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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [Atlantic City,
N.J.]. 1951.

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KEREM HAYESOD

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SARAH BEHRMAN

December 11, 1951

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz
Executive Vice-Chairman, UJA
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Dr. Schwartz:

My attention has been directed to the omission of the Keren Hayesod, Palestine Foundation Fund, a constituent of the United Jewish Appeal, from the program which has been prepared for the forthcoming Annual National Conference of the UJA which is meeting in Atlantic City on December 14th - 17th.

The failure to include the Keren Hayesod in the Conference program is a matter of sincere regret inasmuch as the Keren Hayesod, by virtue of a decision of the Twenty-Third World Zionist Congress held last summer in Jerusalem, has been designated the sole financial instrumentality of The Jewish Agency and the major fund-raising body for Israel. This resolution, unanimously adopted by the Congress, reads:

"The 23rd Zionist Congress proclaims once again the Keren Hayesod to be the sole fund of the World Zionist Organization to launch appeals in the State of Israel and in the communities of the Diaspora. The Keren Hayesod shall have priority in all matters connected with appeals and the raising of funds for Israel. The appeal shall in each country be carried on in the name hitherto accepted in that country, and the Keren Hayesod as the financial instrument of the Zionist Executive and of The Jewish Agency, shall direct from Jerusalem all activities in connection with such appeals."

Moreover, in this country under another resolution adopted by the World Zionist Congress, the United Palestine Appeal has been re-organized with the Keren Hayesod as its sole component. The inclusion of the Keren Hayesod in your conference program, therefore, is most essential for the totality of the fund-raising activities of the UJA.

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz

-2-

December 11, 1951

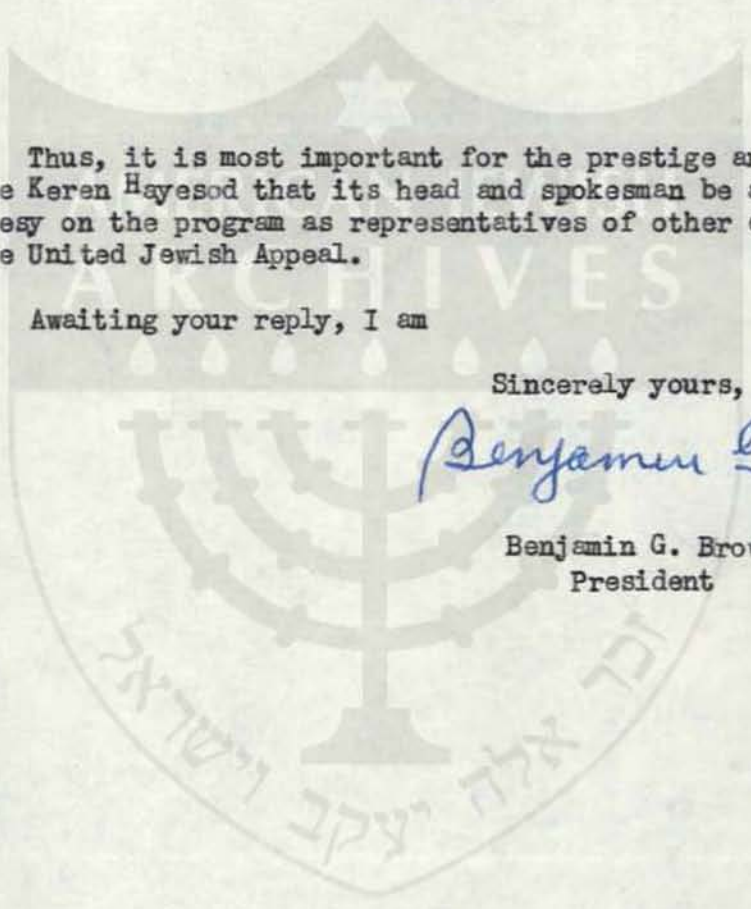
Thus, it is most important for the prestige and effectiveness of the Keren Hayesod that its head and spokesman be accorded the same courtesy on the program as representatives of other constituent bodies of the United Jewish Appeal.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin G. Browdy

Benjamin G. Browdy
President



December 12, 1951

Mr. Benjamin G. Browdy
Keren Hayesod
41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Browdy:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of December 11th.

I regret any misunderstanding which you may have with respect to the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal to be held in Atlantic City, December 14th to 16th.

As you know, the agencies constituting the United Jewish Appeal are the UPA, the JDC and USNA-NYANA. I checked the records back through the years and found that these were the agencies represented at the annual conferences of the UJA. At no time in the past was the Keren-Hayesod or the Keren-Kayemeth, as such, a participant in the UJA conferences. I proceeded this year, in planning the Conference, along the lines previously established.

Of course, it is possible for the UPA, within the framework of a balanced program, to designate those who will participate in the Conference in its behalf, and we are always ready to arrange our program in accordance with such designations as we have done this year. Certainly all phases of the work in Israel will be thoroughly covered in the program.

I trust that this will serve to clarify the matter about which you wrote.

Sincerely,

Joseph J. Schwartz

JJS:PTR

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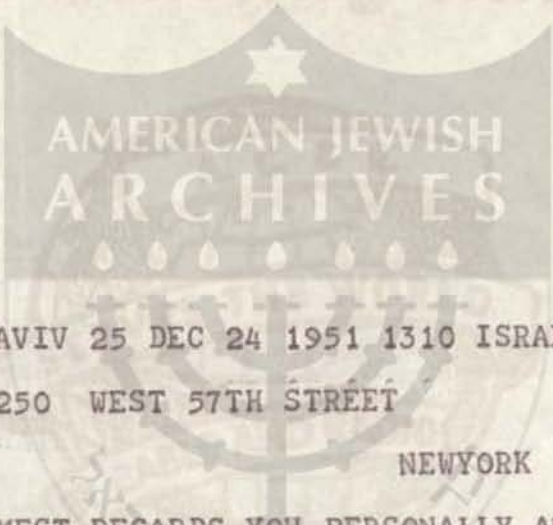
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NATIONAL CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

DECEMBER 15, 1951

J.D.C.

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NAME

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Baerwald, Mr. Paul

New York, N.Y.

Bieringer, Walter H., Mr.

Canton, Mass.

Goldwater, Monroe Mr.

New York, N.Y.

Leavitt, Moses A., Mr.

New York, N.Y.

U.P.A.

Browdy, Benjamin G., Mr.

New York, N.Y.

Daroff, Samuel H., Mr.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Goodman, Abraham Mr.

New York, N.Y.

Lowenthal, Alex, Mr.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sonneborn, Rudolf G., Mr.

New York, N.Y.

REPRESENTING THE COMMUNITIES

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New York, N.Y.

Kahn, Milton Mr.

Boston, Mass.

CAMPAIGN OFFICERS

Rosenwald, Mr. William

New York, N.Y.

Wise, Jonah B., Rabbi (T)

New York, N.Y.

Brailove, Mrs. S.A.

Elizabeth, N.J.

Holtzman, Joseph Mr.

Detroit, Michigan

Meyerhoff, Joseph Mr.

Baltimore, Md.

Weiler, Jack D., Mr.

New York, N.Y.

Bernon, Hon. Maurice

Cleveland, Ohio

Radinsky, Ellis Mr.

Exec. Dir. of UPA, N.Y.

Bernstein, Henry C., Mr.

Director of UJA of Greater N.Y.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

DECEMBER 15, 1951

J.D.C.

REGRETS

NAME

COMMUNITY

Ideberman, Albert H., Mr.

Philadelphia, Pa.

U.P.A.

Levinthal, Hon. Louis E.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Stone, Dewey D., Mr.

Brockton, Mass.

REPRESENTING THE COMMUNITIES

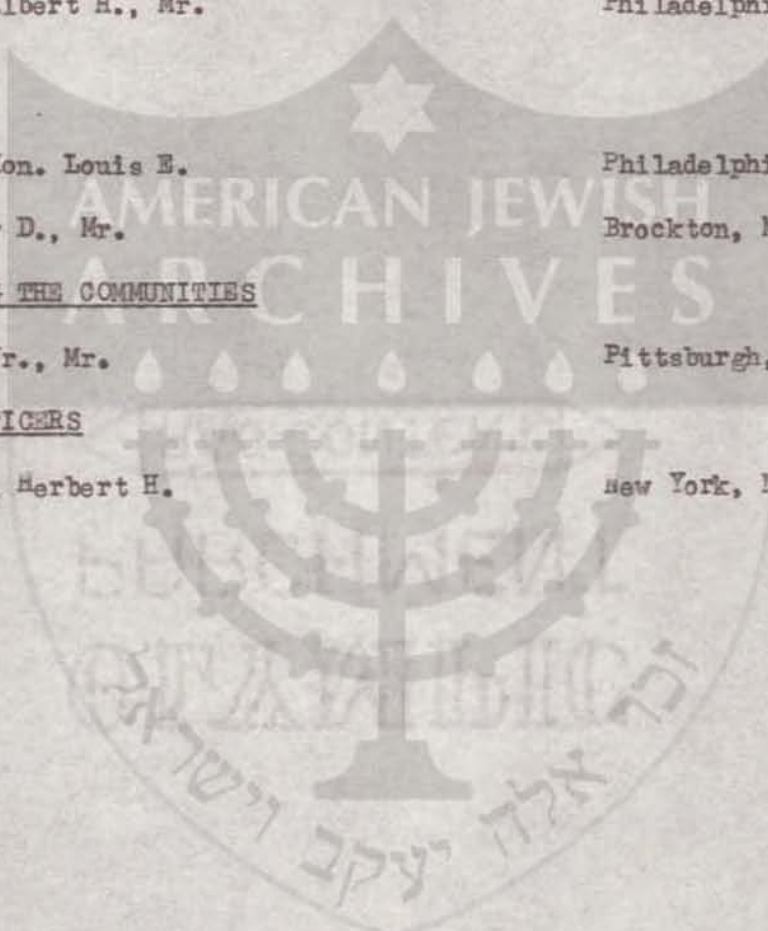
Falk, Leon Jr., Mr.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMPAIGN OFFICERS

Lehman, Mrs. Herbert H.

New York, N.Y.



American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel

OFFICE OF
HENRY MONTOR
Vice-President



120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5
Telephone: RECTOR 2-9500
Cable Address: BONDISRA

December 12, 1951

Mr. Edward Goodell
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Goodell:

Due to my absence in Israel, I could not acknowledge earlier your letter dated December 5. I shall be very pleased to attend the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., to be held at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, on Saturday, December 15 at 10:00 A.M.

I have taken note of the purposes of the meeting. Inasmuch as no reference is made in the statement of the purposes of any question that might possibly affect the State of Israel Bond Issue, I am taking it for granted that no question of this character will be raised. I am therefore not studying or bringing with me material that relates to the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Issue.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you at the meeting, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry Montor
Henry Montor
Vice-President

HM:rv

1952 Budgetary Requirements

of the

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

I

CHIEF ACTIVITIES OF THE UPA AGENCIES IN ISRAEL IN 1951

Israel today is travelling through uncharted, unsurveyed regions.

The State is confronted with a vast number of complex and revolutionary problems. No nation ever before in history has had to meet, comparably, so many challenges in so short a time.

Yet, in the State's brief history, Israel has had the benefit of aids which have helped to keep her on a steady course through the darkest hours of anxiety and crisis. Among the most important of these forms of assistance have been the programs of the United Palestine Appeal and its constituent agencies, which derive the major portion of their funds through the nation-wide United Jewish Appeal.

In the three and a half years since the State was established, the number of immigrants started on the road to rehabilitation and resettlement through the financial assistance of UPA agencies totalled 700,000. Of these, about 180,000 arrived during the past twelve months.

In the same period, the UPA constituents - the Jewish Agency, the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund - received from voluntary contributions, for the reception, rehabilitation and resettlement of immigrants, \$250,000,000 - one-quarter of a billion dollars. Taken by itself, this is an almost astronomical sum, but when applied to the influx alone it means that there was available an approximate expenditure of only \$357.00 for each newcomer to cover the whole range of costs from ship to settlement.

FC
Added for AC

The crucial task facing the UPA agencies during this period was and still is to build a bridge between homesickness and productivity. On all sides, in this operation, loom a variety of dangers and problems with two basic characteristics.

Firstly, there is the highly variegated background of the immigrants, all of whom arrive, more or less poverty stricken and from various levels of civilization. The week or two which it sometimes takes to bring in an immigrant to Israel actually may involve a spanning of four or five centuries, in terms of his change of status from what it was, for example, in an Oriental country, to what it will be in the new context of freedom and dignity and dignity in the modern, growing society of his destination. Even the newcomer from Europe is faced with a difficult period of adjustment.

Secondly, ^{these} ~~the~~ problems are of an objective economic and social nature involving such questions as food supplies, building materials, vocational guidance, inflation, and scores of similar ^{matters} ~~problems~~.

Thus, bridging the chasm between "condition" homelessness and "condition" productivity is a difficult, expensive and desperately urgent task.

During 1951, the expenditures of UPA agencies of funds derived from all sources, including loans, were slightly more than \$131,000,000, a sum which represented 75 percent of the budgetary estimates for the year. This sum formed the core of all expenditures - government and private - used to carry out a program of rehabilitation and resettlement whose chief theme was the transition to productivity.

Transition to Productivity

Israel is in a state of flux. Its first two years were marked by the development of transit camps to accommodate the great onrush of immigrants. The population of these camps, people who were of necessity idle and waiting for a chance at homes and jobs, rose dangerously at one time to more than

100,000.

Then, in the summer of 1950, to overcome the threat of despair and idleness, the Jewish Agency took special steps to launch the beginnings of a productive program for the immigrants. The basic functional feature of this program ^{particularly in 1951} was the setting-up and operating of temporary work settlements (ma'abaroth).

The immediate and most obvious result ^{was} of this policy was the reduction in the number of transit camps to one-half of ~~last year's~~ ^{the 1950} total and the decrease ^{the} in camp population to about 30,000 immigrants ^{by} in the Fall of 1951. At the same time, the upkeep costs of the camps and the care of immigrants in them were reduced almost by half, from \$15,823,000 in 1950 to \$8,483,000 in 1951.

Real inroads were made in this field when UJA agencies developed the basic functional feature of the 1951 absorption program by setting up and operating temporary settlements (ma'abaroth).

The seed of constructive resettlement is contained in the Ma'abaroth program. Newcomers are given opportunities to earn their own livelihoods by being settled in housing near places of rural and urban employment. While the housing accommodations are meant to be temporary and consisting mainly of tents or of huts built of canvas stretched on wooden or metal frames, they have acquired a semi-permanent status owing to the shortage of funds for adequate housing.

In 1951, about 35,000 ^{ma'abaroth housing} such units were built. The vast quantities of required building material had to be bought abroad with hard currency. These purchases were made possible only through the availability of UJA-UJA gift dollars.

The Jewish Agency spent an additional \$8,100,000 on upkeep of the Ma'abaroth, including repair of buildings, water installations, electricity and similar operations. By December, 1951, Israel was dotted with 124 such ^{w.o.f.K}

villages whose population totalled more than 200,000 immigrants.

And their establishment
The ma'abaroth have given the newcomers the beginnings of self-sufficiency. This program has marked the trend away from direct relief toward a more positive program aimed at integrating the newcomers.

From the short term point of view, direct relief is less expensive than the current program. This is so since it is *initially* much less costly, at first, to provide the newcomers with food and bare essentials than it is to give them the tools of productivity and the framework in which to use them.

However, despite the greater drain on chronically inadequate cash resources, the over-all advantages of a long-range productive program are obviously more desirable than the unproductive policy of direct relief.

Unfortunately, in 1951 the ma'abaroth program suffered due to a shortage of funds, and the expenditures on the reception and initial absorption aspects of the program had to be cut by 18 per cent to a total cost of \$27,250,000.

Focus on Agriculture

In the
Agricultural development has received special emphasis by the UPA agencies determined drive to reach "condition productivity" for tens of thousands of newcomers.

Financial assistance for the development of existing settlements was of top-ranking importance in 1951. The 288 settlements which had been established since Statehood were operating on a minimum of funds and producing below capacity at a time when the country was suffering from a severe food shortage, made more acute by continued heavy immigration. To remedy this condition, the major portion of the funds allocated *by the UPA agencies* for agriculture was spent for developing those settlements already in existence, in order to increase domestic food production.

Meanwhile, UPA agencies helped establish 54 new settlements in 1951, including 25 agricultural ma'abaroth which were considered most suitable for eventual development as full-scale agricultural settlements.

In the area of new settlements, as in the case of the ma'abaroth, UPA agencies were again compelled to curtail their activities owing to the lack of funds. In addition, irrigation projects which had been mapped out for the network of new settlements could not be implemented since the price of pipe and other necessary material had ^{rose} risen sharply during the past twelve months.

Blocked in this sphere, UPA agencies, in cooperation with the Israel government, turned to the development of auxiliary farms for immigrants as part of ^{the} over-all aim of making the country a nation of at least part-time food growers to help cope with the serious shortages.

In the first nine months of 1951, about 14,000 such "farms" were established in more than 120 settlements. These farms usually consist of half an acre of vegetable gardens, and include some livestock. The immigrant family on an auxiliary farm produces its own eggs, milk, vegetables and poultry, thus saving about \$500 a year on the family budget and reducing the drain on the nation's food supply. At times, even a surplus is available for marketing.

In 1951, the total expenditures of the UPA agencies in the field of agriculture, including the over-all Jewish National Fund reclamation activities, amounted to more than \$62,500,000.

The trend and achievements in agricultural settlement during 1951 can best be judged in terms of financial comparisons. In 1949, the UPA agencies spent approximately 36 percent of their operational funds in agriculture; in 1950, this expenditure grew to 47 percent; in the current year, more than half, or about 54 percent, of the total operational funds ^{was} were allocated for agricultural development. This last represents the greatest sum ever channeled into this

field in the history of the UPA agencies.

YOUTH IMMIGRATION in 1951

While UPA agencies were concerned primarily with developing the program of productive resettlement, funds totalling \$9,248,000 were spent in 1951 for the Child and Youth Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency. [About 7,000 immigrant youngsters - orphans or semi-orphans - were brought to Israel] as part of the continuing YOUTH ALIYA program for 16,000 children being trained in educational institutions and agricultural settlements.

Here the children, who have hailed from 54 different countries, work in the settlements and learn the difficult techniques of wresting a livelihood from the soil.

Graduates of Youth Aliya (which has brought to Israel more than 53,000 children since its inception in 1934) are now among the leaders in the country's campaign against malnutrition and shortages, recruiting and training new immigrants as farm workers daily.

NEW RESPONSIBILITY

L-11 1951 For the first time this past year UPA agencies undertook a new obligation - financing the transportation of new immigrants to Israel. The amount spent for bringing the newcomers from their countries of origin and training them while abroad totalled \$9,270,000.

The year 1951 for Israel and for the UPA agencies was a series of crises. At stake were and are the lives and well-being of hundreds of thousands of newcomers as well as the very foundation and structure of the state. Yet these crises bore within them the seeds of their own resolution. They made necessary the first important steps towards full-scale intensified productivity as one of the chief means of coping with the many looming challenges.

SECTION II

1952 Budgetary Requirements for UPA Agencies *all ceps*

For their programs of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement in 1952, the United Palestine Appeal's functional agencies will require a minimum of \$147,825,000, on the basis of an expected immigration of 120,000 newcomers.

With the aid of UPA agencies, new steps will be taken in the general direction of re-weaving the lives of newcomers from despair, homelessness and marginal living into patterns of agricultural productivity. In every sphere of activity, UPA agencies must provide the capital for programs of assistance, training and resettlement.

The over-all aims of the UPA program in 1952 are to make the immigrants self-sufficient and a source of agricultural productivity and income for the community at large.

UPA Reorganization

To simplify and integrate UPA organizational structure, the financial inter-relationships of the agencies will be changed in accordance with resolutions adopted by the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem in August, 1951. The Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) will be the sole and central fund of the World Zionist Organization and will be represented in this country by the UPA which will help provide the income for the reception, rehabilitation and resettlement program in Israel.

The Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel) will retain its independence in carrying out its land acquisition and development program, but will no longer be a partner in the UPA as of January 1, 1952. It will receive its income in this country through traditional collections and in Israel through annual allocations from the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod), the amounts to be decided upon by the Zionist Congress or Actions Committee.

UPA income will be channelled to the Jewish Agency which, in Jerusalem, will

determine priority of expenditures on the basis of urgency of needs.

Minimum Requirements

According to present estimates, at least 120,000 new immigrants will arrive in Israel during 1952, the majority of them from North Africa, Egypt, Iran, Rumania and Poland. However, in view of the precarious situation of the Jews in the Eastern European and Moslem countries, sudden emergencies may easily spur the influx beyond expectations.

Taking into account 30,000 social problem cases in transit camps at the beginning of 1952, it is assumed that a minimum of 150,000 newcomers will be in need of assistance by the UPA agencies in Israel ^{in 1952.} ~~next year.~~

Transportation of Immigrants (including Training Abroad) *ad. caps*

Budgetary requirements.....\$9,938,000

The voyage of immigrants to Israel can be direct or round-about, depending on the complexities of each situation.

Whatever the current countries of origin, there are ever-present problems of exit visas, hostile governments, costly delays. Immigrants from North Africa must first go to Europe. Newcomers from Eastern European countries are continually threatened with the prospect of the "closed door" which hinges on the shifting policies of unsympathetic governments. Jews coming from the Moslem countries in the Middle East are subject to gross indignities, and near-pogroms. From almost all of ~~these~~ countries, ~~the~~ immigrants can bring out with them only the barest essentials, making them public charges ^{on the UPA agencies} from the moment they declare their intentions of emigrating.

In the countries of origin where prospective newcomers await their turn to migrate to Israel, UPA agencies have staffed reception centers with nurses, teachers and social workers. During ~~the~~ ^{the waiting} period they ^{prospective immigrants} receive vocational guidance and training as preliminary preparation for their resettlement in Israel.

Location of centers in countries of origin is a new procedure designed to cut costs created by the earlier, now discontinued, method of having such centers in countries of transit.

Transportation costs, per immigrant, all services included, range from as high as \$168.00 for the North African countries, with a large percentage of social problem cases among the immigrants, to \$85.00 for Iran and \$65.00 for Rumania.

Reception and Initial Absorption *acl caps*

Budgetary Requirements.....\$21,800,000

Immigrants coming into Israel are brought in and directed by gradual stages towards full-scale rehabilitation.

The three major steps that most of the newcomers go through are:

Reception in which immediately after their arrival they are brought to one of the clearance centers where they are registered, medically examined and assigned to future places of settlement;

Processing in transit camps where most of the immigrants are currently spending three to four weeks for further screening and to await assignment to a ma'abarot or agricultural settlement. Here, too, there is a much longer wait, sometimes twelve months, for the social problem cases who cannot be gainfully employed immediately but have to undergo an extensive course of rehabilitation or treatment;

Initial absorption in which the immigrants are assigned to ^{to} ma'abarot where they will be employed in public works projects, farming, and in building homes for themselves and other newcomers.

The distribution of immigrants as they arrive cannot be fixed beforehand, but flexible estimates may be made on the basis of experience and knowledge of the needs throughout the country.

It is expected that, for 1952, approximately 80,000 immigrants will proceed almost directly to ma'abaroth or agricultural settlements after a day or so in the clearance centers and an interim period of a month in one of the transit camps. ^{an immigrant's} The mere fact of their arrival in a work village or settlement does not constitute rehabilitation or resettlement; actually, the real process first begins at that point when ^{he is} they are provided with ~~the~~ tools ^{required} for ~~the~~ job, ^a ~~the~~ places to live, and all ~~the~~ other facilities while gradually being integrated into the economy of the country.

About 24,000 of the newcomers are expected to be social problem cases, ~~the~~ aged, sick, physically disabled and invalids ^{persons} who will have to stay in the transit camps for as much as a year prior to full-scale rehabilitation. Between 8,000 and 10,000 of the newcomers are expected to join relatives in the country, while the number of children and youths under seventeen years of age, who will enter as part of the Youth Aliya program, will be no more than 7,000.

^{of entries} Each step, no matter how small in the total scheme, ^{of reception} is costly. The process of debarkation and transportation of the immigrants from points of arrival to clearance centers and transit camps, and from there to ma'abaroth and agricultural settlements, is expected to cost \$987,000.

Jewish Agency personnel estimate that, in the course of the coming year, the occupancy of the transit camps at any one time will be approximately 32,000 people, including ~~the~~ social problem cases and ~~the~~ able-bodied immigrants in transit. It costs UPA agencies about \$26.00 a month to maintain an immigrant in a camp. The items include: \$13.40 for food, \$7.00 for social and medical services, \$5.60 for upkeep and repairs. On the basis of these monthly living costs, which have been pared down to a minimum, the total upkeep of the ten transit camps and two clearance centers is expected to account for an expenditure of \$8,682,000 in 1952.

Immigrants are launched on the first stages of their rehabilitation with a small kernel of assistance from UPA agencies. The average grant by UPA agencies to each newcomer is the sum of about \$22.00, which covers the cost of basic household equipment such as beds, mattresses, blankets, utensils, etc. and a small amount of cash. These allotments bring the total budgetary requirements for this phase of the initial absorption ~~of the~~ program to \$3,282,000.

At the same time, for those newcomers who have small means of their own or an opportunity to set up small plants or work-shops in urban or rural areas, constructive loans are granted to aid them along the way. The same assistance is provided for those social problem cases not within ~~the sphere of~~ ^{the sphere of Malheur. (JWC)} Malheur's sphere. This step in the program will total \$784,000.

Medical assistance which is needed by a large percentage of the newcomers is extended by the worker's sick fund (Kupat Cholim) to which UPA agencies will contribute, on behalf of the new immigrants, during 1952, a total of \$630,000.

Despite the shortage of ~~the~~ funds and the multiplicity of other obstacles which continually crop up to hamper operations, the technique of ma'abaroth ^{in coping} ~~to~~ cope with the influx has proved sufficiently effective to plan the establishment of an additional ⁴⁰ ~~fourty~~ such villages during ¹⁹⁵² the next year. The value of this program is evidenced by the fact that ⁴² ~~forty-two~~ work villages will achieve the legal status of permanent communities early in ~~1952~~ ^{this coming year}.

Depending on the availability of funds, UPA agencies in cooperation with the Israel government expect to undertake an intensive building program within the framework of the ma'abaroth scheme. To be built are: 21,000 prefabricated, one-family houses; 1,100 large prefabricated buildings for public service uses such as health centers, schools, stores, etc; sixty dining halls, and several hundred two-room units for larger families.

The urgent necessity for the housing projects ~~in 1952~~ is brought into sharp focus by the pressing needs of 10,000 immigrant families still living under canvas at the beginning of this ^{winter's} rainy season, many of them for the second or even third year. Included in this group ^{are} 3,000 infants, and 5,000 children under the age of five. ~~in these~~ makeshift shelters, ^{children} are dangerously exposed to the elements, leaving them easy prey for infections and epidemics.

As the last phase of the initial reception, the continuation of the ma'abaroth program in 1952, which may prove to be at least a partial solution for the overwhelming problems, ^{of absorptions,} are expected to cost UFA agencies a total of \$6,848,000.

CHILD AND YOUTH IMMIGRATION

Budgetary requirements..... \$9,800,000

Children are, in a sense, one of Israel's most important "crops," and every measure is taken to assure their healthy development.

The wave of destruction and ~~loss~~ which engulfed European Jewry and ~~is~~ ^{the} ~~not~~ ^{oppression suffered by} threatening the Jews in the Moslem countries had left and ~~has~~ ^{leaving} in their ~~wake~~ ^{their} thousands of orphaned and ~~semi-~~ orphaned youngsters who must be brought to Israel under the Youth Aliya program. This program is directed by the Jewish Agency, and financed with the cooperation of Hadassah and other women's Zionist organizations, ^{along with the K.P.A.}

Again, the shortage of funds limits this program to a fraction of what it should be. ^{In 1952,} ~~Next year,~~ the number of new wards will be kept at 7,000, although almost twice as many children are in need of Youth Aliya aid and care ~~in 1952.~~

The over-all trend toward full-scale agricultural development is reflected even within the Youth Aliya program which will place, during the coming year,

20 per cent more of the children in agricultural settlements for their education and training.

The average Youth Aliya child will involve an expenditure of about \$678.00 for the year, which includes such items as \$440.00 for twelve month's maintenance cost, \$15.00 for housing; \$7.00 for furniture; \$27.00 for tools, equipment, books, etc., and \$25.00 for medical and social services.

Another financial drain on the resources of the tightly-budgeted Youth Aliya program is its assumption of responsibility for part of the "roof-over-your-head" (Korath Gag) project, which places and maintains children with families for four months of the year's rainy season, and means for Youth Aliya expenditures for an additional 1,000 children.

AGRICULTURAL RESSETTLEMENT

Budgetary Requirements..... \$61,936,000

Just as the work villages are the key aspect of the temporary resettlement phase, agricultural settlements and development are the heart and sinews of the absorption program.

Therefore, the greatest single sum of the budget is earmarked for the agricultural program, which has a two-pronged goal; first, to create a growing framework for the productive absorption of newcomers; second, to increase the food production of the country to the point where by 1954 it can meet the basic needs of a population of 2,000,000 and engage more than 100,000 families in agricultural pursuits.

In 1952, UPA agencies will continue, as they have this year, to focus on strengthening the base of the agricultural settlement program by developing and expanding those settlements established since Statehood, as well as the older colonies which have or are in the process of absorbing substantial numbers of new immigrants.

For existing settlements, a sum of \$18,900,000 has been earmarked to be distributed as follows: The largest amount, totaling \$15,120,000, will go for the further development of the 288 settlements set up since May 15, 1948, through the erection of about 10,000 farm units. These additions, which will bring the settlements to a level of full capacity have been reserved strictly for the integration of new immigrants.

The sum of \$2,100,000 will go to the 108 pre-Statehood agricultural settlements which have absorbed relatively large numbers of immigrants into Israel's social and economic life. Of this sum, a total of \$980,000 will be spent on the establishment of 1,840 additional farm units for new immigrants in 23 pre-Statehood settlements.

Developing the settlements already in existence requires the expansion of water projects involving an expenditure of \$2,800,000, while the maintenance of similar projects in the Negev will necessitate approximately the same sum. Thus, the 288 settlements established during Statehood will be enabled to increase next year their area under irrigation from 19,500 acres to 30,000 acres, bringing the total irrigated area throughout the country to close to 120,000 acres.

New Settlements. In 1952, UPA agencies, which are spearheading the intensified agricultural program, plan to establish 100 new settlements with a potential capacity of 10,000 farming units. Costs for this project, including housing accommodations, will total \$29,400,000. The general blueprint for settlement growth is the four-year agricultural development plan which was evolved by the Jewish Agency in 1950 with the cooperation of the Israel government.

The central purpose of ^{this} plan is to develop basic self-sufficiency of food staples through an accelerated farming program. With the funds provided

^{in 1952}
next year through UPA agencies, the projected 100 settlements will comprise an important step in the expanded agricultural development of the country.

The new settlements which will seek to create areas of productivity, particularly in under-developed sections of the country, will have to depend on the creation of regional water projects which will cost UPA agencies an estimated \$5,600,000.

New Project. Continually, ways and means are sought to increase the time and effort spent by the newcomers on agriculture. In 1952, many of the new immigrants, as well as previous arrivals, will live on auxiliary farms for some time and supplement their income through outside jobs. Under a new scheme, UPA agencies have devised methods whereby these immigrants will be employed as farm labor on nearby established settlements which for a long while have felt the restrictions of a labor shortage. The plan projects the use of these immigrants in the intensive cultivation of non-irrigated land under the direction of experienced settlement members. Chief crops will be vegetables and sugar beets, and the area covered will ^{include} ~~extend~~ over 12,000 to 25,000 acres.

Allocation to Jewish National Fund. In accordance with the decision of the Zionist Congress at Jerusalem in August 1951, the Jewish Agency will allocate, for 1952, out of Palestine Foundation Fund income, an amount of \$9,100,000 to the JNF to be used for its pre-settlement activities of land amelioration, afforestation and drainage work. The outstanding project of the JNF in Israel in 1952 will be the continuation of the drainage work of the Huleh, which began at the end of 1950.

Importance of UPA Agencies' Agricultural Program. The extreme urgency of the activities of the UPA agencies in the field of agricultural settlement is borne out by the fact that the population of Israel more than doubled between May 15, 1948 and the fall of 1951. In 1951, agricultural production, notwithstanding the concentrated efforts of the UPA agencies -- which were undermined

to a considerable extent by a severe and unprecedented drought -- increased by only 85 percent.

ABSORPTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN URBAN AREAS

Budgetary Requirements.....\$168,000

In view of the fact that the emphasis of the activities of the UPA agencies is overwhelmingly placed on agriculture, the program of urban absorption of the Jewish Agency in 1952 will be limited to granting small commercial loans to immigrants who are qualified to establish themselves in trades and crafts in urban areas. The amount set aside for this purpose will total \$168,000. The total number of persons employed and self-employed in workshops and factories is expected to exceed 110,000 by the end of 1952.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Budgetary Requirements.....\$840,000

The financial requirements for the educational and cultural activities of the Jewish Agency include ~~an amount~~ of \$560,000 to cover the expenditures ^{for} educational activities in countries abroad, particularly the promotion of Hebrew language studies.

INTEREST

Budgetary Requirements.....\$1,364,000

The Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod will have to pay, during 1952, an amount of \$1,364,000 for interest on funds borrowed to meet extreme emergencies and critical situations in the functioning of the program.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Information..... \$1,498,000
Administration/..... \$3,220,000

Budgetary requirements in the areas of administration and information include covering the cost of emissaries sent abroad to organize and promote fund-raising efforts on behalf of all UPA campaigns as well as the expenditures on immigration activities of relief teams, teachers and social workers in countries throughout Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

Publications and information services by UPA agencies provide throughout the world effective and valuable information on Israel; they also supplement the campaigning activities of UPA agencies in countries other than the United States.

Administration costs cover the operational expenditures of a network of immigration offices in 15 countries throughout the world and of UPA agencies in Israel and New York. In this context administrative costs are approximately 2 percent of the total requirements.

Outlook for 1952

In the coming year the people of Israel, with the aid of UPA agencies, will carry on their job of making homes and livelihoods for those thousands whom they have helped to bring home. The desperate food situation in Israel dramatically points up the sacrifices that the people have undertaken to make possible the vast immigration program. The great emphasis of the tasks ahead will be on the soil and its products; on the unprecedented development of agriculture as the basic and substantial means of coping with the country's vast array of problems.

1952 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

OF

UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

AND

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

FC
Hold to the TAC

The responsibility of providing for the immigration, resettlement and adjustment of overseas Jewish victims of the pre-war and post-war years was placed in the hands of United Service, and its predecessor agencies, by the American Jewish community. Working under existing immigration laws and special plans evolved when the extent of the refugee problem became known in 1945, United Service has continually tailored its own operations, services and staff to meet changing needs. The guiding agency policy has been a simple one: to make sure that every Jewish survivor who is eligible and wishes to settle in the United States, shall be helped to do so.

Every Jew eligible under the Truman Directive was brought in prior to the passage of the Displaced Persons Act in June, 1948. Every effort is being made now to see that the remaining Jews eligible under the DP Act arrive, despite the multitude of frustrations and obstacles which have arisen.

The resettlement of those eligible under the major section of the DP Act, covering the DP's in Germany, Austria and Italy, will be completed in the first half of 1952. Other sections of the Act, affecting Jewish refugees who found temporary haven in such countries as China, France, Belgium, ^{and} the Scandinavian countries, will continue in operation through 1954.

In the three years since the inception of the DP Act, more than 70,000 Jewish immigrants, including also persons arriving on regular quota, have arrived in the United States. Approximately two-thirds of these arrivals were assisted by United Service, with their migration, reception and resettlement. More than half of these newcomers were provided with relief or relief services by the New York Association for New Americans. In addition to the successfully completed U.S. immigration cases,

thousands of persons have been assisted in movement to third countries, planning has been initiated for the emigration of thousands more, and other services have been rendered for American relatives of large numbers of persons unable to emigrate.

Since July, 1949, when the New York Association for New Americans was established, it has been responsible for providing basic relief and rehabilitation to those Jewish newcomers who settle permanently in the New York City area. During its two and a half years of operation, NYANA has helped 43,000 Jewish refugees, of whom 39,000 have already become independent, self-supporting residents of the country.

1951 Immigration

Approximately 16,500 Jewish immigrants will have been resettled in the United States during 1951, despite a variety of complicating problems affecting Jews and non-Jews alike, and special obstacles for a time impeding the clearance of Jewish DP's. Application of the Internal Security Act brought immigration virtually to a standstill early in the year, since it effectively barred nearly all natives of the East European countries. It was not until March that Congress enacted Public Law 14, easing restrictions while maintaining essential security clearances. It was then apparent that the DP Act, scheduled to expire on June 31st, would have to be extended if all those eligible were to be processed in time. Once more, immigration lagged while Congress considered the problem and it was nearly two months following the extension measure in June before immigration picked up again.

Continuing its leadership in the national immigration scheme, U.S.N.A. worked closely with government and voluntary agencies to overcome obstacles here and abroad. A ruling of ^{the} overseas Immigration and Naturalization Service, which resulted in blocking immigration for nearly ^{3,000} ~~three thousand~~ Jewish displaced persons, was successfully resolved on the legal and administrative fronts. Three "test" cases of Jewish DP's denied admission to the U.S. by the INS staff overseas were appealed to the Washington

Immigration Board of Appeals and won on a broad decision affecting 90 per cent of the overseas hold-ups. Simultaneously, steps were taken in Washington and overseas to insure the full implementation of these decisions by INS.

Not the least of the problems for the American Jewish communities and the UJA agencies has been the residual character of the 1951 immigrant group, with an increasingly large proportion presenting difficult problems. These are the families who, often for reasons of illness, could not leave earlier. They have suffered longer from ~~the~~ uncertainties and anxieties as delay after delay was encountered in each step of the processing. The group includes more of the old and infirm, the ill and those without recent work experience, adding new burdens in the communities and increasing the need for assistance from the United Service specialized staff.

U.S.N.A. Community Service - 1951

The difficult character of 1951 immigration and the uneven flow of arrivals necessitated special technical assistance and guidance to the cooperating local communities. Training institutes and technical workshops were conducted by U.S.N.A. throughout the country to aid local committees ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ deal ^{more} more effectively with the newcomer problems of job finding, placement, housing, budgeting, English instruction, social and cultural integration, etc.

Services in dealing with families unable to adjust in the community of initial settlement were increasingly in demand, as were technical services affecting the "hard-core" and rehabilitation cases.

NYANA Services to Clients - 1951

In 1951, NYANA gave relief or other services to 14,500 persons. It will still be serving 4,000 of these at the beginning of 1952, most of whom are immigrant arrivals of the immediately preceding months.

During the year, NYANA concentrated on moving the more employable immigrants, who made up the greater part of the caseload, into jobs. It served an average of 7,500 persons each month of the year, of whom approximately 6,500 received relief grants. Approximately 6,000 jobs were found for new arrivals through the Vocational Services Department, and about 4,000 others were helped to formulate effective job-finding plans of their own. In view of the unfavorable labor market conditions which plagued New York City during a large part of 1951, this was a unique achievement. The consumer goods industries which predominate in New York City have lagged far behind the industries more directly connected with the defense effort.

U.S.N.A. National Responsibilities - 1952

During the first half of 1952, the remaining immigrants from Germany, Austria and Italy eligible under the main section of the DP Act will arrive in the United States. Thereafter, immigration will be under specialized sections of the Act and on a regular quota basis. The dissolution of the International Refugee Organization at the end of 1951, leaving a job uncompleted, poses serious problems of care overseas and transportation to the United States. Although it is hoped that some other governmental means can be found to take over part of the burden, unquestionably special problems will result for U.S.N.A. It is not possible, at the moment, to foresee them specifically, but the agency must be prepared to absorb some of the tasks concerning migration, transportation and reception heretofore shared by IRO. Even though a new inter-governmental agency may be created, it is hardly possible that it will function instantly and there is a likelihood that regular transportation

on DP ships will be disrupted for a time.

The communities will continue to need specialized agency services in 1952, both in regard to resettlement and adjustment problems, and representation in Washington and in joint national planning with other sectarian resettlement agencies. The prospective immigrants themselves will require technical assistance under the complicated immigration and DP legal structure; aid until they arrive at their end destinations, and technical advice and assistance during the period of alien status until citizenship is achieved.

NYANA Responsibilities - 1952

In 1952, a little over 50 per cent of the 8,500 Jewish immigrants expected to arrive in the United States will settle in New York City. Most of these new arrivals will require assistance from NYANA.

As previously described, these newcomers include an increasing number of families with difficult problems. Having already moved the most employable group of immigrant arrivals to independence in prior years, NYANA will have a 1952 caseload made up largely of families whose members are extremely difficult to place in jobs.

NYANA's program for 1952, therefore, calls for greater emphasis on the rehabilitation of those immigrants who need intensive help or special aids of various kinds in order to become self-supporting. The United Job Finding Campaign, which worked so successfully with industry leaders in 1950 and 1951 will be intensified during 1952, with the emphasis on the selective placement of immigrants with employment handicaps. There will be greater utilization of sheltered and industrial work shops for the training of difficult-to-place clients in the kinds of jobs most likely to be offered to them. Loans to ^{set up} small businesses will be provided for others who seem to have some opportunity for independence if they could run a business of their own.

As in previous years, however, the major emphasis will continue to be to move the more employable immigrant arrivals as quickly as possible into jobs and into self-maintenance.

By the end of 1952, NYANA hopes to have no more than 2,500 persons still receiving relief or service, and will have helped at least 6,500 others on the road to adjustment during the course of the year.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1951 and ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1952

United Service for New Americans

and

New York Association for New Americans

During 1951, United Service and NYANA continued to exercise stringent economy in operations. By the end of the year, United Service had reduced staff by 54, and NYANA by 132, leaving 96 and 190 employees in each agency, respectively. Staff reductions will continue to be made in both agencies during 1952.

United Service, in 1951, expended \$1,437,300 for the immigration, reception care at ports of entry, transportation to communities and community services in behalf of newcomers, and services for prospective immigrants.

The New York Association for New Americans expended \$4,900,000 in 1951. Excluding subventions to agencies handling local migration problems, 91 per cent of NYANA expenditures was for relief and relief services to clients. Relief grants to clients cover, on a minimal basis, food, shelter, clothing, medical care, hospitalization, vocational training and those miscellaneous living costs required to find a job and to meet the basic subsistence needs in New York City.

In 1952, the agencies will jointly require \$4,047,900, of which \$778,900 is needed for the program of United Service, and \$3,269,000 for the program of the New York Association for New Americans.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1951 and ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR 1952

	<u>Expenditures 1951*</u>	<u>Estimate of Needs, 1952</u>
Relief and Newcomer Services	\$5,753,700	\$3,547,500
Office, Administrative and other Operational Expenses	257,600	167,200
Subventions to Agencies working with Jewish DP's	326,000	258,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		\$3,972,900
Contingencies		<hr/> 75,000
Grand total	\$6,337,300	\$4,047,900

*January to October -- actual; November and December -- estimated

The services which must be provided in 1952 by United Service and NYANA are predicated on the situation existing in the nation and the world today. But no peoples, and no agencies concerned with their care, can escape the uncertainties and fear for the future of the entire world. The tension under which the world lives, and the hazards particularly acute for Jews in many countries, hopefully may be lifted, but the possibilities of increased danger are likely. The machinery for rescue and resettlement cannot be abandoned so long as there is imminent threat to so many of our fellow-religionists overseas.

The American Jewish community has performed magnificently in attempting to resolve the terror and homelessness left in the wake of World War II. It is equally determined that events of the 1930's shall never be repeated and that hereafter every Jew shall be rescued from danger in time.

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11/28/51

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

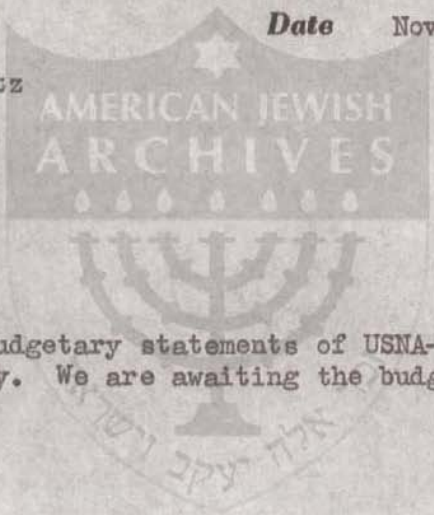
165 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

FS
Hold to take to A.C.

Date November 29, 1951

To Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz
From Raphael Levy
Subject Budgets.



Attached are copies of the budgetary statements of USNA-NYANA and of the JDC for presentation at Atlantic City. We are awaiting the budgetary statement of the UPA.

RL:HF
Encs.

RL per NLR

United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street, New York 19

HLF

December 6, 1951

DAVID BEN-GURION
JERUSALEM
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

MANY THANKS YOUR CAREER ANNOUNCING APPOINTMENT PINKAS AS
GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE UJA CONFERENCE STOP WILL BE GLAD
WELCOME HIM AS YOUR REPRESENTATIVE RECORDS

SCHWARTZ

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WARBURG SCHWARTZ UJAPPEAL

NY (WARBURG SCHWARTS C/O UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
165 WEST 46TH ST)

ISRAEL GOVERNMENT DECIDED APPOINT DAVID ZWI PINKAS COMMA MINISTER OF
COMMUNICATIONS COMMA TO REPRESENT IT AT FORTHCOMING UJA CONVENTION

REGARDS

DAVID BENGURION

Telephone MU. 2-4160
FOR MESSENGER

American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800
American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street, N.Y. 19

NLF

December 6, 1951

Sluzer
KAPLAN
MEMORANDUM
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

THANKS YOUR CARLE STOP WILL BE GLAD HAVE HOBOWITZ ADDRESS
UJA CONFERENCE AS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE CORDIAL REGARDS

SCHWARTZ

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SCHWART UJAPPEAL

NEWYORK (SCHWART C/O UNITED JEWISH APPEAL 165 WEST 46TH
ST)

Waisers

J871 HOROWTIZ LEAVING TODAY FOR USA WILL ULSO REPRESENT US AND
BRING GREETING UJA CONFERENCE BEST WISHES

KAPLAN

Telephone MU. 2-4160
FOR MESSENGER

American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800
American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800


United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street, N.Y. 19

December 5, 1951

DAVID EWI PINKAS
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
MHCISRAEL
JERUSALEM

DELIGHTED LEARN FROM PRIME MINISTER GOVERNMENT'S DECISION YOU COME AS ITS
REPRESENTATIVE UJA CONFERENCE ATLANTIC CITY DECEMBER FOURTEENTH TO SIXTEENTH
INCLUSIVE ~~MEMBERSHIP~~ STOP PLEASE ADVISE DATE YOUR ARRIVAL. ORDER ENABLE US
MAKE ALL NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS REARDS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
JOSEPH SCHWARTZ



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SCHWARZ

JERUSALEM 30 4 1033

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

165 WEST 46TH STREET /D

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

U J A APPEAL SCHWARZ

NEW YORK

GOVERNMENT DECIDED SEND PINCHAS MINISTER COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE
PLEASE SEND HIM OFFICE INVITATION STOP FLYING TODAY LONDON PLEASE
CALL ME GROSVENOR HOUSE WEDNESDAY REGARDS

GOLDMANN

~~COLL U J A~~

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American Ca American Cable & Radio System American Cable & Radio System American Cable & Radio System
67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800 67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800 67 BROAD ST. N.Y. - BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PR/O/20-e/196

שגרירות ישראל

Washington, D.C.,
November 27, 1951.

~~SP~~
FC
fil

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Ambassador Eban has asked me to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of November 21 and to confirm his participation in the luncheon session of the Atlantic City Conference on Sunday, December 16.

Will you arrange for transportation, or should it be done from this end?

Sincerely yours,

Leah Tramer

Secretary
to the Ambassador.

lt:iw.

Mr. Joseph J. Schwartz
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

Nov. 28: Copy sent to
A.J.
R.L.

United Jewish Appeal
165 W 46th Street , New York 19

LF

November 21, 1951

KAPLAN
MEMBER
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

WITH NATIONAL CONFERENCE UJA ONLY THREE WEEKS AWAY DECEMBER FOURTEEN
TO SIXTEEN INCLUSIVE IMPORTANT WE HAVE NAME OF CABINET MEMBER WHO WILL
PARTICIPATE STOP WOULD SUGGEST EITHER GOLDA MEYERSON OR DOV JOSEPH STOP
PLEASE ADVISE URGENTLY SO WE CAN PUBLICIZE PROPERLY IN ADVANCE OF
MEETING STOP REGARDS

SCHWARTZ

JJS/fo

F.C.
file

NOTES ON MEETING OF DEPARTMENT HEADS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1951

MR. HISELSON brought those present up to date on tentative plans for the Atlantic City Conference which he had discussed with Dr. Schwartz. These plans, which are still tentative, are as follows:

The Campaign Cabinet is to meet Thursday evening.

Friday morning: Thus far nothing has been scheduled.

Friday Lunch: Formal opening of conference.

Friday Afternoon: Presentation of budgets

Friday Evening: Women's Division Dinner

Saturday Morning: Meeting of Resolutions Committee

Saturday Afternoon: Thus far nothing has been scheduled.

Saturday Dinner: Speakers - Justice Douglas, Rabbi Silver and an Israeli Cabinet Member.

Sunday Morning: Thus far nothing has been scheduled.

Sunday Lunch: Speakers - Possibly Eban, also Warburg. Perhaps Mrs. Levy re Mobilization Campaign.

In addition:

Meeting of Trade & Industry Division proposed for Saturday morning.

Suggested that campaign techniques be discussed Saturday morning.

A meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors is to be held. Friday morning was suggested.

Suggested that cash be presented at luncheon, Sunday.

Suggested meeting of Executive Directors, Publicity men, campaign directors, Women's Division Directors and other professionals after conference, perhaps at dinner on Sunday.

Suggested Ray Levy can schedule separate meeting of Publicity men.

With regard to the National Mobilization Campaign the following are being considered to head it up: Bernard Gimbel, Eddie Cantor, Adele Levy, Dorothy Schiff, Nathan Strauss, Nathan Ohrbach, Louis Rosenstiel, Jack Warner, William Levitt.

Dr. Schwartz feels that only possible theme for conference is
"to consolidate achievements and gains up to this point."

Officers are to be set up for Trade & Industry, Speakers, Transporta-
tion and Publicity. The room numbers are to be noted on the program.

Mr. Levy suggested our attempting to get General Riley to speak
Saturday.

- REMINDERS: (1) Send invitation to Cabinet members of Thursday meeting.
(2) Are Locker and/or Eshkol to speak? When?



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UJAPPEAL SCHWARZ NEWYORK

THANKS INVITATION EXPECT ARIVE ABOUT
DECEMBER SEVENTH STOP ESHKOL STIL
UNDECIDED

LOCKER

United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street, New York 19

November 8, 1951

HLR

LOCKER
JEVASHET
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

CONNECTION UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR ATLANTIC CITY
DECEMBER FOURTH THROUGH SIXTEENTH CONSIDER IN URGENT IMPORTANCE YOU
AND SHOULD BE PRESENT PARTICIPATE IN PROCEEDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS STOP
SINCERELY HOPE HOPE OF YOU CAN BE PRESENT AND WOULD APPRECIATE KNOWING
AT EARLIEST MOMENT POSSIBLE WHEN YOU EXPECT TO ARRIVE THIS COUNTRY
CORDIAL REGARDS

SCHWARTZ

JJS/co

NSG





file

YOU ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE
ANNUAL

National Conference

OF THE

AMERICAN JEWISH
United Jewish Appeal
ARCHIVES

To mobilize American Jewish leadership in the continuing
historic effort in behalf of Israel, the rehabilitation
of Jews overseas and of refugees
in the United States

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14th

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15th

AND SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1951

AT THE

TRAYMORE HOTEL



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Please reply on enclosed card

ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14 - SATURDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 15 - AND SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16.

1. The annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, traditionally held in Atlantic City, is the function at which community campaign leaders and contributors to the United Jewish Appeal from cities in all parts of the country gather as delegates for the purpose of planning the ensuing year's campaign. At this conference budgets of the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Service for New Americans are presented to the delegates for study, and decisions are made with regard to the scope and nature of the forthcoming campaign. Details of community budgeting for the United Jewish Appeal and community responsibility in relation to the total responsibility are discussed. Information panels and work sessions are organized so that questions pertaining to the work and needs of the United Jewish Appeal agencies may be thoroughly aired with all questions expertly answered.
2. No funds are raised at the annual conference of the United Jewish Appeal in Atlantic City since these conferences deal with plans for campaigning rather than with actual campaigning itself. However, community representatives do bring community checks to the meetings representing partial payment of community allocations to the United Jewish Appeal out of proceeds of preceding campaigns. There is no appeal at the meeting for such checks since the amounts involved have been obtained by the communities earlier through local collection efforts and borrowings. There is no possibility at the conference itself of obtaining funds which have not already been brought together or of increasing these amounts. Such checks as are presented will be given to the United Jewish Appeal at the Sunday session of the conference, December 16th.
3. Among the speakers at the conference will be Edward M.M. Warburg, General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Morris Barinstein of Syracuse, Chairman of the National United Jewish Appeal Campaign Cabinet, William Rosenwald, Rudolf G. Sonnenborn and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. An important member of the Israel Cabinet will also address the conference.
4. There are normally 1,200 to 1,400 community campaign leaders present at the annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal in Atlantic City. Attached are a few of those who attended recent conferences and who are normally present at such conferences.
5. Copies of UJA, JDC, UPA and USNA letterheads are attached.

Atts.

San Francisco

Benjamin H. Swig
Lloyd Dinkelspiel
Robert J. Koshland

Los Angeles

Charles Brown
Louis Boyar
Benjamin Solnit
Mischa Berg
Max Firestein
Judge Isaac Facht
Oscar Pattis
Finches Karl

Washington, D.C.

Abraham S. Kay
Paul Himmelfarb
I. S. Turover
Joseph Cherner
Morris Caffritz

Indianapolis

Julian Freeman
Laura L. Goodman
Mrs. Jack A. Goodman

Baltimore

Lee Dopkin
Joseph Meyerhoff
Elkan Myers
Mose I. Speert
Jacob Blaustein

Boston

Milton Kahn
Herman Gilman
Reuben Grymish
Fred Monson
Samuel Markell
Sidney Rabb
Dewey Stone

Detroit

Louis Berry
Joseph Holtzman
Julian H. Krolik

St. Louis

Melvin Dubinsky
Irving Mison
I. N. Goldstein
Morton D. May

Atlanta

Barney Medints
Mandle Zaben
Sam Eplan

Atlantic City

Samuel Backer
Harry Cassman
Max Malsmit
Al Tiesh
Harry Fersky

Miami, Florida

J. Myer Schine
Stanley Moyers

North Hudson, N.J.

Isidore Rogovin
Judge Abraham Lieberman

Newark

Michael Stavitsky
Herbert Abeles
Jack Augenblick

Jersey City

Julius K. Kielak
Emanuel Weitz
Louis A. Falk

Buffalo

Hymen Lefkowitz
Victor Wagner

Syracuse

Morris Berinstein
Bernard G. Rudolph

Cincinnati

Joseph Hoodin
Sol Luchman
Philip Meyers

Columbus

Ralph Lazarus
Robert Schiff

Cleveland

Joseph M. Berne
Judge Maurice Bernon
Leonard Ratner

Philadelphia

Samuel H. Daroff
Judge Louis M. Levinthal
Albert M. Greenfield
William Sylic
Walter Annenberg

Rochester

Irving Horry
Hymen Kolko

Pittsburgh

Leon Falk
Charles J. Rosenbloom
Emanuel Spector
Herman Fineberg

Providence

Archibald Silverman
Alvin A. Sopkin

New York City

Benjamin Lazarus
Mrs. David M. Levy
Sylvan Cotshal
Joseph Mazer
Harold Linder
Jack Weiler
Monroe Goldwater
William Rosenwald
Barney Balaban
Abraham Feinberg
Herbert M. Lehman
Edward Lazansky
Edward H. M. Warburg
Rudolf G. Sonnenborn
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

Chicago

Harris Perlstein
Samuel Levin
Samuel Hollender
Col. Jake Arvey
A. Richard Frank

Kansas City

Paul Uhlmann
Hymen Brand
Edward Jacobson

C
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P
Y

THE TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY

May 21, 1951

Mr. Martin Panzer
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Panzer:

Confirming your telephone call of this date, and Mr. Romain's visit to your office last week, we are holding the dates of November 16 - 17 - 18 - 1951 and December 14 - 15 - 16 on a tentative basis, pending your decision which we understand will be made in the very near future.

We very much appreciated your call and be assured these dates will be held until a definite decision has been reached.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Walter L. Hoag
Walter L. Hoag
Assistant Manager - Sales Office

WLH:MD

JJS
W. J. - Anniversary

file JJS

NOTES ON MEETING OF DEPARTMENT HEADS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1951

MR. NISSELSON brought those present up to date on tentative plans for the Atlantic City Conference which he had discussed with Dr. Schwartz. These plans, which are still tentative, are as follows:

The Campaign Cabinet is to meet Thursday evening.

Friday morning: Thus far nothing has been scheduled.

Friday Lunch: Formal opening of conference.

Friday Afternoon: Presentation of budgets

Friday Evening: Women's Division Dinner

Saturday Morning: Meeting of Resolutions Committee

Saturday Afternoon: Thus far nothing has been scheduled.

Saturday Dinner: Speakers - Justice Douglas, Rabbi Silver and an Israeli Cabinet Member.

Sunday Morning: Thus far nothing has been scheduled.

Sunday Lunch: Speakers - Possibly Eban, also Warburg. Perhaps Mrs. Levy re Mobilization Campaign.

In addition:

Meeting of Trade & Industry Division proposed for Saturday morning.

Suggested that campaign techniques be discussed Saturday morning.

A meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors is to be held. Friday morning was suggested.

Suggested that cash be presented at luncheon, Sunday.

Suggested meeting of Executive Directors, Publicity men, campaign directors, Women's Division Directors and other professionals after conference, perhaps at dinner on Sunday.

Suggested Ray Levy can schedule separate meeting of Publicity men.

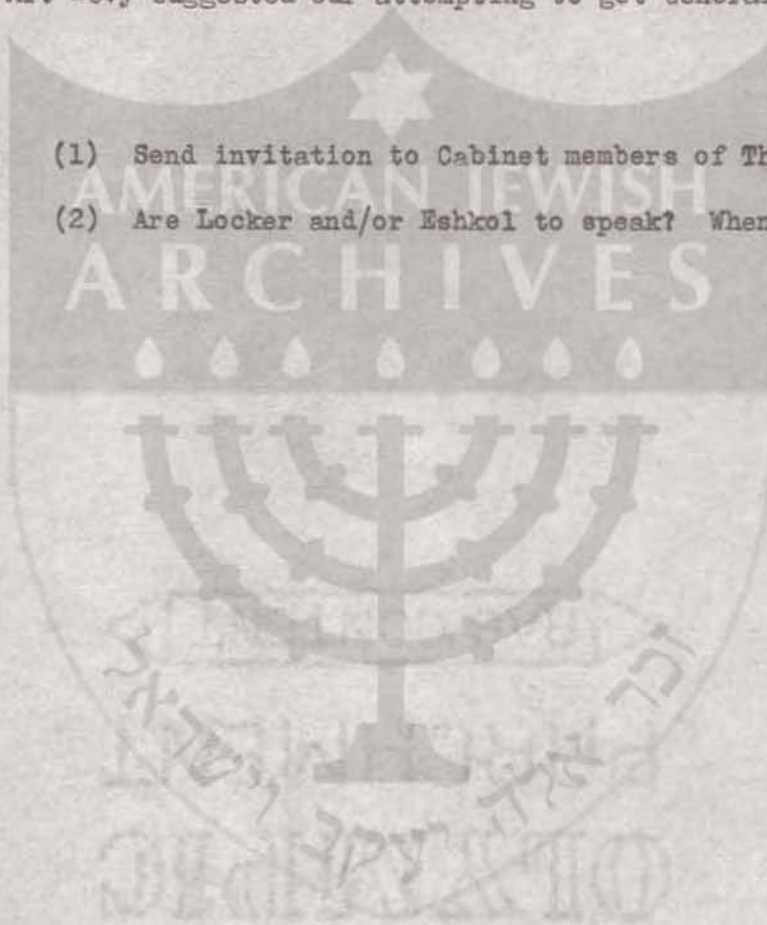
With regard to the National Mobilization Campaign the following are being considered to head it up: Bernard Gimbel, Eddie Cantor, Adele Levy, Dorothy Schiff, Nathan Strauss, Nathan Ohrbach, Louis Rosenstiel, Jack Warner, William Levitt.

Dr. Schwartz feels that only possible theme for conference is
"to consolidate achievements and gains up to this point."

Offices are to be set up for Trade & Industry, Speakers, Transporta-
tion and Publicity. The room numbers are to be noted on the program.

Mr. Levy suggested our attempting to get General Riley to speak
Saturday.

- REMINDERS:
- (1) Send invitation to Cabinet members of Thursday meeting.
 - (2) Are Locker and/or Eshkol to speak? When?



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MR. BRISSMAN reported on the status of the cash campaign. He said that through October 30th UJA had received a total this year of \$70,800⁰⁰⁰ in cash. In addition, he said there were some \$400,000 worth of post-dated checks.

As regards the special cash drive, we have received since the 1st of September a total of \$15,800,000. Post-dated checks bring this total to \$16,280,000. In addition, Mr. Brissman reported that about \$4 million has been promised by various communities and this sum will arrive during the next weeks.

Mr. Brissman estimated that there is a potential of slightly over \$10 million in cash in various Spring and Fall communities. He pointed out, however, that he did not take into consideration all communities so that he had no doubt that the UJA would probably receive in cash this year a total of \$80 million.

MR. NISSELSON mentioned certain points, on which he said he would like to have the thinking of those present:

- (a) It is most important that everything possible be done to get new workers on a national level. In this connection something might be done to have a national campaign to get new workers and Ray Levy is to set up a dummy of a pledge card for this purpose, etc.
- (b) It might be a good idea to fly a number of moving picture Stars from Hollywood to Atlantic City.
- (c) Appoint a National Chairman for the campaign to enlist workers - perhaps Jack Benny or someone like him.
- (d) Have a special meeting at Atlantic City for publicity men in various campaigns;
- (e) An effort should be made to get the campaign directors to attend the Atlantic City conference and perhaps a special meeting could be set up for them.

(f) Some device should be utilized to recognize lay leaders at the Atlantic City conference.

MR. ABRAMSON suggested that we establish a William Keyserling award for men who have done outstanding work, and a Wadel award for women.

MR. SONTUP referred to the "key clubs" which exist in various cities and he said that it might be possible to sponsor them nationally and provide them with speakers, etc., so as to keep them going during the campaign period.

MR. NISSELSOON also suggested that a short session at the Atlantic City meeting be devoted to cash.

He then announced that the Trade and Industry council should be revamped since there are new national leaders who have come to the fore in the past ten years.

MR. NISSELSOON also urged that something should be done to bring back into the campaign picture the old line families in the various communities. He mentioned that years ago these families were very active but they seem to have been permitted to drift away.

1952 BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

of the

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

To carry forward its still large-scale relief, reconstruction and re-settlement programs in some twenty countries of Europe, North Africa and the Near East, including Israel, the Joint Distribution Committee will require a minimum of \$23,507,300 in 1952.

With these funds JDC will be able to extend a measure of relief to the thousands of destitute Jewish men, women and children abroad who still look to it for survival.

The numbers JDC is now called upon to help are smaller than in previous years. This reduction has been brought about chiefly by the vast emigration to Israel, the United States and other lands. It is also due largely to the cumulative effect of the generous aid sent by the American Jewish community since the war's end to speed Jewish recovery abroad.

But while the numbers who will require JDC aid in 1952 have decreased from 750,000 in 1946 to 250,000 today, the type and scope of the services JDC must provide are as difficult and costly as any in its 37-year-old history of assistance to needy Jews abroad.

Today the center of JDC activity has shifted from the mass feeding and mass care of the early post-war years to individual welfare services. For it is a fact that the focus of JDC help in nearly all areas of operation must now be directed toward the very young, the very old, the sick and the handicapped -- people who cannot help themselves. In Hungary, for example, JDC provides relief only to needy persons over 60 years of age and yet, of a total Jewish population of 120,000, some 34,000 receive this help.

In Israel a major share of its funds is required to enable JDC to expand the unique medical welfare program known as Malben -- a comprehensive care

and rehabilitation service for aged and incapacitated new arrivals.

For, despite the large building program of 1951, when JDC nearly doubled the number of beds available for "hard core" newcomers, Malben facilities have not been able to keep pace with the number of handicapped immigrants arriving each month.

Furthermore, in half a dozen countries of the Moslem world, JDC must have funds to continue and, in some instances, to increase welfare, medical, educational and economic help for Jewish children growing up destitute, undernourished and ignorant in the disease-infested ghettos of North Africa and Iran.

And finally, JDC funds are required to assist a sizable number of Jews in the DP countries and other areas to reach the United States and other lands.

JDC IN 1951

In 1951 alone, JDC aid in various forms was extended to approximately 275,000 needy Jews at an estimated cost of \$21,830,705. With these funds JDC continued to relieve suffering and provide economic recovery for Europe's Jews. At the same time, in North Africa and the Near East it was able to bring more food, more medical care, more educational and vocational opportunities to Jewish boys and girls, acting as a barrier against hunger, disease and ignorance.

But the largest and most dramatic accomplishment of 1951 took place in JDC's Malben program for the "hard core" in Israel. Established during the closing months of 1949 as a joint effort of the Israeli Government, the Jewish Agency and the JDC, this welfare program has, since the beginning of the year, been solely the responsibility of JDC.

JDC's program in Israel in 1951 was by every standard a miracle of achievement. Modern TB hospitals, old-age homes, and centers for the chronically ill were brought into being. The 54 installations existing for the "hard care" immigrants in Israel at the close of 1950 were increased to 74, and several additional institutions are in the process of construction.

And along with health and social welfare services, JDC provided constructive rehabilitation - loans to enable handicapped patients to start new businesses, sheltered workshops and training centers where the partially recovered "hard cores" learn and earn under medical supervision.

Meanwhile, throughout 1951 the requirements of Europe's Jews remained fairly constant. Some 150,000 urgently needed help and got it. An additional 100,000 in Moslem lands, principally children, were provided with opportunities for a decent future.

It must be emphasized that emigration to Israel, coming chiefly from Iraq and Rumania - two countries where JDC does not operate - did not materially lessen JDC's relief rolls.

On the other hand, emigration to the United States, Canada and other lands, principally from the DP areas and Western Europe and totalling some 17,000, served to reduce programs to some extent. With JDC aid, some 12,000 persons reached the United States; 5,000 went to Canada, Australia and Latin American countries.

Significant, too, in 1951 was the strengthening of communities abroad, resulting in their wider participation in meeting their own needs. In France, Belgium and Italy, campaigns were undertaken for funds for partial support of local institutions. And in Moslem lands JDC was able to secure from the more favored segments of communities at least token contributions toward feeding programs, health activities and summer camp programs for the undernourished children of these areas.

JDC TASKS IN 1952

Against this background of genuine achievement, JDC now enters another important period with certain tasks to complete and with new and urgent responsibilities to meet. To carry forward relief, reconstruction and resettlement

programs, JDC in 1952 will require \$23,507,300.

In Europe, Jewish recovery is a growing fact and yet more than 125,000 men, women and children in France, DP countries, Hungary, Greece and other lands would be desperate without the assistance JDC provides.

In Moslem lands, harboring some 700,000 Jews, a solid beginning has been made in the fight against poverty and disease. And yet too many children in these areas are still condemned to misery and starvation, crippling disease and early death.

And in Israel, despite the advances JDC has made in solving the "hard core" problem, thereby relieving the already overburdened Jewish state of a tremendous responsibility, some 4,000 incapacitated Jews are awaiting Malben care -- and their number grows with each new immigrant ship.

To the urgent needs outlined above must be added another grave and costly factor:

The aid IRO has provided for DPs and refugees is about to end and, with the closing of this international agency's welfare programs, JDC's responsibilities will increase materially.

Even more important is the closing down of IRO's immigration department which formerly paid transportation costs for eligible DPs. Unless some new international agency is brought into being to fill the gap, JDC will be forced to meet the expenses of the bulk of Jewish immigrants to Western Hemisphere lands.

JDC plans to utilize the requested \$23,507,300 as follows:

EMIGRATION.....Requirements: \$2,100,000

The expiration of the U.S. DP Act, on December 31, 1951, will see a reduction in the number of immigrants able to reach these shores. As against 12,000 JDC-assisted new arrivals in 1951 -- the second largest number since the war's end --

only an estimated 5,000 will arrive in the United States with JDC aid during the months ahead. In addition, a potential 4,500 - 5,000 will go to Canada, Australia, Latin America and other lands.

Thus JDC, which helped some 17,000 persons to emigrate in 1951, anticipates that it will be called upon to resettle nearly 10,000 men, women and children in 1952.

Despite the reduction in numbers, JDC costs and responsibilities will be increased since, in the past, 80 per cent of the immigrants were carried on the ships of the IOR, with that international agency paying transportation costs. As has already been stated, with the closing of IRO's programs, JDC will face new responsibilities in meeting emigration expenses -- costs of transportation, documentation, relief in transit and other items.

"HARD CORE" PROGRAM IN ISRAEL (MALBEN) Requirements: \$9,500,000

In a little over two years, Malben, JDC's welfare program for the "hard core" in Israel, has cared for more than 11,000 aged and handicapped immigrants. The achievement chart which follows points up the size and scope of these operations.

Patients in hospitals.....	4,500
Aged and sick in custodial care institutions.....	1,500
Treatment and prosthesis for ambulatory patients.....	3,500
Rehabilitation (aid toward self-support).....	1,500
	<u>11,000</u>

The greatest single contribution has been in the field of TB care. Two years ago, six out of every 1,000 new immigrants in Israel were active TB cases. And yet there were only 300 beds for them in all of Israel.

Today, Malben has 1,000 beds available in TB institutions, including a portion of the 500-bed Be'er Yacob Hospital still in the course of construction.

With the completion of this modern institution, the largest TB hospital in the Middle East, Malben will have facilities for 1,300 TB patients.

The aged requiring long-term care constitute the largest single group receiving Malben care. Today more than 1,000 immigrants ranging from 65 to 90 years of age have been removed from the immigrant camps and placed in institutions. However, with 1,450 old people still waiting -- and the number is growing each month --- JDC hopes in 1952 to expand its old-age care to the point where it can provide a decent life, peace and security for 1,880 people.

Through construction of new institutions and expansion of existing facilities, JDC plans in 1952 to have available a total of 5,000 beds for "hard core" patients. And since Malben experience demonstrates that some 3,000 can be discharged as cured during the year, JDC estimates that nearly 8,000 sick and aged immigrants can be hospitalised in 1952. This is in addition to the tens of thousands of ambulatory patients who must continue to have treatment and prosthesis.

Perhaps JDC's most significant contribution has been made in the field of rehabilitation. Today some 1,500 patients, chiefly those discharged from Malben institutions, have been given training and opportunities for self-support. Most spectacular of these rehabilitation projects is the Village for the Blind at Gedera, known as Kfar Uriel. There 100 sightless men and their families, after a period of training, have become completely self-supporting, making mattresses, brooms and other saleable articles. Since the residents of Kfar Uriel are chiefly from North Africa and Yemen, countries where traditionally the only occupation open to the destitute blind is begging, the achievements of the Village are particularly remarkable.

Important, too, in JDC's rehabilitation program is the workshop at Be'er Chaim for 120 discharged TB patients who require six to twelve months of on-the-job

training under medical supervision before they can compete in the modern economy of Israel. For still another group of disabled immigrants who cannot meet the more rigid employment requirements on the open market, Malben has established 12 sheltered workshops where nearly 400 handicapped persons are working and earning enough to support themselves and their families.

And finally, through the provision of small loans to purchase supplies and equipment, some 800 partially disabled immigrants are operating shops and stores in the immigrant centers of Israel. Trained in bookkeeping and other phases of the storekeepers' trades, these 800 invalids are doing a business totalling one million dollars annually, and more than 80 per cent of them are already repaying JDC loans.

Thus Malben through its day-to-day experience, is proving that a large number of persons formerly considered "hard core" cases, needing assistance for the remainder of their lives, can be helped to become useful, self-supporting citizens of Israel.

DP COUNTRIES Requirements: \$1,068,000

The population of the DP countries at the close of 1951 was:

	<u>Native Jews</u>	<u>DP's</u>
Germany	12,000	12,000
Austria	9,000	5,000
Italy	<u>32,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>53,000</u>	<u>19,000</u>

Budget/8

Vast emigrations from these areas have served to decrease dramatically a population which once numbered 250,000 men, women and children. The 60 Jewish camps and assembly centers that existed in the American zone of Germany in 1947 have now been reduced to one.

But it must be borne in mind that emigration can no longer be counted upon to produce sharp reductions in the numbers JDC is called upon to serve, for we are drawing closer to the residual group of individuals -- the "hard card" -- who are ineligible for western emigration and who will have to remain where they are until Malben can care for them.

Meanwhile, in the DP areas, JDC, which supplied supplementary assistance-- food, clothing, medical care and educational opportunities -- to 25,000 in 1951, will be called upon to increase its aid. For with the withdrawal of IRO support, already mentioned, a large number of the sick and the destitute will be forced to look to the German economy and German facilities for basic assistance. In such a situation it is inevitable that JDC will be required to step up its supplementary aid -- and this at a time when its stockpile of urgently-needed relief items is all but depleted.

OTHER EUROPE Requirements: \$4,554,300

In other countries of Europe, JDC assistance must be continued for tens of thousands of men, women and children who still need aid.

The largest single relief program on the Continent is in Hungary where the population is so heavily weighted on the side of the aged that more than half of the 120,000 Hungarian Jews are over 50 years of age. In addition, social and economic policies bar a large segment of the population -- small shopkeepers and tradesmen -- from government welfare programs. Some 34,000 are on JDC relief rolls, but so great are the needs that JDC recognizes realistically

that the funds requested for Hungary can do little more than act as a stop-gap against suffering.

In France, too, sizable funds are required in 1952 to relieve destitution, to care for 1,000 orphaned children still in institutions, and to provide medical care, cultural and religious facilities and economic opportunities. In France today, despite the efforts of the Jewish community to raise funds, more than 65 per cent of the expenses of a score of local relief, welfare and child care institutions must be met by JDC.

In addition, JDC is still required to provide for needy Jews -- principally transients and non-citizens -- in Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia and other lands.

MOSLEM LAND.....Requirements: \$2,000,000

JDC must increase its assistance programs on behalf of 100,000 Jews, principally children, living in Moslem lands. For today in North Africa and the Near East a new uneasiness, caused by a growing spirit of nationalism, has been added to the age-old misery. Thousands of Jews are waiting to leave and build a decent future for themselves and their families in Israel, and JDC, determined that the sick, the illiterate and the unskilled shall not put additional burdens on the Jewish State, sees its 1952 programs in Moslem lands as a preparation for emigration.

Accordingly, plans have been formulated to expand feeding programs beyond the 31,000 undernourished children who now receive their only substantial meal each day in JDC's canteens.

And in these disease-ridden areas, abounding in TB, trachoma and tinea, JDC-OSE medical care, which benefited 55,000 monthly in 1951, must be provided for increased numbers. The size of the medical needs of Jews

Budget - 10

in Moslem lands can best be illustrated by the situation in Tripoli. JDC evacuated some 12,500 people from small towns to the capital city of Tripoli, from which they were to leave for Israel. Nearly every child, and a goodly proportion of the adults, needed medical care. After a year of intensive health work, good food and welfare services, all but 1,300 have departed. The remainder, vastly improved in health, are expected to leave any day. Aided by JDC's health program, the infant mortality rate for the Jewish population of the city of Tripoli declined 92 percent in a single year.

In Morocco alone, 25,000 Jews live in small isolated communities, surrounded by a sea of Arabs and largely untouched by the assistance JDC has brought to more populous communities. These thousands need food, clothing, medical care and, most of all, they need to be evacuated to the cities and brought to Israel.

JDC must also expand its baby clinics and milk distribution programs -- two important factors in saving lives in an area where death or crippling disease overtakes nearly half the children.

Additionally, educational assistance must be continued for some 58,000 children through the Alliance Israelite and the Ozar Hatorah. It is hoped, moreover, that the hederim -- one-room religious schools long recognized as a source of spreading disease rather than of imparting knowledge -- can be liquidated in 1952 and new modern kindergartens established to take their place.

Meanwhile, Spanish Morocco will join the roster of Jewish needs that must be met. In the City of Tetuan, 40 per cent of the 5,700 Jews eke out a wretched existence. JDC funds are required to provide care and feeding for needy children and to initiate medical, educational and vocational training programs for destitute Jews in the chief cities of Spanish Morocco.

RECONSTRUCTION.....Requirements: \$950,000

To carry forward JDC's economic reconstruction programs which have already aided some 350,000 Jews to self-support since war's end, \$950,000 is required for 1952. These funds will be used to support cooperatives and loan funds in a half-dozen European lands and to provide new skills through ORT vocational training projects in Europe and in Moslem lands, where thousands of Jewish youths are today receiving solid training for economic independence.

CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS AID.....Requirements: \$900,000

Additionally, JDC must continue to provide for the religious and cultural needs of Jews abroad. Support is urgently needed for 77 yeshivoth in Israel with an enrollment of 7,000 students, for teachers' seminaries, refugee rabbis, and for scholars engaged in certain research projects.

In line with JDC's traditional policy of stimulating and strengthening community efforts in the field of Jewish education, JDC must continue to assist various religious and cultural projects, principally in Europe.

Finally, Passover aid is still required for thousands of needy Jews in all areas of operation.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS.....Requirements: \$2,435,000

JDC help, amounting to \$35,000 is also required for small groups of Jewish refugees in Latin America, the Philippines and China.

Budget - 12

The sum of \$100,000 is needed for supplies to various countries. For summer camp programs providing health-giving vacations for more than 12,000 undernourished children, chiefly from North Africa, JDC plans to utilize \$45,000. In addition, JDC requires \$730,000 for grants to cooperating agencies, \$125,000 for interest on bank loans, and \$1,400,000 for total operating and service costs, including overseas personnel.

Thus, as itemized above, JDC requires a minimum of \$23,507,300 to carry forward its relief, reconstruction and resettlement programs in 1952.

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11/28/51