too. And: "I don't know of any young people who go to churches — Christian or others — or to synagogues."

Then she admitted that many, many young Jews have started to enjoy their sense of identification with the Jewish collectivity as an "ethnic" rather than religious group. These young Jews openly celebrate festivals and holidays.

She admitted, further, that Soviet Jews are no longer in the habit of Russianizing their names. ('Shapiro' into 'Vassilov', for example.) And further — and more important — she said there is a good deal of intermarriage now, between Jews and Christians.

INTERMARRIAGE

Intermarriage — whether one approves of it, or not — is accepted by sociologists as

an indication of inter-group openness. When intermarriage takes place on a wide scale, in a given society, that society is usually considered as one which permits inter-religious, or inter-racial mingling.

In sum, what does Rita's picture of life in the Soviet Union add up to?

It does not suggest that Jews are being "persecuted" there today — if the word "persecuted" means the refusal of education, good jobs, or the right to mingle with other citizens in any way.

But at the same time — and this must be underlined — it certainly appears that there is "a Jewish question" in Soviet life — no matter how boldly Premier Kosygin might deny it, as he did during his Ottawa press conference.

Rita explained that many, many Soviet Jews feel as she does: that they are singled out, in a sinister way; that they can't trust the regime, can't celebrate their Jewishness fully. Since this is so, there is a Jewish question.

of Chernovtsy, in the West Ukraine, for example, she found herself one of 25 Jews in a class of 38. (The town always had a large Jewish population.) But she was discriminated against, she said. She didn't get that silver medal she was supposed to have won, for one thing. But when I asked her if other Jewish students did win prizes, she admitted that they did. Her husband, as a matter of fact, had won the prestigious Lenin prize, she said.

Her father came out of a Soviet prison in 1966, after being "purged" — along with many other Jewish assistant plant managers. But this took place under Khrushchev, not Kosygin, she added.

NOT RESPECTED

Rita went on: "Many many nationalities live in the Soviet Union. Each one has its own schools, books and its language. There are special schools for a few hundred Eskimos! Jews are listed as belonging to a nationality, too. But their culture is not respected, she said.



Lena Allen-Shore,
Montreal writer and
poetess

Far from it. The former great Russian Yiddish theatre is dead. No Jewish schools are allowed. No Jewish books or newspapers are published, she said.

She noted another bitter pill that Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union have to swallow: their passports are stamped: "Jew." People belonging to other nationalities are not designated in this way, she said.

The Gazette

Montreal

Fri.

Oct 22, 1971

comes the visit of Kosygin himself. It is not a "slap in the face" — as Paul Fromm, president of the Social Credit Party of Ontario, declared. On the contrary, the visit is a welcome occasion for people to express themselves freely — on behalf of the freedom of all people, throughout the world, in Mrs. Shore's view.

She added, with emotion: "I support the movement of protest with all my heart. As a Jew, but not only as a Jew. When I am praying, I am

praying for Jews, Muslims, for all Christians. I am praying for those who are forbidden to pray."

Taken in this light, then — broadened beyond the question of one group's situation in one repressive society — the Jewish protest merits support. More than that. It deserves to be copied within a global context by others who want to see the movement towards human rights for all people, everywhere, strengthened by peaceful means.



(Gazette: George Cree)

Former Ukraine citizen Rita Gluzman, 23, looks at a wedding photograph of herself and her husband who cannot get a Soviet visa to join her in Israel. Mrs. Gluzman participated in a Jewish protest rally at Place Bonaventure Thursday night.

- Sentinel -

Chicago - Oct. 28, 1971



off the record

Bob Gale

AM
**All Rabbis
Are Retained
By Temples
in KAM—
Isalah Israel
Merger**

THE QUESTION OF what to with the "extra" rabbi when two synagogues merge has always been a perplexing one. However, KAM-Isalah Israel has solved this problem by taking them all, as witness the bulletin of the newly merged temple which lists both spiritual leaders, Rabbi Simeon J. Maslin and Rabbi Hayim Goren Perelmuter, and those in the emeritus class: Rabbi Morton M. Berman and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein. . . . Speaking of rabbis, did you know that Rabbi Perelmuter's son, Rabbi Mayer Perelmuter, is assistant spiritual leader at Rodfei Zedek? . . . To further prove that it is interested in fully integrating the Arab and Druze communities into their country, Israeli machers have appointed a Druze, Sheikh Jaber Dahesh Muadi, a member of the Knesset, as Deputy Minister of Communications. . . . I plan on joining the elite of the community at the special cocktail-preview of Lillian Desow-Fishbein's works on Wednesday, Nov. 3 (4 to 8 p.m.) at the Tower Gallery in Marina City. Incidentally, we neglected to mention that Mrs. Max (Meta) Fleisher is associated with Mrs. Charles (Seena) Swibel in the directorship of the gallery. . . . When Chicago's Robert Max Schrayner (the national chairman of the UJA's Young Leadership Cabinet) was in Atlanta, Ga. for a Southeast Region Young Leaders Conference, he heard the plea of Rita Gluzman, to help get her husband, Yaacob Gluzman, out of Russia. She says he has been reduced to working as a carpenter, although he is a university trained biologist, because of his desire to leave Russia and go to Israel. . . . The KINS Sisterhood now has members of three generations in one family who are Life Members. Most recent addition is Mrs. Raymond J. Spinner, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Taradash and whose grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hammer, are founders of the synagog. Mrs. Hammer is Life Membership chairman. . . . When Lt. Gov. Paul Simon spoke at Budlong Woods B'nai B'rith recently he paid homage to the memory of the late Gov. Henry Horner on the occasion of his 41st Yahrzeit. . . . Refuah Shelema to Max Gorenstein, past president of B'nai Jacob Cong., undergoing a second eye operation.

Rita Gluzman -

UJA Speaker

**Young Wife, Mother
Pleads for Exit Right
of Husband in USSR**

NEW YORK—"My child is one year old and has never seen his father," says Rita Gluzman, whose husband has been denied an exit visa by the Soviet government.

Mrs. Gluzman arrived in this country recently to plead the cause of Soviet Jews denied the right to emigrate before United Jewish Appeal audiences across the country.

Her husband, a former student at Moscow University, has been denied permission to leave Russia and join his 1-year-old son whom he has never seen.

Now a chemistry student at Tel Aviv University, having emigrated to Israel in February 1970, Mrs. Gluzman lives with her baby and her parents in Tel Aviv. Her father, who spent three years in prison in the Soviet Union, tried to leave Russia for 15 years before his exit visa was granted finally.

Mrs. Gluzman's decision to leave her husband in the Soviet Union was a painful appraisal of a situation where her whole family's emigration was threatened if she did not accompany them without further pressure on the authorities. She was assured that an affidavit from Israel would implement her husband's permission to leave.

An Aug. 6 this year, he was finally officially denied an exit visa after months and months of effort by a young wife and mother.

"The atmosphere in the Soviet Union for Jewish students has deteriorated since the Six-Day War," says Mrs. Gluzman.

"There are increased incidents of anti-Semitism within universities, a result of Soviet concern about increased national consciousness among Jewish students. The combination of increased pride in Israel and Jewish identity along with stepped-up anti-Jewish acts have caused a complete turnabout in the attitudes of young Jewish students, who formerly were very involved in Soviet life. They are now ready to give everything up to go to Israel."

Rita Gluzman

U J A

Speaker

San Francisco
Jewish Bulletin
Friday, Nov. 5, 1971



Rita Gluzman and son Ilan

Pleads for Husband

UNITED NATIONS — (JTA) — A Russian Jewish emigre whose husband has been kept from her by the Russian authorities for 21 months appealed for his release personally to Secretary General Thant.

The emigre, Mrs. Rita Gluzman, was introduced to Thant by Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, who earlier presented the UN leader with additional petitions from Soviet Jews and the first copy of a new medalion reading "Let My People Go."

Mrs. Gluzman, who now lives in Israel, told newsmen later that in Aug., 1969, she married a childhood friend, but the Russian authorities have not let him join her in Israel.

A year ago, in Israel, she gave birth to a child. She appealed to Thant and other "people of good will" to intercede "to return my husband to me, to give a father to my baby — he has never seen his baby." It is a "terrible misfortune," she said, to have to bring up a "fatherless child."

LONG ISLAND PRESS

WED., NOV. 10, 1971



In a protest outside the U.N., Mrs. Lyn Singer of East Meadow, left, and Mrs. Tobbie Newman of Freeport present flowers to Rita Gluzman whose husband is not allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

JTA . DAILY NEWS

NOV 12, 1971

* STATE DEP'T SAYS IT WILL NOT BE ABLE
TO NEGOTIATE REUNION OF GLUZMAN FAMILY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (JTA)--The State Department indicated today that it would not be able to negotiate the reunion of the Gluzman family. Mrs. Rita Gluzman testified before a House subcommittee yesterday that she was allowed to migrate to Israel two years ago but that her husband, Yakov, was suddenly prevented from going with her and has since had emigration applications rejected.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray explained today that the US preferred to concentrate on those Jews in the USSR who want to join relatives in the US. He recalled that last February, Secretary of State William P. Rogers asserted that the US supports freedom of expression and freedom of emigration.

Bray made his comments in reporting that Rogers had received a wire sent him by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's European subcommittee, before which Mrs. Gluzman and other witnesses testified on the situation of Soviet Jews. The message--addressed separately to Rogers, President Nixon and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin --urged action in the Gluzman case.

Rita, Yakov Are Reunited In Israel

By BILL SEDDON

Yakov and Rita Gluzman are back together again, thanks to the aid of an Atlanta benefactor the Russian couple have never met.

Atlanta Ald. Wyche Fowler, who traveled in Russia on a State Department tour last month, disclosed Wednesday that Soviet authorities have released Gluzman and the Russian has rejoined his wife in Israel.

But Fowler said the pressure from Congressmen and government officials and Jewish organizations almost ruined the deal.

Yakov and Rita are native Russians, born and reared in the Ukraine, and both long harbored the desire to emigrate to Israel.

Shortly after they were married two and a half years ago, the Soviet authorities finally yielded to Mrs. Gluzman's 15-year standing request and allowed her to leave the country, promising that Yakov would be allowed to leave shortly thereafter.

But Yakov's applications for an emigration visa were continually denied, however, and even after his wife gave birth to a son he was not allowed to emigrate.

The Atlanta alderman became involved in the case by sheer happenstance after Mrs. Gluzman, touring the United States in a quest for help, came to Atlanta to speak before the American Jewish Welfare Federation in October.

Fowler assumed that Mrs. Gluzman was

See RITA, Page 24-A

Rita

From Page 1-A

an Atlanta resident and one of his constituents as an alderman, and when he left for Russia several days later he took with him a front page of The Atlanta Constitution describing the Gluzmans' plight.

One of the visiting points on his Russian tour was the city of Kiev, in the heart of the Ukraine, an area of some 50 million people, where Fowler found himself seated one night next to "a high Communist party official" at a dinner party.

The two talked of the similarities between their cities and their peoples, and the Communist official granted a Fowler request for a tour of Babi Yar, the ravine to which thousands of Jews were herded and machine-gunned by German troops in World War II. When that tour was completed, the Russian asked if there was anything his people could do to prove they are friendly people, Fowler said, "and I immediately pulled out the clipping."

The official took the clipping without comment.

The next morning, while visiting the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, Fowler's new-found friend "came in looking disheveled, like he hadn't been to bed," and with three members of the Supreme Soviet questioned the Atlanta official on why he, a Protestant, was interested in the Jewish couple.

Fowler explained his interest was simply "humanitarian," and that night he was told Gluzman would be allowed to leave, on two conditions: There could be no announcement of the decision until Fowler had left Russia, and the names of the officials involved were not to be given.

In the meantime, Mrs. Gluzman was still touring the United States seeking help and had a private audience with an undersecretary of state and with United Nations ambassador George Bush. She announced that she would go on a hunger strike in front of the UN building in New York if her husband were not set free.

In short order Bush had cabled the U.S. embassy in Moscow, Fowler recounts, with an order to "put the pressure on" for Yakov's release. The Atlanta alderman was called to the embassy, where he explained to ambassador Jacob Beam that the publicity from Mrs. Gluzman's hunger strike and official intervention could endanger his agreement with the Soviet officials.

The embassy cabled Mrs. Gluzman asking her to delay her hunger strike, and that night she reached Fowler by phone in Kiev. She did not believe her husband would be allowed to leave Russia, but she agreed to forego the hunger strike.

A short time later Rita Gluzman received a letter from her husband saying his visa application was being processed.

Five days ago, Yakov Gluzman at last left the Soviet Union, called his wife from Vienna, and now they are together in Israel.

"I just can't get over the humanity of the people in the Ukraine to do what they did," Fowler said. "I feel that this kind of action will do more to further the long-range international friendship than anything our two governments shout about."

ATLANTA

ATLANTA WILL GO AHEAD on the purchase of 10,131 acres for a second airport in Dawson County. The city and Lockheed, the owner of the land, agreed Wednesday on a purchase agreement. Page 1-A.

ALD. WYCHE FOWLER played a key role in the Russian government's decision to allow a Jewish resident to leave for Israel, where he rejoined his wife. Page 1-A.

2 pages

The NY Post December 13, 1971

Cellist Tells Why He Fled Russia for Israel

By SALLY HAMMOND
Victor Yoran—well-known in Russian musical circles as Victor Apartsev — is a 34-year-old Russian cellist who defected to Israel in November, 1962, while on a visit to Vienna. He's in New York to play at the "Freedom Lights for

Soviet Jewry" rally at Madison Square Garden, dedicating his music to the cause of freedom for everyone — especially for his own wife and baby.

Although lonely for the family he had to leave behind, Yoran says life is "incomparably better" for him in Israel because there "I can feel myself as a Jew as a free person."

Contrasting that "marvelous feeling" to his life in the Soviet Union, Yoran says that while living in Moscow he could feel like a Jew "but not openly. For example, I couldn't say to everyone I'm studying Hebrew and think it's a very good language, or say 'I think all Jews must live in Israel' or speak of my interest in the Bible." At the same time, as a musician he did not suffer from anti-Semitism and he liked the Russian people, their nature and their culture in general, he said.

A Brief Thaw

Wearing silver-rimmed glasses and with his dark hair flying wild, the cellist said that for a time under Khrushchev there was "a massive going of people to church and synagogue" and that he had been among them.

"Then they took me into a police office and asked me what am I doing there? I think it was the same with young Christians who went to their church. It wasn't anti-Jewish. It was an atheistic sort of thing. They were afraid of this strange turning of youngsters' minds toward religion as if they were disappointed in the official religion and were turning toward this 'old-fashioned' Christian and Jewish faith."

He added that now many older people in Russia are not afraid to attend religious services but that with the exception of the most courageous "most young people do not feel completely free or safe going to those places."

"They let the older people alone because they do no harm," Yoran summed up. "They go to the synagogue and that's all. But the young, with a complete Soviet education and training since the age of 14 in the Komsomol, it begins to worry them, they take it as criticism of the system."

State of Art

And what about the state of art and music in Russia? Yoran said that while there are those with talent who do nothing but toe the official line, "there are quite a number of creative persons who don't care very much about" risking official disapproval. "Now if you do something displeasing to the officials they do not kill you nor send you to prison."

"Of course it is dangerous because it can make you trouble—throw you out of work or out of the union, let us say, of writers, artists or composers. But that's all, so it's not so awful. If you are very persistent nowadays one will succeed. If you persisted in Stalin's day you would not succeed."

"Now Russian compositions

of modern music are going to all kinds of Western festivals of modern music and the pictures of Soviet artists are in modern exhibits all over Western Europe and the U.S."

Angry at First

Yoran said it's more difficult for writers, but for composers of avant-garde music "if they don't approve still one can't say it's anti-Soviet!" Yoran can't tell if the quality of Russian avant-garde music is good because he doesn't understand it, but he's heard from very serious Western and Russian musicians that much of the work of Denisov, Schnittka and Volkonsky are indeed "very good."

Yoran says he talks with

his wife, Stella, often by telephone and would call her every day if it weren't so expensive. Asked if she was angry when he defected without her, he said, "Not now, but I think she was at first. I explained that going to Israel was my life concern, since the age of 18. When I married her I told her it was my main purpose in life."

She is working and is well, he said, and has taken courageous steps on behalf of herself and their son Alexander.

"She sent a telegram to the President of Israel asking for Israeli citizenship. Of course he granted it, and she sent an application to Podgorny renouncing her Soviet citizenship, which was even more courageous."

VICTOR YORAN
Left family



The NY Times
December 14, 1977

A HANUKKAH RITE ATTRACTS 20,000

Madison Sq. Garden Service
Is Devoted to Soviet Jews

By IRVING SPIEGEL

A cantor intoned the traditional blessings. A huge candle was used to light two others on the eight-branched candelabra.

As Cantor David Kusevitsky's voice soared in Madison Square Garden yesterday 100 choristers joined in the singing of "Maot Tsur" (Rock of Ages); the 20,000 men, women and children who had filled the Garden to overflowing sang in subdued voices.

The event was titled "Freedom Lights for Soviet Jewry," deriving its title from Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights marking the Maccabee's victory over Syrian tyranny more than 2,000 years ago.

It was sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Center for Russian Jewry, groups that are devoted to calling attention to the religious, cultural and emigration situation of Soviet Jews.

Legend Recalled

Yesterday was the second day of the eight-day-long observance of Hanukkah. On each successive night a candle is lit. According to legend in cleansing the temple in Jerusalem the Jews found a cruse of oil sufficient to last one day, but the lamp burned for eight days.

In speeches, song and dramatic presentation, last night's observance was a tribute to Soviet Jews.

Representative Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan, minority leader of the House, told the large audience that he would recommend "very strongly" to President Nixon that he raise the question of the plight of Soviet Jews in his visit to Moscow.

During the evening — Bees Meyerson, the city's Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, presided—there were prominent Russian Jews who had emigrated to Israel who related their experiences and those of other Soviet Jews.

Cellist Yoran Plays

Joseph Kerler, the Jewish poet, read his poems based on the theme of "Let My People Go." The poems were published in the West while he was still in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet cellist Victor Yoran, now living in Israel, played. Prominent musicians, including Leonard Bernstein, have appealed to Soviet authorities to permit Mr. Yoran's wife, his two-year-old son and his mother to leave Russia.

Featured in the program was a dramatic presentation of the trials of Leningrad Jews, titled "If I Forget Thee," by Mikhail Pozin, a Soviet Jewish playwright now living in Israel.

The actor-singer Theodore Bikel presented a group of songs entitled "Silent No More," based on melodies and lyrics recorded by Jews in the Soviet Union and smuggled out on tapes.

Calling on Soviet authorities to restore the rights of Soviet Jews were Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, Ramsey Clark, former United States Attorney General, and Roy Innis, director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

A.E.C. Names Safety Chief

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The Atomic Energy Commission appointed today its first high-level official responsible for environmental and safety affairs. The appointee, Julius H. Rubin, was named assistant general manager for environment and safety. He has been serving as special assistant to the commission chairman, Dr. James R. Schlesinger.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST

Summary Minutes - Contingency Plan Meeting, December 17, 1971, UJA Board Room

Attendance: Irving Bernstein	Dan Rosenberg
Samuel Haber	Melvyn H. Bloom
Philip Bernstein	Marc Tabatchnik
Abe Sudran	Martin Peppercorn
Murray Peters	Donald Klein

Rather than attempt to indicate specific suggestions by those present, the following is a summary and condensation of jointly agreed upon action:

Following an introduction by Irving Bernstein regarding the need for contingency planning with respect to the flow of Russian immigrants and a separate contingency plan dealing with the possible outbreak of war in Israel, the meeting was divided into two portions.

Russian Emigration

Attached is a copy of the telegram received from Louis Pincus and Pinhas Sapir which summarizes current information. The need for clarification of whether this flow of emigration will continue at the 100 a day rate or will magnify or subside during January, was evident. For the present, it was agreed that we must work on the basis of fact not predictions. It is clear that more Russians will come in 1971 than in all of the previous twelve years. The story for now is 100 a day. Campaigning should be on this basis with no special supplementary campaign. There will be a meeting on January 9th of the UJA leadership and three meetings with Federation executives around the country before then, to appraise everyone of the facts.

Basically, the group agreed that between the first of the year and mid-March the flow and the need would be thoroughly substantiated since, if the flow continues by that time, the whole year's quota as originally projected, would already have come out of Russia. At this point, a special effort would have the credibility and the proper emphasis. By this time, major gifts in most communities would be in and a second effort would be justified to produce additional funds on maximum scale.

The emphasis on the need for cash now, was highlighted. To the greatest extent possible, the Russian story of 100 a day should be used immediately to this end.

It was further agreed to await information from Jerusalem, to coordinate to the extent possible with the Bonds effort, while still maintaining our separateness, and to convene again following the meetings with the executive directors and the national UJA leadership.

Assuming a continued flow at the present rate, a meeting of national leadership will be called to dramatize the situation. UJA will continue to bring Russians to highlight the story.

Melvyn H. Bloom will begin to investigate the problems of widespread publicity of the issue. We will also investigate the possibilities of closed circuit television, a top delegation of American leadership visiting Israel, additional letters to community leadership and executives, telephone hookups, etc.

Philip Bernstein will investigate ways in which organizations now dealing with our concern for Soviet Jewry can become more involved in spreading the fund-raising message to the mass public.

At the meeting with executive directors, Irving Bernstein will appraise them of the current situation in order to get the benefit of their reactions. He will recommend that they use the balance of December for an intensive Cash effort as well as for solicitation of those gifts now programmed for solicitation. He will suggest that they be prepared for a major effort in this area if immigration continues into 1972.

Irving Bernstein reviewed the basic contingency plan prepared in 1970 for the United Jewish Appeal (copy attached) in the event of hostilities in the Middle East. While total discussion was impossible due to time pressures, several new suggestions arose, namely:

1. We seek out the availability of Israelis stationed in the United States for use in communities.
2. We ascertain which top Israelis would be available to come to the United States should the necessity arise.
3. We consider sending top Israelis on chartered jets for meetings at airports around the country.
4. We investigate the possibility of a telephone hookup with communities around the country based on six hours notice.
5. When a meeting of leadership is called in New York as indicated in the plan, we alert communities to set up their own meetings before they leave, scheduling them for the day after the New York meeting.
6. At the meetings with executive directors for next week around the country, the subject of contingency planning in their own communities be broached.
7. Policy decisions regarding borrowing be arrived at now.
8. Policy decisions be made as to how much we should be asking for, and guidelines set.

Follow-Up Meeting

It was agreed that another meeting of this group be called as soon after the January 9th meeting with the UJA officers as possible.

dhk:ss
12/27/71

1971 Has Seen Soviet Sharply Ease Curb on Emigration to Israel

By HEDRICK SMITH
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Dec. 29—Soviet policy toward Jewish emigration during 1971 that invites tell of a woman who changed her nationality only a few years ago from Russian with a disrepute, but who now wants Jewish nationality back in order to emigrate.

Among other minorities—nationalities, in Soviet parlance—as Armenians, Lithuanians and even Soviet Finns, complaints are heard that Jews have an advantage in getting visas because of the wide publicity given their cause.

Western diplomatic sources report that an unexpected heavy year-end surge in Jewish emigration to a level of about 15,000 is much more than had been expected when Moscow's emigration policy was first liberalized last spring.

Although Jewish applicants for exit visas still encounter harassment and even loss of jobs and some Soviet sources hinted that the emigration would be shut off next year, diplomats here believe that enough pressure has developed for a relatively high level of emigration to continue and perhaps even to increase in 1972, as long as the Kremlin pursues a policy of improvement of relations with the West.

Flow From Major Centers

Perhaps as many as two-thirds of the 1971 emigrants had already come from Soviet Latvia and the Baltic states of Lithuania and Estonia.

A disproportionately large fraction was said to have come from such major Russian and Ukrainian centers of Jewish population as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa.

Georgian Jews, mostly clerical workers and small tradesmen, constitute a very different group from the highly industrial and often well placed in urban centers elsewhere.

In the Baltic states, Western diplomats suspect, local leaders have felt that letting out emigrating Jews would make it easier to cope with local nationalist problems.

In general, the unexpected

sharp jump in Jewish emigration, from 1,000 in 1970 to 15,000 this year, is attributed by Western specialists to the well-organized Jewish emigration movement here and to the influence of world public opinion, including influential Communist parties in France, Italy and elsewhere, in favor of the Jewish right to emigrate.

Western diplomats believe that the Kremlin relaxed restrictions on emigration not only to try to reduce a domestic irritant but also to reduce the embarrassment to its leaders of encountering persistent criticism on their visits to France, Canada, Scandinavia and elsewhere this fall.

It is noted, for example, that Moscow was sufficiently worried about the reaction in France just before Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, went to Paris, to have the Soviet Ambassador meet privately with leading French Jews to explain Moscow's Jewish policies in the most favorable terms then possible.

Moreover, the largest wave of emigration came after Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin said at a news conference in Canada in late October that most Jews who had applied to emigrate were to be allowed to go.

Soviet authorities have not disclosed how many Jews have applied for exit visas. But a common estimate is 50,000, with the total continuing to grow as Soviet policy is liberalized.

"Six or seven months ago I would never have thought of leaving because of the difficulties," a Jewish professional man told a foreign friend this fall. "But the situation has changed. Other people are leaving. Why shouldn't I?"

200,000 Might Leave

If the gates were literally thrown open and there were no risk of recriminations, Western diplomats estimate that as many as 200,000 to 300,000 Soviet Jews would leave, many using Israel as a jumping-off point for Western Europe or North America. That is slightly over 10 per cent of the official census figure of 2.15 million Jews in 1970.

Despite the easing of visa restrictions, the Kremlin is still trying to combat the emigration movement through exten-

sive propaganda against Zionism as well as exploiting stories about Soviet Jews who have been disappointed with life in Israel and have returned here.

The Belorussia film studio made a documentary interview with one such Jew and it has been given wide circulation. Izvestia, the Government newspaper, carried a Tass dispatch this week reporting on the adjustment problems of Soviet Jews in Israel.

Moreover, many Jews say there is still harassment and recrimination when they ask for the employers' recommendation that is required for an exit visa application.

Earlier this fall, a fairly well known Russian writer, Grigory Sversky, was reportedly expelled from the Soviet writers' union when he applied for a recommendation, known in Russian as a "kharakteristika."

A number of other Jews have reportedly lost their jobs, including the former deputy director of news for the Moldavian radio network, a former director of the Moscow radio and television orchestra, university professors and engineers.

Other Jews have taken menial jobs to cushion the impact of economic harassment and to

avoid having visa applications rejected on the ground that they possess skills too valuable for the Soviet economy to lose. Two, an engineer and a hospital anesthetist, have taken jobs in a bakery and a third, also an engineer, is working as a production hand in a puppet theater.

Jews in Moscow are also uneasy over the fact that the authorities have allowed six weeks to pass without naming a new rabbi for Moscow's central synagogue to replace Rabbi Yehuda Leib Levin who died on Nov. 17 at the age of 76.

Policy Has Fluctuated

Although the Jewish emigration movement is reportedly less cohesive than earlier this year, activists have held two protests this month. On Dec. 5, International Human Rights Day, 28 Jews were arrested for attempting to stage vigils outside the United Nations Information Center.

Last weekend, 172 Jews, including 27 in prison camps and 145 others in nine Soviet cities, staged a three-day hunger strike to protest the sentences imposed on the defendants in the Leningrad hijacking trial a year ago.

Although Soviet Jewish pol-

icy has fluctuated widely during the last year, foreign analysts have not been able to identify which Soviet leaders have favored a hard line which have been more moderate.

From the Jewish movement itself came the unexpected word several weeks ago, even top secret police officers and Soviet commanders in posts in the Warsaw Pact countries favored the easing of restrictions. But this report has not been reliably substantiated.

Generally, however, the watershed is considered to have been the Leningrad trial, which 13 persons, 11 of them Jews, were prosecuted for alleged plot to hijack a Soviet passenger plane. Death sentences were given to two defendants.

The world outcry against heavy sentences not only to reduction of the death penalties to 15-year prison terms but also reportedly cost jobs of some of the hard-liners in Leningrad who had managed the trial.

Bottoms Up!

OUR NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY STARTS FRIDAY. ENDS SUNDAY. IT'S GOING TO BE A REAL CORKER!

No minimum. Favors Regular prices.

New Year's Eve: Dancing from 9 PM. No cover.

Dinner from 6 PM. Brunch, noon to 3 PM, \$4.95.

Sunday: Brunch, noon to 3 PM, \$4.95. Buffet Dinner, 5 to 10 PM, \$7.50.

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MEMORANDUM

Date December 22, 1971*To* Irving Bernstein*From* Don Benjamin*Subject* Summary of Young Leadership "THINK TANK" Meeting, December 19, 1971

A group of seven young leaders met to discuss contingency planning in the event of massive immigration from Russia. I think that the meeting was highly productive and that I will continue to use this technique periodically both for general problems and specific Young Leadership questions.

The following is a summary outline of the group's thinking on ways and means of raising additional funds for the Russian immigration, based upon the projection of immigration at the rate of 100 a day for 1972.

1. The suggestion was made that the Jewish Agency be asked to consider greatly cutting, or eliminating, the financial assistance to immigrants who do not require it, particularly those from North American countries. Although it was not the consensus of the group that this was a recommended procedure, a vocal minority felt very strongly that this should be considered.
2. Those present identified the following obstacles to raising the money:
 - A. UJA's lack of credibility among large segments of the population. For example, we have projected our goal as reflecting real needs but do not communicate what is done about those needs when we fall short of our goal.
 - B. The fact that although national leadership is, on the whole, giving as much as it can, there is no indication that even the present goal will be reached. This same reasoning led those present to reject the concept of a three line campaign, which would basically go back to the same people who are now giving.
 - C. The plethora of organizations that are, or will be, involved in the plight of Russian Jewry.
3. Given these and other problems, the group felt that the following steps would have to be taken:
 - A. An agreement would have to be reached among all Jewish organizations to centralize and unify the fund raising effort under the auspices of the UJA. This should include all major organizations receiving funds from federation campaigns, as well as those who do not.

- B. It was agreed that the separate "Save Russian Jewry" campaign should be conducted on as broad a giving basis as possible. We believe that unless new sources of funds are developed, there is no reason to assume that it will be possible to raise substantial amounts over and above the '72 goal.
- C. The moratorium on all fund raising, other than the regular and emergency fund campaign, would have to be reinstated.
- D. A massive communication effort would have to be mobilized to dramatically communicate the meaning of the Russian immigration and the cost.
- E. Since the need for cash will be urgent and since there is a need to communicate that urgency, we would be in favor of making an all out effort in every Jewish community to mortgage Jewish communal property, e.g.: temples, hospitals, old age homes, or to urge communal borrowing for 1972. This would do three things:
1. Underscore the urgency of the situation.
 2. Provide immediate cash.
 3. Buy us a year in which we could undertake the kind of intensive research and analysis program necessary as a prerequisite for raising the kind of money we are talking about in the future.
- F. To assist in dramatizing the need for communal borrowing, we would urge that Russian Jews be placed in residence in American Jewish communities to personally appeal to synagogue boards, foundations and individuals.
- G. The suggestion was also made that we consider "merchandising" the need as an Adopt-A-Russian-Family appeal.
- H. Finally, it was pointed out that New York, Los Angeles and Chicago must be considered the keys to the success of the fund raising effort. In New York, for example, four out of five are non-contributors and the state has the 40th lowest per capita record in the nation. It is clear that a concentrated effort must be made in New York and other major cities. We intend to explore this as a Young Leadership project in the near future.
- I. Although we recognize that we will be less successful in major centers of Jewish population than in smaller cities - where all Jews are known and to some degree involved - we believe that the effort is most necessary.

These are just the highlights of our meeting which lasted for more than four hours and which was filled with lively and provocative discussions.

We also discussed contingency planning for an outbreak of war, but felt that this would be primarily organizational problems in that the war would

communicate itself, and not be subject to the problem of a lack of credibility.

I hope that I will be able to tell you more about the details in person at your convenience.



Soviet Cellist To Give Concert

Victor Yoran, Soviet cellist who recently defected from the Soviet Union to live in Israel, will give a free concert and talk at 8 PM tomorrow in Temple Sinai, 50 Alberta Dr., Town of Amherst.

The appearance will be sponsored by the Committee on Soviet Jewry of the United Jewish Federation of Buffalo.

Mr. Yoran's wife, son and mother still live in the Soviet Union. The Soviet authorities have refused to let them leave to join him.

Mr. Yoran, 34, is touring the country to gain support in an attempt to pressure Soviet authorities to grant exit visas to his family. **BEN 12-22-71**

Buffalo
Evening
News

12-23-71

BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS

Music Notes

Israeli Cellist To Perform Here

By THOMAS PUTNAM
CELLIST VICTOR Yoran, who defected to Israel from the Soviet Union in 1969, will present a concert and talk at 8 p.m. today at Temple Sinai, 50 Alberta Dr., Amherst. The program is sponsored by the United Jewish Federation of Buffalo Committee on Soviet Jewry.

The 34-year-old cellist studied for 14 years with the famed Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich. He will perform as soloist with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in London in March. Yoran teaches now at the Tel Aviv Music Academy, and he has performed as soloist with the Israeli Philharmonic.



Victor Yoran
... he defected to Israel

YORAN IS IN this country to speak on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, and to attempt to exert moral pressure on the Soviet Union to allow his family to leave the country. Still there are his wife, his mother, and his three-year-old son.

A group of musicians—including Leonard Bernstein, Yehudi Menuhin, Nathan Milstein, Lukas Foss, Misha Dichter and Leonard Rose—has protested on behalf of Yoran, calling upon the Soviet authorities to allow Yoran's family to join him in Israel.

"For two years, we have patiently relied upon the eventual generosity of the Soviet Union," Yoran said. "It has, thus far, not materialized, and it seems to me that it will not without an active struggle. Both my wife and I are musicians with no other desire than to live peacefully as Jews in a Jewish state."

His program here is open to the community. Admission is free.

Buffalo Jewish Review 12-24-71 Soviet cellist pleads for his family's freedom

The United Jewish Federation of Buffalo Committee on Soviet Jewry sponsored a combination concert-talk by Victor Yoran, a renowned Soviet cellist who recently defected from the Soviet Union while visiting with his tour group in Vienna. He appeared Thursday evening, at Temple Sinai, 50 Alberta Drive in Eggertsville.

Left behind in the Soviet Union are his wife, baby son, and elderly mother. The Soviet authorities have refused to let them out.

The 34 year old Russian cellist is currently touring the country in an attempt to mobilize public opinion to pressure Soviet authorities to grant exit visas to his family. Yoran has been backed in his appeal by 24 internationally renowned musicians, all of whom have written individual letters on his behalf. The musicians include Leonard Bernstein, Nathan Milstein, Lukas Foss, Misha Dichter, Leonard Rose and others.

Yoran says he had no political motives in defecting and that he is not anti-Soviet. "It was simply that I wanted to live among Jews," he says.

He also discussed the importance of adequate support for the United Jewish Appeal through the United Jewish Fund of Buffalo. This is essential, Mr. Yoran stated, in order to provide funds to cover the cost of transportation and to make it possible for immigrants to be absorbed into the Israeli economy as soon as possible. He underlined the necessity for adequate housing, jobs and educational facilities for young people. While the rest of the world is helping to provide such funds, the major source is still U.S. Jewry.

On the musical front, Yoran states that he likes his job at the Academy of Music in Tel-Aviv where he teaches the cello and ensemble playing. He has performed as a soloist with the Israeli Philharmonic.

12-24-71 Buffalo Courier-Express Future Called Dim for Soviet Jews

By TIMOTHY J. BAKER

In November, 1969, Victor Yoran, a renowned cellist, defected from the Soviet Union to Israel, leaving his wife, mother and three-year-old son in Russia.

They are still there and repeated attempts on Yoran's part to get them released have failed.

In Buffalo Thursday night, Yoran expressed hope he eventually will be reunited with his family, but said he saw no hope or future for Jews residing in Russia.

In a combination concert and speech at Temple Sinai, 50 Alberta Dr., Amherst, Yoran told of his various attempts to persuade Russian authorities to allow his family to leave the country to join him in Israel.

"I just wanted to tell you my Christmas story," Yoran told an audience of about 200 persons.

His visit was sponsored by the United Jewish Federation of Buffalo Committee on Soviet Jewry and the United Jewish

Appeal, which is coordinating tours in several countries for Yoran in his bid to pressure Russia into allowing Jews to leave their country freely.

Fanatic Desire

Yoran, who said he knew very little about Israel before his defection, attributed his act to a "sudden and fanatic desire to go to Israel" and a longing to realize his Jewish identity by living among Jews in a Jewish country.

At the time he decided to defect, he said, he was certain that Russian authorities would allow his family to leave, but the authorities have responded to his requests only with hostility.

At first, he said, he attempted to persuade the Russians to allow his family to depart only by filling out official forms. "I didn't want to make the Russians mad because according to them I am a criminal," he said.

However, since the applications have been ignored three times, he said he and his family decided to become more aggressive. His wife, in a letter to authorities, renounced her Russian citizenship, saying, "I am not able to maintain citizenship in a country capable of such cruelty to me and to my child."

Not a Fit Place

Yoran, who is of the opinion that Russia will never be a fit place for Jews to live, said, "To be a Jew in Soviet Russia is to be despised, to be ashamed of being a Jew, to be afraid to be a Jew."

The cellist said there are possibly one million Jews in Russia who wish to go to Israel. American Jews, he said, "can do very much to help Russian Jews."

Yoran concluded his short speech by saying, "There is no use struggling within Russia, they will never accept you as equal, they will never like you as a friend."



HPT

file

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, N. Y., N. Y. 10019

CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

December 29, 1971

Mr. Louis Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Lou,

This letter is not a full and complete one, but will give you a sense of mood and tone in the campaign at the present time.

Since I spoke to you, I have met with almost all the executive directors in the country. There is deep concern about the Russian question. All things being equal, everyone believes that we could raise a good deal of money if we had the liberty to choose the time of the campaign and could do it with complete and full publicity. Time means after the major fundraising for 1972 is over, which is in March or April. If immigration continues into January and February, it is obvious that we cannot choose the time since no matter how we may try to keep it quiet, it is a matter of public record, as you know from not only your own news media, but throughout the world.

It is impossible to estimate how much such a campaign will mean in extra money. Anyone who tries to give you such an estimate is either foolish or just unrealistic. The only thing that anyone can say with any logic and realism is that if we do it later, we can raise more money than we would if we do it now. How much we can raise later or now, however, is an open question.

Paul and I are opposed to any summit meetings because we do not believe they have any value for us at the present time. We are, however, seriously considering coming over to Israel early in January to meet with you and Sapir. If we do so, we do not want status or image meetings, but working sessions so that we can arrive at conclusions based upon all the facts.

I hope to be in touch with you in the next day or two in regard to the possibility of such a meeting.

I am also attaching a number of items for your consideration:

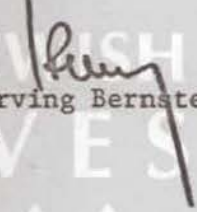
1. A small sample of publicity that has already appeared in the American press on the question of Russian immigration.
2. Minutes of the meetings that I have held with executives.
3. A series of suggestions resulting from a "Think Tank" of Young Leadership to which I gave this assignment.

Mr. Louis Pincus

I am attaching all of these because I believe they will add a needed dimension for your consideration of the problem in order to help us make the necessary decisions both in terms of timing and publicity.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,


Irving Bernstein

IB/sp
Atts.



December 30, 1971

M E M O R A N D U M

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Community Executives

Re: Notes on December 22, 1971, meeting of Community Executives -- Hilton Hotel,
New York, N.Y.

Community Executives from cities of the Eastern Seaboard, were invited to meet with representatives of the UJA on this date. Mr. Irving Bernstein presided. The following were present:

Sydney S. Abzug, Buffalo, N.Y.	Richard Krieger, Utica, N.Y.
Morton R. Adell, Albany, N.Y.	Burton Lazarow, Waterbury, Conn.
Barry Axler, Kingston, N.Y.	Elmer Louis, Rochester, N.Y.
Nathan Barnett, Wilmington, Del.	Julius Mintzer, Richmond, Va.
Irving Bernstein, UJA	Mrs. Beatrice Nemzer, Norwalk, Conn.
Philip Bernstein, CJFWF	Sidney P. Nemiroff, Philadelphia, Pa.
Meyer H. Brissman, Washington, D.C.	Dr. Bernard Olshansky, Boston, Mass.
Gary Cohn, Newburgh, N.Y.	Lawrence Pallas, Lancaster, Pa.
Bernard Dubin, Camden, N.J.	Martin Peppercorn, UJA
Norman Edell, Syracuse, N.Y.	Murray Peters, NY UJA
Charles Epstein, Manchester, N.H.	Martin S. Rakitt, Newark, N.J.
Milton A. Feinberg, Trenton, N.J.	Herzl Rosenbaum, Plainfield, N.J.
George Feldman, Allentown, Pa.	Dan Rosenberg, CJFWF
Joseph Galkin, Providence, R.I.	Michael Ruvel, Schenectady, N.Y.
Irving L. Geisser, Springfield, Mass.	Marvin Schpeiser, Lynn, Mass.
Donald A. Glazer, Erie, Pa.	Jack Sher, Easton, Pa.
Max Grossman, Passaic, N.J.	Israel Silver, Perth Amboy, N.J.
George Hantgan, Englewood, N.J.	Nathan Skolnick, Bridgeport, Conn.
Robert I. Hiller, Baltimore, Md.	Louis Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Rabbi Daniel A. Jezer, Holyoke, Mass.	Samuel Soifer, Highland Park, N.J.
George Joel, Scranton, Pa.	Abe Sudran, Newark, N.J.
Elton J. Kerness, Union, N.J.	H. David Weinstein, Stamford, Conn.
Irving Kessler, Hartford, Conn.	Jack Weintraub, Norfolk, Va.
Donald H. Klein, UJA	

It was pointed out that the meeting was the third of a series of four scheduled. The first two involved Community Executives of the Central States and the South-Southwest. A West Coast meeting would be held on December 27.

Mr. Bernstein indicated this meeting had been called to share with the Executives three major problems:

1. The impact on the campaign of increased immigration from the Soviet Union which began on December 1.
2. Contingency planning in case of outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East.
3. Changes in pace in programming for the 1972 campaign.

Mr. Bernstein pointed out that, during her visit to the United States, Israel Prime Minister Golda Meir met with himself and also with a small group of leadership to indicate her deep concern with increasing pressures on Israel and the inability of the Government to arrive at a budget for 1972. This was due to the increased demands on the people of Israel resulting from the threat of hostilities and an unexpected increase in immigration from the Soviet Union.

In regard to the budget, the most optimistic estimate of income from all sources is \$3,630,000,000. The Ministry of Finance understands that the various ministries simply cannot function with this amount, and has proposed a budget of \$3,800,000,000 above the most optimistic estimate of gross income.

However, the various Ministries, fully conscious of the Government's financial difficulties and therefore imposing cuts in advance, have submitted budgets totaling more than \$4,520,000,000, which is \$650,000,000 above the proposals of the Ministry of Finance.

At the same time a crisis of similar magnitude is facing the Jewish Agency due to the increase in arrivals of immigrants from Russia which started on December 1. Since that date, over one hundred persons are entering Israel daily. At this rate, 12,000 Jews will arrive in Israel over the 12 months period ending December 31, 1971 — which is four times more than came from 1967 to 1971. If this pace continues, it is estimated that immigration from the Soviet Union alone might come to 36,000 in 1971, representing an additional 7,000 family units for whom budgetary provision was not made. It is estimated that immigration costs -- including documentaion, transportation, housing, education and re-training -- will come to \$35,000 a family unit, or \$245,000,000 over and above the present Jewish Agency budget.

Therefore, the community executives were asked to consider:

- (1) what steps should be taken through the remainder of 1971 to help Israel meet the additional needs created by the increased immigration, and
- (2) what steps should be taken with regard to the 1972 campaign if the situation continues through the early part of 1972 and suggests itself as the pattern for the year ahead.

IMMEDIATE STEPS - In the ensuing discussion on steps to be taken during December, the following suggestions were made:

It might be helpful to have UJA field staff members spend more time in some of their communities to work on cash collections.

Step up phone calls and visits to contributors with large unpaid pledges, explaining the new situation to them -- as cleared with community executives.

A telephone hook-up between the UJA General Chairman or a National Officer with community leaders.

Community review of reserve funds in order to provide additional cash quickly.

Obtain authoritative statements from Israeli sources about the increased immigration that could be publicized.

Wires to leadership citing the 100 per day immigration to stimulate payment of pledges -- i.e., it was reported that such a wire resulted in payment of a million dollar pledge in New York City.

It was generally felt that the increased immigration could be utilized at this time in obtaining further increased pledges for 1972. Some of the executives felt that it would be more productive to be able to go back to big contributors early in March to ask them to augment 1972 pledges already made, if the increased immigration continued. In order to do this, 1972 gifts of \$10,000 and over would have to be obtained quickly so that they could be resolicited if the situation called for such action.

In reply to a query concerning short term loans, it was suggested that this procedure not be followed at present since massive borrowing might be called for before the end of 1972. There was general agreement that an all out effort on Russian emigration required an extensive publicity campaign. In view of restrictions imposed on publicity at this time -- in spite of inexplicable statements by Israeli officials -- it was urged that publicity for the present be conveyed by word of mouth and limited to intra-community communications. It was also suggested that stories in "The New York Times" and other papers be reproduced for local use.

Mr. Peters said New York City UJA is considering a special Russian Jewish rescue fund if the present immigration rate continues. Representatives of other communities generally preferred such an effort as part of the ongoing emergency campaign without adding a third line to the campaign. They suggested local emergency meetings for all levels of contributors (in addition to a national meeting or meetings), utilizing publicity media to whatever extent possible, and resoliciting gifts already made.

It was noted that the activities of the Conference on Russian Jewry both locally and nationally should also be expected to help meet the challenge of increased immigration by giving to the UJA. Mr. Philip Bernstein pointed out he had just come from a meeting with a group concerned about Soviet Jewry which had separated from the Conference and was considering independent fund-raising. He believed he had persuaded the group that this could be most productively done through the community campaigns on behalf of the UJA.

CONTINGENCY PLANS - The community executives discussed, off the record, procedures to be taken immediately in the communities, as well as nationally, if war should break out again in the Middle East. It was agreed that every community should have a contingency plan worked out appropriate to local circumstances and requirements.

1972 CAMPAIGN - Mr. Bernstein called attention to a number of UJA projects and programs which could be of assistance to the communities in their 1972 campaigns:

Operation Upgrade -- a program of individual solicitations by young national leaders to increase gifts in the \$1,000 - \$10,000 range.

Operation Breakthrough -- a program involving research on potential new large contributors as well as the solicitation of such contributors.

The one hundred per cent plan, under the direction of the UJA Rabbinical Advisory Council, to have every congregational member be a contributor to his community's campaign.

Israeli Solicitors -- use of distinguished Israelis to act as solicitors in communities for periods of one or more weeks at a time. This arrangement is proving most effective where communities see it that the residents assigned to them are adequately scheduled and have full rounds of appointments made for them.

Short term (two or three day) trips to Israel, similar to the Prime Minister's flight, for \$10,000 minimum contributors -- but based on the Baltimore plan which consisted of 35 contributors of \$10,000 and over who visited Israel for a two day trip and actually had a fund-raising meeting in Israel at the climax of their mission. As of the present time, Washington and Hartford are planning similar missions. It was urged that all communities try to plan similar trips, not necessarily with as many as Baltimore involved. It was pointed out that Herbert Friedman's presence in Israel could be extremely helpful in this program.

Mr. Bernstein declared the 1971 campaign particularly had demonstrated the special effectiveness of pre-solicitation of gifts prior to meetings and the special effectiveness of parlor meetings rather than or leading to larger traditional meetings.

Mr. Bernstein also pointed out that the UJA National Chairmen, as recently augmented, represent an eager and knowledgeable group of leaders whom the communities should feel free to call on for assistance in their campaigns.

On January 20 the UJA has scheduled a national meeting in Washington, honoring outgoing Israeli Chief-of-Staff Haim Bar Lev, for \$20,000 minimum gifts. It was suggested that if increased immigration continues into the new year, this meeting will be amplified in a way appropriate to this problem. Mr. Bernstein urged that the January 20 Dinner be used as a target date in the early solicitation of \$20,000 and over 1972 gifts.

* * *

Obviously a good deal of discussion had to be off the record and cannot be included in these notes. The executives reflected their own deep concern with the problems and their own readiness and willingness to act quickly and relevantly as events demanded. It was indicated that every means will be sought to keep them alerted as to developments in order to avoid a communications gap.

Mr. Bernstein expressed deep appreciation to all attending for the cooperation which they exhibited not only at this meeting but throughout the entire campaign.



BRA296 LT VIN 3/72

DATES WE HAVE STARTING POINT TO SET UP APPOINTMENTS PLEASE TRY
TELEX EARLY FRIDAY STOP // PINCUS SCHEDULE NOW FOR SOLICITA-

TION HUNDREDTHOUSAND AND OVER PROSPECTS INCLUDING

MILLION DOLLAR PROSPECTS PLUS SOME PARLOR MEETINGS AS FOLLOWS

SIXTEEN NOVEMBER PHILADELPHIA SEVENTEENTH ^{NEWARK} ~~ESSEX COUNTY~~ EIGHT-

EENTH BOSTON STOP PLEASE GET HIS

DEFINITE ACCEPTANCE SO WE CAN CONFIRM TO COMMUNITIES STOP THIS

EASY SCHEDULE AS HE REQUESTED ~~STOP~~ ALL IN THE EAST CLOSE TO

//
NEWYORK GOOD LUCK IRVING

AIR MAIL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: JEVAGENCY JERUSALEM

Telephone: 4671 (9 Lines)

Codes: BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

P.O. Box 92

JERUSALEM

Ref. No.

January 13, 1963

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Herb,

I received your cable reading as follows:

"IN YOUR ADDRESS CABINET RECENT UJA ANNUAL MEETING
YOU INDICATED ESHKOL POSTPONING OPENING NATIONAL
WATER PROJECT FOR LACK OF FUNDS STOP BUT JEWISH
CHRONICLE NEWS SERVICE DECLARES ESHKOLS BUDGET
PRESENTED KNESSET CARRIES ITEM 1. EIGHTYTWO
MILLION FOR THESE PURPOSES STOP PLEASE ENLIGHTEN
FOR SPEAKING PURPOSES WHICH STATEMENT CORRECT STOP
REGARDS"

This is what I said:

"And yet, in this situation, there is a strong
indication that the completion of that plan will
be delayed because of the lack of money."

I did not suggest that no money would be allocated to the project, but that insufficient money would be allocated in order to complete it by the end of this year. You must understand, too, that there are political overtones in this matter and that there can be no indication of any weakening on our part in relation to the project. The amount of money put into the budget (I have checked this again with Eshkol) is not sufficient to complete the project. There is going to be some attempt to get very short-term financing in order to hasten the process of completing the project. Whether this will be successful or not is by no means certain. However, what I said at the annual meeting, in the light of the above, is correct. It is also correct that IL 82 million has been allocated in the budget.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,


L. A. Pincus

X

*Misc
File*

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

PINCUS

March 27, 63

JEVAGENCY

W.U. CABLES

JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

REALCO SUBSIDIARY OF RASSCO SELLING INVESTMENT UNITS AT 24,000 DOLLARS EACH STOP THEIR REPRESENTATIVE IN NEWYORK IS STATING THAT PRICE WILL BE RAISED IN FEW DAYS TO 27,500 STOP ONE OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS INTERESTED IN INVESTING BUT WANTS KNOW RELIABILITY THIS INFORMATION ALSO WANTS KNOW IN GENERAL WHETHER REALCO-RASSCO IS GOOD INVESTMENT STOP CABLE REPLY IMMEDIATELY REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

דבר אלה יעקב וישאל
אלה ישראל

*File
misc*

9 May 1963

Mr. Aryeh L. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis,

Let me refresh your memory concerning the matter of Abe Kay of Washington.

In 1961, he pledged \$30,000 to the Washington campaign and paid it in full.

In 1962, he was solicited by Leonard Ratner and Al Levin and pledged \$50,000, on the basis of the following arrangement which he made with them -- that he would pay \$30,000 in Washington and \$20,000 to various institutions in Israel which he would select. I did not like this arrangement and told that to these men but they said they had given their word, in order to obtain the larger pledge from him, for the beneficial effect which this would have in the campaign. Is Breslau was also familiar with the arrangement., although he didn't like it either.

When I saw Abe Kay a few months ago, he said that he would agree to have only \$10,000 paid to Israeli institutions, and Is Breslau was very happy about this because the presumption was that he would then pay \$40,000 to Washington, which appeared to be a gain of \$10,000 in cash to Washington.

As you recall, I spoke to you about this in March and made the arrangements with Abe Kay that when he arrived in Israel he would come to see you and tell you which institutions he wanted the money given.

I have determined that so far he paid in Washington \$20,000 on his 1962 pledge.

So, to answer your specific question as to whether he has paid to the UJA the \$10,000 he wishes you to distribute in Israel, the answer is - NO. It seems to me we are morally obligated by virtue of the previous commitment made to him to distribute \$10,000 to his pet institutions in Israel. On the other hand, he is morally obligated to pay the balance of his pledge in Washington which, according to my reckoning, should be \$20,000 more, plus the \$10,000 either directly to the UJA in New York or to you in Israel.

9 May 1963

In other words, he made a \$50,000 pledge in the 1962 campaign, of which he only intended \$40,000 to go to Washington and \$10,000 directly to Israeli institutions. I do not see how you can pay out money you have not received.

Paranthenetically, he agreed to make a \$50,000 pledge for 1963 (on which no payment has been made as yet) with the understanding that all of it is to be paid in Washington. In other words, he requests no "arrangement" for 1963. We are, therefore, dealing only with this unfinished 1962 item.

My suggestion is that you call him in, explain that you are willing to give \$10,000 to the five Israeli institutions of his choice, but this \$10,000 must be paid to you in pounds at least, if not to us in dollars.

As far as your other question is concerned, namely, whether this \$10,000 is "included in funds divided between JDC-BIA or outside this distribution," I really do not know how to answer it.

With all good wishes, I am,

As ever,

Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman

HAF:gb

Mess

22 August 1963

Mr. A. yeh Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louie,

In case you have not received this from any other source, I thought you might be interested in looking at the preliminary program of the General Assembly. As you can see, Friday is the day in which we are most interested. It would appear that you have the time between 11 and 12:30, in the morning. Then, there are the workshops in the afternoon, into which we will distribute those of our people whose attendance we will be urging from now on.

I do not know whom they have invited to speak during the earlier part of Friday morning, but we will keep you posted as we get more information.

I received a letter from Teddy, regarding the education matter, in which he said: "Next week the Committee of the Mosad L'Teum will give its final decisions on the whole project along the same lines agreed at our last meeting here. Manor will give more details about this. I hope it will not take long before actual work starts." This letter was dated 14 August.

The Young Leadership Mission finished in Paris in high style and returned to New York. We went on to Germany and had a perfectly fascinating ten days. It was the first time I have been back there in ten years.

All the best at home, and again an inadequate thanks for all the kindnesses and presents which you showered upon us. We look forward to seeing you in October when the big mission comes.

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

File
J

23 September 1963

Mr. Aryeh L. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Lou:

As you are aware, there has been a great deal of discussion about the fact that the campaign approach for 1964 and the publicity line which we will try to develop, must be heavily based upon the story of the human needs involved in the integration and absorption process of the immigrants.

Immigration itself -- the basic, elementary fact of rescue and transportation to Israel -- has held the center of the stage for several years now. While no one minimizes the high drama of this, nevertheless, it is hard year after year to establish a renewed sense of urgency or even a high level of excitement. You realize that I am saying this not in terms of the historic process to which we all thrill but in the hard brutal terms of campaign reality.

For the year ahead we must probe much more deeply into the integration and absorption story, in an effort to recreate the sense of urgent human needs and suffering, which can only be alleviated by increased funds.

Two weekends ago, when we had a three-day meeting with the Executive Directors of the 15 largest cities, they expressed this point of view. My own publicity staff has reiterated and reaffirmed this. You, yourself, are aware of it as I can see from the tenor of the paper you sent for the General Assembly. I have discussed this many times with Hammer. You have attempted to incorporate this approach in the forthcoming mission itinerary. I know that you have asked the members of your staff to do research on this problem.

I am sending Ruth Gruber over to Israel to do a study in depth of the absorption story. She has a reporter's eye and will be able to dig out for us not merely the facts and statistics, but the human interest stories which can serve as campaign material. What we are missing is the illustrative data in order to make this complex and often hidden process real and alive.

23 September 1963

She will be arriving around the first of October. She will stay for as many weeks as is necessary. I have asked her to be prepared to speak to the Mission towards the end of October.

She will be coming to see you. I know you will extend her all the help and cooperation possible. Before she leaves New York she will have spoken with Hammer and Stock, Abe Harman, and anyone else here who can be helpful. Once in Israel, I would want you to put her in touch with Ben Eliezer, Zisling, Zigel, Debby Offenbacher, and anyone else you think she should see. I have suggested to her that she should make arrangements actually to live in one or more of the towns where the social problems are to be found most visible. Perhaps this is Miryat Shmoneh or Upper Nazareth. There are undoubtedly others you think would be more helpful for her to visit. I want her to live with the people for many days in order to get under the surface of this difficult problem.

She is a good reporter. She is an excellent campaign speaker. She will be able to write articles for us and suggest campaign slogans and approaches. She has the touch, which comes from many years of campaigning, and I am hoping she can dig out what we need. When she calls you for an appointment, I know you will be as helpful as possible.

With all good wishes for the New Year to you and the family, I am,

as ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

January 16, 1964

Mr. Aryeh L. Pincus
Jewish Agency for Israel
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I just finished reading Ben-Eliezer's "The Dimensions of Absorption."

In my opinion, Ben-Eliezer presented us with an exhaustive and thorough study of Jewish Agency's functions. If I am not mistaken, "The Dimensions..." is the first attempt to bring together the ongoing programs of today and, on their basis, intelligently and realistically, project the needs of the following year, 1964-65. Because of Ben-Eliezer's skills, the reader grasps easily the meaning and importance of continuity of Jewish Agency's work.

I, personally, do appreciate the detailed, step-by-step description of Jewish Agency's activities in the field of absorption, the minute but essential analysis of every phase of welfare aid (old age benefits, help to the blind, care for children and youth) as well as the reconstruction assistance (the manifold aid given to professionals and special measures for immigrant farmers).

The graphic description of the complex processes of absorption will be of tremendous help to every speaker engaged in promoting and pleading the cause of the United Jewish Appeal. I am positive that the effectiveness of UJA speakers will increase, because they will be able to cite Ben-Eliezer's statement on every item of income and quote his most absorbing listing of all items of expenditures.

The few UJA staff members who read Ben-Eliezer's study are very much impressed with its professional quality.

At the present, we are planning to prepare a Statistical Abstract, based on Ben-Eliezer's study. We envision it as a slim brochure in which, in a simple, tabular form, the mass of factual material contained in Ben-Eliezer's work will be extracted and condensed. We will mimeograph it or print it as soon as we finish the conversion of Israel pounds into U. S. dollars and as soon as we complete the calculation of the per capita cost of every item of assistance. May I add, that the "Abstract" is intended for a limited circulation.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

January 16, 1964

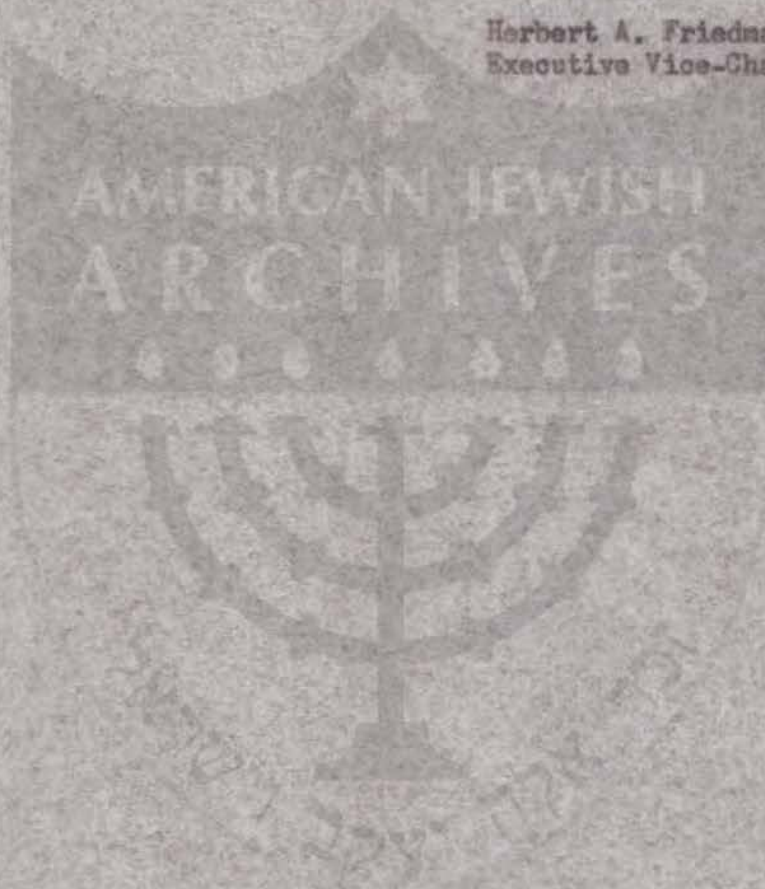
To: Mr. Aryeh L. Pincus
Jewish Agency for Israel

Would you please convey my great appreciation and thanks
to Shimon Ben-Eliezer for his remarkable and useful study.

Cordially,

Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman

HAF



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL, INC.

515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

AREA CODE 212
PLAZA 5-7400

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February 17, 1964

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Executive Vice-Chairman

ISADOR LUBIN
Consultant for Programs
in Israel

MAURICE M. BOUKSTEIN
Counsel

Mr. Louis Pincus
The Jewish Agency for Israel
POB 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I enclose herewith an extract from a JTA dispatch of February 4th. The last sentence in the first paragraph is of particular interest.

I need hardly tell you how disturbing this is to our UJA friends. Is there some way in which this could be remedied?

With kind regards.

Cordially,

Gottlieb Hammer
Gottlieb Hammer
Executive Vice Chairman

Enclosure
GH:mk

cc: Herbert Friedman

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1964 APR 14 PM 12 30 30

JEC 88 3884

JERUSALEMISRAL 18 14 1600 LT

LT

UJAPPEAL FRIEDMAN NEWYORK

VPLEASE CABLE CONFIRMATION MEETING EXECUTIVE UJA AS DISCUSSED

TO TAKE SIXTH JUNE REGARDS

PINCUS

~~1011~~

V



IT/AC&R SYST - IIT/AC SYSTEM - Via All America - Via Commercial - Via Globe - Via Microwave Radio

PHONE 797-3311 - TO CALL A MESSENGER: PHONE 797-7522
PHONE 797-7550 - OTHER MATTERS: PHONE 797-3300

TO SEND A MESSAGE: PH
MESSAGE INFORMATION

X

Handwritten mark

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

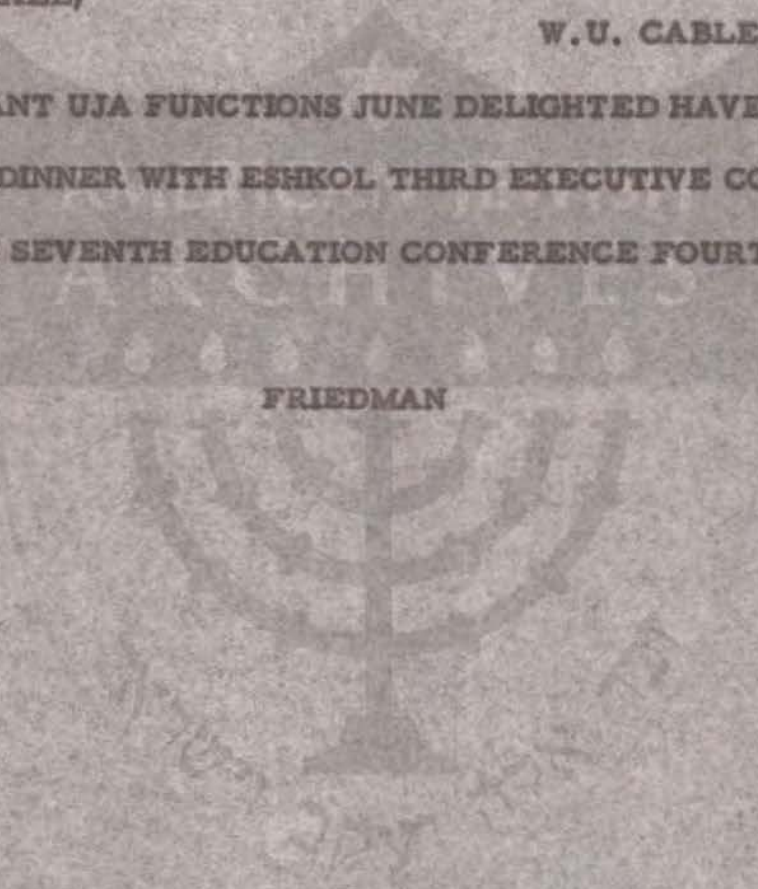
PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

APRIL 15 64

W. U. CABLES

THREE IMPORTANT UJA FUNCTIONS JUNE DELIGHTED HAVE YOU JOIN ALL
STOP CABINET DINNER WITH ESHKOL THIRD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RETREAT
FIFTH THROUGH SEVENTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE FOURTEENTH FIFTEENTH
REGARDS

FRIEDMAN



HAF

X

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK, N.Y.

PINCUS

APRIL 22 64

JEVAGENCY

JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

W. U. CABLES

LEARNED FROM BERNSTEIN THAT YOU COMMITTED TO ARMY OFFICER FOR TWO YEAR
ASSIGNMENT UNISTATES ARRIVING MIDJULY STOP QUITE SURPRISED AT DEFINITENESS
AND LENGTH YOUR COMMITMENT WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION STOP HAVE
NO IDEA WHERE HE CAN BE PLACED OR UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES STOP WILL
RESUME DISCUSSIONS WITH PHILADELPHIA OTHER CITIES SEE WHAT CAN BE
DONE WILL INFORM YOU SOONEST REGARDS.

FRIEDMAN

CC: IB
MP
AF



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

1964 APR 24 AM 8 43

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

RKA005 (41)SYB131

SY SIA064 (JEC175X 2836) VIA SI JERUSALEMISRAEL 38 23 1235

LT FRIEDMANN CARE UJAPPEAL NEWYORK (UNITED JEWISH APPEAL)

(1290 SIXTH AVE) NYK

AM FLABBERGASTED YOUR CABLE APRIL 22 ALL THIS FINALLY ARRANGED

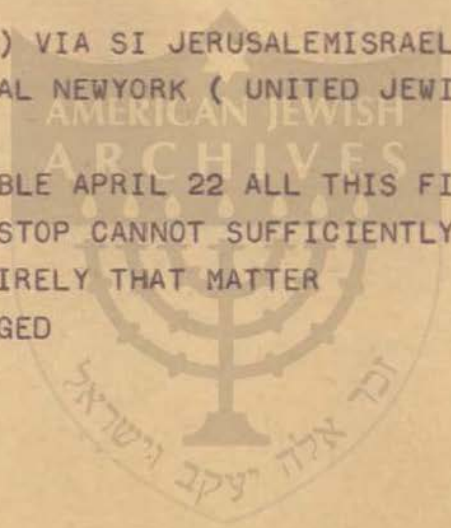
WITH YOU MY LEAST VISIT STOP CANNOT SUFFICIENTLY STRESS IMPORTANCE

THIS STEP AM RELYING ENTIRELY THAT MATTER

WILL BE PURSUED AS ARRANGED

PINCUS.

~~EPW~~
HAF
+B



X

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

JULY 3 64

western union cables

EVERYONE AGREES MUCH GREATER UJA PUBLICITY EFFORT REQUIRED STOP
TV PROBABLY SINGLE MOST VALUABLE MEDIUM STOP WE HAVE MANY GOOD
FILMS MADE IN PREVIOUS YEARS WHICH TV STATIONS ALA OVER UNISTATES
WOULD BE MOST HAPPY SHOW STOP HOWEVER WE NEVER OFFERED THESE FILMS
TO TV BECAUSE OF SELFIMPOSED RESTRICTIONS STOP THEREFORE BRINGING
THEM : WITH ME AS WANT POLICY DECISION REGARDING THEIR USE STOP REALIZE
YOU BUSY WITH ACTIONS COMMITTEE BUT NEED THREE HOURS YOUR TIME FOR
VIEWING STOP EYE WILL BE IN ISRAEL BETWEEN JULY TENTH AND TWENTYTHIRD
STOP PLEASE ARRANGE AT YOUR CONVENIENCE TIME PLACE AND OTHER PERSONS
INVOLVED IN MAKING DECISION REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

~~SECRET~~

J

UJA, 1290 Avenue of the Americas
NYC

PINCUS
JEWAGERTY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

9/24

64

WU CABLES

DO NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR REFERENCE TO SENDING OUR MAN TO WORK ON
BENELUXEN REPORT STOP IF REPORT IS RELEASED BY YOU TO US FOR
CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY WE WILL EITHER PUBLISH DOCUMENT AS IS OR
REFASHION TO OUR NEEDS STOP IF PORTIONS MUST BE HANDLED WITH
GREAT CARE PLEASE DESIGNATE WHICH REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

HAF:IB:MM



2 October, 1964

Mr. Pinhas Sapir
Minister of Finance and
of Commerce and Industry
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Friend Sapir:

The enclosed article by Jim Bishop is a syndicated column which has appeared in no less than one hundred and fifty papers throughout the United States. I write to you because we have already received a dozen disturbing inquiries from contributors all over the country. In all the letters, the most distressing point is the answer of Mr. Kochav to Bishop's direct question concerning gift money as opposed to investment. The answer, you will note, is categorical, misleading, and incorrect. "A gift, once received," says Kochav, "is finished. The investment goes on."

This is the first time that an important official of the Israel government has confronted the American Jew with a specific choice between philanthropy and investment and has seen fit to establish priorities. Mr. Kochav's remark is detrimental to the UJA and tends to upset the harmonious relationship presently existing between the UJA and other important organizations. We have always avoided conflict and competition in our planning of functions, campaign slogans and general public relations.

The problem is compounded by the fact that a similar viewpoint was expressed by Elieser Livneh in an article which appeared in the September 1964 issue of the American Zionist (official monthly of the ZOA) entitled, "The Israeli and American Jew - A Changing Relationship". Livneh's article is being published in many Anglo-Jewish weeklies and, supported now by Kochav's attitude, seems to represent the official viewpoint of the Israel government.

It is, therefore, extremely important that a statement of clarification be issued from your ministry which would satisfy the constituency of the UJA and offset the negative impact of Bishop's syndicated column and Livneh's article. We are now preparing the literature of the 1965 campaign and time is of the essence. This is the only way that we can prevent any further confusion on the American-Jewish scene.

Your urgent consideration of this matter is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman

cc: Eban (Lilienthal)
HAF/cis
Encl.

cc: IB

2 October, 1964

His Excellency Abba Eban
Deputy Prime Minister
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Aubrey:

The enclosed article by Jim Bishop is the one I showed you in New York on September 25th during the Education Conference. Bishop's column is syndicated by King Features and appears in no less than 150 newspapers all over the country. My office has since received a dozen letters from contributors and community directors asking for an explanation.

Eckhart's approach is detrimental to the UJA and serves merely to confuse many contributors who have accepted the position that all forms of assistance and cooperation are vital to the strengthening of Israel's social and economic institutions. We have all conscientiously avoided confronting the American Jew with an either/or proposition as between investment and gift-giving. This is certainly not the time for gratuitous disparagements of the work of the UJA.

I am, therefore, writing to Sapir with an urgent request that he look into the matter. It is important that a reply be forthcoming from a government official. This is the only way that we can counteract the negative impact of the Bishop column. I am certain that Sapir will extend every effort to resolve the matter to everyone's satisfaction.

Your cooperation and personal interest are appreciated. I hope that your trip to Latin America was most rewarding.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF/cis
Encl.

cc: IB

J
2 October, 1964

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I am enclosing copies of letters that I mailed to Sapir and Eban, together with a copy of Bishop's article.

Hammer informs me that Ernie Stock's article is on your desk awaiting approval. Hammer is also sending me a copy of Sharett's reply to the Livneh article that he sent to Nussbaum in the form of a letter.

We are preparing the literature for the 1965 campaign and it is of the utmost importance that these matters be resolved as soon as possible.

I hope to see you next week in Jerusalem.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF/cis
Encl.

CC: IB

C O P Y

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 9, 1964

To Mr. Irving Bernstein

From Ernest W. Michel

Subject: VISIT BY BARUCH DUVDEVANI, JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, TO
LOS ANGELES

I am writing this memorandum to you in Israel, so that you may have an opportunity to take up this matter directly with the Agency people. I think it is a matter which should be discussed.

This week, Mr. Baruch Duvdevani, Director-General of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency and a member of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, was in Los Angeles. I found out about his visit merely by accident. He was here for the purpose of meeting with some Jewish organizations and addressed a meeting of the American Zionist Council.

Mr. Duvdevani, as his title indicates, is undoubtedly one of the key men in the Jewish Agency and is intimately familiar with the immigration picture. I would very much have wanted to arrange a meeting for him with our leadership, but this was impossible in view of his short stay in the city and the fact that I had no advance knowledge of his coming. I tried, but time did not permit, to arrange for a meeting. I did arrange, though, for him to meet with Joe Shane.

You know how desperate we are about getting individuals to come to the West Coast who can tell a story authoritatively and effectively. It seems a shame that people of Duvdevani's caliber come to Los Angeles and do not get an opportunity to meet with our leadership. While I understand that his visit undoubtedly served another purpose, it would be easy to combine both purposes at the same time.

I am writing this to you in the hope that you may be able to discuss this with the Jewish Agency in an effort to work out some better coordination and to let us know if and when some of their people come to various parts of the United States. I am sure the same thing is not only true in Los Angeles but in other parts of the country as well.

Incidentally, you should know that I am meeting with Bob Keller, the Jewish Agency representative in Los Angeles, to try to work out some closer cooperation at this level.

October 18, 1964.

Mr. L.A. Pincus, Treasurer,
The Jewish Agency,
Jerusalem.

Dear Mr. Pincus:

In response to your request to put down in writing my suggestions concerning the Camp Grandes Arenas at Marseilles, I have the following comments:

1. As I visualize the future of the North African immigration, it does not seem to me that there will be a need for this Camp after some reasonably short time, let us say 2 years.

2. If that period of time is a correct estimate, it would not appear to me to be logical to invest a large capital sum in the purchase of, or construction of, a new Camp.

3. On the other hand, it does seem to me to be urgent that some repairs and improvements be made; for a modest sum the present facilities could be substantially improved. There is no need for people to live unduly under conditions of dirtiness or ugliness or discomfort.

4. While I am certainly no expert in the details of this Camp, I have made 6 visits to it during the period of the last 10 years. Therefore, with some diffidence, I would suggest the following improvements, which might by no means be an exclusive list, for I am not familiar with every corner of the installation:

(a) The latrines and sanitary installations need attention. Odours can be removed. Painting should be frequent, for the sake of a clean appearance.

(b) There should be a rearrangement and perhaps an enlargement of the administrative offices, so that people coming to visit or be interviewed by various

officers, should have a place to sit; so that noise can be eliminated or reduced; so that the whole appearance should be made more orderly, with less shouting and confusion and jamming up of people.

(c) There is a so-called "Cultural Hall" which is simply an empty room with some murals painted on the walls. This room is reached through a locked door and a locked gate. It almost appears as though it were intended that no one should enter. There is absolutely no equipment. There should be a movie film projector, ping pong tables, books and magazines, perhaps even some musical records. The answer usually given to me is that the people are in the Camp for such a few days that it is not necessary to provide cultural or recreational facilities for them. Why then have a Cultural Hall to begin with? It should be staffed with personnel and equipments.

(d) The external appearance of the Camp is not bad. It is rather clean. Painting or whitewashing should be undertaken more often and flowers planted in front of the huts. These 2 minor items would go far towards changing the look of the whole place.

(e) Interiors of the huts are quite bad and must be constantly refreshed with paint or whitewashed. Lighting in the interiors should be considerably improved. Often there is only one unshaded bulb, and a rather dim one at that. Light creates brightness and cheer.

(f) As far as I recall there was no outdoor playground equipment for children. The Camp always has many many children in it. Some minimal equipment should be provided.

(g) The food is quite good. People prefer to eat in their own huts, so they go to the kitchen and line up, bringing their own dishes, to receive their food through small windows. The people are on the outside and, as I

recall it, there are only 2 windows through which they pass in their tin buckets and receive them back full. This sometimes causes long queues. There is no need for this, if the number of windows were increased.

(b) Whilst standing in the queues the people are not under cover. Rain is frequent. The ground becomes muddy. Some simple roofing should be provided to cover the area of the queue.

I repeat that I am no expert and that this list of suggestions simply represents a recollection by memory of the major impressions gathered from all my visits. The repairs and improvements suggested above do not amount to a great deal of money, in total. But it seemed to me that life in the Camp would be reasonably improved, in terms of comfort and pleasantness if these modest changes were made. I am sure that there are others which a closer examination will reveal.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

5725/599/1220

October, 18/1964

Mr. L.A. Pincus

S. Ben-Eliezer

Visits of Senior JA officials in
the US.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman asked me on Friday to pass on to you the attached memo with the request to set up appropriate machinery to ensure that in future the UJA will be able to benefit from any visits in US of officials of the Immigration, Absorption and Youth Aliya Departments of the JA.

I suggest therefore that you ask the Vardat Haslichut to notify the UJA New York, as a matter of routine, of any prospective visits of JA officials to the US.

cc: Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Dr. H. Avidor

slw

30 October 1964

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

In case you have not seen this recent column by Sulsberger
in the New York Times, I know you would want to have it.
He comes out quite openly.

I do not know if you wish to do anything about it.

All the best,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

NOVEMBER 11, 1964

PLEASE CONVEY FOLLOWING URGENT MESSAGE TO FRIEDMAN UJA
QUOTE AGREE LIMITED CIRCULATION FULL BEN ELIEZER REPORT
TWO THOUSAND COPIES PROVIDED NOTATION IN RED QUOTE CONFIDENTIAL
NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNQUOTE BECAUSE SHORTAGE TIME SUGGEST
PRODUCTION YOUR END STOP ABBREVIATED VERSION PLEASE CLEAR
WITH HAMMER UNQUOTE

AMERICAN NEWS
PINCUS



Zionist RECORD

AND S.A. JEWISH CHRONICLE

*** THE ORGAN OF SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY ***

1964 VOLUME

No. 40

Registered at the G.P.O.
as a Newspaper.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1964



Mr. Ya-acov Tsur, head of the J.N.F. and chairman of the Zionist General Council, seen with Mr. Abe Grabman, chairman of the Jewish National Fund in South Africa, shortly after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport last week.

COLOSSAL TASK ON HAND, TSUR TELLS I.U.A. WORKERS

THERE was an excellent gathering of I.U.A. workers at the Zion Centre Minor Hall on Sunday night when Mr. Jacob Tsur, who has come here to give a fresh momentum to the I.U.A. campaign, spoke on the complex problems regarding the settlement of immigrants, in which both Israel and world Jewry are heavily involved.

Mr. Maisels referred to the passing of the Hon. Leopold Greenberg, hon. president of the Israeli United Appeal Campaign. He referred to the tremendous contribution which Mr. Greenberg had made while a judge, firstly, as the first Jewish judge appointed to the Transvaal Bench of the Supreme Court, then as the only Jewish judge ever to serve as Judge President of the Transvaal Division, and finally, as the only Jewish judge ever to serve as a member of the Appeal Court.

BLITZ DRIVE

Mr. Maisels went on to speak of Leopold Greenberg's love for things Jewish and of his close identification with the Zionist ideal. He referred to the Leopold Greenberg Institute of Forensic Medicine, which had been established in Israel as an abiding tribute to a great man and a great Jew.

Mr. I. A. Maisels, who was in chair, announced that a Blitz

Fortunately, as a result of the economic upswing in Israel there was no problem in placing immigrants in employment — there was actually a shortage of labour. An aggravating factor was the large number of disabled persons among immigrants from North Africa. So much so, that the social services were often under a severe strain.

"The cost of bringing one single immigrant to Israel and installing him is 2,000 dollars," declared Mr. Tsur. "This means an outlay of 130 million dollars for the 65,000 immigrants who arrived last year."

PLAY ITS PART

He concluded by urging world Jewry to play its part in the colossal task on hand, and expressed the hope that the bulk of the I.U.A. Campaign would be completed in time for the World Zionist Congress, to be held towards the end of the year. It was important that the figures should be available to them.

Mr. Maisels said that the I.U.A. Campaign in Johannesburg had got off to a flying start, with the highly successful banquet. Unfortunately, the Yomim Tovim

had come earlier this year and had interrupted the campaigning. In Cape Town, the campaign had been a great success, mainly as a result of a one-day blitz, and he announced that Johannesburg would follow suit.

NATIONAL ORGANISER

The campaign would be intensified in the suburbs. Eliezer Lipski, son of the celebrated U.S.A. Zionist, Louis Lipski, was arriving here for that specific purpose. He also announced that Mr. Elias Gordin had been appointed full-time national organiser of the campaign, to take the place of Mr. Shapiro, who was returning to the United States, from where he had been seconded.

Mr. Harry Trope, national chairman of the I.U.A. campaign, movingly thanked Mr. Tsur for his vivid description of the work of settling the immigrants. In paying personal tribute to Mr. Tsur for his selfless devotion to the cause of Zionism and Israel in many fields, he recalled the Zionist ardour and enthusiasm that had animated the poorest among those who had lived in the villages of Lithuania.

ISRAEL MUST ABSORB 70,000 IMMIGRANTS ANNUALLY

BLOEMFONTEIN: The 1964 Bloemfontein I.U.A. campaign was launched last Tuesday at a reception in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tsur. They were accompanied by the president of the S.A. Zionist Federation, Mr. I. Maisels. This was Mr. Maisels' first visit to Bloemfontein since his election as president of the S.A. Zionist Federation.

Mr. Maisels brought greetings and good wishes from the Federation to the gathering. He underlined the importance of the present campaign to South African Jewry.

The success of the campaign, he said, would demonstrate more clearly than anything else, the loyalty and devotion of South Africans to the ideals of Zionism and the Jewish people.

TREMENDOUS TASK

Mr. Tsur spoke about the tremendous task still facing the State of Israel which had to absorb between 60,000 and 70,000 immigrants every year, confident that this number would be maintained.

He stated that he looked upon the integration of these immigrants as a joint venture of the people of Israel and Jews living in the free countries of the world.

Mr. Tsur said that Lithuania had been the source of emigration of Jews to the United States of America, other English-speaking countries, France and Palestine. He saw no reason why the responsibility for the absorption of immigrants should not be shared by Jews throughout the world.

BE PROUD

All had rejoiced in the declaration of independence of Israel. Independence, however, was no aim in itself but only a beginning. History judged a nation by the use it made of such independence.

Mr. Tsur continued by saying that the small State of Israel could well be proud of its achievements. He reminded the audience that Israeli experts

were sought after and sent to many countries of the world. They were particularly sought after in the fields of agriculture and irrigation.

As an example, he stated that an Israeli adviser was working in Brazil, a country twice the size of the United States of America, with a population of 70 million. Further, France had made use of Israeli know-how in the field of irrigation in her African possessions.

APPRECIATED

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Natie Woolf, a popular communal worker in Bloemfontein, who extended a hearty welcome, not only to the speakers, but also to Mr. Jack Hersov, Mr. A. Goldberg and Mr. B. Strauss, honorary workers and members of the national I.U.A. committee who were spending a few days in Bloemfontein in order to assist with the local campaign, an innovation much appreciated by the Bloemfontein committee.

Mr. Henry Bradlow, chairman of the O.F.S. committee of the Board of Deputies, proposed a vote of thanks. He stressed the devotion and loyalty of Free State Jewry to Israel.

24 December 1964

Mr. Aryeh L. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I am sending you two original cuttings from the South African Zionist Record of two successive Fridays. They refer to Yaacov Tsur's tour on behalf of the I. U. A.

In the first article, there is a reference to a figure of \$2000 per person, which I have outlined in red. Is this figure accurate? May we use it? In addition he uses a pin-pointed figure of 65,000 immigrants last year, not the overall blanket figure of 250,000 for four years. Is that permissible?

In the second article, the headline tells the story. It is a strong and powerful headline. I certainly did not think this was permissible.

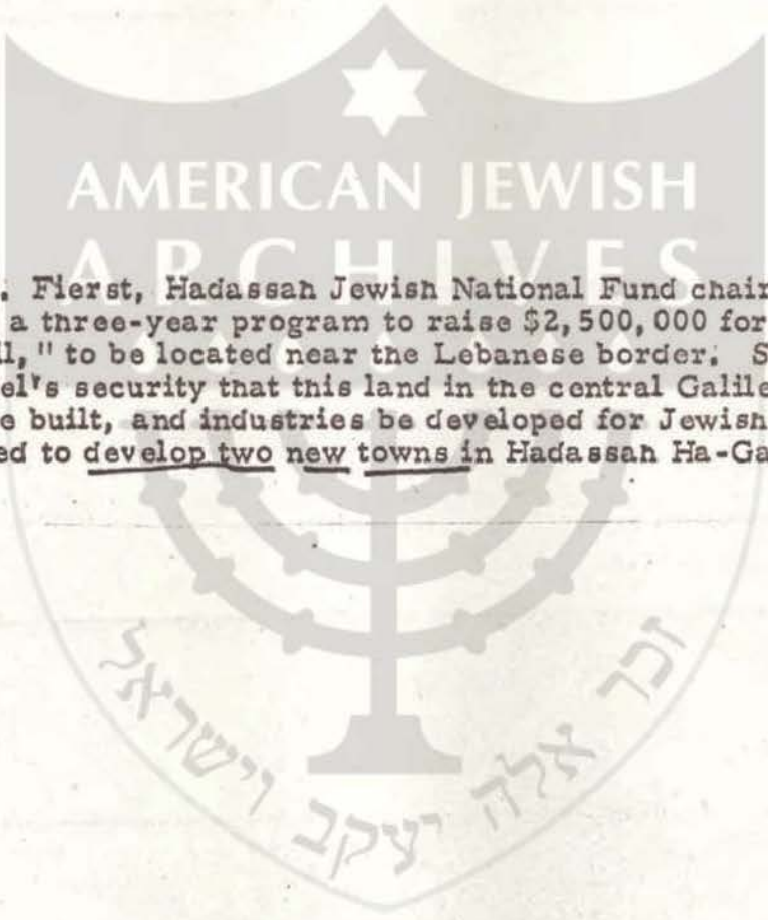
So, will you please straighten me out - or straighten him out.

Waiting to hear from you, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman



HADASSAH
NATIONAL
CONVENTION
Aug 85

Mrs. Harry P. Fierst, Hadassah Jewish National Fund chairman, reported that Hadassah had started a three-year program to raise \$2,500,000 for a 2,200-acre project, "Hadassah Ha-Galil," to be located near the Lebanese border. She said it was of vital importance to Israel's security that this land in the central Galilee be reclaimed, that roads and homes be built, and industries be developed for Jewish settlers. She reported that the JNF planned to develop two new towns in Hadassah Ha-Galil, Nanalet and Carmiel.

5/17/65.

10 new rural settlements planned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ten new settlements will be set up this year as a first stage in the plan for establishing 42 new farm settlements in the country.

This decision was taken yesterday at a meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive, attended by Agriculture Minister Haim Gvati.

Five of the settlements will be in Galilee. They are to form a cluster with the rural centre Biranit (where the first settlers have already arrived) surrounded by moshavim to be called Zarit, Netu'a, Shtula and Hazon.

Another four settlements will be set up in the B'sor regi and one in the Arava.

8/13/65
Tel Aviv University
to name education
building for Sharett

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— Tel Aviv University announced yesterday that its new education building, now in the blueprint stage, will bear the name of Moshe Sharett.

University President Dr. George S. Wise told a press conference here that the late Moshe Sharett had given his approval to the use of his name in the spring, when he received the University's first honorary degree. The building will be ready for the 1966-67 academic year, Dr. Wise promised. (See Sharett memorial page eight).

The University's new school of journalism, which will open this autumn, has 72 applicants, it was reported. Sixty or more will probably be accepted, the Rector, Prof. Ben-Zion Katz, said.

The four year course will lead to a regular B.A. degree in any two elective fields, majors only. The fourth year will be devoted exclusively to journalism, including apprenticeship on a professional newspaper.

Some arrangement will be worked out whereby current holders of B.A. degrees will be able to enter the fourth year journalism courses for a diploma. Prof. Katz promised. The School of Journalism will be headed by Prof. Burton Marvin, Dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Kansas, who is due here next month on a two-year contract.

The deputy President of the Israel Association of Journalists, Mr. Ahieh Siew, promised the operation of the Association, particularly when it came time for students to do apprenticeship. He praised the decision to stress a broad general education as well as professional training.

The other new faculties to be introduced at Tel Aviv University this year are the study of developing countries (particularly Africa) and labour science — both in the Social Science Department.

Dr. Katz said that enrolment for the 1965-66 year will be over 5,000 students, compared with some 3,200 last year. The largest jump is in the social sciences, with 1,000 registered, instead of the 200 of last year. This is due mainly to the absorption by Tel Aviv University of the social sciences faculty of the Hebrew University's Tel Aviv branch.

The changeover will be gradual, he said, to permit students who began at the Hebrew University to graduate under its auspices. In 1966-67, the transfer of the law faculty will begin, he said.

Other rises in enrolment are 2,500 for the humanities, compared with 1,800 last year; 700 in natural sciences, instead of 500; in medicine, 110 — more than double the previous 53 students, and 500 in education, compared with the former 380.

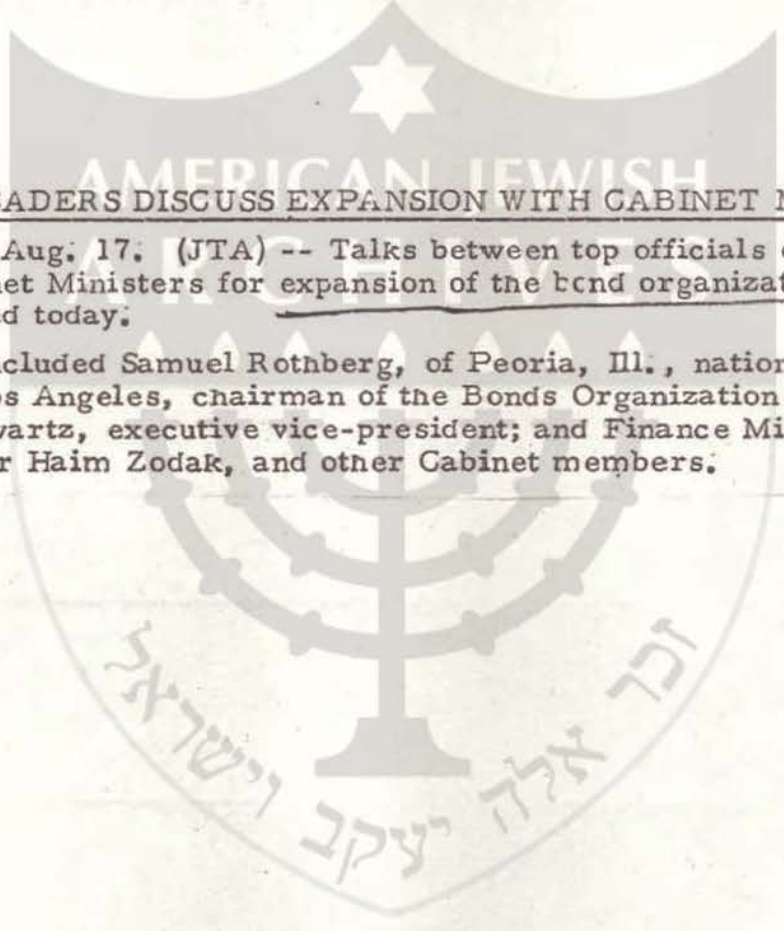
in medicine will remain at 220 students, Prof. Katz said.

President Wise admitted the University's financial state is still "in truth, not good," despite the success of recent fund-raising drives in the U.S. He said that \$2m. has already been pledged from the U.S., plus another half-million from Latin America. He hopes to get promises of another \$1m. from American sources this year, plus increased local funds for current operating expenses.

A major gain of the tour of the U.S. by Mayor Namir and himself was the widespread recognition of Tel Aviv University among the American public and the growth of Friends of Tel Aviv University circles in North and South America.

JEWISH
LIVES





ISRAEL BONDS LEADERS DISCUSS EXPANSION WITH CABINET MEMBERS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17. (JTA) -- Talks between top officials of the Israel Bonds Organization and Cabinet Ministers for expansion of the bond organization, which began here last night, continued today.

Participants included Samuel Rothberg, of Peoria, Ill., national campaign chairman; Louis Boyar, of Los Angeles, chairman of the Bonds Organization board of governors; Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, executive vice-president; and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Commerce Minister Haim Zodik, and other Cabinet members.

\$ ✓

18 August 1965

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O. B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

This is the first chance I have had to write since coming back. Things are very busy here and so much is happening that I am not sure I can clue you in on everything. But, I will try.

1. December Conference - We now have acceptances from General Eisenhower, General Pierre Koenig and Lord Alexander of Tunis. Max Fisher has been sounding out opinion and is of the frame of mind not to invite a Russian. That item is still pending.

In addition, our plan was to invite several important lay leaders from around the world, and we now have acceptances from Israel Sieff (England), Baron Guy de Rothschild (France), Samuel Bronfman (Canada), Astorre Mayer (President of 14 European Counties), Israel Goldstein (Israel) and Edel Horwitz (South Africa). We are waiting to hear from Goldenberg (Argentina) and Kashfi (Iran).

I tell you all this simply to indicate that the conference is beginning to assume the quite large and historic proportions that I had hoped it would when we first projected this idea.

2. October Mission - The list has now assumed the largest proportions in our entire history. There are approximately 190 persons at the moment, and while there will undoubtedly be some fall off, there may also be some additions. There are many, many large contributors, plus some large prospects for the I. E. F.

18 August 1965

3. New Settlements - a. I notice from the enclosed clipping that the Agency took a decision to establish new farm settlements. This is the first time in a year or two that this is being done. You will recall we discussed the whole concept and agreed that we would not make a major campaign out of it, for it was not timely. On the other hand, since it has been announced publicly, it would seem to me that we should not ignore it completely and make some judicious use of this fact. Could you, therefore, send me whatever informational material you have about these ten new settlements. I particularly want to know exactly where they are (please send a map) and some simple background information about them.

b. The enclosed clipping from the Hadassah convention will indicate to you that Hadassah plus the JNF are developing the new town of Carmiel. Is that a fact?

4. Bonds - I am curious as to whether you have any information as to what is meant by the phrase "expansion of the bond organization." If this is just a publicity writer's phrase, it doesn't matter. If, on the other hand, there are concrete plans for the expansion of the bond work in which we might be interested, then it would seem to me that we should be informed on what those plans are.

5. Study of 21 Towns - You will recall our final telephone conversation in which I discussed with you the question of whether you thought Moshe Rivlin could produce the necessary studies of these towns in time, so that the raw data could be translated by my publicity department into suitable campaign documents. Your personal opinion in that phone conversation was that, with the best will in the world, Moshe probably could not get the material done in time.

I have been giving a great deal of thought to this. The story of absorption must figure very prominently in the 1966 campaign. If that story is told through the vignette approach, then it can be made attractive. What it all boils down to is that I am thinking of sending a person or two over for 6 or 8 weeks, to do the researching and the writing on the spot. I am sure that you, Moshe, Zygel, Ben Eliezer and everyone else will lend their support and cooperation. I am looking around now for the proper personnel and as soon as that is decided, I will let you know.

6. Radio tubes - I sent them with Peppercorn and assume that you have long since received them, but if something has gone wrong, please let me know.

All of us here send best regards.

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

J

26 October 1965

Mr. Louis Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I wonder if I might ask you to handle the matter of determining a common line on the question of future immigration.

The two items I am enclosing both appeared in the Jerusalem Post of October 21. The paper reaches at the very least, hundreds of fairly large contributors in the United States.

You and I agreed on a line, and we have both been following it. You expressed it in your speech to the Mission, and I have expressed it in my last personal letter (copy enclosed), as well as given instructions to all publicity staffs.

I can understand electioneering speeches and slogans. But all that will be over next week. Is there any way that all the factors and personalities involved can hold to the same line in the weeks and months ahead as we attempt to get the 1966 campaign successfully started?

Looking forward to seeing you and really sorry that I missed the Mission this time, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

7
January 1966

FB
GB
cc - Humphreys

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

I know you are in the midst of the Zionist Council meetings, so I decided it would be good to give you a bit of relief by giving you a letter to read which has nothing to do with the immediate problems pressing you at hand.

First of all, let me wish you the best of good luck during this conference. I hope the results turn out to be what you want. You are American Jewry's "Man in Havana" so to speak and whatever events occur to strengthen your status and position are all to our benefit as well. The best thing we can pray for is good health and strength for you to face the new responsibilities which lie ahead.

I do not know if you have seen the finished product of the 21 Towns book, but it is off the press and has already been very widely distributed, with a very good reaction. I want you to know that Ben Eliezer really did a wonderful job in helping to put this together. Lots of hard work has gone on during these intervening six months since we first spoke about it at the Holy Land Hotel last July. No small amount of hard work was done by Ben Eliezer, both in Israel and in New York. That period he spent with us in September was absolutely crucial for the success of this project. He was patient and careful and meticulous in his explanations with all of our writers. I am sending him a note of thanks, and I just wanted you to know this.

The nice remarks you made about Max Fisher when you returned to Jerusalem after the UJA Conference did not pass unnoticed by him. He was quite thrilled by them and told me several times how nice he thought it was of you to be so generous.

Jack Weiler had a conversation with Henry Bernstein the other day with regard to changing the top lay leadership of the New York UJA. This means the process has started. I will try to keep you posted in private notes such as this of events as they transpire.

7 January 1966

I am enclosing the article about Jewish philanthropy in the United States which appeared in this month's Fortune. It makes for interesting reading.

My visit to Germany went off just as I hoped it would, without creating any problems, and simply with the planting of a seed which I hope will bear fruit as the year progresses. I had long talks with your man, Dr. Rosen thal, who is a charming person. We discussed all the details in advance of my meeting with them; he sat through the meetings; and we did a post mortem on the telephone the next day. He said he was writing you a report. I hope he did.

We are now working on the three regional conferences which will be held during this month of January, on successive weekends. Chicago will be January 14-16; Dallas will be 22-23; and San Diego will be 28-30. Gott Hammer will be coming out to the one in San Diego.

I am trying to get my calendar clear for a trip to Israel after most of the campaigns are under way. It now looks as though that will be about mid-March, and so I am making tentative plans to be in Israel for about a week from approximately March 20 to the 27th. As we get closer to it, I will, of course, keep you posted.

At the moment we have no speakers coming from Israel for the campaign. Remember I said that we had invited Yigal Allon. I saw him in London and he said he would have to turn us down. So, we are making our plans to fill in with as many "local" Israelis as we can - namesly, diplomatic personnel here in the United States and Canada. So far, the scheduling for speakers for meetings seems to be going along all right.

I have probably forgotten a hundred items, but this letter has gotten long enough anyhow. Keep well, have a good series of meetings and I'll write again soon.

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

P.S. In case you haven't received from any other source the year end figures, let me give them to you:

<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
\$60,724,327	\$61,391,934
(of which \$5,210,723 was in)	(of which \$4,119,364 was in)
(the form of Bonds)	(the form of Bonds)

So, you see we took in \$1 million less in Bonds than a year ago, and in spite of that fact did almost three-quarters of million dollars better.

COPY

BANK OF ISRAEL

THE GOVERNOR

Jerusalem, January 24, 1966

Mr. L.A. Pincus
Chairman of the Jewish Agency
P.O. Box 92
Jerusalem
Israel

Dear Mr. Pincus,

In reply to your letter dated November 21, 1966 as to the role of the UJA in the reconstruction of Israel, I have not the slightest doubt that at the present juncture and in the foreseeable future the UJA has to play a most important role in the economic development and consolidation of Israel.

First - immigration continues, even if the pace is slower, but the cost of integration is rising and the opening of new avenues of employment requires large amounts of investment. The burden of expenditure on defence and social services, on the population of Israel, is very high. Furthermore, this same population, of which a part is still in the process of integration, shoulders the main responsibility of rescue, salvation and integration. This is being done, but the difficulty becomes more and more pronounced and at least the burden of absorbing immigration must be partly assumed by the Jewish communities abroad.

Second - between 20 to 25 per cent of Israel's population are living on or just below subsistence level. The raising of their standards by slum clearing, higher education and cultural integration is not only a very important social task, but also one of great significance from the economic point of view. We cannot hope to establish in a small country a modern competitive economy without assuming proper standards of educational and social services.

Third - the infra-structure of Israel's economy is by no means completed, and I would indicate particularly the water problem, which is the limiting factor in the expansion of agriculture.

Fourth - after some years of relatively high immigration figures, there is a backlog of some immigrants who are still not fully integrated and whose settlement requires substantial additional funds.

Fifth - from some countries in the Diaspora a particularly large number of social cases, ill and aged people, were sent to Israel, relieving the burden on the communities in these countries. Israel can hardly be expected to shoulder that responsibility alone, and urgently requires assistance in discharging its duty towards these under-privileged groups, which were brought into Israel in excessive numbers in relation to the existing population.

Last not least, I would like to mention the ever-present prospect of a re-expansion of immigration, which necessitates a certain state of readiness, for which additional expenditure is required now.

This is my reply to your question as to the task of the UJA in the work of reconstruction of Israel at the present juncture.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)

D. Horowitz

UNITED JEWISH APEAL

January ²⁵~~23~~, 1966

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

all america

MAX FISHER JOINS ME AND ENTIRE UJA FAMILY LAY LEADERS AND
PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN SENDING YOU FONDEST CONGRATULETIONS
AND GOOD WISHES UPON YOUR ELECTION TO HISTORIC POST STOP YOU
WILL HONOR THE MEMORY AND DEEDS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSORS
BUT MORE IMGORTANT WILL CREATE YOUR OWN METHODS AND
RELATIONSHIPS BY WHICH TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS ON WHICH ISRAEL
AND AMERICAN JEWRY ARE UNITED STOP WITH RESPECT AND FRIENDSHIP

HERBERT FRIEDMAN

FOR THE UNITED JEWISH APEAL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

P. O. B. 92 January 27th, 1966
JERUSALEM

ת.ד. 92
ירושלים

cc-MMF
2/1/66
1/1/41

Rabbi Herbert Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Herb:

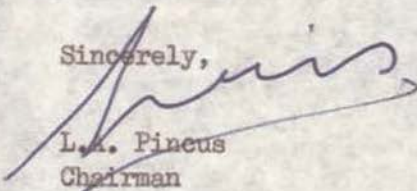
Thank you very much for your warm cable of congratulations and those of Max Fisher, the entire U.J.A. family, lay leaders and professional staff, on my appointment as Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

The job is great and carries with it awesome responsibility. Time will tell as to the extent to which I will be able to achieve some of the tasks set before us. It will not be for lack of trying.

We have much to do in common, and I am sure that I can count on you and your colleagues in the United Jewish Appeal to be of assistance, of which I shall be in sore need in the days to come.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,


L.A. Pincus
Chairman

IRVING BERNSTEIN

February 9, 1966

TO: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

RE: Pincus

~~1. Onchiota Executive Committee Meeting
a. Question of LP participation~~

4. December Conference
a. Theme
b. Inaugural Planning

~~3. 1967 General Chairman~~

1. UJA Mission Programs
a. Young Leadership
b. Study
c. Women
d. Jewish Agency Personnel in Europe

3. Good Will Tour - October
a. Israeli participants

2. Overseas visitors program
a. Mission subsidy
b. Provision for hired cars
c. ~~PR staff~~ Publicity Representative
d. Office space

5. Rosenwald Settlement

Letter to Pincus

~~a. Campaign
b. Household of Month
c. Date of trip~~

6. Big Cities

- e) New York
- b) Los Angeles
- c) Chicago

7. Film for 1967

10 February 1966

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I wrote in my last letter of 7 January that I would be going to Israel in March, and that as soon as the dates were firmed up, I would let you know. I will be arriving late Tuesday afternoon, 15 March and wonder whether I could see you first thing Wednesday morning, the 16th. I will be staying for five or six days so that we can meet as often as you wish and have time for, but if we can set a date for the very first appointment immediately upon arrival, that would be helpful. I will be staying at the Hilton in Tel Aviv, so I can meet you Wednesday morning in Tel Aviv or later that day if you do not come down until the afternoon. I would appreciate hearing from you as to time and place.

To give you an idea of some of the things which are on my mind that I think we should talk about, let me simply list the following topics:

1. UJA Mission Programs
 - a. Young Leadership
 - b. Study
 - c. Women
 - d. Jewish Agency Personnel in Europe
2. Overseas Visitors Program
 - a. Mission subsidy
 - b. Provision for hired cars
 - c. Publicity Representative
 - d. Office space
3. Good Will Tour - October
 - a. Israeli participants

10 February 1966

4. December Conference
 - a. Theme
 - b. Inaugural Planning
5. Rosenwald Settlement
6. Big Cities
 - a. New York
 - b. Los Angeles
 - c. Chicago
7. Film for 1967

I am enclosing a couple of items, one from the Jerusalem Post and one from the JTA which have appeared in the last two days. I am not suggesting that anything much can be done about this, but simply wish to point out that this type of thing represents a continuous handicap to the campaign. The sharpness and unequivocal nature of the statements makes it very hard for us to combat. There are no "buts" or "maybes" about the way these statements are worded. They leave us no room for maneuvering. It is really too bad.

As for the campaign, I know you will be encouraged to hear that it has gotten off to a good start again. I trace it back directly to the wonderful success of the October Mission, the November soliciting program, the December Conference, with its Big Gifts dinner attached, and the January series of three Regional Conferences. All of these went off very well - one each in Chicago, Dallas and San Diego. It is too early to predict, with any degree of accuracy, but I have a feeling in my bones that 1966 will raise more than 1965 on a pledge basis. We should also see an increase on a cash basis, because the increased pledges of the 1965 campaign should begin to reflect themselves in the 1966 collections.

Everyone has been working hard and the morale, both lay and professional, is good. Max is tired, because he had a very tough January, travelling almost constantly.

Sam Goldsmith has finally retired in Chicago and the new director is Jimmy Rice. I have had long talks with him which I will tell you about when I see you.

Meanwhile, keep well.

With all good wishes, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

February 21, 1966

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

In line with previous discussions which Max Fisher and I have had with you, I am happy to be able to tell you that we have been able to employ a competent and knowledgeable man to work for UJA in Israel on our publicity and public relations needs.

You will be pleased to learn that he is someone with a good deal of knowledge of Israel and the Jewish Agency and is someone I believe you know. He is Robert Gamzey, former Editor and Publisher of Intermountain Jewish News of Denver, one of the better Anglo-Jewish newspapers in America.

Mr. Gamzey will be arriving in Israel on or about March 1st and will be looking forward to meeting you in his new capacity. I understand from him that he has interviewed you previously in his former role as Publisher of his newspaper.

As you may or may not know, Mr. Gamzey is now married to an Israeli who was a member of the Malben staff. With this background and his eight trips to Israel, Mr. Gamzey should be an asset to all of us.

I know you are away from your office but I received a note from your secretary that we do have an appointment at 9:00 a.m. on the 16th of March.

Looking forward to seeing you so that we can discuss the above as well as other items on our agenda,

Cordially,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:bbf

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

P. O. B. 92
JERUSALEM

February 15, 1966

ת.ד. 92
ירושלים

143/62/40

Mr. Herbert A. Friedman,
United Jewish Appeal,
1290 Avenue of the Americas,
N.Y. 10019

Dear Mr. Friedman,

Mr. L.A. Pincus asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 10.

Mr. Pincus will be glad to see you on Wednesday morning, the 16th of March, at 9 a.m. in his office at the Jewish Agency in Tel Aviv, 17 Kaplan St.

Sincerely yours,

H. Weiner

H. Weiner
Secretary.

February 25, 1966

Mr. Louis Pincus
Jewish Agency
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

We have just received copies of the letter from Mr. Sapir to you regarding the budget of the Israel Education Fund. We are astounded and amazed at this letter.

First of all, you know perfectly well, because you were at the meeting last year, that both of us analyzed very carefully the proposed budget for the first year of operations from April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966. We told you at that time that if we could succeed in keeping fund raising costs down to somewhere around 5%, that it would be more than satisfactory. Not only have we accomplished this, but even exceeded it. In the first year of operation the cost will be about \$290,000, which is almost exactly the budgeted amount. And the total raised was \$9,641,000 so that the percentage cost is about 3%. You should certainly know that this is a remarkable achievement because you know enough about fund raising costs of other organizations.

It is surprising to us that you should simply have transmitted to us Mr. Sapir's letter without any comments of your own because by implication, in this manner of transmittal, you seem to approve of his letter.

The figure of \$100,000 Mr. Sapir has mentioned is totally unrelated to reality. The UJA Budget and Finance Committee will approve a budget for this coming fiscal year which will reflect our usual sense of financial responsibility. We suggest that either you interpret this to Mr. Sapir or we will be happy to do so directly.

If there is any feeling on your or his part that we do not possess this sense of responsibility please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Meyerhoff

Max M. Fisher

February 28, 1966

Mr. Sanford H. Treguboff, Exec. Vice-Pres.
Jewish Welfare Federation of
San Francisco, Marin County &
the Peninsula
230 California Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Treg:

Thank you for bringing to our attention the clipping from the "New York Times" of February 14th about Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir's speech. We had previously seen this and have been equally concerned about it.

Although, as you recognize, it is difficult to do so, we have been trying to prevent statements such as the one quoted in the "Times". On February 10th Herb Friedson wrote Louis Pinous as follows:

"I am enclosing a couple of items, one from the Jerusalem Post and one from the JFA which have appeared in the last two days. I am not saying anything much can be done about this, but simply wish to point out that this type of thing represents a continuous handicap to the campaign. The sharpness and unequivocal nature of the statements make it very hard for us to combat. There are no 'buts' or 'maybes' about the way these statements are worded. They leave us no room for maneuvering. It is really too bad".

To reinforce the point of view expressed above, Herb is now sending Louis Pinous a copy of your letter along with the "New York Times" story.

With warmest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

IB:ga

Irving Bernstein

LP

28 February, 1966

Mr. Louis Pincus, Chairman
Jewish Agency
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Sanford Treguboff of San Francisco, along with the "New York Times" article he mentions, which I believe is important to bring to your attention. The statement made by Finance Minister Sapir is of course along the same lines as the statements I wrote you about in my letter of February 10th.

As I previously indicated to you, this sort of thing represents quite a handicap to the campaign and is very hard for us to combat. I look forward to discussing this problem with you when I see you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:lga
Enc.

V

2 March 1966

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
New York, New York

Dear Louis:

I have been giving a great deal of thought since last night to the question of the Reform rabbi.

The more I think about it, the more convinced I am that Rabbi Philip Bernstein of Rochester is the ideal fellow.

1. He was President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis from June 1950 to June 1952.
2. He was the Director of Chaplaincy and recruited several hundred chaplains during the war. He was the popular choice for that job of all three denominations.
3. He was the advisor in Germany for over a year of the Commanding Generals on Jewish post-war problems. He worked very closely on the whole matter of "illegal" immigration. The boys in the Bricha know him very well.
4. He was a close, personal friend of Sharett.
5. He has for years been the president of Si Kenen's Committee, with very effective contacts in Washington, in the State Department, and in Congress.
6. He was a close associate and disciple of Stephen S. Wise, entering the very first class of Wise's reform seminary, in preference to entering the seminary in Cincinnati, which he felt, at that time, was anti-Zionist.

2 March 1966

7. He is one of the few public personalities in the reform movement about whom all his colleagues have only good to say. I have never heard anyone speak ill of him.

8. He is an excellent speaker and has a fine mind, as well as a gentle and friendly personality.

9. His familiarity with Israel is deep, beginning with his first visit back in the twenties.

I thought I would dash these notes off while the matter was fresh in my mind. If there is anything else you want to know about him, I can fill you in.

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

AIR MAIL

הטכנות היהודית לארץ-ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY" JERUSALEM
Telephone: 39261 (9 Lines)
Codes: BENTLEY'S

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
P.O. Box 92
JERUSALEM

Ref. No.

June 17, 1966

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Executive Vice-Chairman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, 10019
N.Y. - U.S.A.

Dear Herb,

At the IEF Committee Meeting which took place at my office on May 18th, my attention was called to the fact that our confirmation of the final drafts of the contracts with Oscar Gruss and the SSI was not obtained before they were signed.

I would like to make it clear that we, here, are not able to carry out the projects bound by conditions which have not been agreed upon from this side first.

I assume that changes will now have to be made in the Gruss and SSI contracts, and I would appreciate it if in future you did not sign any contracts until we have confirmed the final draft.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Pincus

Pincus

28 June, 1966

Mr. Louis Pincus
The Jewish Agency
P.O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Lou:

I have your letter of June 17th with reference to the Gruss and SSI contracts.

Ralph and I are in agreement with you that no contract involving the construction of a school or related facility should be signed by us until we have received confirmation from Shavit representing the Israel side. After receiving your letter I tried to determine whether, with respect to the Gruss and SSI contracts, there was any departure from this principle.

The information I am given by Ralph is that a draft of the SSI agreement was submitted to Shavit, that the comments we received from him were discussed in Abe Harman's office in Washington with Shmueli, and that the final agreement with the SSI conformed in all matters with the contract as accepted by Shmueli in Washington except as to the extent of Government support of the project. Abe Harman represented that he spoke for the Government of Israel and that he was authorized to commit the Government to the extent reflected in the contract.

I am informed that a draft of the Gruss agreement was likewise submitted to Shavit; that we received his comments on the draft and that the agreement, as finally signed, incorporated all the provisions accepted in Israel except as to the date of the completion of the five schools and as to the order in which the schools would be built.

While the draft approved in Israel set no terminal date, the final agreement fixed the end of 1968 as the date for the completion of the five schools. Ralph informs me that in the final negotiations Gruss insisted upon putting a time limit into the contract and the date at the end of 1968 was adopted because Shmueli assured Gruss on several occasions that the project would be completed even before that date.

23 June, 1968

The draft submitted to, and approved by, Israel was silent on the question of the order in which the schools are to be built. Mr. Gruss insisted upon the order mentioned and, as we judged it, the deal would have fallen through if we had not incorporated that provision in the contract. However, in order to protect ourselves we insisted upon the inclusion of the term "or simultaneously" which, in effect, meant that we would be in the clear if the schools were completed by the end of 1968. Frankly, I feel that the contract gives us all the latitude we need in terms of the order in which the schools shall be built.

From all the information I have been able to gather with respect to the Gruss and SSI contracts, I believe we have adhered substantially to the principle of coordinating our efforts with you. I want to assure you that we shall continue to do so in the future.

I would only add that, as I see it, any modus operandi we agree upon must allow for some flexibility which will permit us to sign an agreement which embodies last minute changes in language, insisted upon by the contributor, provided the changes do not relate to matters of real substance.

Warmest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF/s

AUGUST 23, 1966

LOUIS PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM, (ISRAEL)

UJA FULL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT AUGUST TWENTYTWO MEETING
DISCUSSED AT LENGTH PROPOSED BG VISIT TO UNISTATES AND VOTED
UNANIMOUSLY THAT BEST WAY TO HANDLE SITUATION# IS TO INVITE
BENGURION TO VISIT UNISTATES IN MARCH SIXTYSEVEN UNDER AUSPICES
OF UJA STOP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STRONGLY FEELS THAT VISIT UNDER
UJA AUSPICES AND CONTROL REPRESENTS BEST INTERESTS OF BENGURION
ISRAEL AND AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES STOP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
VERY STRONGLY FEELS THAT VISIT TO UNISTATES SPONSORED BY
INDIVIDUALS WOULD BE CATASTROPHIC TO UJA AND WELFARE FUNDS
CAMPAIGNS AS WELL AS ISRAEL DASH AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY
RELATIONS STOP JOE MEYERHOFF ARRIVING ISRAEL TWENTYFIFTH
CARRYING THIS PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL
CONTACT YOU STOP DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR DOING EVERYTHING
POSSIBLE IN ORDER ASSURE BG VISIT BE ONLY THROUGH UJA SPONSORSHIP
STOP AM NOT CABLING KOLLEK UNLESS YOU SO ADVISE STOP WE WANT
YOU ASSUME FULL CONTROL THIS SITUATION REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

Pincus

2 September 1966

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I know how busy you are so I shall try to write this letter in brief topical fashion rather than in more extended narrative form. I am sure you will understand that the reason is imply for greater efficiency.

1. October Mission Speech

You will recall that we agreed that your speech to the Mission on 10 October should announce the specific programs which the Jewish Agency is presently undertaking or plans in the future to undertake in order to overcome some of the absorption problems and to accelerate the integration of the newcomers.* We shall want the text of that speech as far in advance as you can give it to us. I know the time pressure under which you are working and would suggest, therefore, that you try to have a completed text by at least one week in advance of the 10 October date on which you will be delivering it. That week will enable us to arrange for sufficient publicity exploitation.

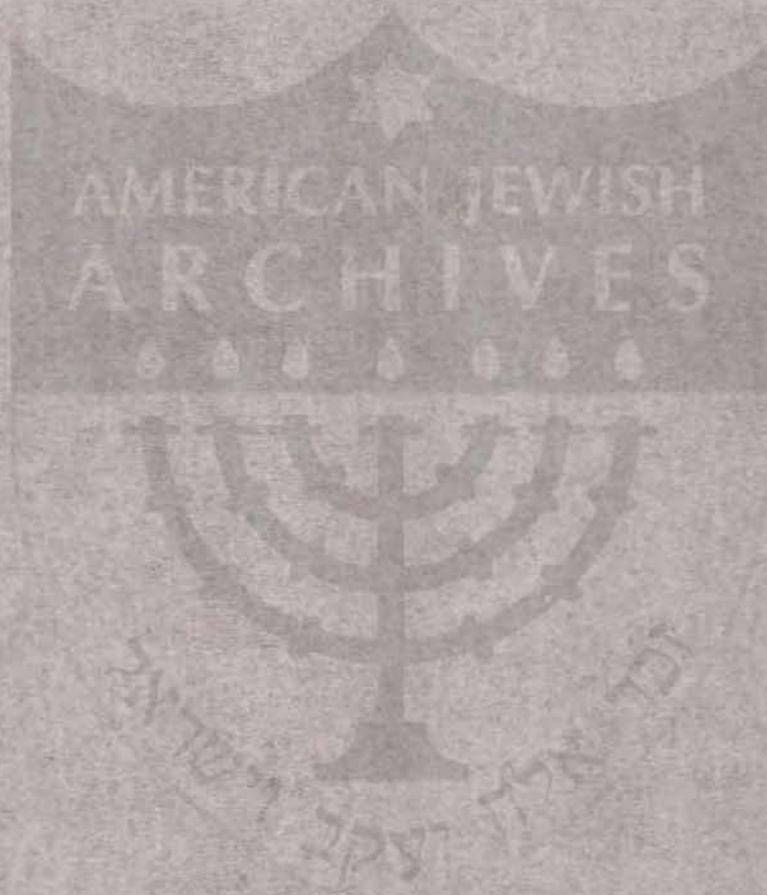
That speech, plus all the background material, which will be provided by Lou Horwitz' office or Ben Eliezer's office, or any other personnel you have, will serve as the basis for my Personal Letter which I want to mail from Israel approximately 25 October. I would appreciate, therefore, having copies of as much of the background material as I can get to enable me to write the letter.

In addition, Max Fisher will use all this material for his speech at the General Assembly of the CJFWF in Los Angeles in mid-November. Ray Levy will be preparing that speech for him and it will be on the same theme.

*I would like to make sure that there is no misunderstanding between us on the magnitude of the program I have in mind. While Dr. Ben Eliezer has been here he has told me that there is L2 million in the current 1966-67 budget earmarked for additional absorption projects in the development towns. You realize, of course, that this is not what we were taking about. You will recall that I suggested that the many millions of dollars in the immigration category which will not be spent this year should be re-allocated for absorption and in addition to that, with the immigration needs of next year not being much larger, the

* cont.

heaviest spending should be done in the absorption field. All of this adds up to a strong multi-million dollar absorption program, which, in my judgment, the men in the United States feel is needed, and are perfectly willing to back.



2. Ben Eliezer

He is working here now with us and we are trying very hard to come out with another good brochure on the development towns and the absorption problems. We will want to incorporate in that brochure a one or two-page summary of the Jewish Agency program of action designed to meet the problems. When Ben Eliezer returns, he will undoubtedly be pressing for that brief summary, in order to send it to us as quickly as possible.

3. December Conference Speech

As you know by now, Eban, and not Eshkol, will be coming to the Conference. Our plan for the Saturday night dinner is to have you speak first, Eban second and Humphrey third. The burden of your speech at the December Conference (and you will speak first when the listeners are the freshest) should be based upon the same material as the Mission speech. At this Conference, in effect, you are really announcing to the American Jewish public, in the widest sense, what the concrete plans are for the absorption problems. If the text is written in advance, and we can have it sufficiently far ahead, that can be the main feature of the story in the next day's press. You know that Eban does not provide text in advance and so, at most, we will be able to fashion one or two paragraphs which can be attributed to him. The same is true of Humphrey. Therefore, we can take the lead of the story with your presentation, if we have the speech sufficiently ahead of time.

4. General Assembly 1967

You remember we talked about the matter of your appearing once every few years at the General Assembly. You thought you might be interested in doing so in November 1967. I am sure Phil Bernstein would be delighted, but I do not want to approach him until we have the green light from you. Please give me your reaction.

5. Allocations to Constructive Funds

The JTA dispatch was not clear. Everyone knows that INC. does not allocate money to these constructive funds of the political parties any longer. Is the Jewish Agency contemplating a cessation of these allocations? I would appreciate being brought up-to-date on what is happening on this matter. I have heard one story to the effect that the religious parties are uniting to undertake fund raising for themselves in the United States. Is there any truth to this?

I am sure I have left out many things in which you are interested, but this letter has become long enough. Looking forward to hearing from you as soon as possible, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WESTERN CABLES Via UNION CABLES

To: HAF

17.6

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JN051 JERUSALEMISR O 105 19 1730

LT FRIEDMAN U.J.APPEAL NYC

ACCORDING YOUR LETTER SEPT SECOND PLUS DETAILED EXPLANATIONS
 BENELIEZER ARE NOW PREPARING REQUESTED PLAN 1967 STOP ON
 ASSUMPTION 1967 CASH INCOME DASH NOT PLEDGES DASH WILL
 EQUAL 1966 RESULTS AND DESPITE SAVINGS ALIYAH AND ALL OTHER
 ECONOMIES DECIDED UPON SHALL NED XXXX EXXX NEED SUBSTANTIAL ADDIT-
 IONAL INCOME TO IMPLEMENT WORTHWEHILE NEW OPERATIONS IN DEVEL
 -OPMENT TOWNS AND OTHER INTEGRATION OPERATIONS STOP OBVIOUSLY
 ADDITIONAL OPERATIONS FLEXIBLE DEPENDING ON AVAILABLE RESOURCES.
 THEREFORE PLEASE CABLE WHAT INCOME YOUXXX YOU FORESEE
 REALISTICALLY STOP ALSO WOULD YOU RECOMMEND REALISTIC FIGURE
 AS BASIS FOR MY PRESENTATION OR MORE AMBITIOUS TARGET STOP IN EITH
 -ER CASE WHAT FIGURES WOULD YOU ADVISE REGARDS

PINCUS

COLL 1967 1967 1966 PINCUS

X

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

September 23, 1966

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

ITT

VERY DIFFICULT PREDICT 1967 CASH INCOME SINCE THIS DEPENDS SO MUCH
ON GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS STOP STOCK MARKET TERRIBLY
UNCERTAIN AND FEELING IS THAT ANY RETURN TO PREVIOUS LEVELS MAY
BE LONG WAY OFF STOP SECONDLY MONEY MARKET REMAINS CRITICALLY
TIGHT AND THIS HAVING SERIOUS EFFECT ON SEVERAL INDUSTRIES
PARTICULARLY BUILDING IN WHICH SO MANY OF OUR LARGE CONTRIBUTORS
INVOLVED STOP THIRDLY GENERAL BUSINESS EXPANSION BEING ~~REMARKED~~
SLOWED DOWN BY GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES IN ORDER PREVENT INFLATION
PARENTHESIS DOES THIS SOUND FAMILIAR PARENTHESIS STOP FOR ALL THESE
REASONS PREDICTIONS AT THIS MOMENT INVOLVE LOTS OF GUESSWORK STOP
NEVERTHELESS AM WILLING STATE THAT 1967 UJA CASH INCOME COULD
EQUAL 1966 WHICH WE NOW ESTIMATING TO BE SIXTYTWO MILLION STOP
UJA PORTION OF THAT WOULD BE THIRTYEIGHT MILLION GROSS WHICH YOU
UNDERSTZND MEANS THIRTYTHREE MILLION NET TO YOU AFTER NECESSARY
DEDUCTIONS FOR LOAN SERVICE AND REPAYMENT STOP REGARDING YOUR
SECOND QUESTION AS TO WHETHER TO USE THAT REALISTIC FIGURE AS
BASIS FOR YOUR PRESENTATION OR A MORE AMBITIOUS TARGET FIGURE
EYE WOULD MAKE FOLLOWING SUGGESTION COLON FIRST TAKE THE

PAGE TWO

REALISTIC FIGURE COMMA DECIDE HOW MUCH OF THAT YOU WILL SPEND ON ABSORPTION COMMA ~~XXXXXX~~ WHICH CAN BE CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN LAST YEAR BECAUSE YOU CAN SHIFT MONEY FROM THE IMMIGRATION CATEGORY COMMA AND SPELL OUT IN SPECIFIC DETAILS A PROGRAM OF ACTION BASED ON THAT AMOUNT STOP THEN TAKE AN ADDITIONAL FIGURE FOR EXAMPLE FIVE MILLION MORE DOLLARS AND SPELL OUT AGAIN IN DETAIL WHAT YOU WOULD DO IF YOU HAD THAT ADDITIONAL AMOUNT STOP THIS SECOND PHASE SO TO SPEAK WOULD REPRESENT A GOAL FOR WHICH TO STRIVE STOP BUT THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO SPELL OUT THE SPECIFIC DETAILS OF AN ABSORPTION PROGRAM WHICH CAN PROVIDE A STRONG LINE FOR THE CAMPAIGN REGARDS.

FRIEDMAN

Pincus

21 December 1966

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O. B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I know you are deeply immersed in all the plans for your January meeting, and therefore do not want to burden you with a lengthy letter. There are, however, three points concerning which I wish to remind you.

1. The secondary school at Sde Boker

You will recall that you were going to send us official confirmation of the plans and costs for the secondary school. This was to be done after you had met with Aranne shortly upon your return. Could you please get this to us as quickly as possible?

2. Long range study of institutions of higher learning

As you will recall, I am prepared to send Abe Hyman over March 1st to start such a study. You said that you wanted to have preliminary discussions, along general policy lines, with Eshkol and Sapir first. Please let me have your reaction to the March 1st proposal as soon as possible, for we must make plans here.

In addition, George Wise said that he wants me to come over for a meeting with the presidents of the universities, which would be called on February 2. Is such a meeting on that date premature? As I understand him, the purpose of the meeting would be to explore in general terms whether this whole idea of studying a combined approach to university fund raising in America is meritorious or not. Max Fisher and the CJFWF both are interested that the UJA, and I particularly, should pursue the matter. Max indicated that he himself is interested in getting involved in the planning. This first meeting, if you deem it desirable to be held at all, would be only exploratory, as I understand George Wise, and therefore it would be ^{very} necessary for Max to attend.

I want your reaction as quickly as possible, as to whether the meeting of February 2 should be set up at all. May I please have your judgment.

3. Constructive funds

You will recall that I made the point that the Constructive Funds should be informed officially that they must approach the Committee on Control of Campaigns long before they plan to launch their independent efforts. I simply wanted them to be told what the address is to which they must turn. This is not a matter of polemics, but simply information. It would seem to me it is the responsibility of your office to inform them of this simple fact.

It was good having you here for the December meeting. I do not have to tell you how significant was your participation, and how very much you added. You were just great and everyone is still singing your praises.

Looking forward to hearing from you just as soon as possible, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman

August 31, 1967

Mr. Louis Pincus, Chairman
The Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

In past years, when the UJA Mission arrived in Israel, the Jewish Agency had a pamphlet ready for the members on arrival. This pamphlet was always devoted to the problem destined to be the theme of the forthcoming campaign, and was prepared in Israel under the editorship of Dr. Ben-Eliezer. The pamphlets for the last two years placed the emphasis on "Absorption."

This year there will be no pamphlet and there is certainly little time to prepare one now. Yet a factual and effective statement is needed more than ever. The changed picture in Israel has surely resulted in changed needs and new needs -- pointing to a changed or enlarged Jewish Agency program.

Additionally, our Mission members -- 500 strong -- many of them visiting Israel for the first time -- will be looking for every bit of information they can secure on this "new" story, as the ammunition they will require in urging their home communities to maintain the high level of giving that they reached during the Israel Emergency Fund.

Accordingly, I believe it is most important that the Agency prepare a factual and effective statement on its 1968 program -- with special emphasis on the new or intensified needs arising out of the Six-Day-War, and have this statement ready for the Mission's arrival. This statement need not be printed or physically dressed up. It can even be made available in the simplest mimeograph form. But it should be available for the delegates on arrival -- or if you prefer -- available for distribution the evening you speak to the Mission.

Looking forward to seeing you later this month.

Cordially,

Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:lmk

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, INC.

NATIONAL OFFICE: 315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 212, 673-8200

February 23, 1968

file

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency for Israel
P.O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Lou:

Your letter of January 22 was most welcome. I have been holding off a reply until I could discuss it with the others, as suggested in your point 7.

I have reviewed the suggestions with several of our Council leaders, with Albert Parker, with Ed Ginsburg, Herb Friedman, and Irving Bernstein of UJA, and with Dr. Herzog who just arrived here. The following is our judgment.

We agreed that the decision to have a separate conference devoted entirely to welfare, health and education is a wise one. All of us are committed to doing everything we can in the planning, preparation and arrangements to help assure its fullest importance and success.

Commenting on the points of your letter:

1. We do not believe there is a danger of a "hiatus of 15 months." There actually will be no hiatus. The sense of emergency will depend not on the conference, but on everything we are doing now, and will be able to do, in bringing to people the realization of the full urgency of the emergency. That is the point of our current campaigning -- the most intensive we have ever done. The reality of the emergency will be conveyed more by our actions now and in the response we bring forth, than in preparation for a future conference.

In fact, the conference will project plans for the next decade. That was its purpose before the June war. And you have underscored it properly in your letter. That perspective is even more important in the light of last year's and this year's events.

2. We are completely agreed that adequate preparation is imperative. The Conference can be held only after that preparation is done.

3-7. We do not believe that a preparatory conference will be needed or will be advisable in the Fall of this year. Rather, everyone with whom I have talked believes that there should be one conference -- the full dress meeting itself.

The UJA will have its Mission in Fall. That has its own purpose. It should not be confused with the purpose of the Conference. Such confusion would hurt both, rather than help.

The Conference will attract a special group of leaders, for its special objectives. It will also involve leaders from other countries.

The preparation will not require a preliminary meeting of 70 people, or even a part of that. The Conference itself, I hope, will not be a mass affair. It should be of a size that will make possible genuine discussion and active participation by those present. Our own feeling from the beginning has been that it should be closer to 150 than to 300.

We are planning a small meeting on April 4 with yourself, Mr. Sapir, Ed Ginsburg, Herb Friedman, Lou Fox and myself, to put the concrete preparatory steps into action.

With reference to the elements listed in point 6 of your letter, we have reviewed the basic content of the Conference. They might be clustered as follows:

(A) Development Towns. This is where the mass of immigrant dependency is. Planning and programs, as we see it, must be in terms of these clusters, to get at the roots of the economic, welfare, health, and education problems there, and to deal with them in their relationships and inter-actions. Central responsibility and coordination of action -- overcoming the fragmentation -- are vitally important. To deal with types of programs alone, rather than with coordinated, comprehensive groups of programs for particular localities, will miss the mark, we believe.

(B) We recognize that all needs are not in the Development Towns alone, and since they must also be planned for nationally, the studies and plans should deal with major needs functionally -- the needs of the aged, the handicapped, the sick, etc.

(C) Immigration. Since this cannot be projected for the future with any certainty, we believe that alternative plans should be formulated for alternative volumes and types of immigration -- what would be needed in programs and costs if 100,000 entered in a given period, or 200,000, or 300,000 -- and with what differences in terms of the countries of origin and therefore the different types of immigrants educationally, culturally, socially, vocationally, etc.

(D) Higher Education. You know how great is the interest here in arriving at a rational program for dealing with priorities of needs, priorities of American responsibility in that framework, and a more effective method for mobilizing maximum support here.

8. We agreed with you that a banquet meeting at the April Economic Conference to have presentations on welfare, health, and education was not ideal -- and this has been changed to include such substance in a business meeting. It should be on the first day of the April Conference. Ed Ginsburg and Lou Fox will be among the speakers, and will outline the importance of the special conference on welfare, health, and education -- so important that the issues require a special conference -- indicating the major concerns with which that conference will deal.

Whether the materials on welfare, health, and education should be in the kits of the participants of the Economic Conference, as you suggest, I am not sure. I have several doubts: Is there any point in including material that will not be dealt with in the Conference itself? Will the materials even be ready -- and will they stand up in quality and depth to the economic materials they will get? Unless the delegates have them in advance, what point would there be in putting them into the kits? Will they read it, along with the materials they will be getting for the Conference sessions? Will such inclusion, with no real attention to them in the Conference discussions do what we want to avoid, downgrade the importance of this area?

I'm inclined to believe that the statements by Ginsburg and Fox can be distributed, and any others that are pertinent -- and that would be better for this setting.

This should in no sense deter the preparation of the documents you referred to, and we'll be eager to see the advance drafts, as you indicated.

For our part, for our 1969 conference, we are prepared to try to engage American experts who can help develop the necessary materials and analyses dealing with the Development Towns, major areas of needs in welfare and health, and in higher education, working in a cooperative framework and plan with Israelis. We have some specific names in mind, and will discuss such arrangements when we see you in Israel.

As for the 1969 date, we felt that there are definite advantages to having it in June. That should permit the time for the preparation in depth, which is so essential; will come after the heavy involvement of our UJA and Council leaders in the Spring campaigns, and after the involvement of the Israelis in the annual celebration of Israel's founding. It will be early enough to affect the plans for the 1970 campaigns, which begin that Fall. There is no real loss by having it in June compared with March or April.

As we have been aware, the period and process of preparation should in itself be a period of real gains for Israel and for us. That process is fundamental -- the Conference will be the culmination, not the beginning.

I'm looking forward to seeing you in Israel, and hearing from you in the meantime.

Cordially,

PHILIP BERNSTEIN
Executive Vice-President

PB:rek

cc: Mr. Edward Ginsburg
Mr. Dewey Stone
Mr. Herbert Friedman
Mr. Gottlieb Hammer
Dr. Yaacov Herzog
Mr. Avraham Avi-Hai

Levine

29 February 1968

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

I know that you have had your hands full during the past few weeks with all the discussions on the future of the Agency and the Zionist movement. I also know you have been out of Israel for quite some time campaigning in England. For these reasons, I have not burdened you with lengthy correspondence.

Let me review very briefly a few items in which you might be interested.

1. Campaign Film

The short campaign film, in which you spoke while in the dining room of the Agency Reception Building at Lydda airport, has turned out very well, and we are mailing you a print as a souvenir. You came across very strong and the film is already out in the communities in use.

2. Operation Trouble-Shooter

You may have heard that Chaim Zadok and Ahud Avriel gave us approximately one week each in which they came over to visit especially selected individuals. It worked quite well and we are about to start on a third list, which will be handled by Yaacov Avnon. This is a good operation and Herzog is cooperating with it.

3. Operation Jet

This is the scheme in which we place several lay leaders on board a small executive jet and hedge-hop very quickly from one city to another, also visiting individuals for solicitation. We have completed three such itineraries and are preparing a fourth. This whole process will enable us to make a couple of hundred solicitations in small towns. It, too, has proved to be productive.

4. Sapir Visit

He was really marvelous, hit eleven cities in twelve days, saw hundreds of individuals and really worked with some lightening speed and bull-dog tenacity which marked his previous visit last June.

There are many other highlights of the campaign which I could give you, but they will have to wait for a couple of hours in your backyard a few weeks from now. In summary, the regular campaign is showing a small increase, as we expected it would, and the Emergency Fund is showing a decrease, of course, but not as much as we feared. These are generalizations I know, and I shall have very specific figures for you when I see you. The campaign is moving so fast that tabulation is necessarily falling behind.

5. April Visit

Phil Bernstein has written a long letter to you under the date of 23 February summarizing many long conversations held here between myself, Eddie Ginsberg, and himself. There is no need for me to go over that ground because he reflects our point of view. I would like to ask you to save the afternoon of 4 April, when the Economic Conference will have finished (our information is that it will be concluded by noon, of that day), so that you, Sapir, Lou Fox, Phil Bernstein, Eddie Ginsberg and I can meet together to discuss the next conference which will deal with matters of concern to us. I think that in a good solid afternoon of talk, we can lay down the working lines to make that as successful as we all want it to be.

6. Your April Visit to the United States

We are planning a full Cabinet meeting for 25 April and received confirmation from Rivlin that you would speak at that meeting. We are holding that meeting in Washington the night of the 24th and the day of the 25th. You do not have to come down the night of the 24th, but we want you on the morning of the 25th. Eddie Ginsberg and I saw Rabin yesterday and he also will be coming to that meeting which will be his first introduction to the Cabinet.

7. Edward Ginsberg

I know you will be pleased to know that Eddie has been working like Trojan horse. He has been on the road for an incredible number of days, and has provided real leadership to the campaign. He is very well liked around the country and is in constant demand by many communities. He is taking almost every single assignment possible.

Mr. Louis A. Pincus

-3-

29 February 1968

All in all, the mood is good, morale of the leadership is high, and we are doing our best to achieve the maximum possible in the Emergency Fund.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am,

As ever,

HAF:gb

Herbert A. Friedman



התאגדות היהודית לארץ ישראל
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

Pincus

1B

Telegrams: "JEVAGENCY" JERUSALEM
Telephone: 39261 (9 Lines)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE
P.O. Box 92
JERUSALEM

Ref. No.

April 30, 1968

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman,
Executive Vice-Chairman,
United Jewish Appeal,
1290 Ave. of the Americas,
New York N.Y. 10019

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you, as the Executive Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, the invitation of the Zionist Executive to participate in the 27th Zionist Congress, due to open in Jerusalem on Sunday, June 9th, 1968, and scheduled to last up to and including Thursday, June 18th, 1968. I sincerely hope that you will be able to accept this invitation and should appreciate your early advice to this effect.

The urgent issues before the Congress will be:

Aliyah; the creation of an Aliyah movement within the World Zionist Organization; broadening the base of the World Zionist Organization; and Education and Youth.

There will be a special session devoted to the Campaigns and at a festive commemoration of the Six-Day War the Appeal will also be honoured.

Details on the agenda and other matters connected with your participation in Congress will be communicated to you separately.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

L.A. Pincus
Chairman of the Executive

044401733

Review

[Handwritten mark]

Hay hope

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VIA WUI NYK

UJAPPEAL62911

MGM POMK
R JEVAGENCY JMG

UJAPPEAL62911



22.5.38-

FOR RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN UJAPPEAL NEWYORK

SCHREN COMMERCIAL MANAGER FROM ELAL HAS INSTRUCTED COMMERCIAL
MANAGER NEWYORK MENACHEM COHEN TO MAKE ALL ARRANGEMENTS BRING
FORWARD DATE OF DEPARTURE YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM NEWYORK
STOP PLEASE INFORM ME IF MATTER BEING HANLDED BY ELAL AT
NEWYORK END STOP AS PLANNED YOU WILL HAVE TO SPEAK AT FESTIVE.
EVENING DEVOTED TO SIX DAY WAR ON NIGHT OF JUNE TWELFTH YOU WILL
HAVE TO TAKE ACTIVE PART IN CONGRESS COMMITTEE DEALING WITH
MAGBIOTH REGARDS

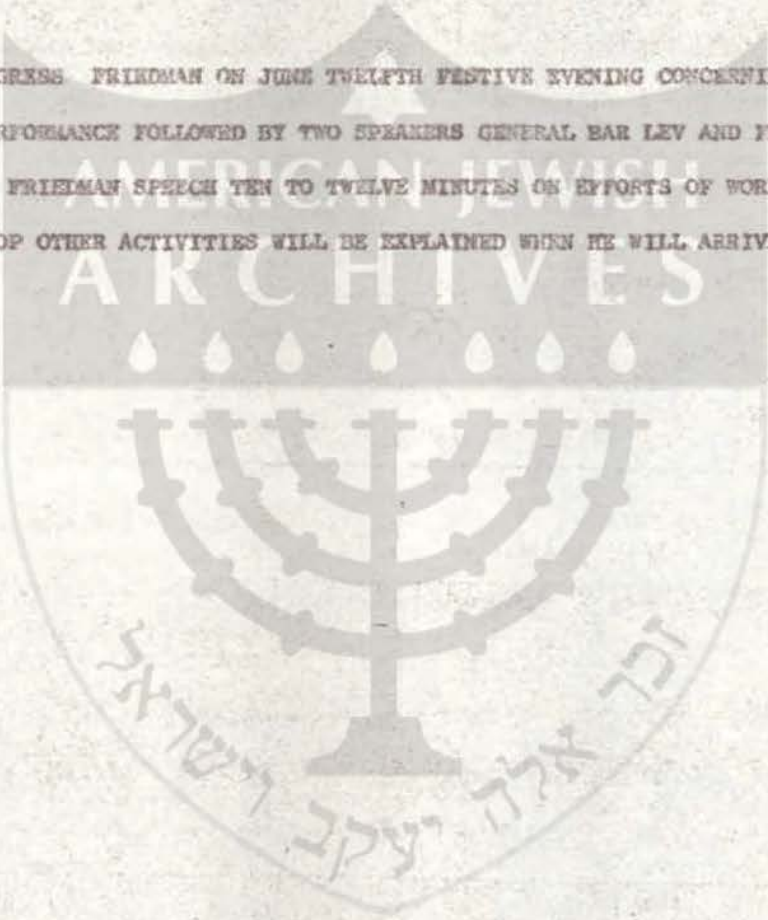
PINCUS

[Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin]

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8
Hal
trip

CY OF CABLE FROM VINITSKY TO XXXX IB MAY 28

RE ZIONIST CONGRESS FRIEDMAN ON JUNE TWELFTH FESTIVE EVENING CONCERNING ARMY SIX DAY
WAR SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOLLOWED BY TWO SPEAKERS GENERAL BAR LEV AND FRIEDMAN STOP
RIVLIN ADVISES FRIEDMAN SPEECH TEN TO TWELVE MINUTES ON EFFORTS OF WORLD JEWRY DURING
SIX DAY WAR STOP OTHER ACTIVITIES WILL BE EXPLAINED WHEN HE WILL ARRIVE



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X

Cross
Pinus

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

NOV. 7 68

WU CABLES

WHERE IS THAT LETTER PLEASE WE HAVE ALLEGED FOR A WEEK NOW
THAT IT IS COMING ANY DAY REGARDS



Pincus

HAF

IB

(HAW)

*Davidson
RL*

VIA WUILNYK

⊕

UJAPPEAL62911

R JEVAGENCY JMB

UJAPPEAL62911



8.11.68

FOR HERB FRIEDMAN UJAPPEAL NEWYORK

COPY OF LETTER TO UNIVERSITIES DESPATCHED EXPRESS YESTERDAY
REGARDS

PINCUS

FOR RABBI FRIEDMAN

Pincus

~~1897~~

cc 1/3

LETTER TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS WILL BE DESPATCHED TODAY OR TOMORROW STOP REGARDING OTHER CAMPAIGNS MY UNDERSTANDING WITH YOU THAT YOU NEGOTIATING WITH HADASSAH LEAVING ONLY OTHER MAJOR CAMPAIGN KEREN KAYEMETH WHICH ALSO WE AGREED WILL SIT AND WORK OUT DETAILED PROCEDURE ON PRINCIPLE THAT CLEAR FIELD BE LEFT FOR EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN STOP THERE ARE NO DEPARTURES FROM MATTER AS AGREED UPON AT MEETING WITH SAPIR WHICH INCLUDES PROVISION THAT UNIVERSITIES ENTITLED CONTINUE NONFUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES STOP THIS LAST POINT DISCUSSED BY ME WITH EDDY GINZBERG AND ALSO IN HIS MIND WAS PORTION OF OVERALL AGREEMENT REGARDS

PINCUS



#

UJAPPEAL62911

R JEVAGENCY JM

ANY MORE?

Via WUI
Via WUI
Via WUI
Via WUI
Via WUI

STANDARD TIME
OCT 3 12 03 PM '68

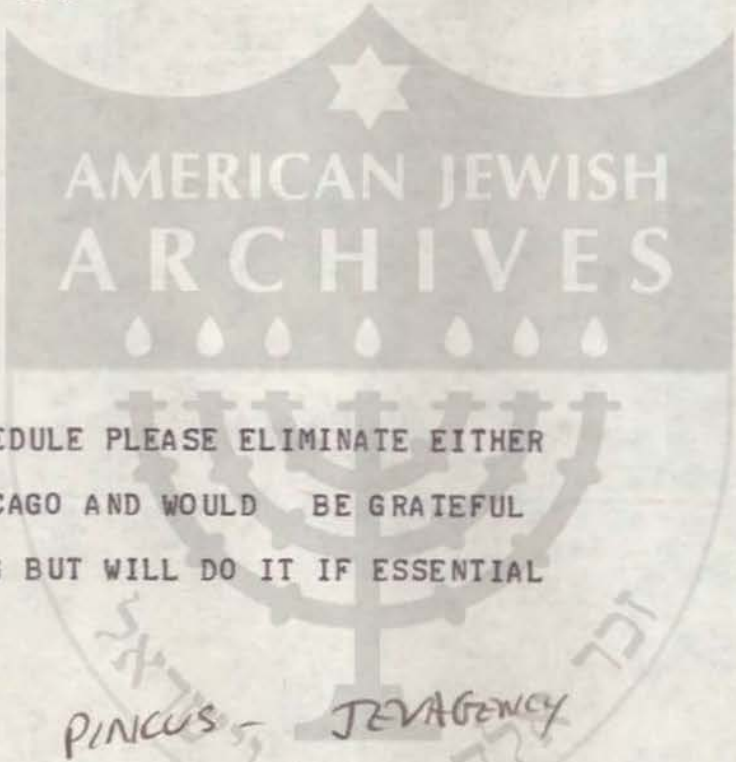
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HERBERT FRIEDMAN
UJAPPEAL NEWYORK



REGARDING MY SCHEDULE PLEASE ELIMINATE EITHER
WASHINGTON OR CHICAGO AND WOULD BE GRATEFUL
IF ALSO PITTSBURG BUT WILL DO IT IF ESSENTIAL

REGARDS
PINCUS

PINCUS - JEVAGENCY

*AM TRYING WORK OUT YOUR
SCHEDULE AS REQUESTED WILL
LET YOU KNOW IN FEW DAYS REGARDS*

COL NEWYORK

FRIEDMAN

Global Telegram

Reply via RCA: call 363-4141

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

~~E.F.~~
Pincus

OCTOBER 4, 1968

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

HAVE TRIED ELIMINATE YOU FROM EITHER WASHINGTON OR CHICAGO
BUT BOTH COMMUNITIES PLANNING VERY IMPORTANT FUND RAISING
MEETINGS. WASHINGTON HAVING MEETING FOR TEN THOUSAND AND
OVER CONTRIBUTORS AT HOME OF DAVID KRIEGER AND :CHICAGO
LIKEWISE PROBABLY AT HOME OF ~~XXXXXX~~ HARRIS PERLSTEIN. BOTH
COMMUNITIES GOING FORWARD WITH PLANS FOR MEETING. IF YOU MUST
ELIMINATE ONE OR OTHER WE WILL SIMPLY HAVE TO FIND SUBSTITUTE.
AS FOR PITTSBURGH THERE ALSO MEETING IS CRUCIAL FOR VERY TOP
LEVEL OF GIVERS. THERE WAS TREMENDOUS PRESSURE FROM MIAMI
FOR YOU ON NINTH AND HAVE CANCELLED TORONTO ON NINTH IN ORDER
ACCOMMODATE MIAMI. THIS WAS FAIRLY EASY BECAUSE TORONTO
AT KEHANGED ITS MIND ANYHOW AND DID NOT WANT NINTH BUT WANTED
TWELFTH ~~XXXXXX~~ WHICH WE TOLD THEM WAS IMPOS SIBLE BECAUSE
YOU SPEAKING NEW YORK THAT DAY. THEREFORE MUST LEAVE ENTIRE
MATTER BACK IN YOUR HANDS. PLEASE LET ME KNOW SOONEST REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

X

*Pincus
Et.*

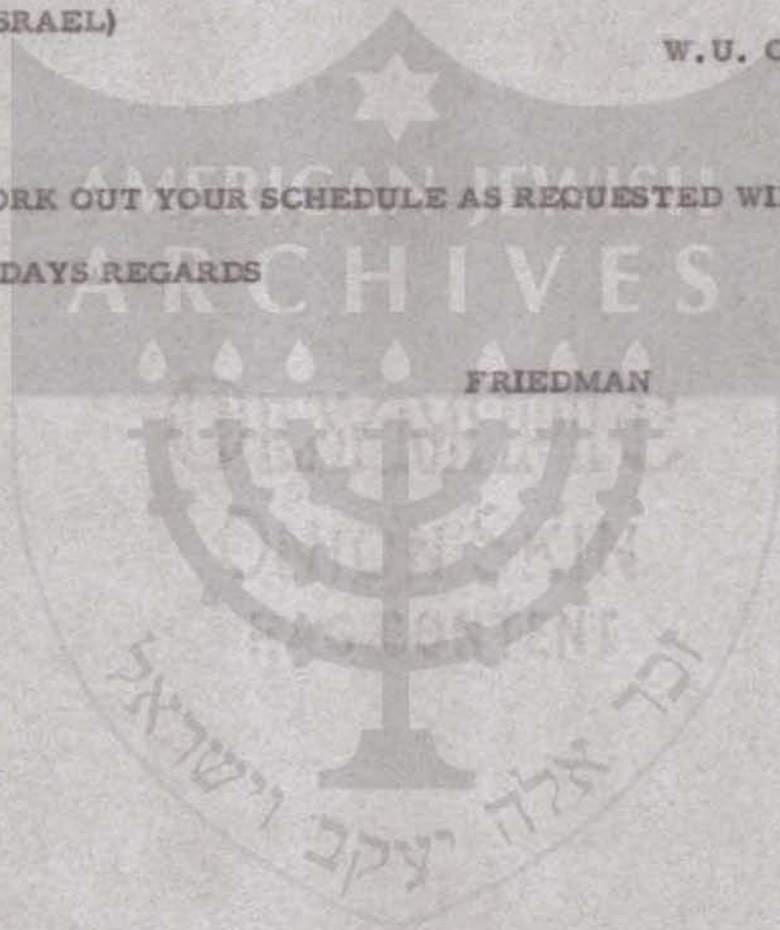
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

OCT. 4 68

W.U. CABLES

AM TRYING WORK OUT YOUR SCHEDULE AS REQUESTED WILL LET YOU
KNOW IN FEW DAYS REGARDS



Pincus

6 January 1969

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

Just a hasty note in the midst of the frantic campaign pace which now engulfs us.

Cash collections for the calendar year 1968 ended with a total of a little more than \$122 million, from all campaigns.

We are entering 1969 with the following accounts receivable due to us:

Regular

Prior to 1967	\$ 5,758,000
1967	4,677,000
1968 (Est)	<u>23,925,000</u>

\$34,360,000

Emergency Fund

1967	\$ 5,726,000
1968	<u>39,808,000</u>

45,534,000

TOTAL \$79,894,000

6 January 1969

We will work hard on a cash push and a very good portion of this should be coming in during 1969.

The mood of the campaign seems good. People are aware of the seriousness of the situation. The attitude of the Jewish community during events of the last 10 days has been extremely firm and solid. There is really no wobbling or insecurity. With really minor exceptions, the entire community is firmly behind Israel.

The weekly flights are going on with an almost negligible factor of cancellation. When a man cancels, in most cases we find it is due to nervousness on the part of his wife.

As I recall, you will be in England most of the month. If there is anything I can do to help, do not hesitate to call. I shall keep you posted from time to time as to how things are going.

As ever,

Herbert A. Friedman



TELEX

JANUARY 30, 1969

Pincus

PINCUS
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

JAC LEHRMAN OF WASHINGTON HAS WRITTEN LONG LETTER URGING YOU ATTEND THEIR BIG GIFTS MEETING FEBRUARY TWENTYSIX OR MARCH FIFTH AT HIS HOUSE OR DAVID KRIEGER'S. HIS LETTER SAYS QUOTE WE ALL FEEL QUITE STRONGLY THAT WE MUST RAISE MORE MONEY THAN WE EVER RAISED BEFORE AND THAT EACH ONE OF US INDIVIDUALLY MUST GIVE NO LESS THAN OUR BEST GIFT. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT LOUIS PINCUS PARTICIPATION WILL BE A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE SUCCESS OF THIS FUNCTION UNQUOTE. I REPLIED TO THIS REQUEST SAYING THAT YOU WERE NOT COMING TO THE STATES END FEBRUARY OR BEGINNING MARCH AND THAT I DID NOT SEE HOW WE COULD PERSUADE YOU TO COME. SAPIR WAS IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY ON INDIVIDUAL SOLICITATIONS AND THE COMMUNITY LEADERS DISCUSSED WITH HIM THEIR REQUEST FOR YOU. HE INDICATED TO THEM THAT HE WOULD ASK YOU PERSONALLY TO COME TO WASHINGTON FOR THIS MEETING. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IT IS CRUCIAL AND INVOLVES ~~XMEXX~~ VERY BIG MONEY. THERE IS ALSO NO DOUBT THAT YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY BEST PERSON TO GET IT. IS THERE ANY POSSIBILITY OF YOUR TAKING THE MEETING. THEY EVEN GO ONE STEP FURTHER AND ASK YOU TO SUGGEST ALTERNATE DATES IF THAT WOULD HELP.

BEST REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

13 March 1969

Pincus

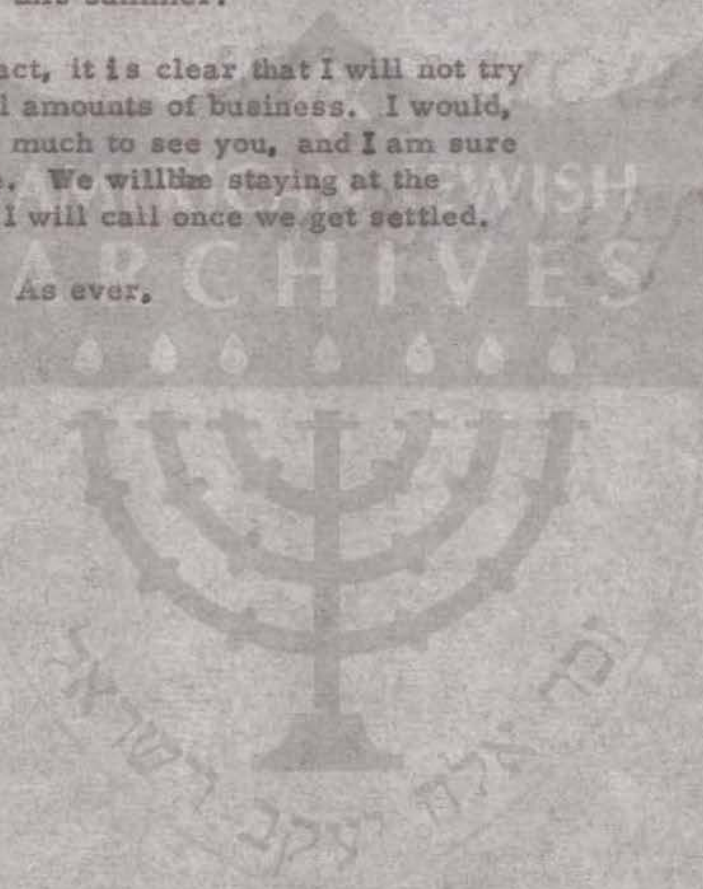
Dear Louis,

I am coming over for just a few days to do some work on the house at Caesarea - arriving late on the 21st of March and leaving on the afternoon of the 26th. During these short few days I have a million details to attend to if we want to try to have the house ready for residence this summer.

In view of this fact, it is clear that I will not try to do any substantial amounts of business. I would, however, want very much to see you, and I am sure we can find the time. We will be staying at the Tel Aviv Hilton and I will call once we get settled.

As ever,

Mr. Louis Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel



[Handwritten signature]

L. Pincus

7 April 1971

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P.O.B. 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louis:

By the time you receive this letter you may already have had a conversation with Irving on the same matter, since he is in Israel for Pesach week.

The problem has to do very simply with the office space needs of the UJA, which you are kind enough to provide for us in the Jewish Agency building.

The original discussion concerning space was held between us about a year and a half ago, and it is quite possible that the details have been forgotten. The request we made of you at that time, to which you agreed, was for a total of 15 rooms. We now are working on the construction of 8 rooms on the second floor and Chaim is holding 5 rooms on the first floor. This would give us a total of 13. So we are still short 2 rooms. I would appreciate very much if you could give some thought to where you could give us another 2 rooms, and perhaps when you and Moshe are here together later this month, you can give me that answer.

Regarding the supplying of space for Adi Yaffe and Eliezer Shavit, of course, we will be happy to accommodate them, and we will squeeze ourselves in order to do so. But it is obvious that it will be hard enough to squeeze them into 15 rooms and I have been breaking my head to see how to squeeze them into 13. The reason for this letter now is that I have been studying the plans all day yesterday, and cannot figure out how to do so. So, with the original 15 rooms, we will be happy to take them in.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert A. Friedman

✓/hbf
—
cc
IB
Om

UJAPPEAL62911

4.6.71

TO- RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN NEWYORK

YOUR CABLE DOES NOT CLEAR MATTER STOP .

ONE: ORIGINAL DISCUSSIONS REGARDING 1972 CAMPAIGN WERE BETWEEN

--- YOU AND ME

TWO: YOUR CABLE IN FORM AND CONTENTS DOES NOT PROPOSE DISCUSSIONS

---- FOR AUGUST BUT FIXES ALL RELEVANT DETAILS

THREE: YOUR FIXING LIST ISRAEL PARTICIPANTS EXCLUDING DULTZIN IS

---- GRATUITOUSLY INSULTING

FOUR: WHETHER THOSE TWO HOURS WILL BE FREE DEPENDS UPON DEVELOPMENTS

---- AT ASSEMBLY

FIVE: SAPIR INFORMS ME HE WILL NOT ATTEND MEETING UNLESS EYE AM ABLE

---- PARTICIPATE THEREFORE PRECISE TIME FOR MEETING SHOULD BE FIXED

WHEN WE ARE ALL TOGETHER IN JERUSALEM STOP

HOPE THAT THIS CLEARS MATTER.

REGARDS

PINCUS

Western Union International, Inc.

Western Union International, Inc.

Western Union International, Inc. Interneta

JEVAGEN PARIS~~A~~

17.10.71

FOR PINCUS JEVAGENCY PARIS

RECEIVED TELEX FROM NEW YORK QUOTE PINCUS SCHEDULE NOW FOR
SOLICITATION HUNDRED THOUSAND AND OVER PROSPECTS INCLUDING MILLION
DOLLAR PROSPECTS PLUS SOME PARLOR MEETINGS AS FOLLOWS SIXTEEN
NOVEMBER PHILADELPHIA SEVENTEENTH NEWARK EIGHTEENTH BOSTON STOP
PLEASE GET HIS DEFINITE ACCEPTANCE SO WE CAN CONFIRM TO COMMUNITIES
STOP THIS EAST SCHEDULE AS HE REQUESTED ALL IN THE EAST CLOSE TO
NEW YORK UNQUOTE IF ABOVE OK WITH YOU PLEASE CABLE ME ACCEPTANCE
REGARDS

FRIEDMAN

1971 OCT 17.

02/60487

15 Ibn Gabirol
Jerusalem

14 October 1971

Mr. Louis A. Pincus
Jewish Agency
P. O. Box 92
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Louie:

Sorry to have missed you before you left for France. At Stein's suggestion, I am dropping you this note, which you will find upon your return. Inclosed is copy of a cable I sent to Irving, which is self-explanatory.

We have a date for 10:00 a.m. on the morning of October 26 and we can go over all future plans.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

As ever,

HAF:SS
Enc.

Herbert A. Friedman