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

AMERICAN
ANNUAL SH
ARCHIVES
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
of the
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL



DECEMBER 10-12, 1954

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY



Dietary laws observed at all Conference meals

Program



ANNUAL
AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
NATIONAL CONFERENCE

of the
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of
United Israel Appeal, Joint Distribution Committee
New York Association for New Americans

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1954

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

Opening Plenary Session

12:30 P.M. LUNCHEON SERT ROOM

RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

AMERICAN JEWISH
*
ARCHIVES

The Needs in 1955

PRESENTED BY

DR. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ

Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

*

General Discussion

The following panel will be present to elaborate and supplement the presentation of the needs and budgets of the UJA constituent agencies:

PANEL

MOSES A. LEAVITT

Executive Vice-Chairman, Joint Distribution Committee

ELLIS RADINSKY

Executive Director, United Israel Appeal

PHILIP SOSKIS

Executive Director, New York Association for New Americans

GOTTLIEB HAMMER

Executive Director, Jewish Agency

WILLIAM AVRUNIN

Assistant Executive Director,
Jewish Welfare Federation, Detroit, Michigan

HENRY C. BERNSTEIN

Executive Vice-President,
United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York

JACOB L. KRAVITZ

Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Federation, Dallas, Texas

SANFORD M. TREGUBOFF

Executive Secretary, Jewish Welfare Fund, San Francisco, Calif.

HENRY L. ZUCKER

Executive Director,
Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, Ohio

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10

There is no general session scheduled for Friday evening. The following synagogues in the general vicinity of the Waldorf-Astoria invite 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

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
Conservative
PARK AVENUE SYNAGOGUE
87th Street, near Park Avenue
Rabbi Simon Noveck

Orthodox

EAST 51st STREET SYNAGOGUE
221 East 51st Street
Rabbi David Kahane

CONGREGATION KEHILATH JESHURUN
125 East 85th Street
Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein

The Jewish Museum at Fifth Avenue and 92nd Street, is featuring a public exhibit entitled "Under Freedom" illustrating 300 years of Jewish history in America and the contributions of Jews to American life. Part of the exhibit is devoted to the story of American Jewish philanthropy, including the United Jewish Appeal and its constituent agencies. The display is open from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M., Mondays through Thursdays and from 11:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Sundays. Delegates in New York at these times are cordially invited to visit the Museum.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11

The Conference will not resume formally until 6:30 P.M.
Informal meetings will be held as follows:

Breakfast

8:15 A.M. PERROQUET SUITE

Regional Officers, United Jewish Appeal

JOSEPH HOLTZMAN

National Chairman for Regions, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

National Campaign Cabinet

10:30 A.M. JANSEN SUITE

SAMUEL H. DAROFF

Chairman, National Campaign Cabinet, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

National Women's Division

ONEG SHABBAT

12:15 P.M. PERROQUET SUITE

LUNCHEON

MRS. HAL HORNE

Chairman, National Women's Division, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

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 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 1955; to map the aims and the objectives of the United Jewish Appeal, and to consider campaign problems in relation to the UJA in 1955. 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 Sert Room.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 11

Steering Committee

2:00 P.M.

ASTOR GALLERY

MILTON KAHN

Member, National Campaign Cabinet, United Jewish Appeal
PRESIDING

Report of United Jewish Appeal Study Mission

MAX M. FISHER

Member, Resolutions Committee, Study Mission

PANEL, STUDY MISSION MEMBERS:

HERBERT R. ABELES Newark, N. J.	MOSES A. LEAVITT New York City
ALBERT ABRAHAMSON Brunswick, Me.	JOSEPH M. MAZER New York City
WILLIAM AVRUNIN Detroit, Mich.	BARNEY MEDINTZ Atlanta, Ga.
MORRIS BATZER Atlantic City, N. J.	EDWARD MITCHELL Los Angeles, Calif.
CHARLES J. BENSLEY New York City	THEODORE RACOOSIN New York City
HENRY C. BERNSTEIN New York City	ELLIS RADINSKY New York City
MORRIS BRECHER New York City	BARNEY RAPAPORT Hartford, Conn.
ABNER BREGMAN New York City	ROBERT W. SCHIFF Columbus, Ohio
MAX FINKELSTEIN New York City	CHARLES E. SCHWARTZ Akron, Ohio
FRED FORMAN Rochester, N. Y.	JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ New York City
SAMUEL F. GINGOLD New Haven, Conn.	MENDEL SILBERBERG Los Angeles, Calif.
MONROE GOLDWATER New York City	SANFORD M. TREGUBOFF San Francisco, Calif.
WALTER D. HELLER San Francisco, Calif.	EDWARD M. M. WARBURG New York City
LABEL A. KATZ New Orleans, La.	MAX J. ZIVIAN Detroit, Mich.
JACOB L. KRAVITZ Dallas, Texas	HENRY L. ZUCKER Cleveland, Ohio

General Discussion

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11

Reception for Delegates

5:30 P.M.

PALM ROOM

Dinner Meeting

6:30 P.M.

STARLIGHT ROOF

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

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

INVOCATION

His Excellency

LEVI ESHKOL

Minister of Finance, the State of Israel

MOSES W. BECKELMAN

Director-General for Overseas Operations
Joint Distribution Committee

His Excellency

ABBA S. EBAN

Ambassador of Israel to the United States

BENEDICTION

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12

Breakfast

8:15 A.M. *PERROQUET SUITE*

*National Campaign Cabinet, Regional Officers
Delegates to the Steering Committee*

SOL LUCKMAN

National Campaign Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

Special Report
*AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES*

AVRAHAM HARMAN

Consul-General, Consulate-General of Israel
New York

*

General Business Session

10:00 A.M.

SERT ROOM

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN

National Campaign Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

Report of Steering Committee

Adoption of Resolutions

Election of Officers

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN

Chairman, Jewish Agency, New York

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 12

Closing Plenary Session

12:30 P.M. LUNCHEON STARLIGHT ROOF

JACK D. WEILER

National Campaign Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING



MRS. HAL HORNE

Chairman, National Women's Division, United Jewish Appeal

BRUCE McDANIEL

Former Director, U. S. Foreign Operations Administration
for Economic Aid to Israel

*

Presentation of Checks

BENEDICTION

SERVICE GUIDE FOR DELEGATES

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

REGENCY SUITE

NATIONAL FIELD SERVICE

M. William Weinberg, Director

SPEAKERS DIVISION

Arthur Fishzohn, Director

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

Harry D. Biele, Director

NATIONAL WOMEN'S DIVISION

Mrs. Marvin Stang, Director

ROOM 4 V

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR DELEGATES

Maxwell Kern, Manager

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

Raphael Levy, Director

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

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CABINET
1954 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

SAMUEL H. DAROFF

Chairman

Trade and Industry Council

ROBERT W. SCHIFF

Chairman

Regional Division

JOSEPH HOLTZMAN

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Speakers Division

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Chairman

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<i>EDDIE CANTOR</i>	<i>BARNEY MEDINTZ</i>
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<i>ELI A. COHEN</i>	<i>IRVING MILLER</i>
<i>LLOYD W. DINKELSPIEL</i>	<i>EDWARD D. MITCHELL</i>
<i>SIMON H. FABIAN</i>	<i>IRVING S. NORRY</i>
<i>HENRY FEFERMAN</i>	<i>JAMES L. PERMUTT</i>
<i>REUBEN L. FREEMAN</i>	<i>BARNEY RAPAPORT</i>
<i>KALMAN S. GOLDENBERG</i>	<i>LEONARD RATNER</i>
<i>HAROLD A. GOLDMAN</i>	<i>CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM</i>
<i>I. E. GOLDSTEIN</i>	<i>SAMUEL ROTHBERG</i>
<i>ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN</i>	<i>SOL SATINSKY</i>
<i>E. N. GRUESKIN</i>	<i>MORRIS SENDEROWITZ, JR.</i>
<i>MARVIN H. ITTS</i>	<i>JOSEPH SHULMAN</i>
<i>MILTON KAHN</i>	<i>DEWEY D. STONE</i>
<i>ABE KASLE</i>	<i>BENJAMIN H. SWIG</i>
<i>ABE S. KAY</i>	<i>HERMAN P. TAUBMAN</i>
<i>ADOLPH KIESLER</i>	<i>JACOB M. VIENER</i>
	<i>ROBERT I. WISHNICK</i>

OFFICERS OF THE
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M. WILLIAM WEINBERG

U-11

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND A

Campaign Rally

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS JEWISH WELFARE FUND

1954 CAMPAIGN

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
TO HEAR MESSAGES FROM

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN
OF NEW YORK

AND

Rabbi Herbert Friedman

TEMPLE EMANUEL B'NE JESHURUN
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, U. J. A. SPEAKERS BUREAU

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1954

SIX FORTY-FIVE O'CLOCK

GRAND BALL ROOM

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

211 ST. CHARLES AVENUE

RESERVATIONS
\$2.50 PER PLATE
R. S. V. P.
INFORMAL DRESS

NO
SOLICITATION
OF FUNDS

Loot Safe Of \$2500 At Mart

Safecrackers robbed the big Puglia Supermarket, 5523 St. Claude, of \$2500 early Saturday, police reported.

Detectives said the cracksmen used the "peel method" on the safe. That is, they pried the outer metal and concrete covering off with chisels and sledgehammers.

The loot was in silver.

A TOUGH JOB

Police Capt. Gerald Callaghan said that the robbers knocked off the dial of the safe first, but failed to get in that way. They then used their "peel" methods, virtually ripping the safe open. The captain estimated it must have taken the robbers at least two hours.

There was no sign of a forced entry. So police believe the robbers either hid in the store last night or that they entered through a rear door which may have been accidentally left unlocked.

The porter, Eddie Williams, 54, of 1423 Andry, heard noises in the rear of the store as he came to work. Accordingly, police believe that the thieves may have been leaving through the rear as he was entering through the front door.

Ex-Chaplain Fund Speaker

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman of the Temple Emenu-El B'ne Jeshurun, Milwaukee, Wis., will be a principal speaker at the campaign dinner rally of the New Orleans Jewish Welfare Fund, March 7 in the St. Charles Hotel.

Rabbi Friedman is national chairman of the speakers division of the United Jewish Appeal.

During World War II he served as an army chaplain and was deputy advisor on Jewish affairs to the commanding general of the American occupied zones in Germany and Austria.

The other main speaker at the dinner will be Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., of New York.

The event will be a highlight of the current campaign of the fund to raise \$380,000 for distribution to 50 local, national and overseas agencies.

The dinner meeting will be open to the public and will start at 6:45 p. m.



RABBI FRIEDMAN



MRS. MANOLITA DOELGER, DR. BONIVER,
MISS AURELIE ALOST

U. S. Tourists Called Aid In Fighting Italian Reds

Communism in Italy. American tourists in Italy.

The latter could be used to combat the former, Dr. Clemente Boniver, commercial counselor to the Italian in Washington, said here Friday.

He traced the connection at the opening of the Italian tourist-trade office at International Trade Mart. It is the first such office in the United States.

"Communism in Italy is the stomach variety, not intellectual," he said. "Unemployment is the breeder of this kind of Communism."

"Today, 40 per cent of the population is living substandard because six million Italian workers lack full-time employment. These are the ones who say 'Let's give this Red experiment a try.'"

One solution—"a freer market in the United States for Italian products, which we don't have now because of trade restrictions."

Another, temporary solution—more American tourists in Italy, spending the dollars that Italy cannot now get now through free trade.

"With more American dollars, we can put all Italians to work,

and there will be no Communism in Italy," Dr. Boniver said.

Mrs. Manolita T. Doelger, director of the Italian State Tourist Office in New York, was here for the opening. It is solely a tourist office, with no trade branch.

Dr. Vittorio Sanguineti heads the new office. Miss Aurelie Alost is in charge of the tourist desk at 142 International Trade Mart.

"Prospective tourists to Italy don't have to worry about running into Communist disturbances. These are well controlled and localized in Rome."

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TONY MILLIET'S
RESTAURANT AND
LOUNGE

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CHICKEN
and
SEAFOOD
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You are earnestly invited ...

...to hear



A AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

By those who are taking part in the extraordinary UNITED JEWISH APPEAL STUDY MISSION now making an overseas survey of Jewish needs and UJA accomplishments in Israel, Western Europe, North Africa. The mission is visiting agricultural settlements, transit villages, trade and industrial centers, social welfare installations—and taking part in discussions with the top leaders of the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency.

**Representatives of the Study Mission will
present their findings at the
Annual National Conference of the
United Jewish Appeal**

...and to attend

THE ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

of the

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
inaugurating the

SEVENTEENTH NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN

*by the Jewish Communities of the U.S.
acting in concert to meet acute needs in 1955*

*to strengthen Israel
to sustain distressed Jews overseas
to aid refugees in our own country*

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1954

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

Dietary laws observed

Please respond on enclosed card

Morris Bernstein's plan

(Kollek made soundings - and
didn't get negative reaction.)

1. Israel has held line for last 2 years - They owe no more and no less than 2 years ago.
2. They have not gone deeper into debt - but they owe short-term paper of 110 million. They are subject to day-to-day financing, which costs them high interest - and which forces them to do uneconomic purchasing.
3. U.S. Gov't refused to ~~give~~^{loan} 75 m loan to refund all short-term paper.
4. If they had this refunding, they could go on a current basis - thus saving several million per year.
5. UJA to launch a quack campaign to raise a big loan - and have the loaners repaid by taking off a chunk each year for 5 years from their UJA gifts.



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

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

'They must not stand alone'

165 West 46th Street, N.Y. 36, N.Y. Plaza 7-1500

Cable Address, UJAPPEAL, New York

December 17th, 1954

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Representing Agencies
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RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN, UIA
JONAH B. WISE, JDC

National Chairmen
1954 Campaign
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MRS. HAL HORNE

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Chairman
SAMUEL H. DAROFF

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MAURICE BERNON

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Nation-1 Field Director
M. WILLIAM WEINBERG

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun
2419 East Kenwood Boulevard
Milwaukee 11, Wis.

Dear Herb:

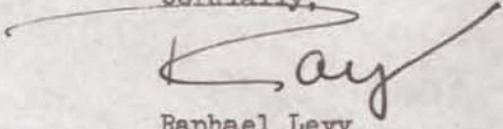
Here is an "unofficial" copy of Abe Harman's speech. I say "unofficial" because Lou Bennett has been talking to Abe about making it available to selected community leaders. But as yet the matter has not been settled. However, certainly I see no reason why you should not have this copy - which is unedited and was taken directly from the transcript.

With regard to the matter of the broadcasts - I shall have to follow this through with Abe on Monday. We, of course, had something of the sort of thing you suggest in our film "Frontier" which we used in the 1954 campaign. (See marked pages of attached script).

Of course, the best of the broadcasts might be in Hebrew - or in Arabic. They can be used for audience effect only if they are in English. This is the point I have to determine.

I do not recall whether or not during the hectic days of the Conference I had a chance to congratulate you. At any rate, let me put my sentiments in writing now - wonderful. Lost of luck.

Cordially,


Raphael Levy
Director of Publicity

(encs)
RL:LG

U-11

up

up

going

going

curtain

curtain

AMERICAN ARCHIVES





HONORABLE
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR.
UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN
OF NEW YORK

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE

Campaign Rally

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS JEWISH WELFARE FUND
1954 CAMPAIGN

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1954
SIX FORTY-FIVE O'CLOCK

GRAND BALL ROOM
ST. CHARLES HOTEL
211 ST. CHARLES AVENUE

Speakers:

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANU-EL D'NE JESHURUN
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN,
U. J. A. SPEAKERS BUREAU



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NO
SOLICITATION
OF FUNDS



FROM: Raphael Levy
Director of Publicity
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
165 West 46th Street
New York 36, New York

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 5:00 P.M.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11

Text of Remarks

Bruce McDaniel
Former Director, United States Foreign Operations
Administration in Israel
at
United Jewish Appeal Annual National Conference
Waldorf Astoria Hotel, December 11, 1954

I have looked forward with keen anticipation to this meeting with you today. Together with all Americans you have been partners in the unique venture in international cooperation which has been taking place in Israel. History long will record what the friendship of our great country has meant to the men, women and children ingathered from all parts of the world who today in Israel are struggling to develop that new democratic State. We live in a time fraught with political and economic uncertainties, when free nations of the world face perilous days. It is a difficult time for any young nation to build its future.

I remember the day, three years ago this week, when we crossed the border at Ras-en-Nakoura from Lebanon into Israel. The crops that year, due to the prolonged drought, had been a failure. Israel had no reserves of food, fuel or fodder. You could not buy an onion, a potato, an ounce of meat, butter or margarine. The country faced pressing short term debts which had to be met to avert default and protect its credit abroad. On the day we arrived the rains began. Israel in the next few weeks experienced its worst flood. Roads were washed out, power was cut off and thousands still living in tents had to be evacuated.

It was a time of emergency. The first American grant of \$63,500,000 was put into action. With it, working hand in hand with the officials of Israel, we were able to buy the wheat, the medicine, the skimmed milk and other foods which had to be obtained with greatest speed; to bring in the

mOre

lumber for new homes, the fuel to create power for agriculture and for industry; to meet the most pressing debts; and, to supply the cotton, the wool and hides for clothing and shoes. The friendship of America became a reality in those trying hours.

I remember the day when our ship not many weeks ago sailed from Haifa. The Israel we left was not the Israel which we had found in December three years ago. It was a new Israel, built stronger not only by the combined efforts of your organization, of all groups which during the intervening months had shared their money and their friendship with the young nation. Above all else, Israel had revealed to us the indomitable spirit of its men, its women and its children who met disaster with self-sacrifice and courage, with determination and hard work, with faith in God.

My wife and I shall ever be grateful to our government and to the government and to the people of Israel for the privilege of having taken even a small place in this history in the making. You, too, I am certain, have experienced a feeling of satisfaction and pride for your part as Americans in this human drama thousands of miles away from our shores.

One remembers watching the new land going under irrigation, seeing new wells being dug, the pipe lines moving on and on until the irrigated acreage was doubled. We recall the Yemenites at Yuval Gad making the huge prestressed concrete pipes big enough for men to walk in, welding the steel forms and handling the huge machines. And these were men who but a short time ago never had seen modern machinery. In the heart of the desert today great reservoirs wait for the water from the Yarkon River which daily comes nearer; the new dams are preserving the rains; the contoured land is stopping land erosion and the small catchment basins along the hills are trapping the water,

letting it seep into the earth to replenish the wells instead of being lost in the sea.

It is calculated that Israel will need a dunam of land under irrigation for each person -- 1,600,000 dunams. They have reached the half-way mark now. On these acres are being planted the crops which will reduce Israel's dependence on foreign currency; cereals, peanuts, oil seeds, sugar beets, flax, cotton; trees such as citrus, olives and carobs. The field crops will produce next spring. It will be five or more years before the new trees come into bearing. They are investments in Israel's future. During the interim, food crops are being produced in the rows between the young trees. The need for effective processing to extend the marketing season for fruits and vegetables, and to prepare fiber crops, has been recognized and effort is being made to get the new plants established. This will add to Israel's exports.

In the hills of northern Galilee, one remembers the crackling flames and the clouds of smoke rising high into the clear sky as the range lands were being burned over. This was the beginning of Operation Cowboy sponsored by our Mission under which Israel is using American rangeland methods to build its herds of livestock. You will find cowboys in those hills today, young settlers riding and roping, branding and handling new breeds of cattle, using the hills which they have re-seeded with seeds grown in Israel, hills which for years have been idle. The model ranch not only is self-supporting but dozens of young men are being trained who tomorrow will furnish to Israel meat and hides, wool and milk. From the main ranch house, one looks upon the Sea of Galilee, the Mount of Beatitudes and the ancient city of Kfar Nahum. The land of the prophets, of the Crusaders and the Roman Legions today adds a new chapter in its long history.

Where the plains of the Kidron come to the foot of Mt. Carmel, the new plant which manufactures chemicals and fertilizers each day ups its production. Not long ago, the new cement factory near Ramle added its output to that of the plant at Haifa and Israel ships began to carry Israel cement into foreign markets. Through the enlarged port of Haifa, and at Jaffa, the flow of citrus exports has stepped up; from Haifa north to Acco, is fast becoming an industrial center.

I can recall, too, that morning in a small village near Hadera when the children came running to meet me. It was their job to care for the few chickens which the settlement had recently acquired. They were as excited as a miner who suddenly has discovered a rich deposit of uranium. There was pride and hope in their eyes as they showed me their treasure: -- they had found their first egg. For them, it was a beginning, their first step into a better tomorrow.

Deep in the vastness of the Negev, protected by armed guards, American miners and geologists are working with Israel technicians, mapping and testing known deposits of copper and manganese, of ball clay, phosphates and glass sands; searching for new deposits and for new sources of water. The old slag dumps of Solomon's copper mines are there. The Bible still is a reference book to locate those ancient operations. The exploration work is being pushed, economic extraction methods are being studied here in America.

We watched hundreds of Bedouins singing together carrying rocks in rubber buckets made from worn out truck tires as they carved a twisting road out of the sheer towering rock wall which forms the northern barrier of the Great Crater. This was the beginning of the new road from the port of Elath on the Red Sea to Beersheba. It is over this road that products will move north to the rail head which daily gets closer to Kurnub to handle as well as

the output of the Dead Sea and the phosphates. No longer will it be necessary to travel the tragic road which leads through Scorpion Pass.

Israel's engineers are building roads, getting ready for the thousands of tourists from America who will want to visit the land of the Bible. Today one may travel easily from Meggido across the Plains of Armageddon to the top of the Mount of Transfiguration, to the ancient city of Bethshan where 4000 years of history is revealed, to the valley where David fought Goliath, to Nazareth and to the sandy beaches of the Mediterranean. It is possible now to drift down the Jordan River through the towering forest of papyrus and see the Huleh Swamp being drained to make way for new farm lands. All this is part of Israel's dramatic striving for economic strength.

Israel is a hard country which demands much of its citizens. It is also a nation with a great heart for those who need its help. It has made mistakes. In its haste to feed, clothe, house and give medical care to the thousands who have come to it, the while it tried to build its industry, its agriculture and fisheries, money has at times been spent unwisely. It is easy to look back now and see those mistakes. To have done so during the days of terrific pressure is another matter. The mistakes in most instances were honest ones. In Israel there is a high degree of integrity, that same pioneer spirit which helped to build America. Among her people are those too old, too worn out by years in concentration camps to carry their share of work. There are others who came expecting to find a land of milk and honey. Too large a part of Israel's total population still is non-productive, due largely to the fact that they never have had a chance to learn productive skills. The task of integrating them into agriculture and industry is difficult and will take more time.

Israel has made good progress. A casual visitor to the country is

impressed by the strides made in building, in the development of roads and hotels, in the greater abundance of food. They are apt to overlook the fact that much of this progress, while essential, will not add to Israel's gross national income. The basic investment in power, in irrigation and in industry is just beginning to pay off. It will take several years before these investments actually begin to show their real value. The cold fact remains that this fiscal year in order to meet its foreign budget requirements Israel will need from outside sources about \$125 for every man, woman and child in the country.

This is a critical time in Israel's economic life. It is the time when rather than less effort should be made to sustain its foreign exchange income for basic investment, to capitalize on what has been done, and to continue necessary social welfare and educational work.

Israel is more than a haven for refugees. It is another link in the chain of democratic nations being forged in an area where democracy means much to the free world.

The people in Israel — particularly the children — look forward with faith to the time when their country will no longer depend on outside help. It is written in the Talmud that the best way to do charity is to make charity unnecessary. Israel needs continued support with free dollars, the kind of help your organization, with your leadership, is in a position to give.

As I look back across the months, I remember Barbara, the young shepherdess. Far south of Beersheba in the land of Abraham there is a new settlement alone in the desert, hemmed about by barren hills. From these hills in the rainy season, the water rushes down the canyons into the valley. The settlers are trying to raise sheep. Our technicians have been helping them to build dams and catchment basins, to plant pastures.

FROM: Raphael Levy
Director of Publicity
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York, N.Y.
Phone: Eldorado 5-3000

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 5:00 P.M.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11

Press Room: Suite 4V

Text of Remarks

His Excellency, Levi Eshkol
Minister of Finance, State of Israel
at
United Jewish Appeal Annual National Conference
Waldorf Astoria Hotel, December 11, 1954

A year ago, on December 10, 1953, on the eve of your last annual conference, I appeared before a meeting convened especially for that purpose by Messrs. Leidesdorf, Warburg, Rosenwald and Rothberg, and laid before the leaders of American Jewry the then pressing problem of Israel's short-term foreign exchange debt.

You heard me out, considered the difficulties involved and resolved, I quote:

"To prepare a program for the borrowing of \$75,000,000 and to make recommendations for the implementation of such program so as to accomplish its objectives within three months from that date."

And then you proceeded to carry this problem to its solution, by means of the funding loan.

I am here tonight to pay tribute to your Jewish spirit which made our problem yours: to your wisdom and ingenuity in devising a workable solution for the problem: and to your selflessness and devotion in carrying it to a successful conclusion.

Sixty-four million dollars from one hundred-and-twenty-five communities-- these figures are two yardsticks which reassert and confirm the bond between

American Jewry and Israel.

The very number of the participating communities is proof of the broad foundation on which this bond rests, and a dramatic testimony to the ceaseless effort which was required to bring about the necessary loan action in so many different communities throughout the United States.

The funding loan changed the face of our foreign exchange debt picture. It improved our foreign currency finances; it instilled new confidence in our economy -- both at home and abroad; brought about savings of millions of dollars and enabled us to shake off the golem of short-term debts, and the recurring crises they created.

At the meeting of December 10, 1933, I said: "I should like to take this opportunity to offer to you my solemn pledge that every penny raised under this effort would be used exclusively for the repayment of debts, and not for any other purpose whatsoever." I further said: "Let me also reaffirm the settled policy of the Israel Government, to which it has steadfastly adhered in the last 18 months, to keep a balanced foreign exchange budget and restrict expenditure to the level of income."

This pledge was carried out. All the funds received by us from the funding operation were used exclusively for the repayment of debts, and throughout 1954, as in the preceding year and a half, we have continued on the road of a balanced foreign exchange budget.

As a result, we were able to cut our short-term debt in half, and bring about a remarkable improvement in the foreign exchange debt structure of Israel.

The funding operation has now been concluded, and it is time therefore to attempt a sober and hard-headed evaluation of its impact not only on Israel but upon the United Jewish Appeal and the American Jewish communities.

Thanks to this operation, the credit standing of communities was enhanced, and was shown to be far stronger than anyone had previously thought. The communities have demonstrated their capacity to borrow in time of need, for as long as five years. This is a tremendous asset, whether it is used in the next few years or not. The renewed and strengthened borrowing capacity of the communities is now an established fact.

It is with particular pride that I call also attention to the fact that the plan for the funding operation was not thought up in Israel and then presented to American Jewry for acceptance and implementation. Here was an instance where the initiative was taken by your leadership, and the plan of action developed and shaped right here.

On the other hand, a realistic evaluation of the funding operation cannot fail to take notice of the fact that the operation to date is still some eleven million dollars short of its goal of 75 million dollars, and that not all communities, for reasons beyond their control, were able to get straight five-year loans, so that a substantial portion of the proceeds would have to be repaid in less than five years.

It is also important to be aware of the adverse effects on the flow of cash to the UJA caused by the practice in some communities to prepay the installments due on the loan to their local banks, or, in some cases, to set aside some funds by way of a reserve against the next payment due on the funding loan.

This simply means that the UJA gets less cash: that Israel gets less dollars: that the funding loan becomes, in effect, of a still shorter duration. If any single practice, short of an overall reduction in contributions, may be said to threaten to undo some of the good of the funding operation, it is

this practice of prepayment, or setting aside.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that all the communities will listen to the request and counsel of the UJA in this respect, lest they be undoing with their left hand what they have attained with their right hand.

Having enumerated the achievements, as well as the shortcomings of the funding operation, I can say without any hesitation: A job well done. A truly remarkable achievement, whether judged by the difficulties of attaining it in the United States, or by the improvement it wrought in Israel's finances.

And yet, the very success of the operation should put us in Israel, and you here, on guard against the temptation to misconstrue the function of the proceeds of the funding operation, and pool them together with other receipts from the UJA, and say with satisfaction, "Israel had received in 1954, so much money." We must not forget that the proceeds of the funding operation did not, and do not, enable Israel to spend one penny more for any new requirements, that every dollar from the proceeds of the funding operation went - as it had to go by our undertaking to you - for the repayment of debts.

Neither you nor we can be satisfied simply with the removal from our path of the obstacle of short term debts. We must vigorously continue the UJA annual campaigns to mobilize still larger sums needed for the constructive work that will lead us forward on the road to economic independence.

Let me now turn to a brief report on our progress along this road, and indicate the tasks and problems which face us ahead.

PART II

The current year has marked the steady growth of our economy. It has been a year of intensive work, and of gratification. The efforts made since 1948, the funds invested, the gift-dollars provided since statehood, have at long last begun to bear fruit. The Israel of today and the Israel of only a few years ago are strikingly different.

What are some of those differences? Look at the food picture. Within six years, our agricultural production has more than doubled. Gone are the bitter shortages. The stores are full of produce -- Israeli produce. We are growing all the vegetables, all the fruit, and all the dairy and poultry products which we need. For this, thanks must be given to the Jewish Agency and its agricultural colonization department, and I need not tell you that the Agency's main source of income is the UJA.

Our farmers are not only supplying more of the needs of our consumers; they are also contributing to the effort for more and more exports. In the past year, eight and a half million cases of citrus were exported, yielding the country over 32 million dollars in foreign exchange.

We have also learned that citrus is not our only good export crop. Particularly striking is the story of the humble peanut: almost unknown to our farmers a few years ago, its crop this year will reach 15,000 tons, more than half of which will find its way to European markets, adding a few million dollars to our earnings and savings. We hope to increase our peanut's acreage in the coming few years.

And there is cotton. To me it is a thrill to be able to report that cotton planting is no longer an experiment but a genuine success. British experts have reported that our cotton compares favorably with the best in the world in quality, and any agriculturalist in Israel can tell you that our cotton yields are almost miraculous. I use the word advisedly; for to me it is a miracle to see our own home-grown cotton, planted in rich Israeli soil, nurtured by Israeli lands, caressed by the warm Israeli sun, and finally spun and woven in Israeli mills.

Cotton acreage is being rapidly expanded and it is our hope grounded in science, that about five million dollars in foreign currency will be saved in Israel cotton crops annually within the next few years.

Agriculture is not simply a question of crops and land. It is also a question of people. New crops have been introduced in the land, but we have had even more spectacular results in introducing new people to the land. Close to 30,000 families have gone onto the land since statehood. Shopkeepers and small artisans, from seventy countries of the Diaspora, have become, in Israel, dirt farmers, and are learning to like it. They are becoming rooted in the soil and are establishing a new generation of settlers and yeomen.

And water has been brought to the land in an ever-increasing flow. While in 1948, about 60,000 acres were under irrigation, in 1954, about 200,000 acres will be irrigated -- a better than threefold increase.

This year of progress, 1954, has seen irrigation works in the hills of Galilee put into operation, and for the first time, numerous hill settlements along the northern frontier are receiving water in substantial quantities.

The proverbial rod of Moses is being stretched over Israel, in the form of hundreds of wells being drilled by modern equipment, and great reaches of barren land becoming fertile. The most important of all irrigation projects,

that of the giant first Negev-Yarkon river pipeline, has reached the stage when we may say definitely that it will go into operation by the fall of 1955, when a life-giving flood of water will be diverted over seventy miles to the parched soil of the Negev.

Just as our farms are utilizing more water, so our industry is consuming more electricity.

In 1950, Israeli industry consumed 140,000 kws. hours of power, while in 1954, our factories utilized 230,000 kws. hours.

We have attracted hundreds of new private enterprises. The Government investment centre has approved close to 700 enterprises in the past four years, and 450 of these are already actively engaged in production. These enterprises and many local industries are producing scores of new products, such as paper, asbestos pipe, masonite, corrugated cartons, etc. New manufactured items like tires, cement, plywood and glass, have been added to our export lists. The shelves of our own shops, the display windows of stores in many countries hold more and more products of Israeli labor and Israeli craft. These products are greatly improved in design and, to me, there is a real triumph in the recent news item that Israeli artisans have carried home from the famed Milan Triennale International competition in arts and crafts no less than three first prizes, seven gold medals and eight silver medals for their exhibits.

We are also carving mineral wealth out of our hillsides, and are investing millions of dollars to extract the rich resources of the Dead Sea. The phosphates from our earth, and the potash from the sea, are the basis for our fertilizer industry, which is not only meeting our requirements in some of the most important fertilizers, but is also able to start export operations.

You have, I am sure, heard of our heavy water experiments and our other work in connection with atomic research. While these experiments are in

their initial stages, they testify to the fact that we have an impressive roster of scientists, of whom we are proud. Of course, there is always room for more scientists, because we realize that they hold the keys of progress and of plenty.

The gains which I have just described are reflected in Israel's balance of payments which is the yardstick for our economic independence. For this reason, in our young and small nation, we watch for the monthly foreign trade figures with eagerness, hope, and some apprehension.

Three years ago, we were importing at the rate of 390 million dollars a year. This year, the figure is down by more than 100 million dollars. That drop was made despite the fact that in these same two years, our population has risen by 200,000 people.

In the same period, our exports have more than doubled. Two years ago, we sold 40 million dollars worth of goods to the world outside. This year, we are selling between 85 and 90 millions worth.

My friends, we do have reason to be proud, but -- and here I must be very frank -- we have no reason to be complacent. Yes, we have cut our imports by 100 million dollars and more, and we have increased our exports greatly. But, we still import over three times as much as we export. Yes, we have made progress, but we are still dependent on aid from abroad.

Of course, there are reasons for this dependence. These are reasons of time and money that arise from problems of security, immigration, and the nature of our land.

Although large areas of our land are blessed with rich soil, they are short of rainfall, and unless we irrigate that soil, it is condemned to remain a desert. To build the necessary irrigation works requires, not only money, but also time and effort.

It is no secret that we are handicapped by the Arab blockade, and that Arab refusal to make peace forces us to carry a heavy burden of expenditure for armament.

Not only do we have to carry uneconomic defense expenditure, but we have to continue the effort to integrate fully the masses of immigrants who have come into Israel since statehood. This effort requires time, particularly in view of the lack of farming and other skills which characterize the recent waves of immigration. It requires also very large sums of money, and so far we have not been able to mobilize enough funds through the U. J. A. and from other sources to enable us fully to integrate all of the immigrants, who have come and who are about to come to our shores.

- More -

As you know, the entire burden of absorbing immigrants in Israel was not borne alone by the Jews of the world. A substantial part of that burden has been borne, and is being carried today, by the State of Israel. Since the State was created, the Israel Government has spent hundreds of millions of pounds on immigration and integration of immigrants. Last year alone, the amount allocated for that purpose was 44 million pounds. If we have to spend more on security -- and this we must do -- we will be able to spend less on absorption of immigrants.

We look to the outside world and especially to the Jewish world, for aid in connection with unfinished business. You have heard me speak of the agricultural progress of our new immigrant. They have gone forward through their own efforts, the sweat of their brows, the labor of their muscles, and through the investment by the Jewish Agency of 270 millions of dollars. The work of the new settlers is not finished. The work of the Jewish Agency in this connection is not finished. The vast majority of the new villages are not yet fully equipped in order to be self-supporting.

How could they be in so short a time? To make them economically independent, the Jewish Agency has had to spend another 120 to 130 million dollars. Each delay means physical and financial loss and slow down of development. This is a debt which world Jewry owes the new settlers. For we have undertaken a solemn obligation to help establish them on firm foundations, to help them stand straight, to help them become self-supporting members of society.

We have embarked upon a bold program of conquering the desert. We cannot stop that program or we will regress. Irrigation pipes are rolling out of our factories, great trenches are being dug, pumping stations are going up. We cannot call a halt. We must increase our irrigated land each year, if we

(more)

are to continue successfully our struggle for livelihood.

We owe another debt to the newcomers still living in the maabarot. There remain to this day 65,000 people in tin huts, in huts with canvas walls. And winter is upon us. We must get them out. If it is already late to get all of them out this winter, we have to do our utmost that they should not have to spend another winter in these temporary dwellings.

These are some of our existing obligations. New responsibilities arrive at Haifa Port each week. They are the newcomers from North Africa, seeking an escape from tension, seeking a chance for a new life in a land of their own. Thirty thousand of them, and perhaps more, will enter Israel during the coming year. Some of the newcomers are going straight from the ship to settlements already prepared for them. Others are going straight from the ship to new pioneering towns in our frontier development areas.

Two new settlement regions are being prepared. Is it not symbolic that Lachish, used by Sanherib, the Assyrian king, as a springboard for his attack on ancient Jerusalem, will now serve as the centre of a new region to be settled in our country?

1954 has been a year of progress for Israel. What of 1955?

As Minister of Finance, I am bound to inform you that our sources of foreign currency income are inadequate. We need increased funds if we are to carry out all the obligations facing us today. You know that we face reduced United States financial aid. And if we take a good look at UJA income in the United States during the last three years, we must admit that there has been a steady decline.

This decline is the cause of deep worry to us in Israel and, I am sure, to you here. For, it would, indeed, be sad if in the wake of a successful Funding Loan, the UJA campaign income is reduced. What is the good of strengthening our foreign exchange position through a Funding Operation, only to weaken it

(more)

again because of insufficient UJA campaign receipts to take care of the pressing needs, of which I have just spoken!

The Jewish people of the United States, as well as we in Israel, are facing new human responsibilities in 1955. This knowledge should not be confined only to the leadership of the UJA. Every community in the United States should realize that in determining its allocation to the UJA., it is deciding the future of tens of thousands of human lives. I, therefore, call on American Jewish communities to give priority to the UJA, for the claims of the UJA are the claims of immigration and rehabilitation, the human claims of hunger, danger and hopelessness. They are the claims for the elementary right of Jews to live the life of free people on Jewish soil in Israel -- the only soil on which the exiled, the destitute and the disfranchised are allowed to settle: the only soil to which they are welcome!

Not since the days of Ezra, was a generation so privileged as to participate in the rebuilding of a country and rehabilitation of a people. Would any Jewish community wish to be excluded from an adequate share of these responsibilities? Certainly, Israel will not let these people from North Africa down, come what may. And no one, no one could persuade me that you will.

And that is why our hope is never lost, because in the face of great need, we have forged greater unity and found greater strength. So it will be this time. And in the coming year, we shall see gradual immigration to Israel from North Africa; we shall see another stretch of wilderness conquered, and the lives of another group of Jews rebuilt in another section of the land of Israel.

And each of you will help bring it about.

In 1955.

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FROM: Raphael Levy
Director of Publicity
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
165 West 46th Street
New York 36, New York

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 5:00 P.M.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11

Text of Remarks

MOSES W. BECKELMAN
Director-General for Overseas Operations
Joint Distribution Committee
at
United Jewish Appeal Annual National Conference
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, December 11, 1954

Although I have been introduced here tonight as Director-General of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and it is in connection with the JDC's overseas activities on four continents that I have currently come to New York, it is not in that capacity or in that connection that I welcome this opportunity to talk with you this evening. For, as it happens, the JDC does not stand in particular need of special representation or pleading at this time.

This week happens to coincide, within a few days either way, with the actual Fortieth anniversary of the founding meeting that established the JDC in the early confusing days of World War I. This week has therefore provided an opportune occasion for a review of JDC's past history and accomplishments and a presentation of its present programs and their foreseeable future problems. Many of you here tonight have heard these reports.

I shall therefore not repeat them here. Suffice it to say that in Europe at the end of World War II there were 950,000 Jewish survivors of Nazism and war who looked to us, the Jewish Community of America, for the aid they had to have if the bare skin and bones of the life they had escaped with were to be filled out again with hope and health and opportunity. Full flowing tides of funds and materials and the service of devoted men and women brought the overwhelming majority of these survivors to self-support or safe haven on friendlier

shores. Today less than three per cent remain in need in Europe. Twenty-seven thousand men, women and children in twelve European countries still need help because they are too young, too old or too sick to be self-supporting and because emigration opportunities, by and large, are no longer available to them.

It is only 3% of the number who once needed and received your help. But it is a 3% which in its numbers -- 27,000 -- is large enough to give us pause and in its composition as the weakest and most hard hit of all the surviving victims of the Nazis calls upon our consciences for adequate assistance because of the sickness, the physical handicap or the advanced age with which most of these remaining survivors are afflicted.

This is our inescapable minimum inherited heritage from Hitler and we can do no less than meet its minimum need for a decent modicum of security and support. This last pitiful remnant of the Nazi holocaust is entitled to no less from us luckier ones. It is fortunate that the recent availability of German Reparations Funds has overcome the continuing annual reduction of UJA funds available for these purposes. German Reparations Funds, with their relatively fixed amounts for a hopefully fixed term of years, introduce for the first time a certain measure of stability into the planning for the needs of these 27,000. Added to the UJA funds still available for these purposes they make it possible for the JDC to hope for the achievement of its 40-year goal so far as Europe is concerned -- the further reduction of the size of the relief load on the one hand and the restoration of the Jewish communities of Europe on the other to the point where the remaining number of persons needing help becomes a normal welfare responsibility within the capacity and the willingness of re-normalized European Jewish communities to support out of their own resources.

A microcosm, in numbers of people involved, of the job that JDC was called upon to do in Europe in the immediate postwar years, is to be found in JDC's program in Israel -- Malben. This program, initiated in 1949 at the request of the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency, is consecrated to the task of providing institutional care, medical treatment and rehabilitation to the thousands of persons, among the seven hundred thousand who have come to Israel since its creation, who because of age, illness, physical handicap or disabling conditions like tuberculosis are prevented permanently or temporarily from supporting themselves. In American terms, Malben is a functional Federation of Jewish Social Agencies: it supports five thousand people in institutions for the aged, t.b. sanatoria, hospitals

and custodial care institutions, it provides outpatient services and vocational and occupational therapy for thousands more, it brings an average five hundred formerly unemployable persons along the road to self support each month through sheltered workshops and has made three thousand such families self-supporting by small business loans.

In comparison with the almost two hundred thousand persons that JDC is helping in one way or another throughout the world each day, Malben's total case load bulks small. But its institutional case load is, I venture to guess, larger than the combined case load of any Federation in the United States and those of you who have anything to do with such institutions in this country will readily realize its macrocosmic need for funds. Together with JDC's continued traditional support to the Yeshivahs of Israel it readily accounts for the fact that half of JDC's current expenditures are being made in Israel.

But as I have said, my primary concern tonight is not with the program or the budget or the financial requirements of JDC qua JDC. But out of one particular phase of my experience with JDC, I want to talk with you tonight, as

an American, and a Jew and above all as a human being about a cloud that I have watched coming up over the horizon for seven years now and which during this past year has begun to make its mutterings and its flashings and the first drops of its bloody rain visible even across the Atlantic. I want to tell you tonight about the Jews in Moslem countries because of my deep conviction that they concern all of us -- as Jews, as Americans and as human beings. I want to address myself to your hearts, to your consciences and above all to your statesmanship. Because the funds that I am convinced the Jews of the United States will be giving next year -- and, I fear, and hope -- in the years immediately ahead, while they will come from the heart and will relieve a need and suffering that no one can visualize unless he has seen it, will also make possible if funds are adequate the carrying out of a planned program that will constitute a Jewish policy decision of the first order of statesmanship.

To make my point clear I should like briefly to explain what the Jews of Moslem countries are up against. The difference between JDC's work in Europe, Israel or South America on the one hand and Africa and Asia on the other is at first glance paradoxical. When one moves from Europe to North Africa, one moves from the twentieth century to the twelfth. But it is our work outside of Africa that is concerned with the past -- with making good its ravages and binding up those wounds that can no longer be made whole. In the Moslem lands we are trying to help our people to save their future.

Our emphasis on education and vocational training, our struggle against trachoma, against infant mortality, our concern with increasing earning power for individuals, stems from the clear realization that in our lifetime, the twentieth century, with all of its good and bad implications and consequences, is coming to these lands. If our people are to live as human beings as they move, willy-nilly, into this century they must have help.

Since the Arabs swept in the seventh and eighth centuries and Mohammedanism took over the North African world, the Jews of these lands have lived as second class people, a tolerated because useful minority whose inferiority was never in doubt to the ruling population among whom they lived and, more important, even, to themselves. Emancipation began to come to these lands with the entry of the West — and the degree of emancipation already achieved in each area is the greater, the longer ago that entry occurred — Algeria in 1830, Tunisia in 1881, Morocco in 1906. Emancipation came to the whole population of these areas and the Jews were not excluded from its benefits but they started from further back and they still have a longer way to go. It is clear that in the prevailing currents of this decade the gap must be closed fast if the Jews are not to fall further behind as they are shipsawed by the crosscurrents of the nationalist movements and the French administration. Since our work in these Moslem countries is thus a race for the future, we concentrate on the children.

It is no longer news to American Jewish audiences, as it was four or five years ago, that living as a native Jew in these backward Moslem countries is a compost of sheer physical misery and human degradation, that when he is buried, the law guarantees to the private exclusive interment of his corpse in more cubic feet of earth than he ever enjoyed in cubic space above the ground

as a sentient, breathing being, jammed with all his family into a one room hovel in the local ghetto that is a compound of catacomb, sewer, prison and slum. Nor is it as startling as American audiences once found it, to hear of the fantastic infant mortality and child death rates -- measured, in the absence of vital statistics, by the fact that only half of the circumcisions recorded in the rabbinical registers showed up again as bar-mitzvahs thirteen years later. Which leaves out altogether of course, the deaths in the first seven days. Or to hear about the incidence of trachoma that was so great in some villages that it was medically more feasible to isolate the uninfected than to separate out for treatment those who had the disease.

But what has not been sufficiently emphasized for audiences like this -- as I pointed out to another session of this UJA annual meeting last year -- is that though these things are true, we have convinced ourselves that our work is not useless, that we have made an impact on death rates and disease rates and illiteracy rates. We know from these results that if you will help us to make our program larger, we can make these evils smaller. When we first began to work in these countries about six years ago, we talked only of the immensity and immeasurability of the problem. The problems are still immense but we can today measure that which remains to be done by that which has already been achieved.

Some of you heard my report last year in which I stressed the fact that in French North Africa, perhaps more than in any other area where JDC employs UJA funds, those funds serve as a catalytic agent rather than as the sole source of help to Jews. Working through established local organizations, JDC has been able to channel UJA funds so as to pull into their wake

proportionally increasing amounts of local and governmental funds contributed to these same local organizations for medical and educational and child feeding programs.

The Alliance Israelite Universelle, which for 90 years has been the foundation stone of secular education for Jews in Moslem countries and today has a school network serving 50,000 Jewish children in 7 such countries, is the largest of these organizations. 80% of its expenditures in Morocco come from French government sources. Each year the Alliance increases the number of children it serves in additional school buildings provided by the French -- but if it is to catch up with the backlog of school age children for whom no facilities are yet available, it must have more UJA funds to help it make that forward spurt.

It must also have those funds, and coax, persuade and cajole the authorities to contribute an even more disproportionate amount of its total educational budget to the Jewish population simply to keep up with the increasing numbers of Jewish children who each year live to reach school age because the health organization Ose is steadily chopping away at the infant mortality rate, again using a combination of UJA, governmental and locally contributed funds.

Ort, with its seventy-five year history of vocational training for Jews in Europe has in the past five years likewise extended its program into Moslem countries. One curious by-product of ORT activities in Morocco was a request from a local Arab organization for ORT's help in setting up similar vocational training for Arab boys. This is by-product; the product is the slowly increasing number of Jewish youngsters who formerly would have been peddlers in the Mellah who are today machinists in the railroad round-houses or carpenters, mechanics and electricians in the booming industries

of Casablanca. But time is pressing and school capacity is limited and investment in new buildings takes more money than is available. So ORT has turned to supervised apprenticeship training, supplemented by evening courses to make good the deficiencies in reading, writing and arithmetic imposed by lack of school facilities ten years ago. This program, begun only two years ago, is the fastest growing and most quickly effective tool at ORT'S command in North Africa today.

With an eye on the future that beckons in Israel and a deep concern for the orthodox traditions that permeate so large a segment of the Jewish population in Moslem lands, organizations like Ozar Hatorah and Lubavitch concentrate on providing Hebrew religious education to an ever expanding number of children. For similar reasons Alliance has in recent years added secular Hebrew education to its curriculum.

All this work is hopeful, all this work is productive, all this work is expanding -- but it does not begin to be enough, because in the first instance the funds are not enough. There are other reasons, too, but in the tagline of the old joke, if you haven't got the money the other reasons are not important. There is an urgency here however that transcends the wisecrack and makes it impossible for us to satisfy ourselves with that answer.

"For at my back I always hear
Time's winged footstep hurrying near."

wrote the poet. Time is running out for the Jews of North Africa.

All our work, all our aspiration, our hopes, our fears, our plans for the future must be measured by that palpable fact -- a fact that calls on us so to determine our humanitarian contributions to the UJA as to make them the acts of statesmanship to which I referred. The growing stability of the State of Israel and the unstoppable rising curve of Arab nationalism are a pull and a push

that operate in the same direction -- the eventual movement of the majority of the Jewish populations of these countries to Israel. For we dare not permit ourselves the luxury of assuming -- pleasing and natural though such an assumption may be for us who have been raised in American history and American tradition -- that the nationalist movements of these Arab countries are democratic movements in the western sense of the term and will work themselves out in political and social patterns that, so far as the Jews are concerned, will follow the history of our own Declaration of Independence. I have no intention of discussing French policy but I think it is clear that any person of good will, particularly if he is a Jew, must hope that moderate and intelligent French and Arab influences will be permitted to work out a progressive solution of the present crisis along somewhat the lines that the United States and the Philippines found for themselves.

The question is how much time do we dispose of and what shall we do with it. Despite the current turmoil in Tunisia and Morocco I think we have some years. I hope we shall have even more time than I think. What we shall do with it depends very largely on you -- and on the Jewish communities to which you will be returning from this conference.

Given the funds, Israel will use the time to prepare for a substantial annual regular planned migration from North Africa in an orderly fashion that will move the maximum possible number from the outlying rural areas of Morocco where the threat to security is greatest. And these are precisely the people who, given adequate preparation, in Morocco and in Israel, can go not to Maabaroth or to unemployment in the towns but directly from Moroccan village to Haifa dock to agricultural settlements and farm settlement. Experiments already carried out with this arrangement have proved that it can work.

Given the funds, we shall use the time in North Africa to expand the

school networks for secular and Hebrew and vocational training, to expand the OSE services in breadth and in depth -- to cover more areas and to serve more people in each area: whole families as well as the children and their mothers, so that the people who go to Israel will be healthy, ready, and able to make their contribution to that very growth of national productivity and strength on which Israel's capacity to absorb more people depends. For Israel needs these people as much as they need Israel. The Jews of the Moslem lands are the one practicable source of the large additional population that Israel must still have to make its uncultivated areas and thus its whole economy viable. But they must be healthy, not sick, literate, not ignorant, qualified to work and not luftmenschen. That is the task that awaits us.

Will we meet that challenge? Several months ago an earthquake rocked a city in Algeria and there was an outpouring of aid from all over the world. Governments and organizations and individuals and money and food and clothing and medicines and building materials. Newspapers took the initiative to organize relief campaigns. All of this of course was rightly done and the thousands of victims of that North African earthquake were greatly helped thereby.

The hundreds of thousands of Jews in North Africa face a death, and a misery as grinding as death, that is no less sure for being slower than being swallowed in the opening of the earth. But the world does not pour out its aid to these hundreds of thousands -- not even our world. Not because it is callous or indifferent to the fate of these hundreds of thousands, but because their fate does not make headlines. Not yet.

We face a doubly difficult task here precisely because of that "not yet". We must see to it that the aid these people need -- for their own sake as human beings and for the sake of what that aid means to Israel's future -- is provided without the help of headlines; provided in time so that they

shall not make the headlines. Because once the copy-desks of the world begin slugging their plight "Page One -- Must" it will be too late for planning. That is one horn of our dilemma.

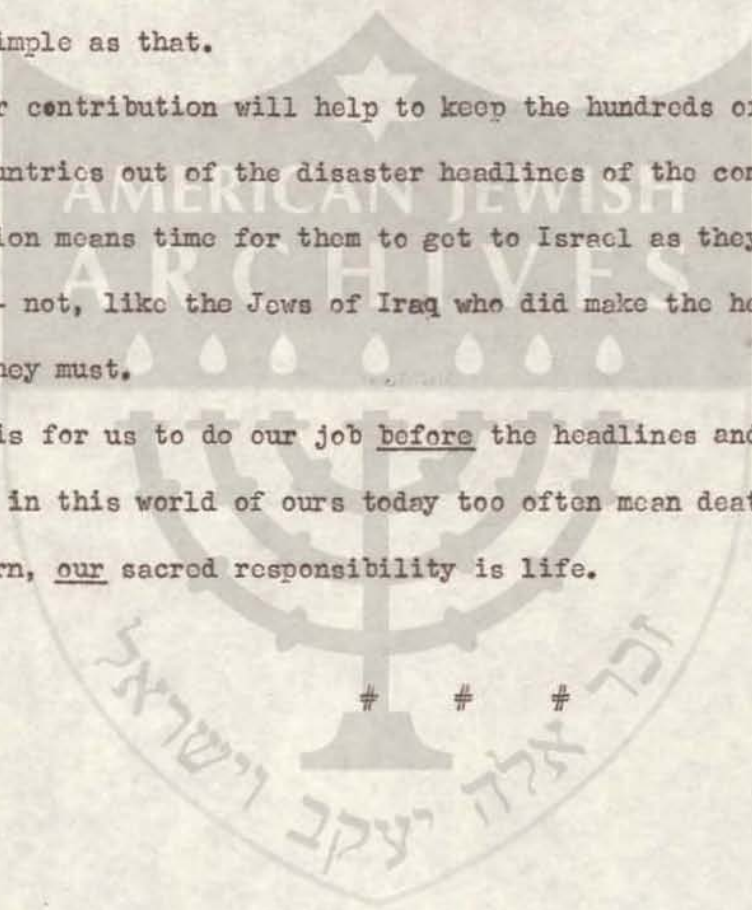
The other is that in view of various statements that have been made in recent months, some of them before audiences like this one, it is important that we should make our position clear and should not be misunderstood. We do not envisage panic flight or anticipate that the need for it will arise. We say the opposite. We say that intelligent action now, based on adequate financial means, will avoid precisely these catastrophes. We say, without pretending to the mantle of prophecy, that the currently contemplated Israeli migration schedule of thirty thousand persons a year, if backed up by adequate preparation both in the reception area and in the area of departure -- which means money for colonization at the one end and for more schooling, more food and more medical care at the other -- gives us a reasoned expectation that those of our people who will go, will go in their proper time to Israel ready to become useful and proper citizens upon their arrival; and that others will be enabled to grow up and live where they are as free members of a Twentieth century society if history should so move.

I make no comparisons and propose no analysis but I ask each of you to reflect on what the position would have been had we been permitted to know in 1930 or 1931 what lay in wait for the Jews of Europe, and had there been a place to which money alone was necessary to make it possible for them to emigrate in time. Would the UJA have needed to hold fund-raising meetings or would not rather the normal decency of human beings that can be counted on if only they can be made to understand and to feel the urgency, have brought forth in one vast outpouring the money that was needed. Because we all know that the money is available. As indeed it was available and as indeed I saw it pour out in the case of the Orleansville earthquake a few months ago.

If an Old Testament Angel had approached any one of you just before the earthquake and had said money could work a miracle that would avert the earthquake and save the lives it was about to destroy no one of you would have stinted. I say to you now that your contribution on 1955 will do just that -- will say who shall grow up healthy, literate and whole, and who shall grow up miserable, diseased and backward -- will say who shall live and who shall die. It's as simple as that.

Your contribution will help to keep the hundreds of thousands of Jews in Moslem countries out of the disaster headlines of the coming years. Your contribution means time for them to get to Israel as they should and as they want to -- not, like the Jews of Iraq who did make the headlines three years ago, as they must.

It is for us to do our job before the headlines and not after. For headlines in this world of ours today too often mean death. Our business, our concern, our sacred responsibility is life.



ABRAHAM HARMAN

speech

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
DECEMBER 12, 1950

(Stenotype Notes)

MR. HARMAN: Mr. Shulman, ladies and gentlemen, it didn't seem to me as I came here this morning, that breakfasttime was the appropriate hour at which to face up to the political problems of the State of Israel, but when the waiters came around with the bagles, I thought if you could get bagle and cream cheese in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, everything is possible, and perhaps one could look at the situation with a great deal more comfort.

I am very grateful to have this opportunity of meeting with so many old friends from many parts of the United States, whose generous and consistent work for the United Jewish Appeal and for every Israel cause is so well known and constitutes so vital a part of the story that I want to talk about with you briefly today.

The first thing I want to say, the very first question I want to put is: what is the first consideration of the Government of Israel as it looks at the international situation? And the answer I want to give to that is this: the first consideration always has been, what is the state of affairs with the Jewish people? What is the impact of the situation on the Jewish people in various countries of international events and of the changing political scenes in certain countries?

That is not for us an academic question, it never has been. It was the question that faced us way back in 1945, 1946 and 1947 before the State of Israel came into being. Insisting on the emergence of the State of Israel so

an independent sovereign state was a tremendous political and physical risk. It is not a risk that would have been consciously and deliberately undertaken, had we not in those days come to the conclusion, as I think the vast majority of Jews here then came to the conclusion, that it was only by taking that calculated risk that we could bring into existence an instrument that could solve the problem of European Jewry, or of that large section of European Jewry that in those days was cooped up in the DP camps or was in Eastern Europe trying to migrate out of Eastern Europe in search of security.

Very much the same kind of consideration dominates the thinking of the Government of Israel at the present time. You all know about North Africa. That is not a situation which we can look at academically because we know very well that it is a situation that might confront us with very definite problems and with very definite tasks. The same kind of question poses itself to us in our relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. The question there is: can the State of Israel conduct its relations with the countries of Eastern Europe in oblivion to the problem of the present status and the future of the Jews in those countries whose number is a little more, we believe, a little more or about two million people.

Should the State of Israel in its relations with those countries present demands and attempt to negotiate in relation to matters that affect the Jews of those countries? It is a very delicate problem, but to us it is a very meaningful problem. It is a problem which, up till now, we have resolved, we have answered to ourselves at any rate, by saying that we cannot conduct our relationships in that part of the world without reference to the welfare of the Jews in those countries, that where we see processes at work in those countries which seem to threaten the very existence of the Jews as individuals or as Jews, we must prepare to expose that situation to the world as we did about a year and a half ago, and that furthermore, in our relations and negotiations with the countries of Eastern Europe, we should

Press for the application of the principle which we conceive to be a valid one, but which we believe has special reference to the needs of those Jews in those countries; namely, their free right of movement if they want to -- not under pressure, but that if they want to get out, they should have the opportunity of getting out.

Now, I say that to you because, obviously, to negotiate for a principle of that kind is a particularly delicate matter and not a very easy matter in the prevailing situation that obtains in that part of the world, but it is nonetheless a calculation that the Government of Israel, in view of the special character of Israel and in view of the special purposes that Israel was brought into existence to serve, in the interests of the Jewish people, that is a calculation that we dare not at any time allow ourselves to remain oblivious of.

I would like to say a word or two about the general international position of Israel as some of us know it, and some of the immediate problems that confront it. In balance, these last seven years have witnessed in some respects a tremendous and rapid advance, and I think we ought to be conscious of that. The fact is that although the State is less than seven years old, its international standing has developed with considerable rapidity. It has, for almost six years, been a member of the United Nations, it has played a certain role in the United Nations, it has been elected to certain offices in the United Nations practically during every General Assembly of which we have been a member. We have been elected a vice-president and rapporteur of this committee or that committee and vice-chairman of another committee, and so on and so forth.

In other words, on the international scene of the United Nations itself, Israel is the kind of member which is a small state but is playing its normal, active, humble role as an equal member of the family of nations. We have achieved the diplomatic recognition, the political recognition of the entire western hemisphere -- North, Central and South America, the whole of Europe, and the big gap has been Asia. Even in Asia during the last couple of years, there have

been some very notable advances.

During this period of two years Israel has succeeded in establishing on a reciprocal basis diplomatic relations with a number of countries. We have made our bow on the Asian scene during these last two years. Japan, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, these are countries in the Asian complex with which we maintain today friendly and, we hope, growingly friendly relations. On the United Nations scene we maintain cooperation on a working level with a number of other Asian countries, even though our relations with them have not yet reached the advance stage of an interchange of diplomatic relations.

The big gap in this picture is, of course, represented by the Middle East and within the Middle East, with special emphasis on our Arab neighbors.

I would like to say a word or two now about the nature of our problem with the Arab countries. It has gone through a number of phases and I would like to analyze the present phase. Six and a half years of our history of relations, or lack of relations, as a state with the Arab states surrounding us, started off with more than a year of total war, and then they proceeded into a period which is accompanied on their part by a vigorous, sustained and unremitting offensive. This offensive, during the last five and a half years, has assumed economic forms to a much greater extent than military forms.

Now, I emphasize that because that isn't an unusual situation on the global scene, and, in fact, when you compare our relations with the Arab states, you are reminded at many points of the global scene, of the global conflict.

What have been the major expressions of this economic offensive, and I use the word "offensive" deliberately, because the Arabs tell us that this is not merely what you would call a mad dance, but that they don't like us, and they tell us that this is a tactic which is part of a strategy, and the strategy is to accomplish the destruction of the State of Israel. Their economic offensive is based upon the premise that it is possible either to squash Israel out of existence

economically or, at any rate, to soften it up enough economically to make it feasible at a certain point of time for a knockout military blow to be possible.

Now, this is not just our interpretation of what they are seeking to do. It is what they tell us they are planning to do, and every year when the Arab League Council meets and it passes its resolutions calling for the tightening up of the boycott and blockade against Israel, this is the kind of language that is used, this is the kind of language that is used in Arab broadcasting to our country, to the Arab of our country, incidentally, and to the peoples of the Arab states, this is the kind of language which is used in high level pronouncements of Arab statesmen to their own people.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this poses for us again not the kind of question that can be disposed of in propaganda speeches. The Arab states tell us that it is their purpose to destroy Israel. In Jordan they told us, within the last few weeks, there will never be peace with Israel, there will never be negotiations with Israel. Nasser of Egypt, within the last few weeks, has said, "Now that we have settled with the British, there remains for us the Palestine question which can be solved only by force." The new prime minister of Syria has used exactly the same language within the last few weeks.

The question that therefore faces us is what must be done, what can be done to thwart this policy, and when we look at the last six and a half years, can we say to ourselves, to our own people in Israel, that this is a policy which is not feasible and that it is within our power to make this policy unfeasible? This is really the basic question of Israel's existence.

And as I say, it is not an academic question. It is a highly practical question, and let's look at some of the practical aspects of the economic boycott. The economic boycott is costing Israel money every year, running into seven years. I have seen estimates of this which are terribly high, because naturally this is the kind of thing which is very difficult to calculate. You can put your finger on certain of the direct

losses. You can say to yourself, well, if Israel brings in X hundred thousand tons of oil a year and has to schlep it from Venezuela instead of buying it either from Iraq in a pipeline of a few hundred miles or a seahole through the Suez Canal, this means X dollars more per ton on freight, and you get a bill.

But in addition to direct losses of that kind, there are all kinds of indirect losses. There are all kinds of losses that are attendant upon the fact that instead of trading in your natural market, you have to trade in a market which is not in your area, you have to buy from outside your area, you have to sell from outside your area. Moreover, many things that you could do by means of regional economic cooperation, and the minimum estimate that I have seen of these economic losses runs into literally tens of millions of dollars a year.

It has another aspect to it, and this is the thing that I want to concentrate on. We are a resourceful people. Every vital people has to be resourceful. Its major policy is to live, and if it is denied living room in one place, it will seek living room in another place. If it can't trade in its natural area, it will go outside of that area and seek resources of trade, and one of the great positive outcomes, two of the great positive outcomes of this Arab economic offensive against us have been, first, this: that it has forced us inside Israel to concentrate on branches of production which otherwise we might have been persuaded to neglect, and that applies primarily to agricultural production which, as we all know, is the most difficult form of production for us, because our people have not been temperamentally or occupationally adapted to it for very many centuries, and the speeding up of agricultural production in Israel is not just an economic question straightforward, how much you invest in order to get a certain product, but is primarily a human question, how you get people to become farmers who have never been farmers in generations.

The Arab economic offensive has had a tremendous impact, therefore, on speeding up the agricultural production in Israel which otherwise might have been neglected. It has had the further advantageous result of causing our businessmen, traders, manufacturers,

exporters, importers, to look elsewhere and to create new trade relations which otherwise we might never have thought of, and when you look at the growing trade of Israel with countries of Northern Europe, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, even countries, certain countries in Africa, with countries of the western hemisphere, you see an amazing picture which is growing more advantageous year by year, large parts of which perhaps would never have emerged at all had it not been for the impulse that was given to it as a result of the Arab boycott. Nonetheless, the Arab boycott is there and obviously the end purpose of our policy is to get a state of affairs in the Middle East in which that boycott will no longer operate.

There is the question of defense, and the reason I am glad this is an off the record conference is not because I've got anything secret to say, but because I would like to be able freely to discuss the fine differences between words. There is all the difference in the world, ladies and gentlemen, between looking at a situation in a state of mind of panic or looking at it in a state of mind of anxiety. The planners of Israel's defense policy do have to ask themselves the question: is it possible to destroy Israel by force? They have to ask themselves that question because they have to be prepared with an answer for it, and this has to be an answer that is backed up on planning, and on the implementation of an entire concentration of day by day things that go into what you call defense preparedness or vigilance.

Some of the negative factors there are obvious -- disparity of territory. The Arabs outnumber us in territory, outrank us, outsize us about 300 to one, and disparity of numbers. They outrank us about 30 to one in number. And they tell us that they want to destroy us. And what must we do in order not to be destroyed?

Now, let me emphasize in this respect that this is the kind of answer that this is the kind of answer that you can only get from a healthy people that does not place any kind of doubt either on the right to existence or on the fact of its existence. Then it reacts towards danger, not in order to be panicked by it but in order to deduce from an analysis of the situation a clear answer as to what it must do.

In the field of numbers, our answer to that situation, as you know, in the last seven years has been the imposition by our people, the acceptance by our people of the kind of peacetime mobilization of forces that has no parallel in the world today. You have a situation of universal military training or conscription which brings boys into the army on reaching the age of 17½ or 18, for two and a half years, in peacetime, and as you know, that is the situation that applies to women as well as to men. Women can exempt themselves on ground of conscience and religious scruple. The vast majority of them don't seek that exemption, even when they have ground of conscience and religious scruple, and unmarried girls go into the army for a period of two years.

There are certain other considerations. There are certain intangible factors in defense that are meaningful because they are intangible. The general character of the people, the general temper of the people, the soldier is not a soldier, he is not a machine, he has a mind and a heart and a soul, and the kind of investment that you make in that mind and heart and soul has a tremendous and decisive importance as to the character of that soldier. Is he educated, is he not educated, does he understand discipline, does he respond to discipline, does he have a civic spirit? This is the kind of question that lies back of the ramified educational program of the country and of the army.

There is a further question. In what spirit do our men and our people defend themselves? Do they understand what is at stake? Do they understand, for example, that an Arab attack on Israel or an Arab war against Israel would be totally different from an attack by any other country against any other country? Because this would be an attack that would seek to destroy, not to defeat; to wipe out, not to subdue; to leave nothing, not to dictate terms. Therefore, do the people understand that their defense against that attack would have to be a total defense?

Because they would be defending not just territory, but life; they would be defending not just a principle, but existence. If you have brought people to a situation where they understand these differences and know what it is they are defending, it creates a defense capacity which is of incalculable value.

There is another consideration to it which is economic and also political. Modern warfare is primarily dependent on mechanical devices and mechanical training. Whatever they have -- what do they have, because this must dictate what we have to do to answer it back, and, of course, that has meant that in the last few years we have had to devote to this business of farming, equipping our army, resources that we would have much preferred to invest in economic development, and this is the consideration which will make it clear to you ladies and gentlemen why it is that we are so terribly concerned, and again, I emphasize, not panic, but concerned and anxious, when we hear about the distribution of shooting weapons in our part of the world, whether it is by sale or by gift, because it doesn't matter to us ultimately whether it is by sale or by gift.

The only question that matters to us in this regard is, do they have it, because if they have it, we must. If they buy it, we have to buy it; if they get it for nothing, we must try to get it for nothing, and if we can't get it for nothing we have to buy it or manufacture it or do something about it in order not to be caught napping. It is not a question of panic; it is a question of knowing what will dictate our policy, because this is general policy. If you have to spend national resources on tanks, you cannot spend them on tractors, and we want to spend them on tractors, and not on tanks.

And that is why we look askance at the lifting of the embargo by Britain on the sale of arms to Egypt, not the gift of arms, and it is why we were upset and continue to be upset when we heard and hear of the intention of distributing arms free to certain Arab countries in the Middle East. We know that these plans are not motivated by ill will against Israel. We have been reassured to that effect

and we have accepted that assurance gladly and we believe in it and we believe that it is in sincerity. But we have said that the pertinent question here is not what the giver or seller of arms thinks, but what the buyer or recipient of arms thinks. The seller or the giver doesn't want those arms to be used except for defense against aggression from outside the Middle East, but the recipient of the arms says, "Where it count," says to its own people in the language of its own people, that it is taking those arms unconditionally and that its enemy is not Communism but Zionism.

Now, how do we look at the situation after six and a half years? Well, I want to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that I think that we look at it rather hopefully. I will tell you why, because when we strike a balance between our situation politically, militarily, economically, at the end of 1954, and compare it with what it was in 1948, we can see that our situation is incomparably superior. Numerically, our Jewish population in Israel has grown from just under 650,000 to just a little more than a million and a half, and that has had its reflection in the size or potential size of our armed forces. The equipment, the training, the discipline, the entire character of our armed forces in 1954 is incomparably better than it was in 1948, and as far as the economy is concerned, as far as our economic situation is concerned, you heard about that last night from our Minister of Finance. There is no comparison.

We are not out of the economic woods, but things in Israel in 1954 are much superior than 1948, in the economic respect -- more people working, more people producing more goods, more resources of economic significance that have been discovered and put to use, less import per head of the population, more export per head of the population, far less dependence for staple commodities on the outside world than it was in 1948, which leads us to the conclusion that just as in 1948 the Arab military offensive broke down, so, during these last six years the Arab economic offensive has failed of its purpose. It can't win. It can't win because it has come up against one overriding factor which has the advantage of being entirely under

that they will destroy regional economic cooperation in the Middle East, blockade the Suez Canal in defiance of the Security Council, in defiance of the Mixed Armistice Commission, in defiance now of the Appeal Commission of the Mixed Israel-Egypt Armistice Commission; that they will cause Israel untold economic losses year by year, in defiance of the western principle that the evaluation of the Middle East must be based on regional economic cooperation, as it is based on that regional economic cooperation in Western Europe and in the far East, and still get western economic aid, unconditionally?

Or isn't it the better part of wisdom to say to these countries: "Israel exists, it is there to stay, you've got to face up to it, you've got to cooperate with it sooner or later, you've got to acquiesce in its existence, you've got to understand that the western world will not allow you to let loose a chain of events in the form of an attack against Israel, which is bound to bring calamity to the entire Middle East, and therefore you cannot have arms without peace, you cannot have arms without stability, because to give you arms in this situation would not increase the strength of the area for defense against Russian aggression from outside, but would increase instability within the area, and therefore would open up the area to the menace of attack from outside.

"If you want economic help, you must be prepared at least to desist from economic attack against your neighbor, even if you are not prepared at this moment to engage in economic cooperation with your neighbor."

These are the questions that we have been asking the Western world in the last few months, and some of the replies that we have been receiving latterly have been a bit more encouraging than they were a few months ago, and this whole, great discussion is still going on and it will continue to go on until we hope it will reach a successful outcome.

There is one last word, and that is this: There is talk about aggression against the Middle Eastern area. We are part of the area, we are interested as part of the in this issue of the threat against the area. And, ladies and gentlemen,

we are asking one question, our people are asking it, and we are asking it of the world. If we are part of the area, -- we are a small country, we are a democratic country, we are a country that has made a final answer to the question of how we shall live, whether by democracy or by dictation. Have we got a concern in an attack against the Middle East?

Does anyone suppose that we ought to be left out of account when steps are planned for enabling the Middle East to withstand aggression? Do we have a right to be asked to be taken into consideration in such planning? Does anybody for a moment suppose that it is possible to plan the regional defense of the Middle East without Israel when you cannot move by land from Egypt to Syria or to Lebanon except through Israel, and you cannot move by land from Egypt to Jordan and Iraq except through Israel, and you cannot get from Jordan and Iraq to the Mediterranean sea by the short route except through Israel? Why should the free world allow itself to knuckle under to Arab threats and Arab terrorism, diplomatic terrorism, to the extent of saying that we will plan the defense of the Middle East without taking Israel into existence as though that were possible?

This is what we ask on that score, that we be taken into account in that respect, because we have a stake, and we have a potential and we have a character that ought to be taken into account. That is the way we look at our future, with a great deal of confidence in view of the achievements of the last six years, with a great deal of confidence in view of the level of development which our people has already attained, with a great deal of confidence because we have heard in recent weeks and months signs of a new understanding of Israel's unshakeable place in the Middle East and of the unshakeable place that Israel will continue to hold in the Middle East, to which peace can be brought as the result of the influence of the Western powers, if that influence is cast in the right direction. Thank you



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JCS

December 6, 1954

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Cable Address, UJAPPEAL, New York

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JONAH B. WISE, IDC

National Chairmen
1954 Campaign
MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN
JOSEPH HOLTZMAN
SOL LUCKMAN
WILLIAM ROSENWALD
JACK D. WEILER

National Co-Treasurers
I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER
JACOB SINCOFF

Executive Vice-Chairman
JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ

Assistant Executive Vice-Chairman
LOUIS L. BENNETT

National Women's Division
Honorary Chairmen
MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAHLOVE
MRS. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
MRS. DAVID M. LEVY
MRS. ALBERT PILAVIN
MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG

Chairman
MRS. HAL HORNE

National Campaign Cabinet
Chairman
SAMUEL H. DAROFF

Regional Division Chairmen
MAURICE BERNON

Trade and Industry Chairmen
ROBERT W. SCHIFF

Speakers Division Chairmen
HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Cabinet Members
HERBERT R. ABELES
LOUIS BERRY
HYMAN BRAND
CHARLES BROWN
JOSEPH CANTOR
JOSEPH CHERNER
ELI A. COHEN
LLOYD W. DINKELSPIEL
SIMON H. FARIAN
HENRY FEFERMAN
REUBEN L. FREEMAN
KALMAN S. GOLDENBERG
HAROLD A. GOLDMAN
I. E. GOLDSTEIN
ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
E. N. GRUESKIN
MARVIN H. ITTS
MILTON KAHN
ABE KASLE
ABE S. KAY
ADOLPH KIESLER
JULIUS C. LIVINGSTON
PHIL W. LOWN
HENRY MASLANSKY
JOSEPH M. MAZER
BARNEY MEDINTZ
JOSEPH MEYERHOFF
IRVING MILLER
EDWARD D. MITCHELL
IRVING S. NORRY
JAMES L. PERMUTT
BARNEY RAPAPORT
LEONARD RATNER
CHARLES J. ROSENBLUM
SAMUEL ROTHBERG
SOL SATINSKY
MORRIS SENDEROWITZ, JR.
JOSEPH SHULMAN
DEWEY D. STONE
BENJAMIN H. SWIG
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN
JACOB M. VIENER
ROBERT I. WISHNICK

National Field Director
M. WILLIAM WEINBERG

As in the past, the deliberations at the Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York from December 10 to 12 will be guided by a Steering Committee appointed by the various communities on the basis of their Jewish populations. In addition, the UJA is appointing 25 members-at-large from various parts of the country.

It would be helpful and encouraging if you could accept service as a member at-large on the Steering Committee which will meet on December 11 at 2:00 P.M. at the Waldorf-Astoria. A credential card is enclosed.

I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you at the Conference.

Sincerely

Joseph J. Schwartz
Joseph J. Schwartz

JJS:J
Enc.

Mr. Walter H. Bieringer (and wife)
Plymouth Rubber Co. Inc.
104 Revere Street
Canton, Mass.

Dear Walter:

Mr. Bieringer

Mr. Rudolf G. Sonneborn (and wife)
300 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear ~~Rudy~~:

Dolly

Dr.
Rudolf Jonah B. Wise
35 East 62nd Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Jonah:

Mr. Morris W. Berinstein (and wife)
612 Syracuse Kemper Building
Syracuse 2, N.Y.

Dear Morris:

Morrie

Mr. Joseph Holtzman (and wife)
2120 National Bank Building
Detroit 26, Mich.

Dear Joe:

Helen

Mr. Sol Luckman (and wife)
Midwest Coat & Suit Company
7th and Plum Streets
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Sol:

your kind lady

73A

Mr. Jack D. Weiler (and wife)
50 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Jack:

Doris

V

Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser (and wife)
Ambassador Factors Corp.
1412 Broadway, 8th Floor
New York City

Dear Edwin:

your kind lady

73A

Mr. Jacob Sincoff (and wife)
667 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Jacob:

Mrs. Sincoff

301

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz (and wife)
Suite 1400, 165 W 46th St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Joe:

Dora

V

Mr. Ellis Radinsky (and wife)
Suite 1400
165 West 46th St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Ellis

your kind lady

73A

Mr. Louis L. Bennett
Suite 1400
165 West 46th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Lou:

your kind lady

73A

Mrs. Hal Horne
25 Central Park West
New York, N.Y.

(and Mr. Horne)

Dear Mrs. Horne:

Mr. Horne

73/

H
Mr. Samuel/Daroff
H. Daroff & Sons Inc.
Walnut at 23rd Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

(and wife)

Dear Sam:

your kind lady

73A

Mr. Robert W. Schiff
Shoe Corp. of America
35 North 4 Street
Columbus, Ohio

(and wife)

Dear Mr. Schiff

Mr. Schiff

73A

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman
Temple Emanu-El
2419 E. Kenwood Boulevard
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

(and wife)

Dear Herb:

your kind lady

73A

Mr. Moses A. Leavitt
American Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

(and wife)

Dear Moe:

Fan

73A

Mr. Edward Goodell
535 5th Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

(and wife)

Dear Mr. Goodell

Mr. Goodell

73A

Mr. Henry Berstein (and wife)

Dear Henry Berstein

73A

Dec. 1, 1954

Dec. 6 Dinner
Sunties

Mr. Walter H. Bieringer (and wife)
Plymouth Rubber Co. Inc.
104 Revere Street
Canton, Mass.

Dear Walter:

Mr. Rudolf G. Sonneborn (and wife)
300 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

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New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Lou:

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25 Central Park West
New York, N.Y.

(and Mr. Horne)

Dear Mrs. Horne:

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270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

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Mr. Edward Goodell
535 5th Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

(and wife)

Dear Mr. Goodell

XXX

December 2, 1954

JOSEPH HAL
JEV AGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

AFTER ~~EXERCISE~~ CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSION FIND PROGRAM DOES NOT
PERMIT DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS TO SOME ONE HUNDRED FORTY FIVE COMMUNITIES STOP
OUR SCHEDULE VERY CROWDED AND TIME BEFORE MEETING NOW TOO SHORT TO MAKE
ANY ARRANGEMENTS STOP SUGGEST WE LEAVE THIS FOR ANOTHER TIME REGARDS

SCHWARTZ

JJS/gfc



TG1155

JMV122 X 4011 JERUSALEMISRAEL 28 1 1410

SCHWARTZ % UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

LT UJAPPEAL SCHWARTZ NEWYORK

165 WEST 46 ST N

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
ESHKOL MYSELF SUGGEST THAT ESHKOL DISTRIBUTES AWARDS TO COMMUNITIES
PARTICIPATING REFUNDING AT DECEMBER CONFERENCE STOP IF AGREEABLE
THIS IDEA PLEASE MAKE ARRANGEMENTS REGARDS

GIORA

DEC - 2 1954

CFM LT

PLEASE TELEPHONE
YOUR REPLY TO
WHITFIELD 5-3100

Dec 1, 1954

FC/K142

WARBURG - ROSENWALD DINNER, December 10

INVITATION LIST

- Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Bieringer
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf G. Sonneborn
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Berinstein
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holtzman
Mr. and Mrs. Sol Luckman
Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Weiler
Mr. and Mrs. I. Edwin Goldwasser
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sincoff
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Schwartz
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Radinsky
Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. Hal Horne
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Daroff
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Schiff
Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert A. Friedman
Mr. and Mrs. Moses A. Leavitt
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goodell
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernstein

December 1, 1954

.....
.....
.....

Dear :

Bill Rosenwald and I would very much like to have you and Mrs. join us and our fellow officers of the United Jewish Appeal for dinner on Friday evening, December 10th, at 6.30 p.m. at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60th Street, New York City.

It is our thought that such an evening will provide a welcome departure from the "strictly business" atmosphere of the UJA Conference proper, and at the same time provide a good chance to meet informally.

I know you will want to let me know that you plan to be with us.

Kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

Edward M. M. Warburg

December 1, 1954

WARBURG - ROSENWALD DINNER, December 10

INVITATION LIST

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Bieringer
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf G. Sonneborn
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Berinstein
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holtzman
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Mr. and Mrs. I. Edwin Goldwasser
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sincoff
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Schwartz
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Radinsky
Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. Hal Horne
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Daroff
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Schiff
Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert A. Friedman
Mr. and Mrs. Moses A. Leavitt
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goodell
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernstein

December 1, 1954

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I know you will want to let me know that you plan to be with us.

Kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

Edward M. H. Warburg

REVISED ROSENWALD LETTER

Dear

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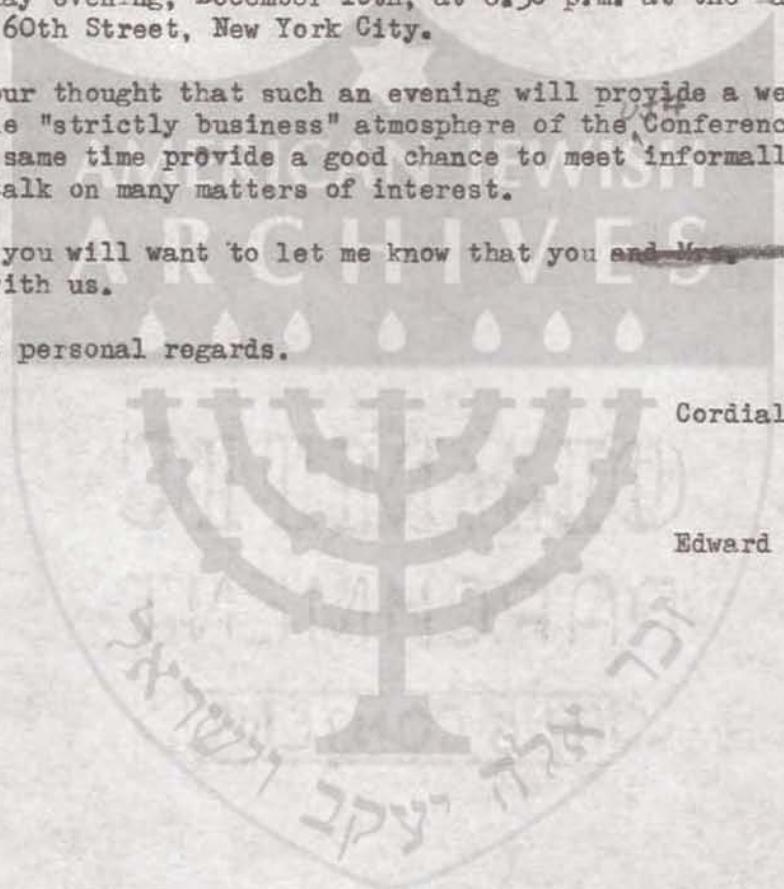
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I know you will want to let me know that you and ~~Mrs.~~ plan to be with us.

kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

Edward M. M. Warburg.





File
WD

Samuel H. Daroff

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CABINET

November 26, 1954

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz
United Jewish Appeal
165 W. 46th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Joe:

In my recent letter to you I mentioned that there would be a meeting of the National Campaign Cabinet during the course of the Annual National Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. This session has now been scheduled for Saturday, December 11, at 10:30 a.m.

I want to emphasize the importance of your participation in view of the significance of the 1955 campaign. There have been a number of developments since we last met which will call for thoughtful consideration and positive action on the part of the entire Cabinet. We shall need your help in formulating plans and policies for the coming year.

Please let me know on the enclosed card that you will be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel H. Daroff

SHD:BJB
Enc.

November 26, 1954

JJS
~~WA~~
FILE

Mr. Moses W. Beckelman
American Joint Distribution Committee
119 Rue St. Dominique
Paris, France

Dear Moe:

Welcome back to UJA and the Speakers Bureau.

In your recent note to Dr. Schwartz you offer to speak to the UJA field staff during your stay in this country and I understand, too, that you will be here through December 30th. Before you get a chance to change your mind, I want you to know that your offer has been accepted. It so happens that the field staff has its annual Seminar sessions during the Christmas week. December 26th and 27th are being set aside for presentations for the UJA beneficiary agencies. Bill Weinberg, who, as you know, heads the field staff, would like to know if you could set December 27th aside. If this date is no good for you, the 26th would be acceptable, although the 27th is definitely preferable. In any event, please let us know as soon as possible as to your availability and for which date, because I plan to invite also a number of our speakers to this session.

Looking forward to seeing you soon and with all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Arthur Fishohn
Director, Speakers Division

AF:SG

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-55
79-37

November 22, 1954

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46 Street
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

Dear Packey:

In reply to your cable of November 20 I confirm my previous cable to you to the effect that I shall be arriving in New York on December 7. I appreciate your and Eddie's willingness to see that I can get out by Xmas, but I am afraid that the offer is made without relationship to the extremely heavy schedule of JDC meetings and conferences that I shall be involved in once I touch home plate. My own target date for leaving New York is December 30, but I would not bet on it.

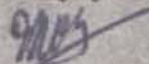
I have one additional suggestion regarding my UJA appearances which I offer without advocacy and which I leave it entirely to you to decide about. On one of my visits to the States a few years ago at about this time (or it may have been in January) UJA was conducting a series of meetings in New York for its field staff as a kind of briefing and orientation procedure in connection with the then approaching campaign.

If such a field staff meeting is contemplated during the period of my visit to the States, it might be worth while to have me talk to the group about the North African situation in an attempt to establish the line of presentation which on the one hand avoids talk about forced evacuation and, on the other, underlines the importance of making possible orderly substantial emigration.

If such a meeting is to be scheduled I would appreciate having your office let me know as soon as possible with respect to the date, so that I can keep this date available in scheduling my various JDC meetings.

I shall be looking forward seeing Eddie and yourself when I get over.

Sincerely yours,


M. W. Beckelman

MWB/hf

DRAFT

November 24, 1954

PROGRAM

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
of the
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

DECEMBER 10, 11, 12, 1954 -- WALDORF ASTORIA, NEW YORK

Friday, December 10: Luncheon - 12:30 p.m.

Presiding: Rudolf G. Sonneborn

Presentation of Agency Budgets --

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz

Saturday, December 11: Breakfast - 8:30 a.m. - Meeting of Regional Officers

Presiding: Joseph Holtzman

10:30 a.m. Meeting of National Campaign Cabinet

Presiding: Samuel H. Daroff

? Luncheon

Luncheon: Women's Division

2:00 p.m. Meeting of the Steering Committee

Presiding: Milton Kahn (?)

Report of Study Mission - Max Fisher (?)

Discussion - PCB

Fund Raising

Goal

Etc.

Appointment of Resolutions Committee

Appointment of Nominations Committee

2/...

Saturday (Continued)

5:30 p.m. RECEPTION

6:30 p.m. Dinner

Presiding: Edward M. M. Warburg

Speakers: Bruce McDaniel

Levi Eshkol

Moses W. Beckelman

Sunday, December 12: 8:00 a.m. Breakfast

Presiding:

Speaker: Avraham Harman

Morning: Business Session

Presiding: Morris W. Berinstein

Adoption of Goal

Election of Officers for 1955

Adoption of Resolutions

Speaker: Nahum Goldmann

12:30 p.m. Luncheon:

Presiding: Jack D. Weiler

Speakers: Mrs. Hal Horne

Ambassador Abba Eban

Presentation of Checks

ME

November 20, 1954

BECKELMAN
JOINTFUND
PARIS (FRANCE)

MY JUDGMENT IN WHICH EVERYBODY CONCURS THAT YOU COME HERE INTIME FOR
UJANGETING AND SPEAK SATURDAY NIGHT STRESSING NORTHAFRICAN SITUATION BOTH
JDC PROGRAM AND NECESSITY FOR EMIGRATION STOP HATE DO THIS TO YOU BUT
BELIWE THIS REPRESENTS BEST INTERESTS EVERYBODY INVOLVED STOP IF YOU
WILLING FLY BACK EDDIE AND EYE BELIWE YOU CAN BE OUT OF TRENCHES
BEFORE CHRISTMAS REGARDS

SCHWARTZ

JJS/etc

