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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [New York,
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PROGRAM

NATIONAL
CONFERENCE
of the
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

DECEMBER 12, 13, 14, 1952

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY

Program

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of

United Israel Appeal

Joint Distribution Committee

United Service for New Americans

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1952

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

New York, N. Y.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12

8:30 A.M. BREAKFAST PERROQUET SUITE
(Fourth Floor)

National Cash Cabinet

JACK D. WEILER

Chairman, National Cash Campaign

PRESIDING

12:30 P.M. LUNCHEON SERT ROOM

Opening Plenary Session

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

THE NEEDS IN 1953

ARTHUR GREENLEIGH

Executive Director, United Service for New Americans

MOSES A. LEAVITT

Executive Vice-Chairman, Joint Distribution Committee

ELLIS RADINSKY

Executive Director, United Israel Appeal

Dietary laws observed at all Conference meals.

General Discussion

For purposes of this discussion, the following panel of experts will be present to elaborate and supplement the presentation of the needs and budgets of the UJA constituent agencies:

SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH

Executive Director, Combined Jewish Appeal, Chicago

GOTTLIEB HAMMER

Executive Director, Jewish Agency for Palestine

DR. MARTIN ROSENBLUTH

Representative for Western Hemisphere,
Israel Treasury Department

ISIDORE SOBELOFF

Executive Director, Allied Jewish Campaign, Detroit

PHILIP SOSKIS

Executive Director,
New York Association for New Americans

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12

There is no general session scheduled for Friday evening. The following synagogues in the immediate vicinity of the Waldorf-Astoria extend their invitation to the delegates to attend services.

Reform

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE

Lexington Avenue and 55th Street

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

TEMPLE EMANU-EL

Fifth Avenue and 65th Street

Rabbi Julius Mark

Conservative

PARK AVENUE SYNAGOGUE

87th Street, near Park Avenue

Rabbi Simon Novick

Orthodox

EAST 51ST STREET SYNAGOGUE

221 East 51st Street

Rabbi David Kabane

CONGREGATION KEHILATH JESHURUN

125 East 85th Street

Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Members of the Steering Committee have been designated in advance by the communities. All members have received special cards, which they are asked to bring with them. The selection of members was based on this formula:

Communities with Jewish populations of from 2,000 to 15,000 were asked to designate one delegate; communities with Jewish populations between 15,000 and 40,000 were invited to name two delegates; communities with Jewish populations in excess of 40,000 were asked to designate three delegates; New York City has 15 delegates in view of its large Jewish population. The eight regions of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds were asked to designate two delegates each, and 25 individuals have been chosen from the country at large. In addition, the Committee includes seven national officers of the UJA.

This is the principal committee of the Conference. Its business is three-fold: to chart American Jewry's responsibility in 1953; to map the aims and the objectives of the United Jewish Appeal; and to consider campaign problems in relation to the UJA in 1953. Attendance by members is vital to assure the broadest possible representation and expression of the views of American Jewry.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate a limited number of delegates not on the Steering Committee who may wish to attend. The resolutions that emerge from this committee will be presented for discussion and action at the Plenary Session, Sunday morning, in the Jade Room.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13

6:30 P.M. DINNER STARLIGHT ROOF.

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal
PRESIDING

Tribute of Silence to Memory of Dr. Chaim Weizmann

CANTOR MOSHE KUSEVITSKY
Lighting of the Chanukah Candles
ARCHIVES
INVOCATION

DR. GEORGE JOSEPH TAL
Treasurer, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN
Chairman, Jewish Agency for Palestine, New York

DR. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ
Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

*Presentation of the UJA Award
for Distinguished Service to Communities*

BENEDICTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14

8.00 A.M.

CARPENTER SUITE

(Fourth Floor)

Breakfast Meeting for
Campaign Publicity Directors

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10:00 A.M.

Morning Plenary Session JADE ROOM

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

Report of Steering Committee

General Discussion

Adoption of Resolutions

Election of Officers

JACK, D. WEILER

Chairman, National Cash Campaign

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

12:30 P.M.

LUNCHEON

STARLIGHT ROOF

Afternoon Plenary Session

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN

Chairman, National Campaign Cabinet,
United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAILOVE

Chairman, National Women's Division,
1952 United Jewish Appeal

Installation of

NATIONAL WOMEN'S DIVISION CHAIRMAN FOR 1953

H. E. ABBA S. EBAN

Ambassador of Israel to the United States

Presentation of Checks

SERVICE GUIDE FOR DELEGATES

Conference Information Headquarters

REGENCY SUITE

(Fourth Floor)

For the convenience of delegates, representatives of the various departments of the national office of the United Jewish Appeal are available for consultation regarding any aspect of local or national campaign activity.

NATIONAL FIELD SERVICE
M. William Weinberg, Acting Director

ARCHIVES
SPEAKERS' BUREAU
Arthur Fishbach, Director

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION
Harry D. Biele, Director

NATIONAL WOMEN'S DIVISION
Mrs. Marvin Stang, Director

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR DELEGATES
John J. Merva, Director

PUBLICITY
Raphael Levy, Director

(Registration of Delegates will take place at the respective sessions.)

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CABINET

*

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN

Chairman

Regional Division

Trade and Industry Division

JOSEPH SCHAPIRO

Chairman

MORITZ M. GOTTLIEB

Chairman

Speakers' Division

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Chairman

HERBERT A. ABELES	MILTON KAHN
MAURICE BERNON	ABE KASLE
LOUIS BERRY	A. S. KAY
BENJAMIN G. BROWDY	HYMEN LEFCOWITZ
CHARLES BROWN	JULIUS LIVINGSTON
EDDIE CANTOR	ALEX LOWENTHAL
JOSEPH CHERNER	PHIL W. LOWN
SAMUEL H. DAROFF	SOL LUCKMAN
ROYD W. DINKELSPIEL	JOSEPH MAZER
HENRY FEFERMAN	BARNEY MEDINTZ
NOLAN GLAZER	JOSEPH MEYERHOFF
HAROLD A. GOLDMAN	IRVING S. NORRY
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN	CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM
E. N. GRUESKIN	SAMUEL ROTHBERG
JOSEPH HOLTZMAN	JOSEPH SHULMAN
MARVIN H. ITTS	DEWEY D. STONE
I. S. JOSEPH	JACK D. WEILER

OFFICERS OF THE
1952 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

*

Honorary Chairman

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

General Chairman

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

National Chairmen

WILLIAM ROSENWALD RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN
JONAH B. WISE

National Co-Treasurers

I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER JACOB SINCOFF

Executive Vice-Chairman

JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ

National Women's Division

MRS. HERBERT H. LEHMAN MRS. DAVID M. LEV

MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG

Honorary Chairmen

MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAILOVE

Chairman

Acting National Field Director

M. WILLIAM WEINBERG

F. F. F.

The Saturday Evening session of the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal convened at 9:00 P.M. on December 13, 1952, in the Starlight Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg presiding.

CHAIRMAN WARBURG: Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you all for your patience and your good nature. I realize that it has been rather complicated. The room was vacated about a half hour before our scheduled time and we are delighted to find that we have so many people that some had to have dinner in the far room and are just being able to join us at this point.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think it is only fitting that all of us rise at this point in memory of Moritz Gottlieb. (The audience arose) There have been few citizens of our community whose passing will so deeply be mourned by so many, that of Moritz Gottlieb. Despite his constant self-effacing attitude he was and will always be remembered. He loved his host of friends and they were enriched by his deep human understanding. He gave to all and wanted nothing in return except the cheerful comradeship of those who had joined with him in helping those who needed help.

He knew he was taxing himself to the fullest but he was not interested in sympathy. He died as he would have wanted, in action. He achieved and radiated a serenity through cheerful service. He leaves to all of us a rich heritage in the example of his life. Thank you. (The audience resumed their seats)

Tonight we launch the UJA on its 15th year of service across the world. Together we begin to take the essential steps for our 15th consecutive nationwide drive. We discuss our plans, set our dates, arrange our assignments. We work with efficiency that stems from solid experience.

It was not always thus. Fourteen years ago when I had the privilege of making the announcement that the UJA was born, we didn't move with such practiced ease. 22 men signed the document establishing the UJA in 1939. Some of them are here in this room tonight. I think they will agree with me, I am sure, when I say that at that time we were not certain of just what we would or how we could do it. But we knew that we had to act and to act swiftly.

I would ask you to recall for a moment what those early days of UJA were like. We started the wheels turning in a year when the Jews of Europe faced disaster. Each week brought fresh evidence that the Hitler hordes were bent on exterminating every Jewish man, woman and child they could find. At the beginning of World War Two and the advance of the Nazi armies across the continent, the horror mounted. The frantic, desperate calls for help increased day by day.

We established the UJA to do a job no single group could do. The situation demanded it. I don't think I exaggerate when I say the life, the future of our people demanded it. It was in this atmosphere of fear and crisis that we began our work. Today we can look back on fourteen fruitful years.

The story of the UJA and its agencies has become one of the most remarkable sagas of lives saved and lives rebuilt in the history of mankind. From small beginnings we have built up an edifice of aid never before achieved by a private volunteer group anywhere. We were practical idealists, all of us. We were animated then, as I am sure we are today, by a profound desire to help our suffering brothers.

Combined with this was a sober, business-like approach that sought first of all to measure the scope of the problem that faced us and, through us, the American Jewish community.

Then we sought to find the ways and the means to solve the problem by action on a nation-wide scale. The challenge was a great one. We did not know it then, but it was to become greater and deeper as time went on.

But we knew there was only one course for us: to go ahead as quickly as possible and as efficiently as possible.

Professor Albert Einstein summed up the thought that was in all our minds when he said at our first conference in 1939: "We have no other means of self-defense than our solidarity and our knowledge."

On that note, the United Jewish Appeal began to carry out its declared mission: to save lives, to rebuild lives, to uphold human dignity and decency. Step by step we have learned how to cope with the urgent, the vital needs of our people.

Some of us have seen the end results of our efforts on the continent of Europe and in the State of Israel. Many of us have seen what wonders our dollars have produced right here in the United States. We can well be proud of the deeds well done. But now I come to another question. The United Jewish Appeal helped bring about magnificent accomplishments for those we sought to help. We did it do for us? Is it the answer that the United Jewish Appeal did wonderful things for us, too, in those fourteen years through all the series of meetings, talks, card-calls, cash lines and memorable conferences, through all those years?

We have made and are making significant strides in terms of ourselves. The friendships and associations we have made in the United Jewish Appeal cannot be measured in material terms; in fact, they cannot be measured at all; but they have vastly enriched the lives of all of us.

Also, we have gained stature in our own eyes and in those of our neighbors' during these past fourteen years. Seldom in those years was there a period when our daily newspapers did not bring us reports of the plight of Jews in different places, of the need of Israel, of emergency and crisis. We read the accounts year in and year out for the past fourteen years. We have pondered their meaning, just as we are considering at this moment the meaning of the anti-Semitic outbursts in Prague and the meaning of the violence in Morocco.

We have absorbed the news as it reached us, and we have acted on it. We did our best, and our best was good. We can look at ourselves in the mirror without flinching. We can discuss the problems of our fellow Jews with our family and friends, secure in the certainty that we have done everything in our power to ameliorate suffering and bring relief.

Finally, we all have found in the United Jewish Appeal a sense of personal award that no other activity brings us, a reward that over the fourteen years has given some \$805,000,000 to the constituent agencies, and that has been translated into life-saving work.

We have been, as our next President, General Eisenhower, told us in a speech at one of our national conferences, men united in mercy.

We have been animated by a true sense of dedication that seeks no material gains, but only justice and human dignity.

In that spirit we have with our own hands and hearts created a noble entity. The existence of the United Jewish Appeal, its accomplishment over the years and our own part in those advances are their own direct reward.

These are some of the thoughts that must be coming to all of us as we mark the passing of our fourteenth milestone and embark on our fifteenth year. We have set our feet on the road to help. We have moved steadily forward. Let us, in our fifteenth year, continue and extend our union of mercy with all the energy at our command.

Thank you. (Applause)

I have an announcement to make about a slight change of program. This is difficult to say. I want to say that fortunately Ambassador Eban cannot be with us tomorrow, because he is expected to be a father. (Applause) That is the best excuse we have ever had. I hope that the good news will come during the course of the conference so that we can send our congratulations to him.

I believe he went to the hospital first. (Laughter and applause)

As a result of that, I am delighted to say that Dr. Schwartz will not speak tonight -- I mean, he will be speaking to us tomorrow.

It is difficult to introduce the next speaker, because he is such a bad advertisement for the austerity of Israel. I think it is only right to say that he has just been spending a great deal of time in Holland and in Germany, and that explains his weight.

If it could be said that there is one man in the world who cared more about what we do here than any other man, I think it would be Dr. George Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. I am sure that none of us envy him the job of stretching the dollars farther than any have been stretched before.

As if this was not enough, Dr. Josephthal is also charged with the responsibility

of the absorption of 700,000 newcomers into the State of Israel. In addition, he has been doing a most difficult and effective job as chairman of the negotiation team of the Government of Israel in connection with the German reparations agreement.

He came over here to speak to us, arrived Friday -- I think it was -- a week ago, and wanted to have a little time to prepare his speech before the meeting, but in between time he was back in Germany again. There were some things he wanted to straighten out; so he came back yesterday. So he asked me to apologise, because his speech is not well organized. I can assure you that it is well organized.

I want to present the distinguished speaker from Israel, Dr. Josephthal.

ARCHIVES



REMARKS OF MR. MORRIS SHERMAN -- CABINET MEETING, WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1952

Mr. Sherman said that he would like to address the Cabinet on the foreign exchange aspect of Israel's economic position which is most difficult. Israel's foreign exchange difficulties stem from a number of things, including the War of Independence, large scale immigration, over-eager expansion, and the inexperience of the State and the people who run the State. While some of these causes are being eliminated their effects still linger. While new immigration has slowed down to a trickle, nevertheless large numbers of immigrants consume more foreign exchange than they earn and there is still some immigration.

The effects of the war are felt in the form of an economic boycott by the Arab states. If Israel had peace with the Arabs the country could save \$13 million a year on fuel alone. For many years Israel's industry was planned in terms of export to Arab states, but in view of the boycott Israel has been forced to seek artificial markets. Furthermore, from the neighboring Arab markets Israel imported a great proportion of its food which was a basis for increasing the earnings of the country. Now, however, Israel must buy its food in dollar countries and pay for it in dollar exchange. Even the tourist trade, which in many respects represents one of the most important hopes for earning dollars, has suffered from the effects of the war. Hotels and other facilities are inadequate. The fact is, said Mr. Sherman, that Israel has not yet had an opportunity to develop in peace.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUDGET:

In discussing Israel's foreign Exchange budget, Mr. Sherman said that it is set at \$282,000,000. This includes some \$142,000,000 for subsistence (things needed for every day living); \$52,000,000 for services

and the armed forces; \$30,000,000 earmarked for imports for the purpose of re-export; \$35,000,000 earmarked for investments; \$2,800,000 for Arab refugee payments; and, for the first time in Israel's young fiscal history, a reserve of \$19,000,000.

Under subsistence is included food, agriculture, fuel, raw materials, maintenance, education and culture. Of the \$142 million, \$62 million is allocated for food. This is a food budget which will not give Israel any meat and very little poultry and will require Israel to reduce its standard of living to some extent. Health, education and culture call for \$6,500,000; fuel \$37,000,000; agriculture \$12,500,000; raw material for industry \$15,000,000; maintenance and repair \$9,000,000.

Under the \$52,000,000 for services and the armed forces is included interest on obligations, cost of selling the Independence Bond Issue, travel of Israel citizens abroad, budgets of Government organizations and the military budget.

Of the total of \$282 million which Israel planned to spend in the fiscal year, June 1952 - June 1953, some of the expenditures are pinned to specific items which cannot be changed. These include agriculture and irrigation for \$10,000,000, power and industry \$12,500,000, transport and communications \$4,000,000, housing \$7,500,000 and refrigeration \$4,000,000.

To the above mentioned budgetary figure of \$282,500,000, Mr. Sherman added the sum of \$22,500,000 being an estimate of what Israel may receive under the German reparations scheme for the purchase of goods. This would bring the budgetary total to about \$305,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE INCOME:

Israel has counted on having at its disposal the sum of \$282,500,000. Included in this figure is \$141,000,000 in free dollars; \$29,000,000 in free sterling; earmarked funds arising from German repara-

tions, U.S. grant-in-aid and proceeds from exports to soft currency countries total \$105,000,000; and the value of goods carried in Israel flag vessels is \$7,500,000.

In addition, Israel hopes to receive \$30,000,000 in goods which are not accounted for in the budget because that is not income under Israel's control. That includes gifts from people in this country, machinery brought in by investors, etc. ~~could be~~ All of this is income but it is not the type with which one can pay a debt and therefore cannot be considered as receipts in a foreign exchange budget.

Mr. Sherman pointed out that of the income noted above, the most important are the free dollars received by Israel from the UJA. Israel's budget counted on receiving \$54 million from UJA. From that figure there must be deducted the sum JDC will send to Israel in the form of goods rather than in cash. There must also be deducted the debts which the UIA or the Jewish Agency have incurred in the past for purchase of goods and which have to be paid. On a net basis, therefore, the amount included as receivable from UJA will be \$54,000,000 less about \$20,000,000. However, other institutions such as Hadassah will send cash so that the total will be about \$41 million available in cash.

In addition to the above \$41 million, Israel had hoped to receive \$48,000,000 from bonds at the time the budget was drawn; \$25,000,000 from the U.S. Government grant-in-aid; \$2,000,000 income from tourists; \$15,000,000 from exports; and \$10,000,000 from other sources of income - foreign missions, transportation, IRO, etc. This makes a total of \$141 million in free dollars mentioned above.

One of Israel's difficulties regarding foreign exchange, Mr. Sherman said, is that some of the income is compartmentalized; that is, it must be used for certain specific purposes and cannot be switched. In the above budget there is \$141 million in free money but there is also

\$105 million that is earmarked by the terms of the German reparations agreement and the grant-in-aid.

UJA money is, therefore, the basis of the financial liquidity of Israel. The crux of Israel's difficulty today is the factor of compartmentalized income mentioned above which is not fully recognized. As a practical matter there are four or five budgets in terms of each compartment of income.

The trouble with Israel's estimates of income has been that they were not achieved. They have turned out to be too high and have been running below the estimates. Mr. Sherman was glad to note that indications are that now Israel follows suit immediately and reduces its budgetary expenditure accordingly. By a reduction of expenditures, therefore, Israel has managed to be in a position of not incurring additional debts. Unfortunately, investment items do not lend themselves to any reduction so that cuts in the estimated income had to be borne by the subsistence items. This means that the standard of living is below that anticipated in the budget.

DEBTS:

Israel's overall debt is \$370,000,000 including debts resulting from the sale of bonds. Deducting the long term bond debts and the 12 year Export-Import bank debt which total \$215,000,000 to \$220,000,000, Israel is left with a debt item of \$150 million of which \$110 million is due during the next twelve months. This figure of \$110 million is a static figure in that it confronted Israel in July and will face the country again 12 months later. It is a revolving debt. As payments are made against it other things are purchased and charged against it. The reason for this is that Israel has not had sufficient income to allocate to the reduction of this debt. The object of Israel's fiscal management,

therefore, is to revolve this debt in such a way so as to end the year with the same debt as when it started and still remain solvent. Only through a long term loan or other such means could Israel free itself from this short term debt. The other \$40 million (making up the total of \$150 million mentioned above) is an intermediate indebtedness. The mechanics of it means -- as fast as you pay a dollar you must borrow from the same or another source. If you don't, you won't have the same amount of debt and if you reduce

Israel has pinned its hopes on a number of more radical steps to help free it from the short term foreign exchange debt. Unfortunately, Israel's plan in that respect depends either on German reparations or on the U.S. Government and neither can be approached before the end of January at the earliest. In the meantime, Israel must call upon those sources of its income which, by dint of special effort, can be channelled into December and the early months of 1953 and in this way help it to hold out. Israel must therefore attempt to obtain in the next three months all the cash income it would normally receive between now and June.

Mr. Sherman then made the following observations regarding the UJA dollar. He pointed out that it is free and therefore Israel could use it for any purpose whatever. Most of Israel's other income is not free and must be used for certain specific purposes which are not always best for the country. UJA income, in a sense, also does double duty. For one thing, the UJA dollar builds houses and feeds immigrants but as it is transferred into Israel currency it also strengthens Israel's foreign exchange position. UJA income is also one of the few sources of income which has a certain elasticity. It is possible, with great effort, for UJA to concentrate a substantial proportion of its income in the early months of the year and this is precisely the need of Israel today.

OFF FILE

MR. LEHAVITT: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the next time they introduce me, just leave out the organization.

My friends, as one looks back upon 1952 and so far as one can look forward into 1953, you hope, feel -- feel and then you hope that we will not be faced by the emergencies that we had since 1948. The drama and the excitement seem to have gone out. The war, active, hot war in Israel was fought and won. The mass immigrations, very dramatic immigrations of Jews from Europe and the Moslem countries seem to have come to an end. When you evacuate some 200,000 Jews, as you did, from Iraq and Yemen, and you evacuate Jews from Tripoli and from some of the Iron Curtain countries, we seem to have reached after that point a period of placidity, a plateau, and it seems a good time to evaluate what is the present situation of the Jews outside of Israel, and see what the trends are and what our work will be in the year ahead and in the years ahead.

Our figures show that there are some 840,000 Jews on the continent of Europe, exclusive of Soviet Russia. And curiously enough half of them live behind the Iron Curtain and half of them approximately live in the free democratic states of Europe. The exact figures are about 405,000 in Western Europe, in the free countries, and about 425,000 in the satellite countries.

The work of the Joint Distribution Committee today is so different from what it was in the years gone by, and perhaps it is not nearly as exciting work, but from the point of view of American Jews, from the point of view of the historic job that the JDC has set itself in these last two generations, it is a work that must continue because we are dealing today with the most hopeless and with the most desperate.

I want to take up the 430,000 Jews first who live in the Western countries. The largest number live in France, about 250,000, and the situation of the great majority of the Jews in France is good. It is good in the sense that most of them are self-supporting, are not only able to take care of themselves but increasingly they have begun to raise funds for their own social welfare, and this year the combined appeal for French Jews will be a very successful one, successful at least in terms of what French Jews have been able to raise in the past.

Our contributions towards the social welfare program in France bear a percentage relation to what the French Jews themselves are able to put up and we are basing our contributions and subventions more and more on an ascending percentage for the Jews of France and a descending percentage for the Joint Distribution Committee.

I think last year it was something like 60-40. We hope it is going to be nearer the other way, 60-40, in the year 1953. And year by year as the problem gets smaller and as the income of the French Jews increases, we can look forward to a not distant future when the Jews of France will be able to handle all of their own communal and social welfare needs through their own resources and the time is not far away.

That time was reached in Holland several years ago when the Jews of Poland, which are much smaller in percentage, a percentage that remained after the Hitler regime, were able to take care of their own needs. The amount that we give to the program in Poland is a small amount and it deals only with one home for children. In Belgium, too, the Jews have begun, not in the same percentage as the Jews of France but to some extent and for the first time really begun to start paying their own way for their own needs. There are some 45,000 Jews left in Belgium.

These are the three areas where you have the bulk of the Jews in Europe. In the DP countries -- Germany, Austria and in Italy, you have about 17,000 or 18,000 refugees left. You have about 65,000 Jews all told in those three countries with the bulk of them, almost half of them being Italian Jews. There the problem is different, there you don't have a native Jewish population that can undertake to take care of the needy among them. There you have -- particularly in Austria and in Germany -- a poor population, poor local Jewish German and Austrian population, and almost as many refugees among them.

The problem in the DP countries, particularly Austria and Germany, more so than in Italy, is the problem of what we have gotten to be known as the hard core. It is the problem of the aged, the problem of the sick, the problem of the people who could not find an emigration opportunity for themselves, the problem of the people whom many countries don't want because they are not productive. It is a problem of the misfits in life, it is the result of what has happened to so many millions of Jews. That little remnant that remains, this hard core personifies what Hitler and the Nazis did to Jews -- mentally disturbed people, aged people, tuberculous people, mutilated people in many senses, these are left behind.

We call them hard core. We always find a name for people in this business. But they are human beings, and some of them have children. There is still a camp in Germany. It is called Fochrenwald. Many of you have heard a lot of the stories about Fochrenwald. There are about 1,800 or 1,900 Jews still in that camp, Jewish children. What about those children? Are the children also to become hard core as their parents are? And it is very difficult in a situation like Fochrenwald to do a job which is constructive and which will solve the problem.

You have heard from Mr. Greenleigh the difficulties of finding

visas, finding countries that will take them, and yet these people say "We don't want to stay in Germany," and when you offer them an opportunity to go to a country like Israel, they say "We can't stand all of the hardships that we will have to face when we get to Israel. Some have come back from Israel and have related the hardships that they have had to go through in the ma'abarot. The number is small and all it needs is just a few in order to make these people they are much better off with the help they are getting from the German government and the help that they are getting from the JDC.

It is hard even to give them a job in Germany because what they will earn will be less than what they get on relief. And yet can we look forward to a camp in Germany for the rest of our lives? Can we look forward to the children growing up in that kind of an atmosphere, an atmosphere of despair and of frustration?

We are undertaking a survey of every one of the hard core people, some 4,000 or 5,000 remaining in the Western European countries, primarily Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, etcetera. It will be a case by case study. We are sending a team, a doctor, a psychiatrist, a medical social worker, vocational counsellors. Every case will be examined by the best and most intelligent techniques that we have learned in the rehabilitation of human beings, and plans will be worked out for each case on an individual basis. Some we think we can emigrate after retraining, some we think we can integrate into the economies of the countries and some of them even into the economy of Germany. Many of them will want to stay there and have begun to do business there, and some we will be able to make emigrable who are not emigrable at the present time.

But that problem of the hard core which takes so much of our funds, so much of our time and effort, represents the nut, the hard nut with which we have been left in Western Europe.

So far as the countries in the satellite countries are concerned, we do not operate in any country except Hungary. There we are still feeding some 20,000 people every day, men and women over sixty years of age, men in the homes for the aged and women in the homes for the aged, and children in orphan homes, widows with children who cannot work. That feeding program and that program of aid in Hungary is continued where in all the other countries we have stopped our activities.

There is another field of work and that is the problem of the Jews in Moslem countries. In addition to these 840,000 Jews in the Moslem countries there are some 600,000 Jews left. They are primarily concentrated in Morocco, some 245,000 French and Spanish Moroccans, in Tunis 105,000, in Algeria 130,000 and in Iran with some 80,000.

Now, there, my friends, we cannot do the job that has to be done. And we make no effort to do it, because the needs are too vast for the funds that are placed at our disposal. We know that Jews are starving there. We know that Jews are dying of malnutrition and from disease and there is nothing we can do about it, because we cannot undertake to do the proper social welfare program in such a vast area, covering so many tens and tens of thousands of people.

We had to make a choice. What can we do with these small sums that we have available? And we decided that we would spend our time and our money and our efforts on the children, that if we could save this coming generation in the Moslem countries we would be making some contribution.

It is clear to me as I am sure it must be clear to you that this reservoir of some 600,000 people is a reservoir for Israel, but that if these Jews in the Moslem countries through some catastrophe had to be taken into Israel, it would be a catastrophe for Israel as well as for all of us, but if we can bring into Israel healthy people, vocationally trained people, we can then help Israel to develop its economy and we can obviate the crushing load that the unorganized mass immigration imposed upon Israel during this last year.

So we have, as I said, confined ourselves to the problem of taking care of children, helping them to get a primary school education, feeding them in the schools, seeing to it that they are cured of the diseases which are rampant in these areas -- tuberculosis, trachoma, tinea, syphilis, and to see to it that they get a modicum of vocational training, as many as we can get, so that when they do reach adolescence they can either -- if they wish to stay in their countries -- can stay there and become self-supporting or, as most of them want, to be able to move to Israel and become productive and self-supporting in Israel.

The selective immigration policy of the Jewish Agency and of Israel today has, of course, created a problem for us. We had hoped that the movement of the people would be faster out of these countries. I don't know how much time we have. I thought last year after I had visited North Africa that time was running out and I think time is running out. Mr. Rosenwald said that rising tide of Arab nationalism is burning, burning across all of North Africa. The explosions that we have seen in the last weeks are not anti-Semitic explosions by any manner of means. It isn't as if these excesses are directed at all against the Jews. They are not. But what can come from them is frightening. Nevertheless, we do what we can to help some 50,000 children in these lands, these Moslem lands. It still costs several million dollars to do

it and we cannot help the adults, we cannot bring relief to the adults and we cannot cure them of TB and of other diseases.

I come now to the third phase of JDC activities in 1953 and that is the work of the JDC in Israel. Many of you have been in Israel, many of you have seen the installations of Malben, the hospitals, the homes for the aged, homes for the incurable, the blind village, the sheltered workshops, the little businesses that we have set up for handicapped people, etcetera. We have taken on a job which too has fallen considerably short of the needs that are required. But we are taking care of again what we call the hard core among the emigrants that have come into the State since 1948, and we've got a long waiting list. We haven't got the beds. We hope that by early spring of 1953 we will be able to supply beds through our institutions as well as institutions that we are able to use -- government, Hadassah, etcetera -- for about 6,000 people, 6,000 beds.

I just asked the other day how many beds the Federation of New York has in its homes for the aged, in its hospitals, in its incurable homes, and the answer was 5,350 beds in the City of New York, with a Jewish population of about 2,000,000. Malben will have at its disposal of its own beds about 4,000 and some 2,000 others for which it pays, or a little over 6,000 by the spring of this year, for a community which is considerably less, and we are taking care of perhaps not more than fifty percent of the need, of what should be taken care of, of people who should be placed in convalescent and perhaps homes for incurables.

For all of this work in 1953 we have budgeted some \$25,500,000 of which about half or a little more than half will be expended in Israel. Another program in Israel of the JDC is the support which the JDC gives to the yeshivot. It is a traditional program, a program that goes back to the very beginning of the JDC work and it is being carried on, and we hope that we have brought some order into this problem of the yeshivot, and we are

trying to bring as much as we can, more order into the work that the yeshivot are doing in Israel.

One other program that I must mention to you is the problem of aid and of support that we give to the ORT for their schools in North Africa, and there too, small as that program is, it has tremendous value. More, when I think in terms of the need, a tremendous value, particularly for the adolescents and the youngsters in the Moslem countries.

That is the JDC. It is the JDC in 1952, it is the JDC in 1953.

A smaller program. 600,000 people that we were able to emigrate out of Europe and the Moslem countries since the war, a million people that we were able to bring to almost self-support during the period after the war, and now we are left with what our people have called, with what has been left on the shore after the tidal wave of immigration has passed over the Jews of Europe, and we have an obligation to those people. It is an obligation that won't be solved in 1953. We think we can make it smaller, we hope we can make it smaller, but the obligation is there and I think it is an obligation that the Jews of America will continue to accept and assume as they have assumed so many larger obligations in the past.
Thank you, (Applause)

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

FC/KMG
1952, Dec. 1952

The Nominating Committee met until the early hours of the morning and I am happy to announce a nomination which I am sure you will receive with great pleasure.

For General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal

Edward M. M. Warburg

Named as National Chairmen representing the Constituent Agencies of the United Jewish Appeal:

For the United Israel Appeal
Rudolf G. Sonneborn, National Chairman
of the United Israel Appeal

For the Joint Distribution Committee
Jonah B. Wise, Vice Chairman of the
Joint Distribution Committee

For the United Service for New Americans
Walter Bieringer, President of
United Service for New Americans

Recognizing the tremendous burden imposed by the necessities of the campaign upon Mr. Warburg and Dr. Joseph Schwartz during the past two years; the Nominating Committee urges that five National Chairmen be named to work closely with them in the campaign and give them the additional assistance leadership/which will be required in the conduct of the 1953 campaign.

Your Nominating Committee names the following as National Chairmen:

Morris Berinstein of Syracuse

Joseph Holtzman of Detroit

Sol Luckman of Cincinnati

William Rosenwald of New York

Jack D. Weiler of New York

The Nominating Committee recommends to the incoming administration that the membership of the Campaign Cabinet be reviewed with a view to dropping those members of the Cabinet who have not been active over a period of time. These inactive members should be replaced and in doing so thought should be given to the possibility of enlarging the Cabinet in order to give more

adequate representation to regions and sections of the country not properly represented at the present time. It is further recommended that steps should be taken by the incoming administration to obtain suggestions for cabinet membership from representative communities throughout the United States.

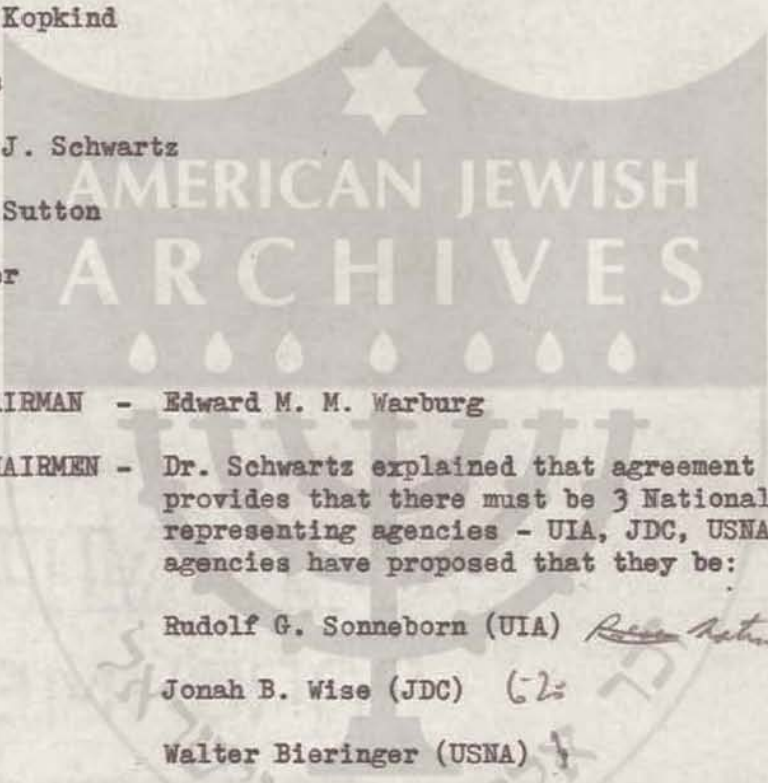
Sam Doroff



FC/FILE
12/13/52

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

- Sam Daroff - Chairman
- Edward Bransten, Jr.
- Samuel N. Katzin
- Adolph Kiesler
- Bernard P. Kopkind
- Elkan Myers
- Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz
- Malcolm A. Sutton
- Jacob Viener



GENERAL CHAIRMAN - Edward M. M. Warburg

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN - Dr. Schwartz explained that agreement between agencies provides that there must be 3 National Chairmen, each representing agencies - UIA, JDC, USNA, and that the agencies have proposed that they be:

- Rudolf G. Sonneborn (UIA) *Revised National 23741A*
- Jonah B. Wise (JDC) *(62)*
- Walter Bieringer (USNA) *1*

In addition/ to the National Chairmen, the Cabinet proposes that there be designated 5 people to act as National Chairmen representing the over-all community; names suggested are:

- William Rosenwald - New York
- Sol Luckman - Cincinnati
- Jack Weiler - New York
- Morris Berinstein - Syracuse
- Joseph Holtzman - Detroit

Mr. Katzin suggested that there should be someone from West Coast.

Mr. Daroff thought names were good choice.

Mr. Viener thought South and Southwest should be represented.

Dr. Schwartz: Want active people involved in Cabinet.

Mr. Kiesler asked if Cabinet was to be nominated by this Committee;

Mr. Daroff said that it was not.

Discussion followed regarding Cabinet, after which Dr. Schwartz made following statement:

The incoming Committee should recommend that the membership of the Campaign Cabinet be reviewed with the purpose of dropping those members who have, for one reason or another, not been active over a period of time. It should be reorganized to give better service to regions and parts of the country not too well covered. Dr. Schwartz asked that every member of this Committee submit such names as he thinks proper, and communities and regions be circularized asking for additional names for future membership

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JOSEPH SCHWARTZ UJAPPEAL

NY (JOSEPH SCHWARTZ UNITED JEWISH APPEAL 165
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SPECIAL DELIVERY

November 20, 1952

Mr. Alfred May
National Bank Buildings
Detroit 26, Mich.

Dear Mr. May:

Our good friend Mr. Moritz M. Gottlieb informs me that he was in telephone communication with you concerning the possibility of having Mr. Paul Hoffman address the forthcoming Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal.

On December 12th, 13th and 14th, the United Jewish Appeal is holding its Annual National Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. This Conference, which will not be a fund raising function, will set the stage for our 15th successive nation-wide campaign on behalf of Israel and distressed Jews in other parts of the world.

May I therefore inquire if you would use your good offices in asking Mr. Paul Hoffman if he would agree to address the more than 750 Jewish community leaders who will be deliberating both on the needs of Jews in the coming year and on the United Jewish Appeal's campaign objectives for 1953. In view of Mr. Hoffman's interest in overseas problems, his former position of leadership in the NCA and because of his present connection with the Ford Foundation and the interest that organization has shown in programs on behalf of refugees and other humanitarian activities, we are convinced that an address by Mr. Hoffman would be particularly appropriate.

If Mr. Hoffman could address our Conference on Saturday evening, December 13th, or at luncheon on Sunday, December 14th, I and the other officers of the United Jewish Appeal would consider it a generous and heart-warming contribution to our efforts.

In the event that Mr. Hoffman can join with us, I shall be happy to send such materials as may be helpful to him in the preparation of his remarks.

May I look forward to your earliest reply.

Cordially,

Edward M.M. Warburg

EMW/efc

I

United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N.Y.

November 19, 1952

H.E. MOSE SHARIT
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

RCA

HAVE JUST LEARNED THAT YOU ARE PLANNING TO COME HERE SOON AND WILL
REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY THROUGH GREAT PART DECEMBER STOP AS YOU KNOW
UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULED BEGINNING TWELF~~F~~TH THIRTEENTH
FOURTEENTH NEWYORKCITY AND WE VERY ANXIOUS HAVE YOU AS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER
AT SATURDAY NIGHT PLENARY SESSION STOP WOULD APPRECIATE CONFIRMATION YOUR
ACCEPTANCE CORDIAL REGARDS

JOSEPH SUIMANTZ

JJS/erc

November 12, 1952

Dear "Governor":

I understand that you are off on a well deserved rest, and I hated to bother you, but maybe when you get back from your cruise you might give this matter some consideration.

On December 12th, 13th and 14th the U.J.A. is having its annual National Conference, not in Atlantic City as in previous years, but at the Waldorf Astoria. In addition to the general business that has to be transacted we hope to use this occasion to celebrate the fact that the U.J.A. has now been in existence for fifteen years. Its record, I think, is a pretty notable one. We have just finished a very difficult year, but nevertheless a surprisingly successful one.

We are faced during the coming year with many uncertainties, -- the political uncertainties, the economic uncertainties and the uncertainties as to the worthwhileness, in view of the tremendous sacrifices required in time and energy, year in and year out. For that reason this meeting is tremendously important from a morale standpoint.

I want to be quite frank that one of the big problems with figures of national and international standing, figures like yourself, is that we of U.J.A. have been so respectful of the tremendous demands on your time that we have desisted from requesting and urging your appearances on various occasions. This becomes particularly difficult because from time to time other organizations are lucky enough to persuade you to attend and to appear on their behalf. We know how deeply interested you are in all this and how these situations arise, not through any fault of your own, but through force of circumstances. It would be

Honorable Herbert H. Lehman

November 12, 1952

Page 2.

tremendously meaningful and helpful to us if you could speak at our Conference on Sunday, December 14th at lunch.

The key officers of almost every welfare fund in the country will be there as well as visitors from abroad, both from Europe and from Israel.

If it is at all possible, I do hope you would consider being with us on this occasion.

Best regards to Mrs. Lehman.

Sincerely,

Edward M. M. Warburg

Honorable Herbert H. Lehman
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

November 3, 1952

Harry Goldstein

Moritz M. Gottlieb

Annual Conference

In line with the suggestion made at the meeting this afternoon to have certain individuals responsible for seeing to it that specific groups of people attend the annual conference next month and for making arrangements for them at the conference, I would ask you to take care of the Regional Chairmen. In this connection, I would ask you to do the following:

- (1) Prepare a letter for my signature to all Regional Chairmen, inviting them to this conference and pointing up the importance, from a regional standpoint, of their attending this meeting.
- (2) Prepare an adequate system of follow-up so that we can know at any point just where we stand as regards the attendance of this group. In this connection I think you should plan for follow-up letters and then, eventually, even telegrams and 'phone calls.
- (3) It will also be necessary to prepare letters acknowledging acceptances.
- (4) Please let me have your ideas for a special meeting of Regional Chairmen to take place at the conference.
- (5) In general, please let me have all your plans, in as detailed a fashion as possible, as regards arrangements for this important group. I should like to have this by Thursday of this week.

MMG:Gfc

NOTE:

I should like to see drafts of the above-mentioned letters by Thursday.

November 3, 1952

Harry Biele

Moritz M. Gottlieb

Annual Conference

In line with the suggestion made at the meeting this afternoon to have certain individuals responsible for seeing to it that specific groups of people attend the annual conference next month and for making arrangements for them at the conference, I would ask you to take care of the Trade and Industry Council. In this connection I would ask you to do the following:

- (1) Prepare a letter, for Dr. Schwartz's signature, to all members of T & I, inviting them to this conference and pointing up the importance of their attending the meeting.
- (2) Prepare an adequate system of follow-up so that we can know at any point just where we stand as regards the attendance of this group. In this connection I think you should plan for follow-up letters and then, eventually, even telegrams and 'phone calls.
- (3) It will also be necessary to prepare letters acknowledging acceptances.
- (4) Please let me have your ideas for a special meeting of T & I to take place at the conference, if you think this is useful.
- (5) In general, please let me have all your plans, in as detailed a fashion as possible, as regards arrangements for this important group. I should like to have this by Thursday of this week.

MNG:Gfc

NOTE:

I should like to see drafts of the above-mentioned letters by Thursday.

November 3, 1952

Judith C. Stang

Moritz M. Gottlieb

Annual Conference

In line with the suggestion made at the meeting this afternoon to have certain individuals responsible for seeing to it that specific groups of people attend the annual conference next month and for making arrangements for them at the conference, I would ask you to take care of the Board of the Women's Division and Chairmen of Women's Division around the country. In this connection, I would ask you to do the following:

- (1) Prepare a letter, for Mrs. Brailova's signature, to all Chairmen of Women's Divisions and the Board, if that has not already been done, inviting them to attend this conference and pointing up the importance, from a Women's Division standpoint, of their attending this meeting.
- (2) Prepare an adequate system of follow-up so that we can know at any point just where we stand as regards the attendance of this group. In this connection I think you should plan for follow-up letters and then, eventually, even telegrams and 'phone calls.
- (3) It would also be necessary to prepare letters acknowledging acceptances.
- (4) Please let me have all your plans, in as detailed a fashion as possible, as regards arrangements for this group. I should like to have all your plans, including a schedule of mailings, by Thursday of this week.

MMS:Gfc

NOTE: I should like to see drafts of the above-mentioned letters by Thursday.

November 3, 1952

William Weinberg

Moritz M. Gottlieb

Annual Conference

In line with the suggestion made at the meeting this afternoon to have certain individuals responsible for seeing to it that specific groups of people attend the annual conference next month and for making arrangements for them at the conference, I would ask you to take care of the Executive Directors. In this connection, I would ask you to do the following:

- (1) Prepare a letter for Dr. Schwartz's signature, to all Executive Directors, inviting them to this conference and pointing up the importance of their attending the meeting.
- (2) Prepare an adequate system of follow-up so that we can know at any point just where we stand as regards the attendance of this group. In this connection I think you should plan for follow-up letters and then, eventually, even telegrams and 'phone calls.
- (3) It will also be necessary to prepare letters acknowledging acceptances.
- (4) Please let me have your ideas for a special meeting of Executive Directors, unless you feel that a special session with them at the conference is not necessary.
- (5) It is my thought that you take complete charge of all aspects of the planning for this group and, therefore, I should like to have, in as detailed a fashion as possible, all your plans for this group by Thursday of this week.

There is one further thought and that concerns the Campaign Chairmen and Big Gifts Chairmen around the country. I should like you to assign someone in your department to follow through as indicated in points enumerated above, with all Campaign and Big Gifts Chairmen for the years 1951 and 1952 and, where available, for 1953. I should think that this could be tied in with plans for the Miami meeting.

MMG/GSc

NOTE: I should like to see drafts of the above-mentioned letters by Thursday.

November 3, 1952

M. Briseman

Meritz M. Gottlieb

Annual Conference

In line with the suggestion made at the meeting this afternoon to have certain members of the Executive staff responsible for seeing to it that specific groups of people attend the annual conference next month and for making arrangements for them at the conference, I would ask you to look after the Campaign Cabinet and the National Cash Cabinet. In this connection, I would ask you to do the following:

- (1) Prepare letters to all members of the Cabinet and Cash Cabinet over the signatures of Mr. Berinstein and Mr. Weiler, respectively, pointing up the importance of this conference and urging them to attend.
- (2) Prepare an adequate system of follow-up so that we can know at any point just where we stand as regards the attendance of this group. In this connection I think you should plan for follow-up letters and then, eventually, even telegrams and 'phone calls.
- (3) It will also be necessary to prepare letters acknowledging acceptances.
- (4) Please let me have your ideas for meetings of these Cabinet groups to take place at the conference.
- (5) In general, please let me have all your plans, in as detailed a fashion as possible, as regards arrangements for this important group. I should like to have this by Thursday of this week.

MMB:Gfc

Notes: I should like to see drafts of the above-mentioned letters by Thursday.

November 5, 1952

Mr. Michael T. McGarry
General Manager
The Ambassador
Atlantic City, N.J.

Dear Mr. McGarry:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 29th with which, in accordance with our telephone conversation, you confirm the cancellation of the meeting of the United Jewish Appeal.

I want you to know that all of us here deeply regret the fact that it is not possible for us to meet in Atlantic City this year. Just as soon as it became evident that we would have to hold the conference in New York, we communicated with you.

Please be assured that we are grateful for all the kindness you have shown in this matter and I look forward to the possibility of our meeting in your hotel some time in the future.

Very truly yours,

Melvin S. Goldstein

MSG:fc

COPY

THE AMBASSADOR
ATLANTIC CITY

October 29, 1952

Mr. Melvin S. Goldstein
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

In accordance with our telephone conversation we have cancelled the meeting of the United Jewish Appeal here at The Ambassador, which was scheduled for December 5, 6 and 7, 1952.

We are, of course, very much disappointed at this turn of events and as you can probably well understand are placed in a position of suffering considerable financial loss due to the cancellation of this affair.

We have in the last four months declined numerous groups on the strength of your reservation. It is, of course, now too late to procure a booking for this particular period.

While we understand that circumstances pertaining to your organization may have caused this change, we nevertheless feel greatly the financial loss incurred by the hotel.

We sincerely hope that we may have the pleasure of entertaining your fine organization next year so that we may in some way recover this loss.

Very truly yours,

(sgd.) MICHAEL T. MCGARRY

Michael T. McGarry
General Manager

MTM/mj