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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [New York,
N.Y.]. 1956.

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The Officers

*take pleasure in extending this invitation to you
to attend the*

**ANNUAL
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL**

*to help formulate
UJA's 1957 objectives in the light of
endangered Israel's immigration crisis,
JDC's increased program
in North Africa*



**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, at 9:30 A.M.
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1956**

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

*No solicitation of funds
Dietary laws observed*

Please respond on the enclosed card

The officers are also pleased to announce that

The Distinguished British Statesman

The Right Honorable HERBERT MORRISON, C.H., M.P.

Deputy Leader of the Opposition, House of Commons, 1951-1955

Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1945-1951

GENERAL YIGAEEL YADIN

Israel's Commanding General in the War of Liberation, 1948

First Chief of Staff, Israel Defense Forces, 1949-1952

Head of Israel's Voluntary Defense Fund, 1956

Israel's leading scholar on "The Dead Sea Scrolls"

AVRAHAM HARMAN

Member, Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem

Head of Jewish Agency Information Department

Former Consul General of Israel in New York

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

President, United Jewish Appeal

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

*and other outstanding personalities
will address the Conference*

*The United Jewish Appeal Overseas Study Mission
will report its findings to the delegates*

PERIODICALS

ANNUAL
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
of the UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1956



YOURS TO GIVE -- LIFE AND FREEDOM

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY

Program



ANNUAL
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

on behalf of

United Israel Appeal, Joint Distribution Committee

New York Association for New Americans

*

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1956

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

(Dietary laws observed at all Conference meals)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1

*The Conference will not open formally until 6:30 P.M.
Informal Meetings will be held as follows:*

**National Women's Division
ONEG SHABBAT**

11:00 A.M. PERROQUET SUITE

BRUNCH

MRS. HENRY NEWMAN

*Chairman, National Women's Division, United Jewish Appeal
PRESIDING*

ADDRESS

MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAILOVE

Honorary Chairman, National Women's Division, UJA

ONEG SHABBAT

The Steering Committee, First Session

2:30 P.M. JADE ROOM

JOSEPH HOLTZMAN

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

**Report on 1956 UJA Overseas Study Mission
Israel, Europe, Moslem Countries**

PANEL:

**JOSHUA B. GLASSER DAVID A. GLOSSER JACK O. LEFTON
MRS. JAKOB MICHAEL ELKAN R. MYERS ISAAC SCHINE**

Report on Eastern Europe and JDC

MOSES A. LEAVITT

Executive Vice-Chairman, Joint Distribution Committee

DISCUSSION: THE NEEDS OVERSEAS

By the Steering Committee and Members of the Mission

Address by Hungarian Refugee to U. S.

Address by Recent Newcomer From Europe to Israel

Special Immigration Film

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1

DINNER MEETING

6:30 P.M.

STARLIGHT ROOF

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

President, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

Lighting of the Chanukah Candles

CANTOR DAVID PUTTERMAN

INVOCATION

Business Session

Report on Special Leadership Meeting

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

Report of Nominating Committee

BENJAMIN H. SWIG

Chairman 1957 UJA Nominating Committee

ADDRESS

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

General Session

DEWEY D. STONE

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

ADDRESSES

GENERAL YIGAEEL YADIN

Former Chief of Staff, Israel Defense Forces

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

AVRAHAM HARMAN

Member, Jewish Agency Executive, Jerusalem

BENEDICTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2

REGULAR BUSINESS SESSION

The Steering Committee, Second Session

9:00 A.M.

SERT ROOM

BREAKFAST

JACK D. WEILER

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

Presentation of Checks

SAMUEL H. DAROFF

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

Report on 1956 Campaign

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

Report on Women's Division

MRS. HENRY NEWMAN

Chairman, National Women's Division, United Jewish Appeal

*The 1957 Financial Requirements
of the Constituent Agencies of the UJA*

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

Chairman, National Campaign Cabinet, United Jewish Appeal

Discussion of Campaign Techniques

SOL LUCKMAN

National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

PRESIDING

ADDRESS

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN

Chairman, The Jewish Agency

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 1957, to map the aims and objectives of the United Jewish Appeal, and to consider campaign problems in relation to the UJA in 1957. 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 other delegates not on the Steering Committee who may wish to attend.

*The United Jewish Appeal Study Mission
of 1956*

JACK BENDER
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN
Syracuse, N. Y.

HENRY C. BERNSTEIN
New York City

MAX BILLIG
New York City

JACOB BLOCH
Cleveland, Ohio

RAYMOND H. BOHR
W. Englewood, N. J.

MAX BORGENICHT
New York City

SOLOMON BOXER
Troy, N. Y.

MRS. S. A. BRAILOVE
Elizabeth, N. J.

ABNER BREGMAN
New York City

IRWIN R. BUCHALTER
Los Angeles, Calif.

MILTON H. CALLNER
Chicago, Ill.

JACK CARNER
Miami Beach, Fla.

DAVID M. CITRON
Peoria, Ill.

MAYER H. COHEN
Greenwich, Conn.

NEHEMIAH M. COHEN
Washington, D. C.

ABRAHAM EISER
Toledo, Ohio

MYER FEINSTEIN
Philadelphia, Pa.

MAX M. FISHER
Detroit, Mich.

ELLIOT FLEISHER
Newton, Mass.

FRED FORMAN
Rochester, N. Y.

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
New York City

ISADORE GERBER
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES H. GERSHENSON
Detroit, Mich.

JOSHUA B. GLASSER
Chicago, Ill.

DAVID A. GLOSSER
Johnstown, Pa.

JACK WOLFE GOLDEN
Philadelphia, Pa.

NAT C. GOLDMAN
West Palm Beach, Fla.

SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH
Chicago, Ill.

HAROLD L. GOLDSTEIN
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALBERT J. GOODMAN
Cleveland, Ohio

BENJAMIN GORDON
New York City

JOSEPH HOLTZMAN
Detroit, Mich.

MRS. LEA HORNE
New York City

DONALD B. HURWITZ
Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. M. H. KATZ
Kansas City, Mo.

ABE S. KAY
Bethesda, Md.

MAX O. LASTER
Richmond, Va.

*The United Jewish Appeal Study Mission
of 1956*

(Continued)

MOSES A. LEAVITT
New York City

JACK O. LEFTON
Ferndale, Mich.

THEODORE LEVIN
Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF
Baltimore, Md.

JAKOB MICHAEL
New York City

MRS. JAKOB MICHAEL
New York City

ELKAN R. MYERS
Baltimore, Md.

MORRIS NEIDICH
Beaufort, S. C.

WALTER ORNSTEIN
San Diego, Calif.

MORRIS A. PAUL
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES L. PERMUTT
Birmingham, Ala.

EDWARD M. PINSOF
Chicago, Ill.

BARNEY RAPAPORT
Hartford, Conn.

MORRIS C. ROSENBAUM
Tucson, Ariz.

CHARLES J. ROSENBLOOM
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
New York City

WILLIAM R. ROTH
Detroit, Mich.

HARRY RUBENSTEIN
Wilmington, Del.

SAMUEL J. SABLE
Toronto, Canada

PHILIP SCHIFF
Washington, D. C.

SAUL SCHIFF
New York City

ISAAC SCHINE
Bridgeport, Conn.

JOSEPH SCHULMAN
W. Los Angeles, Calif.

YALE SCHULMAN
New York City

SELIG SCHWARTZ
Meriden, Conn.

SAMUEL M. SHAPERO
Oakland, Calif.

LEONARD SIMONS
Detroit, Mich.

SAMUEL J. SINGER
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ISIDORE SOBELOFF
Detroit, Mich.

SHOLEM SONTUP
New York City

MORRIS SPEIZMAN
Charlotte, N. C.

ALEX STANTON
Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRY H. STONE
Cleveland, Ohio

SAMUEL J. SUGAR
Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH TALAMO
Worcester, Mass.

MILTON I. TAUBMAN
Tulsa, Okla.

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
New York City

BERNARD WEINBERG
Philadelphia, Pa.

AARON ZACKS
Columbus, Ohio

OFFICERS OF THE
1956 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

General Chairman

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

President

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

National Chairman Representing Agencies

DEWEY D. STONE, UIA

JONAH B. WISE, JDC

National Chairman 1956 Campaign

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN

JACK D. WEILER

JOSEPH HOLTZMAN

SAMUEL H. DAROFF

SOL LUCKMAN

AMERICAN JEWISH

ARMOIES

Special Fund Chairman

JOSEPH M. MAZER

Executive Vice-Chairman

HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

National Campaign Director

SHOLEM SONTUP

National Co-Treasurers

JOSEPH I. LUBIN

JACOB SINCOFF

National Women's Division Honorary Chairman

MRS. S. A. BRAILOVE

MRS. HAL HORNE

MRS. H. H. LEHMAN

MRS. DAVID M. LEVY

MRS. ALBERT PILAVIN

MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG

Chairman

MRS. HENRY NEWMAN

National Field Director

M. WILLIAM WEINBERG

National Allocations Director

EDWARD R. VAJDA

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CABINET
1956 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

Chairman

FRED FORMAN

Vice-Chairman

Trade and Industry Chairman

ROBERT W. SCHIFF

Chairman for Regions

JOSEPH SHULMAN

Speakers Division Chairman

MILTON KAHN

Allocations Chairman

ISADORE BRESLAU

Big Gifts Chairman

BENJAMIN H. SWIG

MAXWELL ABBELL

RICHARD J. ABEL

HERBERT R. ABELES

JACOB M. ARVEY

NORMAN BERLIN

LOUIS BERRY

DAVID BOROWITZ

HYMAN BRAND

CHARLES BROWN

EDDIE CANTOR

JOSEPH CHERNER

JOSEPH COHAN

ELI A. COHEN

LLOYD W. DINKELSPIEL

WILLIAM P. ENGEL

HENRY FEFERMAN

ABRAHAM FEINBERG

MAX M. FISHER

KALMAN S. GOLDENBERG

I. E. GOLDSTEIN

LAZURE L. GOODMAN

SAMUEL HAUSMAN

SAMUEL J. HEIMAN

NATHANIL P. KANN

ABE KASLE

LABEL A. KATZ

ABE S. KAY

ADOLPH KIESLER

PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK

BENJAMIN LAZRUS

ALBERT A. LEVIN

HARRY LEVINE

JULIUS LIVINGSTON

PHILIP W. LOWN

HENRY MASLANSKY

BENJAMIN J. MASSELL

JOSEPH M. MAZER

BARNEY MEDINTZ

ARTHUR C. MELAMED

IRVING MILLER

EDWARD D. MITCHELL

MARTIN NADELMAN

NORMAN C. NOBIL

IRVING S. NORRY

JAMES L. PERMUTT

BARNEY RAPAPORT

LEONARD RATNER

SAMUEL ROTHBERG

SOL SATINSKY

JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ

MORRIS SENDEROWITZ, JR.

JOSEPH D. SHANE

WILLIAM M. SHIPLEY

RUDOLF G. SONNEBORN

MICHAEL A. STAVITSKY

JACK STERN

JOSEPH TALAMO

HERMAN P. TAUBMAN

SAMUEL A. WEISS

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.

ROOM 4U, 4V

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

Sholem Sontup

NATIONAL FIELD SERVICE

M. William Weinberg, Director

AMERICAN JEWISH

SPEAKERS DIVISION

Arthur Fishzohn, Director

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

Harry D. Biele, Director

NATIONAL WOMEN'S DIVISION

Mrs. Marvin Stang, Director

NATIONAL ALLOCATIONS

Edward R. Vajda, Director

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FOR DELEGATES

Maxwell Kern, Manager

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

Raphael Levy, Director

Registration of Delegates will take place at the respective sessions.

Resolved...

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

\$100,000,000

EMERGENCY RESCUE FUND

For Freedom . . . For Survival



A historic document
summoning the Jews
of America to meet an
unparalleled challenge
to save lives

AS ADOPTED BY THE DELEGATES TO THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
19th ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NOVEMBER 30, 1956

**A RESOLUTION ON UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
\$100,000,000 EMERGENCY RESCUE FUND
For Freedom . . . For Survival**

SUMMONED into extraordinary session by the United Jewish Appeal at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City this day, Friday, November 30, and having heard disturbing and heart-rending reports from responsible leaders of the Jewish Community of the United States and of Israel, we, the more than 1,000 leaders and representatives of American Jewish communities present here, declare as follows:

Whereas, this is an hour of consummate peril for hundreds of thousands of Jews overseas and for the free and democratic people of Israel, threatened to a degree unmatched since the Hitler days by naked and rampant totalitarianism —

Whereas, the very right of the people of Israel to exist as a free and independent state has been challenged by belligerent Arab neighbors into whose hands the Soviets have put vast quantities of the most modern weapons of war, including jet bombers, planes, tanks and guns—

Whereas, the heroic people of Israel, in the face of the grave threat to themselves, have exhibited the highest kind of moral courage by not foregoing for a moment the great and holy purpose for which Israel was created—that of offering haven and refuge to Jews in danger—

Whereas, tens of thousands of such endangered and threatened Jews look to Israel for just such refuge, and are trying to make their way to it even from lands whose doors seem closed—

Whereas, several thousand Jews are already among the multitudes who fled Hungary during the course of the recent violent revolt, and are in Vienna where they urgently require food, clothing and aid in resettling—

Whereas, in Egypt, Nasser daily reveals himself as the spiritual heir of Nazism, having threatened the expulsion of 50,000 Jews while subjecting Jewish residents to persecution, deprivation of liberty and confiscation of private property in a manner to recall the infamous Nuremburg laws —

Whereas, in the year ahead the people of Israel are ready to receive scores of thousands of additional immigrants — perhaps 100,000 — even though they themselves face another period of severest trial and danger—

Whereas, the people of Israel will be in no position to bear any part of the huge costs of the humanitarian work of rescuing, receiving and absorbing these newcomers—

And whereas, Jewish refugees will require aid to reach or to stay in countries other than Israel—

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that there be constituted for 1957 a UNITED JEWISH APPEAL EMERGENCY RESCUE FUND and, to carry out the foregoing, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

1. That the United Jewish Appeal Emergency Rescue Fund campaign be conducted by the Jewish communities of the United States corollary to the regular campaign for 1957.
2. That, in addition to their contributions to the regular campaign, the Jews of America be called on to contribute the sum of \$100,000,000 to this Emergency Rescue Fund.
3. That contributions to this Fund be obtained through the fund-raising facilities of the local Jewish Welfare Funds, and the Welfare Funds be called upon to provide a clear and distinct channel for such contributions.
4. That each Jewish community agrees to accept for itself a fair share of this sum of \$100,000,000 and make every possible effort to raise its local quota.
5. That the responsibility of participating in the Emergency Rescue Fund be placed on each and every contributor.
6. That contributions by individuals to the Emergency Rescue Fund be made without reduction of their respective contributions to the regular campaign to be conducted in 1957.
7. That the Jewish communities of the country agree that the United Jewish Appeal's share from the regular annual campaign in 1957 be **over and above** the Emergency Rescue Fund, and in no case be less than UJA's share of the 1956 regular campaign proceeds.*

* 1957 Regular UJA Goal—\$105,557,250—to meet welfare and rehabilitation needs in behalf of 525,000 recent immigrants in Israel and distressed Jews in other countries through UJA's member agencies: The United Israel Appeal (Jewish Agency), Joint Distribution Committee and New York Association for New Americans.

STEERING COMMITTEE, FIRST SESSION

UJA NATIONAL CONFERENCE



Saturday, December 1, 1956

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York City

ABALON STENOTYPE REPORTERS
238 WEST 14TH STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
WATKINS 9-5826

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The meeting of the Steering Committee at the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal convened at 3:00 p.m. in the Jade Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City on Saturday, December 1, 1956; Mr. Joseph Holtzman presiding.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: When I asked for a license to be again a solicitor for the United Jewish Appeal in 1957, they laid down conditions. I said, "Wait a minute. I am willing to work harder. I have been to Israel. I am willing to give more money in 1957. I am willing to visit more communities in 1957. What more do you want of me?" "Oh, those jobs are easy. You've got to be a chairman on Saturday afternoon." Well, the cause is bigger than I am and now you've got to suffer Joe Holtzman as the chairman this afternoon, but please help me out. I don't want any competition.

All of us in this room at this time bear a very grave responsibility, perhaps the heaviest that any similar group of American Jews have faced in many years. Once again in our lifetime we see the tragic spectacle of refugees crowding the roads of Europe and the Middle East, fleeing for safety, hoping to find some refuge from

tyranny, oppression and death. Among them are tens of thousands of Jewish men, women and children; Our responsibility, Israel's responsibility, the responsibility of free Jews everywhere who are in a position to help them.

Let me point out that not only do we find new dangers facing our people but new opportunities for freedom opening up as well. There are opportunities which we dare not forego, opportunities of which we must take advantage now or perhaps forever lose the chance. Gates that we had thought closed to immigration are opening up and Jews who have been waiting and hoping for years are now coming into the light of freedom.

The last few weeks have seen an enormous increase in the rate of recent immigration to Israel. I am not going to repeat all those numbers. You know it has stepped up tremendously. You also know that in 1957 immigration into Israel has got to and will be stepped up tremendously. You know about the situation in Hungary. On this card it says 82,000 people have come out of Hungary. Yesterday I read that they greeted 100,000. I don't know what it is today but we do know that a great many of them must be helped to get to Israel. A great many of them must also

be helped to get to the United States. Those who remain in Western Europe must be helped to readjust themselves to their new lives.

I need not dwell here on the situation in Israel itself. We all know the devotion of Israel's people to Jews everywhere and anywhere who need freedom and help, and once again we know that while they can take them in, we in America will have to bear the cost of absorbing them into Israel's homeland.

This is the situation now. Things are happening so rapidly that we don't know how much more critical the situation may become. If Egypt goes through with any part of her threat to push out 50,000 Jews -- this was written a couple of days ago. It may be worse now.

Let me say this: I think from what has occurred in the last couple of days, some of you people maybe just came in here today. This is a tremendously unusual role for me. I know that over the years we have never had any fundraising in UJA national meetings but that there was nothing we could do about what has happened. Don't get scared. I am not going to start any fundraising. I just want to tell you what has happened.

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We have had some announcements that are inconceivable. They have been followed through by people volunteering because they saw the necessity of raising the kind of money that you are going to hear about tomorrow morning, that needs to be raised. What I am fearful about is this: that if I continue to read this speech that I've got here, it will only be a repetition of what we feel and what we know. I am fearful that we probably are going to know so much that we will forget the important part, and that is, the necessity to raise the amount of \$100,000,000 extra next year.

That finishes my introductory speech. However, we should get some kind of a report from the Mission that went to Israel. Unfortunately the time is very short. However, I do want to introduce five of the people who were on this Mission. I am going to ask them at this time to stand up and take a bow.

From New York we have with us this afternoon an outstanding woman leader, a gracious and charming lady who is active without cease on behalf of all Jewish causes and particularly so for UJA. She is the 1956 Chairman of the New York UJA Women's Division and a member of the Board

of Directors of the UJA of Greater New York. It gives me a lot of pleasure to present Mrs. Jakob Michael. (Applause)

From Baltimore a noted figure in that city's communal, civic and philanthropic affairs, a brilliant and inspiring leader for the United Jewish Appeal. He has long been devoted to Jewish communal affairs both locally and nationally and has served as President of the Associated Jewish Charities, the Jewish Welfare Fund and the Associated Placement and Guidance Service. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Baltimore Combined Campaign of which the United Jewish Appeal is a major benefactor. Jews everywhere including myself are better off because of him, and I am honored to present to you now Elkan R. Myers. (Applause)

From Chicago a gentleman who is one of the most useful leaders of that city's communal and philanthropic life, and an interesting sidelight is that he is a cousin of Bobby Briscoe, Jewish Mayor of Dublin. He was the first President of the 1953 Association of Illinois, an outstanding civilian organization working on behalf of wounded servicemen in World War Two. For many years he was an officer and director of the Chicago Young Men's

Jewish Council. He has just been selected to serve as 1957 Chairman of the Chicago Combined Jewish Appeal -- Mr. Joshua B. Glasser. (Applause)

And now from my home shtetel, from Detroit, a man who has played a major role in the development of that city's philanthropic and communal life. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Welfare Fund, Chairman of the Mechanics Trade Division of the Allied Jewish Campaign. He is a trustee, he is an officer -- he has too many titles. But the important part of his titles is that he is Michigan State Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Jack Lefton. (Applause)

Finally, a man who is not only active in his own community of Bridgeport for UJA but one who has travelled extensively to other cities in the State of Connecticut in order to help them spur their own UJA drives. He has occupied key positions in Bridgeport's philanthropic campaigns for the last 25 years and is now Co-Chairman of the 1956 campaign of the Bridgeport Jewish Community Council, heading its Big Gifts Division. UJA is a major beneficiary of the self-sacrifice and devotion of Isaac E. Schine. (Applause)

I am going to ask Mr. Schine to lead off with the first of three reports the Study Mission Panel has for us this afternoon. Mr. Schine will report on what the Mission found out about Israel's security situation, a topic which all of us are anxious about. Mr. Schine.
(Applause)

MR. SCHINE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is my great privilege to have been a member of the 1956 United Jewish Appeal Study Mission, and it is my real privilege to try to give you some idea of what we found and what we learned.

Let me say first that I will not attempt to do this job all by myself. It was a big mission, and it brought back a big story.

There are a number of Mission members on the platform who will also speak, and there are many Mission members here in the audience. I think all those who were on the Mission have much that they would like to tell you, and many of them, I am sure, will want to contribute to this report and the discussion which I understand will follow.

I have been assigned to talk to you about

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Israel's security problem. I do not pretend to be an expert on this subject, even though in Bridgeport we have quite a few friends who specialize in the manufacture of defense arms. But this I do know: You cannot truly appreciate the full meaning of what you read in the papers or what you have read in the papers in recent months, including the events from October 29th on, unless you have been in Israel.

In this blessed land of ours, in which we live -- or at least we had the illusion of living unchallenged and unmenaced -- it is three thousand miles from here to the West Coast. It is roughly two thousand miles from our Mexican border to the Canadian border, and all this vast land is peaceful, calm and serene. The borders with our neighbors to the north and south are peaceful borders.

On either side of us, to the east and west, we are separated by great oceans, thousands of miles wide.

To reinforce this ever-present sense of security, we know that the United States possesses the most powerful striking force in military history.

This sense of security which the average person possesses in his own country vanishes into thin air when he steps from his plane into Israel, as we of the Mission did on October 18.

Suddenly, he feels himself as if the borders were visibly shrinking and disappearing before his eyes. In Tel Aviv he realizes that he is less than twelve miles from Jordan. In Haifa, he is less than fourteen miles away. In Jerusalem he is right on the border, facing Jordan.

Everywhere he turns, he is reminded that the border is very close, and that on the other side are hostile people whose principal aim for the last eight and a half years has been and still is to wipe him out.

From the moment we of the Mission came into Israel, we began to think about the same things that the people of Israel have thought about every day of their existence.

It happens that we came into Israel on the eve of an explosion, but not even the wisest of us suspected that it would come as soon as it did or take

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the form it did.

The time of our coming marked a period of heightened threat and danger to the people of Israel. To the south, Nasser was concluding his negotiations regarding the Suez Canal and concluding them to his own advantage. To the people of Israel, it seemed certain that he would shortly strike at Israel.

In fact, Arab Army documents which were captured in the Sinai affair point to the fact and prove the fact that Egypt was preparing for Israel's annihilation.

The Israel into which we came was observing a grim anniversary. The year before, Nasser had made his Soviet arms deal. Immediately he launched his attacks on Israel, through the use of fedayeen, trained assassins, whose job it was to cross the border, sabotage and strike at unarmed civilians.

All during the year, the people of Israel watched nervously while Nasser proceeded to acquire the greatest body of modern arms ever brought together in the Middle East.

The recent news accounts of Israel's success in

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Sinai state that Israel's defense forces captured more than fifty million dollars worth of modern arms, including Stalin T-34 tanks. Most of these arms were Soviet-made.

London sources have estimated that Nasser received nearly a half a billion dollars worth of arms from the Soviet Union, far more than he could possibly absorb and use.

We were told on good authority that included in this vast supply of arms there were 100 to 200 MIG jet fighter planes, fifty Illeutian jet bombers, sixty Stalin T-34 tanks, all kinds of motor transport, destroyers and submarines.

More important, we were told by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, who is also Israel's Defense Minister, that until the signing of the Soviet-Egyptian arms pact, the people of Israel felt quite confident that they could cope with the hostility that surrounded them. During the twelve months from October 1955, the people of Israel have been in a desperate arms race with the Egyptians. They were forced into the race. Otherwise, they felt they stood to be annihilated.

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Mr. Eshkol said to us that Israel's people had spent a veritable fortune to try to get a few modern Planes and a few modern tanks so that Nasser could not attack with impunity. They did get those, but only after much heartache and heartbreak, and then not enough.

I would like to say, off the record, that while every dollar raised by the UJA went to the humanitarian purposes for which it was intended, the people of Israel were happy that those dollars were in the land at a critical time.

I think you will understand what I mean.

You can get some idea of what Israel's people had to spend from the following few facts:

A modern jet fighter, with spare parts, costs at least a half a million dollars. A tank capable of dealing with Soviet T-34s costs three hundred thousand dollars.

To train a jet pilot costs at least a hundred thousand dollars, and for every two machines you have to train three pilots.

Just to put a jet in the air costs a thousand

dollars each time it goes up.

But over and above these costs, we learned that the people of Israel spent \$35,000,000 in civilian defense projects, air-raid shelters, which we saw on every side of us, roads to isolated settlements, putting up telephone lines so that the settlements would not be cut off in time of crisis, and putting up barbed wire fences and boundary lights around the villages to keep off the feadyeen.

In addition, Israel undertook to stockpile large quantities of food, fuel and water in her principal cities so that the people there would have food and water in the event that they were cut off on account of air raids.

It hurt when we visited farms, old-age homes, youth villages and saw those newly erected air-raid shelters, but I suppose it would have hurt even more to go into these places now and not find such protective measures had been taken.

There were other severe costs to Israel. Fifteen thousand newcomers, one out of every three new immigrants who came to Israel last year, had to be put

into tin huts. The people of Israel had vowed a few months ago that they would never again resort to tin huts, to ma'abarot; but now they had to go back on their vow.

The Yaarkon-Negev pipeline, so necessary to the development of the Negev, is six months behind schedule, all because of the security emergency. The 400 new farm settlements which have been set up by the Jewish Agency since 1948 suffered heavily. There was no money to use for buying the machinery, irrigation materials, livestock and other necessary items last year. Thus, they were held back from the goal of achieving self-sufficiency.

These are a few of the items which indicate the cost to Israel of Egypt's year of Soviet-aided aggression, but perhaps the biggest cost factor is the drain and the strain that last year was put on the average Israeli himself.

Nasser all last year waged a stepped-up twilight war against Israel. The people in the small communities went to bed at night knowing that they might be attacked before morning. A citizen of Israel thought twice about

going on certain roads at night, for example, the road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Arabs might be shooting at him from nearby borders.

I have mentioned the fedayeen, the trained bands of assassins sent out by Nasser with the assistance of the other Arab states to penetrate deeply into Israel, to attack, to murder and to sabotage.

The main targets of the fedayeen are unarmed civilians. In the last twelve months, Nasser's fedayeen carried out more than two hundred such attacks. More than fifty-five Israelis were killed, and the accumulated effect of this can only be imagined.

All of last year, the large majority of Israelis could not feel safe in their homes or while traveling from city to city. Nasser succeeded then in creating a feeling of desperation among the population.

I think I have given you some facts of the situation as we found them. Israel never achieved or even hoped to achieve military parity with Egypt. In October, Israel had good evidence that Nasser was about to release or hold a new wave of fedayeen attacks on the country, saturation attacks. These were to serve

as a preliminary softening-up for what Israel felt would be a full-fledged attack early next year.

I do not think it is necessary for me to go into the merits or the demerits of the events of October 29th and thereafter. I can only say that we were impressed to hear Golda Meir, Israel's remarkable Foreign Minister, say that if anyone was to put themselves in the position of Israel's people, she was of the opinion -- and I am sure you will agree with me -- that they could only come to the conclusion that they must act as the Israelis were acting.

Finally, I want to stress as strongly as I can that Israel's paramount aim for the last eight and a half years has been not to make war but to find a way toward a real peace with its Arab neighbors. Mr. Ben Gurion, a great and heroic figure, said to us that Israel had three basic aims of policy: first, to achieve peace; second, to avoid war if it could not attain peace; and third, if war came, to be able to win.

There exists in the Middle East a new fascist totalitarianism, backed by the Communist totalitarianism of the Soviet Union. Nasserism is the inheritor of

the spirit of Naziism. The Arabs and Nasser long had a declared policy of making the Middle East Israelrein, even as Hitler sought to make Europe Judenrein.

This policy is declared to mask a larger objective, to get rid of the democratic West, even as Hitler's anti-Semitism served as a smoke screen for an attack on the West.

But the Jews of Israel are not the Jews of Central Europe of two and a half decades ago. They have something to say about their own destiny. They want peace, and they need peace. But if this peace can be had only at the cost of protecting themselves and fighting for it, they are ready to do that and to die if necessary in winning.

If they fail to win, they know they are finished, and they mean to win.

Thank you. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Thank you, Mr. Schine, for the very capable presentation of Israel's security problem.

Now I am going to shift from the Israel scene to one behind the Iron Curtain. We have two men here

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with us who a short while ago lived behind the Iron Curtain. I am going to call on one of them now to tellus something about life in Poland today. However, because he speaks only in Yiddish, and some of us will not be able to understand him fully, I am going to present Mr. Avraham Harman, who will translate his speech as he goes along.

Now, for security reasons, this gentleman will have to be nameless.

MR. HARMAN: (Translating from Yiddish to English, in the first person) It was only a few weeks ago that I left Poland and came to Israel, and I came out of Poland at a time when once again I could see large masses of Jews trying to leave the country.

It reminded me of a situation that I saw in Poland in 1946, when I returned to Poland after having spent the war years in exile in the Soviet Union, but I came back to Poland in 1946.

I saw that for the Jews of Poland, Poland was a tragic place. No sooner did the Jews come back to Poland from Russian exile than they tried to get to the West, where they felt they would have an opportunity of rebuilding their lives.

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I saw and participated in this movement of Jews from Poland toward the West and saw how whole sections of the Jewish population, including very old people, including even pregnant women, and families with children, participated in this movement.

That mass flight of Jews from Poland after 1946 was feasible as long as there was still a terrible political struggle going on in Poland as to who would control the country, and in that period of relative anarchy, it was possible for the Jews to get out. But as soon as the Communists rose to power and clamped' down in Poland, with the help of Soviet military might, the new regime stopped this migration a few years ago, because it faced the problem of trying to rebuild the economy of the country, and it wanted to keep the Jewish forces inside Poland for this purpose in order to make use of them in its efforts to rebuild the country.

That is how the Jewish desire to leave Poland was blocked, when the Communist regime came into power.

Although the emigration was cut off at that time, it should not be supposed that the mass of Jews in Poland were prepared to collaborate with the regime.

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That is not the case. The vast mass of the Jews of Poland tried to get out, and there were many who made the actual physical attempt, despite the fact that it was illegal to do so. But this was a very dangerous business. Some people were caught, and the danger led to the attempts to get around the emigration restrictions dropping off.

Those who were caught were exiled. They were sent back to the Russian interior and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in forced labor camps, from which many of them did not return.

I myself returned to Poland at the beginning of 1956 from Russia, having been exiled there for being connected with this emigration of Jews.

When I came back to Poland in the beginning of 1956, I found a completely different situation. First of all, from the point of view of the Jewish reaction itself, the Jews in Poland saw that the depressed economic situation did not hold out any hope for them and was having the effect of arousing the nationalist passions of the local population. There were very many warning signs: the attack on Jewish cemeteries,

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the ravaging of Cifa Torahs in the remaining synagogues, the pogrom atmosphere that existed in places like Potzdam, other places, all these were very clear danger warning signals that the Jewish population of Poland could not fail to take into account.

But there was another aspect that opened up a way of hope as far as getting out of the country was concerned, and that is that the Polish Communist regime understood that it faced this danger of an upsurge of nationalist feeling, that it was not a popular regime. It faced the kind of prospect that ultimately led to the explosion of public opinion as we have seen it in Hungary in recent weeks, and therefore the Polish Communist regime was interested and concerned in trying to stave off this uprising of public opinion; and one of the things that it could do in order to achieve this effect, to try and make itself more popular to the public was to respond to the deeply rooted anti-Semitic feelings of the Polish masses and try to get itself accepted as a national regime by cleaning itself, as it were, of Jewish elements.

So, after the Poznan riots a few months ago,

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the Polish Communist regime began to take this step. Apparently it had reached the conclusion that it no longer needed Jewish collaboration in the economic development of Poland and that the time had come, by getting rid of the Jews, to try and create for itself a basis of mass popularity.

This was the background behind the new possibility for the Jews of Poland to be able to leave the country.

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To sum up briefly, our friend has said that until the middle of 1956 the Polish government had made difficulties for Jews wanting to get out. There were certain categories of Jews who couldn't probably get out, such as professional men like doctors and engineers or people with young children, but from the middle of 1956 onwards, all these restrictions were lifted. You no longer have to show that you have a relative in Israel, and the fact that you are a professional man or a normally constituted family does not militate against your gaining an exit visa. The only thing that you have to do now is to submit an application accompanied by a document called a promessa (?) supplied to you by the Israel Legation in Warsaw, which says that if you are allowed out, Israel will let you in.

When I was in Warsaw in the early part of the summer, I saw hundreds and thousands of Jews who had come to Warsaw from all parts of Poland, lining up before the Israel Legation in Warsaw day and night in order to get these cherished documents which enabled them to submit their applications for an exit visa to the Polish authorities and then to go to Israel.

B-3-2

It reminded me of the scenes that I had witnessed in Poland in 1946, of Jews on the march again, Jews trying to use this new opportunity of getting out of the country while they could, and so it wasn't surprising to me that the exit of Jews from Poland month by month has been increasing to the point where it is over a thousand a month. It wasn't surprising to me that even when the events were going on in the Sinai Peninsula, there was fighting in Israel, this did not put the Jews off Poland, did not put them off coming to Israel, and that precisely during those days and weeks the number of Jews leaving Poland grew larger.

This did not surprise me because it is clear to me that the Jews of Poland have only one fear, not about what is going on in Israel, but the fear that maybe their chance of getting out of Poland maybe cut off. They saw that happen before and they feared that it might happen again. Therefore there is this anxious desire to get out of the country as quickly as possible and not be left behind to face the continuous fear of what may happen from Russia, to face the fear and the danger that just as there were deportations in 1939 and 1940, again in 1946 to 1948,

B-3-3

that there may be deportations again with all that that means. That is the fear.

The Jew from Poland knows today that when he comes to Israel he will not only find an opportunity of rebuilding his life, of building a new life for himself and for his family, but that he is coming to a country where Jews can protect themselves, where they not only have a right to defend themselves but where they have the capacity to defend themselves against attack. This is the reason why precisely during those days and weeks when the war situation existed in Israel and in the Middle East, the number of Jews leaving Poland increased. That is the thing that drives them and the fear that possesses them, that in these changing times they might be forgotten, that they might not get the help that they need to leave Poland and come to Israel while the going is good.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Thank you very much, Abe, and will you thank our god friend from Poland who has really given us a true side of the picture, living behind the Iron Curtain.

Now, may I call on Mrs. Michael to tell us some-

B-3-4

thing of what the Study Mission encountered in those moments when it was not studying facts and figures? Mrs. Michael for the human side of the Mission's trip, I now call upon you. (Applause)

MRS. MICHAEL: Mr. Chairman, friends, all of us here are well aware of the desperate hours ticking away as Israel faces its greatest danger since its birth, but my part here today is not to speak about war and danger but to bring you some of the indelible impressions left upon me by the people I met in their everyday life.

Tomorrow it will be five weeks that I left Israel, but my heart and my soul are still there. Before I left and even long before that I read about Israel, I heard about Israel, I got a great deal of briefing about Israel, and I thought myself a kind of expert, but let me confess to you I was nothing of the kind. I had been prepared for something quite special, but what I saw there absolutely overwhelmed me -- the houses, the sky, the biblical atmosphere.

If the wonderful people are responsible for it I don't know, but all I can tell you who have not been there is that you must go and see it for yourselves. No-

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B-3-5

body can truly describe it to you.

For me, Israel began not when I arrived in Lydda but when I entered a plane in Rome. It was an El Al plane, and shortly before we took off, 19 refugees from Roumania boarded the plane. I tried to speak to them. First, they were somewhat shy. Sad experience had taught them to beware of strangers, but then finally they started to talk. Most of them were joining their children. It had taken five long, frustrating years to reach this moment, and some of them were so old that they thought they would never live to see the day of their departure, but now here they were and with the greatest of pride they showed me their passports.

Whenever there was time, the purser and the hostess participated in the conversation. You know, El Al is not as stiff as TWA or Pan-American. It is more like a family gathering, people visiting back and forth, discussions of problems and, most important of all, giving advice. There was an old gentleman sitting next to me and he kept on asking, "Am I in the right plane? Is it really true? Are we going to Israel?" "Of course," I said, "of course. We all are going to Israel."

B-3-6

My husband and I had for a long time been looking forward to that trip and so we arrived very late in the evening. Bright and early the next morning we set out to see the country. Riding through a small village between Tel Aviv and Haifa our car came to a sudden stop. We were blocked by a big crowd, some of them crying. We learned they had just returned from the cemetery. They had buried two young men, watchmen over a citrus grove, who had been killed the night before by Arabs. Someone had called to them, "Halt, halt," in Hebrew, and thinking they were their own people the young men had stopped and had been shot in the back, and those beastly Arabs cut off their ears to show that they had done their grisly job.

After some hesitation I went into the house where the family of one of the victims was sitting shiva. It is difficult for me to describe to you the feeling of anguish, fury, despair. I spoke to the mother. He had been her only son. "How long," she cried out in utter despair, "How long do we have to endure it?" I just pressed her hand. There was so little I could have said to console her.

B-3-7

We had only been for twelve hours in the country and yet we had witnessed one of the aftermaths of those terrible crimes and killings committed by the fedayeen murder gangs against the Israeli people.

What a contrast to the Haifa Harbor. You should have seen that picture. Early in the morning I went down with the members of the Study Mission to welcome a ship bringing in the Moroccan refugees, many of them still dressed in their colorful garments hanging over the rail. There were withered old people watching us with mistrust and with apprehension. There were young men and women with curious faces and expectant eyes, and there were children, children everywhere, the smallest clinging to their mothers, and then there were Israeli soldiers, tough Israeli soldiers who, instead of carrying their guns, were carrying ever so gently little, tiny babies down the gangplank.

What hubbub! And yet everything went on schedule. There were refreshments in the reception center. Mothers nursed their babies and we tried to break down the language barrier. Three generations, three centuries. The grandmother huddled in a corner did not dare to move

B-3-8

her head and spoke only Arabic. The mother, a little bit more modernized, understood French and spoke it very haltingly, and the children -- they spoke it fluently, a little bit too fluently. The only thing I could make out the first minute was, "One second!" It was very bad.

When finally some order was established with the help of lollipops, I got their story, and it was not a happy story. Children were chased in the streets because they were Jewish. Adults were spit at by Arabs because they were Jewish. Parents could not find work because they were Jewish, and so families left their little villages, went to bigger cities, went to very big cities, but nowhere there was freedom, nowhere was there safety. Boycott, boycott everywhere. It is an old story, but to whom it happens it is always bitter, always new.

When we waved goodbye to the newcomers, I thought to myself how fortunate we are in the United Jewish Appeal that we are able to bring out people from Morocco, from Roumania, from Poland and some from Hungary, out of the darkness into the light of liberty and freedom, but in view of what has happened during the last few weeks nothing we have done is enough and I was really thrilled yesterday

B-3-9

afternoon to hear the outpouring of the gifts, those beautiful contributions, and I only hope and pray other people will be moved to do the same.

I know I am not supposed to speak about economics. I understand Mr. Myers is going to do that later. But I cannot help but say one thing. When I came back from Israel I felt those Israelis were really magicians. For every dollar we raise here they somehow make out of it 105 cents, but, you know, no stretching is any good if we do not provide the dollars, and what wonderful things they are doing with our dollars.

Oh, I was bursting with pride when I saw the settlements and the Malben institutions -- Malben for the sick, Malben for the handicapped, Malben for the aged. I saw many of them, but today I think I don't have the time so I will just talk to you about my favorite subject, babies.

People claim I am somewhat partial when it comes to babies. I don't know. But the babies at the kibbutz I visited were really some special babies. We had been invited to celebrate the tenth anniversary with them. As we drove down from Beersheba our bus came to a sudden stop

B-3-10

and we were told to refrain from smoking for the next ten minutes. We soon found out why. Way down the left side, camouflaged by green fishermen's nets were boxes with rifles and ammunition. How difficult to live with constant preparedness, constant watchfulness! But when we arrived at the kibbutz nothing was evident of tenseness. Everybody was in a gay and festive mood, despite the fact that they are smack right on the border of the Gaza Strip and completely surrounded by barbed wire, so close that you think you could grab it with your hand, is a wadi, a dried-out riverbed with hidden caves, natural caves, and there the Arabs hide by day, sneak out by night, and two weeks prior to our visit half of the livestock of the kibbutz was stolen.

So theirs is a very hard life, but, you know, the only luxury they have and they reserve is for the babies, for the babies have the finest building, and rightly so, because they are the finest babies. Such golden curls, such blue eyes! I never know why children in Israel have fair hair and fair skin. Nobody ever could explain it to me. All the children are born at the Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba. Their maternity ward with-

B-3-11

out any doubt, the most crowded spot in the Negev. 36 beds for those babies, but nobody is turned away. "What are corridors for," they say. Those young people are marvelous.

Just a few hundred feet away from the guns, without any luxuries, only the luxury of an airy shelter reserved for babies and children. Nevertheless they wouldn't exchange it for anything in the world. This is the spirit of the people in Israel.

There are hundreds and hundreds of impressions in my mind but I think perhaps the highlight of them all was the farewell dinner of the Prime Minister that he gave us in Jerusalem. We were all in a somewhat sad mood. It meant saying goodbye to each other. It meant to me to say goodbye to many Israelis I had met who had impressed me as very rare human beings.

When the Prime Minister came in, I was startled. He looked so tired and drawn. In view of what happened later, I only admire and respect this great man more for saying with us throughout the evening. Before we realized it, the dinner was served and then came the moment we had all waited for, the farewell speech of the Prime Minister.

His speech lasted exactly thirty seconds, and this is what he said:

"You are our friends. You will do your best abroad and we here will do our best for the survival, glory and pride of the Jews. After what you have seen for yourself, there is very little to tell you. You now know something of our achievements, worries, hopes, efforts, needs and dangers," and abruptly he sat down. I shall never forget the shrug of his shoulders, the expression on his face. "What do you want," his eyes seemed to say. "Why should I make a speech? You know the story."

Did we really know the entire story? Not until we read the newspapers on the following days did we actually know, and it is the old historical story of the Jews. Throughout the ages the Jews have always been forced to defend themselves against overwhelming numbers. Always a few against the many. And each year on Chanukah we celebrate the Jewish victory over the mighty tyrant.

In the words of the prophet we say, (Hebrew), "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, sayeth the Lord." As we light the Chanukah menorah tonight, let us rededicate ourselves to the eternal spirit of our people

and vow that not one day shall pass without doing our share for Israel. Then and only then can we hope that the light of the menorah will break through the darkness of our day as it did in the time of the Maccabees. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Thank you, Mrs. Michael.

Now, will you please bear with me? I am going to ask the following couple of speakers to be very brief because we do need some time for discussion, to hear from you, the people out there. So with that admonition I am going to call upon my good friend, Elkan Myers. (Applause)

MR. MYERS: I have a speech here that took several hours to prepare, so I am just going to cast it aside and try to give you just a couple of high spots. I am supposed to tell you of the immigration problem in Israel, and as far as I am concerned that includes people,

I happened to be one of eight people privileged to go from Paris to Marseilles to visit the camps there that receives the refugees from French Morocco before they go on to Israel. I am going to take just a minute or two to tell you of a couple of high spots. There is a camp there that is supposed to hold 3,000. When I was there, there were 5,600. They had overflowed into factory build-

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ings.

We went into one of these buildings. A room about three-quarters of the size of this room, with cot next to cot, sixty people sleeping in that room. I have pictures here of some of the people who were there, youngsters. There is an average of four to every two adults. Wonderful-looking children, all of them happy despite the fact that as Mrs. Michael has said, they are worried maybe when they get off the ship. They all were happy as could be. The morale was magnificent because they knew they were going to Israel. They had seen other ships leave and they were going to be there soon.

I was fortunate in being in Haifa and seeing some of these 700 or 800 of the group that had been in Marseilles just a week previous. Some youngsters rushed up to me and said, "Hello! How are you? Don't you remember? I saw you in Marseilles last week." Honestly, when you realize that last year our campaign was a Survival Fund for the French Moroccans -- here was a group -- we figured on 45,000 of them. That meant \$45,000,000. It costs \$1,000 a year per refugee to bring them to Israel and to establish them there. 51,000 came in instead. That

means there was \$6,000,000 more needed last year.

How was it done? It was done because the Israeli people make such terrific sacrifices. From Paris we went to Israel. We travelled all around. I am just going to tell you a couple of high spots and how they do things there.

We visited communities, beautiful new homes all around were ready. Who gets them? The people who have been working there three or four or five years? Of course not. The newcomers who come from Marseilles, from French Morocco through Marseilles or wherever they may be coming from. They are the ones who get the new homes, the new concrete homes, two and three and four rooms, with a patch of ground so that the wife can raise her vegetables and the father can go off to some factory or to a larger communal farm and earn a living for his family or the group.

We went to a community in the Lachish District. One year ago, nothing but sand, just seemed impossible to start anything there. The mayor took us around. I have pictures of a cotton gin mill. They are raising in that area cotton, sugar beet, peanuts, a lot of other agricultural products. This cotton gin mill was started there

because the farmers bring their cotton right from the farms and have a gin right next to it on the ground where wooden crate after wooden crate, 30,000 spindles -- they are going to start a textile mill right next door to this mill. They are going to start a sugar refinery to refine the sugarbeet that has grown right nearby. They are going to establish a peanut-sorting plant. They are going to have refrigeration plants to take care of the products that they raise.

There are a thousand families there as of today, less than a year after it was started, and the plans are to take care of about 18,000 people in this little patch of sand that no one in the world would have thought anything could have been done with. They are the people who are coming in.

While we were there a big truckload came in of the group that had just landed at Haifa. These newcomers will be helping to make their way because of the money that you folks supplied through UJA and through Bonds, so that they can build these communities.

We went to a home for the aged run by Malben. The women there, the men, as happy as could be, living in

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fine buildings, not expensive buildings but fine, as nice as any home for the aged in this country, two in a room. They have pictures of their families there that they left in their home towns or wherever they may be, some in the United States, wherever. They have their vocational training or there is a better word for it, where they were knitting rugs by loom, handwoven rugs which were being sold -- I bought one in Jerusalem. I will be happy to show it to my friends when they come to Baltimore. They are made to feel that they are worth while people. They have something to live for.

We visited an agricultural school, beautiful new buildings for children 14 to 18 years old, learning farming. Some of my non-Jewish friends in Baltimore said, "How will they ever make out? Jews never went in for farming. They are traders, they loan money, they are in the retail business." Well, Israel is raising a generation of farmers and they are doing a magnificent job.

We rode down to Beersheba. On one side, when I was there five years ago, I remember seeing sand twenty, thirty feet high. The only thing that changed it was when the wind blew it. On the other side we saw beautiful, green

farms, and that is where water had been brought. The Israeli people had done the impossible.

I just happened to remember the first day we got to Tel Aviv. Ambassador Lawson gave a reception for the Study Mission group. I had the pleasure of talking to a captain in the navy. He was a naval attache for the Ambassador. During the conversation he mentioned to me, "You know, the wonderful part of it, Mr. Myers, is that these Israelis just don't know how to stop." What an understatement that was. They just go ahead and do the impossible all the time.

All of this is a part of the immigration problem because they are doing these things so that they can accept the thousands and thousands that come and make it possible for them to live there with dignity, and to be self-supporting in as quick a time as possible.

We went to Jerusalem and I had the pleasure of driving in a car to the Hebrew University where they are building. I have been Jerusalem before and we rode down the Jerusalem Corridor. Nothing but rocks as far as you can see, and you look for a little bit of dirt in between for a piece of grass to grow and you can't find it. No-

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thing but rocks. And these Israelis blasted out these rocks and as you turned around the corner you came upon a Shangri-La, beautiful farms growing olive trees, plum trees and vegetables down in a little valley that was nothing but rocks before. It had caused one of our outstanding American citizens who came back from Israel a few years ago to say, "I can't see any future for the country. It is nothing but a mass of rocks and sand and desert." But the Israelis are making something of it. They are doing the impossible.

Then you go and see where they are putting up beautiful buildings where there was nothing but masses of rocks before, and honestly, the Israelis are doing a magnificent job and all of this is helping the immigration problem.

My time is running out. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Elkan, I'm awfully sorry. I am quite sure --

MR. MEYERS: I would just like to say to you I have an article that was written over fifty years ago by Mark Twain that is very appropriate for today, and if anybody wants --

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Elkan, we are going to hear from the gentleman from Hungary. I think it is very important that we do that, and then our next speakers will be you, the people out there. However, if we have a lull out there, Elkan, you are welcome to ask for the floor again.

We are now going to hear from Dr. Irme Berczeller. He is 36 years old. He is a physician who specialized in neurology. At the time of his recent escape from Hungary he was a staff neurologist in his town. He escaped with his wife and six year old twins, a girl and a boy. He and his wife were survivors of Nazi concentration camps, but his parents and many members of his family died in the Nazi-held camp of Auschwitz. Both the doctor and his wife spent many months in a Hungarian prison because farmers fingered them as unsympathetic to the Communists. He is now being cared for by the New York Association for New Americans, an agency of the United Jewish Appeal, and they report that he already has been offered a position in a hospital in the metropolitan area.

Here he is to give you a brief account of his

own story. Dr. Berczeller. (Applause)

DR. BERZELLER: Ladies and gentlemen, I went from my home town of Győr where I practiced, 18 kilometers to the frontier. There we passed through a creek, which was with water up to our necks. We came to Austria. The other members of my family, namely, my mother-in-law and my sister-in-law with her two children came later. Incidentally, my brother-in-law at the present time is in jail, in Budapest. He was the chief rabbi of Győr.

We left Hungary because of persecution of the whole people. I was in jail for nine months, and before, I was thrown out from my medical school teaching job. I am a neurologist.

The living standard is enormously low. Jews are not persecuted as a group. There is a great latent anti-Semitism in Hungary. Although the revolution was not anti-Semitic there is and remains the probability that in case of a popular uprising against the present regime, a violent and destructive anti-Semitism may develop. It is clear that it would be a Godsend for the remaining Jews to leave Hungary in time.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your humani-

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tarian and material, but mainly for your moral help which is a great encouragement for all of us who succeeded in coming to these shores.

I want to emphasize my grateful appreciation for the help afforded by the New York Association for New Americans and the Joint Distribution Committee, both supported by the United Jewish Appeal. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Now I am going to call on you, the people out there. You are all members of the Steering Committee. What we want to know is how to raise \$100,000,000 extra in the 1957 drive. That was the consensus of your Resolutions Committee. It know it is going to be presented to you tomorrow and I feel that there are a lot of people travelling a lot of miles who want to be heard, and this is your chance, so will you please raise your hand, give your name, the city that you are from, and help us out, please.

MR. MURRAY GILLETTE (North Hudson, N.J.): Mr. Chairman, I believe that there are many people here who know nothing at all about this \$100,000,000 extra and how we arrived at that figure and where it came from. I think it would be in perfect order, if we are going to get into

an intelligent discussion, that you explain to this gathering how we arrived at and where came from this \$100,000,000, and I refer perhaps to this resolution that was adopted yesterday.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Herb Friedman will give you a much shorter answer than I can.

RABBI FRIEDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, something happened here yesterday. It was a fantastic thing and everybody is still under the impetus of the shock of it and nobody is quite sure how it came to be, and I can tell you that nobody knew before that Resolutions Committee met at lunch yesterday that that was what they would come out with.

I'll tell you another thing. The way they came out with that resolution was on the basis of going around that table and asking the leading Jews of America who were on that Resolutions Committee whether they would give money. It is an unheard of thing that when you invite a man to sit on a resolutions committee to decide what should be done, he's got to pay for the privilege. It's never been done before. This whole weekend has never happened before, anything similar to it in our experience.

Usually we go into meetings and we plan and we prepare and we don't do unexpected things, but what came out here yesterday was a cry from the heart of people.

So how did they arrive at this figure? A calculation was made very quickly during the morning by competent authorities.

Are we in a closed room?

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Absolutely.

RABBI FRIEDMAN: There is nobody here from the press? (Response of "no.")

A calculation was made during the morning to try to figure out what these current events meant. What might happen in Egypt? We think -- we don't want to put any ideas in the heads of the Egyptian government that they might not already have, but we think that we would be very foolish if we did not plan on the fact that we will have 50,000 Egyptian Jews on our hands as refugees in Greece or Italy or Switzerland or France or the Sinai Desert. I don't want to tell Nasser that he might be planning to throw out 50,000 Jews and therefore we are raising money already, ready to take them in if he does.

But on the other hand, I don't want to have my

head in the sand. I think that 50,000 Jews in Egypt are going to wind up on the doorstep of the Jewish conscience. That is you and me. Somewhere in the world they are going to be thrown out and somebody's got to have to pick them up.

Now, if you say, "Well, it's not 50,000. They won't put all of them out. He is not Hitler," He may have 10,000 in jail in Egypt and we may only get 40,000.

What else? We have not told you a figure of Jews coming from NorthAfrica -- listen to me carefully -- we have not told you a figure of Jews coming from North Africa since June the 11th, when the ban on emigration went on on mass emigration, and I am not going to tell you a figure now.

I think the reason is clear. The reason is that Jews are coming out of North Africa but I am not going to tell you how many, and it isn't because the number is so small that there is something to hide. It is the fact that the number is so great that we don't want to disturb it. And so take 50,000 Egyptian Jews and add X for Moroccan Jews, and from Algeria and from Tunis you can add 15,000 to 20,000, and the number from Algeria and from Tunis will

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become X at the moment that we can't tell it to you any more, but right now we can tell it to you.

A boy spoke to you from Poland. I'll tell you a figure I've never made public before. I don't know if in my excitement yesterday I said it or not. From Poland there are coming out Jews, three hundred a week -- fantastic! And Hungarian refugees who are in Vienna now, 5,000. You add up the list that we added up yesterday morning and you get to 100,000 Jewish refugees as a minimum and that is the story that we agreed a few minutes ago we will release to the newspapers tomorrow, but without citing the countries of origin, and that is why I said, is the door closed. Forget the countries of origin. If you know anything about saving Jewish life, forget it. It's dangerous, it's dangerous.

The story is going into the newspapers, 100,000 Jewish refugees, escapees, deportees, call them any name you want, who are roaming the streets of the world.

All right. You say, "Still, why \$100,000,000?" Because the practitioners in the business of saving Jewish lives, that great, great business that we have learned so very well in the last decade, the practitioners in the

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saving of Jewish lives know -- Dr. Josephthal, Abe Harman, Moe Leavitt, the professionals to whom the whole Jewish world ought everlastingly to be grateful, know that it costs about \$1,000 per person from the time you pick him up from somewhere until the time that you resettle him somewhere.

Sounds like a lot, \$1,000? The boat fare from Casablanca to Haifa is 130 bucks. The boat -- that is nothing else. And when you dump him in Haifa, what do you do with him? You give him food to eat, or don't you? You give him a doctor, or don't you? You give him seeds to plant in the ground so he can get a crop, or don't you? A Jew thrown out of Egypt, 400 of them in Greece right now, who knows what to do with them? What do you think we are spending in Vienna now with 5,000 Jews in hotels and billets and wherever you can put them, and teams of people in there trying to find pillows to buy and sheets to buy and rooms to rent?

I am not a cost accountant. Don't make one out of me. I can't give it to you \$19.76 for this and \$12.41 for that. I know that our experience since the days I worked in Germany ten years ago, in 1946, that it has cost

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us roughly \$1,000 a person to pick him up from somewhere where he is thrown out and to take him somewhere where he is safe, whether it is Israel or Australia or wherever we are going to be able to take these 100,000 people, and I know one more thing: that for me that's awfully cheap. That sure is not a lot of money.

And so whoever asked the question, I'm sorry the answer took so long. We know we've got 100,000 refugees on our hands and we know it costs us \$1,000 a person. You do the arithmetic. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: I told you that Herb's answer would be shorter than mine because I've got something to add to it. We had hints from 1936 when there was passed the Nuremberg Laws against the Jews. We had hints that things were going to happen. Well, things happened.

We now have hints in 1956. Now, do we need brick walls to fall on us or do we want those brick walls to fall on Jews and kill them? I know one thing: if we are short, some lives won't be saved. If we argue polemics and cost accountants and so much for this and so much for that -- since when do you argue, which is what we have been

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doing? Since when do we stop arguing that possibly we can raise a little bit more money than what they need? It's about time that we changed around and I have yet to see anybody who will object or has objected to the \$100,000,000 figure.

Now, let's go on from there and get some constructive thinking on how to raise that \$100,000,000.

MR. JOSEPH MYERHOFF (Baltimore, Md.): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I was privileged to participate all day yesterday in the deliberations that led up to this \$100,000,000 special Rescue Fund goal which we all adopted unanimously and vociferously, but I have felt since last night very much like the person who had a very heady experience, where he was elevated, his spirit was elevated, and the next day I have this terrible depression, and I must confess it to all of you because I honestly feel that what I am afraid of will happen at this conference is that we have sold each other, but when we go back to our own communities we are going to be in a hell of a shape to raise \$100,000,000 extra, above our regular UJA campaigns.

That is what I want to direct your attention to.

I am really worried, because I know the desperate need for this \$100,000,000 additional over and above what we have to raise for the United Jewish Appeal, but what I am scared to death about, particularly because so many of these things just can't be said in public and can't be said out loud, can't give specifications and the dimensions of the problems, is that we are going to fall flat on our faces in raising this \$100,000,000.

(Continued on Page 53)



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I don't want to be a defeatist, and I don't want to be a pessimist, but I can't for the life of me see how we are going to do it unless we get an entirely different concept of how to conduct this campaign.

How can we develop a conviction among the people in our own communities -- take Baltimore, take Chicago, take any place you want -- northern New Jersey and anywhere else -- the best communities, Cleveland -- look at Cleveland, because they do such a wonderful fund-raising job.

We are talking about raising a Boston, talking about raising a hundred million dollars above our normal campaign, which is five times the amount we raised last year. Are you prepared to give five times as much as you gave last year? Are you prepared to give five times as much in your community?

That means that all of us have to go back with a quota. In Baltimore, for instance, instead of five hundred thousand, we have to ask Baltimore for two and a half million dollars extra, special. How in the world are we ever going to raise that kind of money, unless we develop an entirely different technique, an

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entirely different approach to this problem?

I am worried to death, because I haven't the least idea, and I am supposed to be an experienced campaigner for the last fifteen years -- day in and day out, almost -- and I don't know how I can go back and raise two and a half million dollars in Baltimore for this special fund.

Honestly -- I am baring my heart to you -- I am telling you exactly how I feel about it. The worst thing that we could do in this conference -- and that is what I am worried about, what is happening here today, and that is why I am moved to speak to you as I am speaking to you now, and I am not on the program, and I wasn't supposed to be on the program, and I wasn't supposed to speak, and I was supposed to be down there and keep quiet. But I am afraid that everybody is going to pat himself on the back and say what wonderful guys we are here today, we have all given an increase, we have all given five times as much as last year, and now we are going to go back and fall flat on our face unless the staff of the UJA -- and I am throwing it to the staff, because they've got to provide the mechanics, and they've

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got to provide themachinery and the means and the ability to do this job.

I can't do it myself, and I am fairly elderly compared to most people who are doing this sort of work, and I can't do it, and I feel that we are not going to be able to accomplish it.

What I am saying is that besides the publicity that I have heard talked about, besides these regional meetings that I have heard talked about, besides the adoption of tremendous goals by every community, not just to please Bill Rosenwald or Herb Friedman or to please me -- I am talking about the adoption of goals that the community leaders will meet and not only meet but go out and raise the money and beaton people's door-steps every day in the week in order to raise it.

After you do all that, get the best speakers in the world, I still say that we have to develop some sort of technique, and I know no better way than when we started here yesterday.

How can we continue and develop that spirit of conviction among the people in our communities that that much money has to be raised? A hundred million

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dollars is a lot of money, but we are just accepting it, I am afraid, in this meeting, as if it were just another figure, and figures don't mean a darned thing unless we go out and raise the money.

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I wish that we would direct ourselves for this meeting and all day tomorrow, to try to figure out how we can raise a hundred million dollars above what we raise for our normal UJA campaigns.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Thank you, Joe.

MR. DAVID STEIN (Waterbury, Connecticut):

Yesterday, at our very important meeting that was addressed by Golda Meir, I have no doubt at that time and I still have no doubt that if this message is carried, transmitted to the American Jewish communities, not only confined within the walls of this room, the fourteen hundred delegates that are here, I think we would have no trouble getting this hundred million dollars.

I venture to say that not one that attended this meeting, this convention, has any doubt in the world that he is going to do his share, what he is asked by the Resolutions Committee; but what bothers me is one thing, and I don't like to hide it. I think it is time

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we all spoke up.

In 1948, the United Jewish Appeal raised \$151,000,000. In my small community -- at that time seven hundred families; nine hundred now -- we raised \$385,000. Last year, all these ardent workers and supporters of the United Jewish Appeal worked day and night, and they didn't think they ever could, but they raised \$171,000, including the \$39,000 for the Survival Fund that we were asked to raise; and on that fund we went over the top; we raised three thousand more than we were asked for.

Now, I can't see, unless New York is going to lead us on the way to reach those fellows who gave twelve thousand and have cut down to three thousand, and those that gave twenty-five thousand and cut down to ten thousand, and a good many that gave five thousand and cut it down to three hundred -- I don't know where from a handful of people you will raise the money.

However, the money must be raised. The money will be raised, but I have called it to the attention of the office in New York that it requires a lot of help from them. We alone won't be able to do it.

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It is not the fourteen hundred delegates that heard the message of Golda Meir. It is the five million who didn't hear it who count.

You in New York will have to guide us, then, to show us the way we can get the story back to our communities.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: All right, Mr. Stein. We have your message, but please put it on the positive side, and not on the negative side. You have the population in Connecticut. You've got to be positive with them. They've got to give you more than they gave you in 1948.

MR. STEIN: We will do our share.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: That is positive and not negative.

Who is next?

MR. HYMAN GOBEL (Washington, D. C.): I am one of your neighbors, Mr. Elkan.

I think that the sooner we stop talking about a hundred million dollars and just press on the premise that we have to save a hundred thousand Jews, and we must tell our people, and we must challenge them, "How

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many Jews are you willing to save?" -- the sooner we do that, the better chance we will have of raising this amount of money. (Applause)

We talk about a hundred million dollars. It sounds like a lot of money, but I say, you know, Hadassah has been very successful all over the country in raising money for Youth Aliyah, and they started in the same way. It was \$360 to save a child. Now they tell you that it costs \$600.

The people are approached in terms of children. In our community, some people say, "We will save one child", and some people say, "We will save ten or fifteen children."

I think if we would approach the American communities and say to them, "Now, look: You know that six million of our Jews were exterminated by Hitler, where we could have saved some of them. Now we have an opportunity to save some Jews at a thousand dollars a head. How many of them are you willing to save?"

I think that this should be the slogan.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Thank you very much.

48

I am going to call on Mrs. ^KCatherine Falk.

MRS. FALK: What I was about to say when I came up and asked for the microphone is what has just been said.

It is high time that we translate quotas in communities into human needs. It will do two things. As practical campaigners, every one you meet will ask you questions about why the United Jewish Appeal asks for more from the Welfare Fund -- by whatever you call it -- of your community, more of the share, or on the outside, over and above that, it is going to go out for a hundred million dollars, and you are going to have to answer these questions.

This will solve that problem. The work of the UJA for those people who are in Israel and in other parts of the world, where we have been helping them, is not finished. An old person still needs to be helped. You can't drop him. Thank goodness he doesn't die when he gets good care. He has a change to live a decent life to the end.

This is what \$65,000,000 for UJA's ordinary budget means. But if Baltimore's quota of the hundred

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million dollars should be two and a half million dollars, say, instead, to your community that you are responsible for the lives of 2,500 Jews.

That is something quite different.

In the Women's Division meeting which we had earlier today, I made a commitment far above what I had a right to make on the abstract facts, in the abstract sense. But on the real sense, no commitment is big enough.

In this country, a family is considered to be five: a mother, a father and three children. I for one want to start the ball rolling in my own small way by taking that one family and savings its life.

(Applause)

MR. WEILER: Good.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: I ask you people for advice now on how to raise a hundred million dollars. Here it is. We've got it.

Judge Leibman.

JUDGE LEIBMAN: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I know many of you want to say something, so I shall make my remarks brief.

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First of all, I don't think we should think of leaving this conference, ladies and gentlemen, with a defeatist attitude. If anything, let us leave this conference with the thought in mind that we are going to raise more than a hundred million dollars in the United States.

I have two suggestions to make. It has already been hinted upon by two of the previous speakers.

Look for gimmicks? We don't need gimmicks. I think for a change, Mr. Chairman, let's eliminate a settlement of money as a quota. Let's say the quota for the Jews of America is the saving of a hundred thousand lives, and stop there.

We have found in years, as we go along, and we say, "Money", they start to figure with arithmetic. It was figured last year on the Emergency Fund, and so forth.

You also find -- and this is my pet peeve -- that when you start to figure money, God bless our Welfare Funds; they start to deduct beautifully.

Now, let's do something this year in view of the emergency that we have been afraid to do for the past

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six, seven, eight years, and let's ask the Jewish communities of America to declare a moratorium on their Welfare Funds. (Applause)

I have suggested every year -- I mentioned it at the Resolutions Committee, and the people always keep on saying, "S^h-h-h-h. You're going to have trouble." Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have seen, several years ago, where we all decided we would stop building new synagogues, and we would stop building new centers, and if we are sincere in our motives, let's all agree and let's come back and tell the Resolutions Committee from this group here that we, as leaders of our communities, are asking the Resolutions Committee to come out with a moratorium on deducting thirty, forty, fifty and sixty per cent of the money raised for the United Jewish Appeal, which they take for their little pet charities in your communities.

Thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Thank you, Judge Leibman.

Who is next?

While we have this lull, in case people start walking out, I have a couple of announcements to make,

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and I think this is a very appropriate time.

I have the privilege of appointing a Nominating Committee for the purpose of bringing to this meeting tonight nominations of new officers for the 1957 United Jewish Appeal.

(The Chairman read the list of names for the Nominating Committee.)

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Will these people whom I have named adjourn to the Pilgrim Suite and resume negotiations for the National officers for 1957.

Thank you.

I also have an announcement for the executive directors of our Welfare Federations. Herb Friedman would like to meet with them at midnight in the West Foyer, the Ballroom floor, on the third floor here. I think Herb figures that they will be good and tired by midnight. More power to you, Herb.

I also want to announce this evening a very, very interesting program, which I think you all know about, but I am going to repeat it here, because it is on this card. I have ignored these cards so much I owe them something.

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The program includes addresses by General Yigael Yadin, former Commanding General of Israel's Defense Forces, as well as Avraham Harman, Bill Rosenwald, Herb Friedman and Eddie Warburg.

Now a last announcement, and then the floor is yours again.

I also want to call your attention to the fact that tomorrow morning's cash line session will have a photographer present to make a record of the cash presentations, which will be of great importance in your own communities. Please be there on time. The session begins at nine a.m. in the Sert Room.

I thought we were going to eliminate this, but we have something very, very interesting. It only takes ten minutes. It is a film of scenes behind the Iron Curtain, and it will take about eight minutes.

The banquet is in the Starlight Roof on the 18th Floor.

VOICE: Would it be in order to make a motion at this time?

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: No. This is not a business meeting.

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THE VOICE: Let me make this suggestion.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Go to it. You can have the floor. Give this gentleman a microphone while we are setting up the screen.

This film is silent. No sound track has been added yet. Herb Friedman will take over and explain this film.

THE VOICE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to leave this thought, and what I said a while ago I think every delegate will think about it, but I am going to repeat what I said.

Instead of talking about a hundred million dollars, I am suggesting to the people to go back to their own communities and they should stress one thing and one thing only -- How many people can we save?

It has been said before, but I don't think that the people took it seriously.

I believe that this is going to be a good method of raising the amount of money that we are going out after, and I don't agree with the Rabbi who said that we should start an argument with a Welfare Fund. Let them alone.

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CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: He has never been called a Rabbi. That is Judge Leibman.

THE VOICE: He is a Rabbi and a good Jew as far as I am concerned.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: He is a good man, whatever you call him.

THE VOICE: I agree.

Please, ladies and gentlemen, let me impress you. I have had some experience in collecting money. I have been raising money for the UJA since its inception, a long time.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Godbless you. Keep it up.

THE VOICE: And I tell you, if you will go back to your own communities and stress one thing, one thing only, if you approach a person, say, How many persons, how many families are you willing to rescue?

If we do that, we will reach our quota.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: Now, if you will turn the lights out, Herb, are you ready?

(A film was shown. Following are Rabbi Friedman's explanatory remarks during the showing.)

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RABBI FRIEDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, this picture that we want you to see is a confidential picture. I can only tell you that it was taken in Warsaw. It was brought out from behind the Iron Curtain. There is no sound to it, and it is not very good, technically, because the conditions under which it was taken didn't provide for good lighting and good photography. But what it does is to show scenes of life among the Jews of Poland today, in our effort to stretch our hands out to them, grasp them, let them feel us. We are bringing this picture to you now and ask your indulgence for the technical imperfections and ask you to forget about the fact that you ever saw it.

We will have to decide whether to let it be sent around to the communities or not.

We made the decision to show it here today, operating as we are under these security regulations. I will try to give a running commentary as we go along on the thing, scene by scene.

This is the Warsaw Ghetto, which was destroyed by the Nazis. It is a reminder of the days when the Polish Jews fought, died and were buried under these

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stones, which compose about a square mile in the heart of the city of Warsaw.

The last forty thousand were killed during Pesach week in 1943.

This is the railroad station, and this is a plaque on the wall near that railroad station. Jews were deported from the railroad station, fifty thousand a day, until all the Jews in the Ghetto were killed.

This is the great monument by the sculptor Rappaport, made to the Jewish heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto. It stands in the middle.

These are the cans of milk in which that diary was hidden. That was the diary of Dr. Rima Bloom, who wrote the record of what happened inside the Warsaw Ghetto and kept those papers inside the milk cans, where we found them.

These were mimeographed papers which were printed by the underground organizations to try to keep up the spirit of the Jews.

This is the synagogue in Krakow, and these are streets in Lodz. This is in Lodz. Some of these are streets where Jews have lived dating back to the Fifteenth

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and Sixteenth Centuries, and if you look at the name of the street, they are Jewish names on the streets of completely Jewish neighborhoods, where there are today living about forty thousand Jews or fifty thousand in all of Poland.

This is the synagogue, and here are Jews going to the synagogue. These are Jews worshipping in Warsaw today under a Communist regime but expressing their Jewish feelings and their Jewish sentiments.

Here you see the faces of Jews living in Warsaw today.

This is a typical factory scene in Poland. . . where about seven hundred Jewish workers are employed. Lodz was always the center of the Jewish textile industry, and there are about seven hundred Jews working there today.

This is a kindergarten maintained by the Jewish community of Breslau. The kindergarten is maintained for the Jewish children whose parents go to work during the day in the factory in Breslau.

These are all Jewish children. These are

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children whom we don't want to forget. I don't know what will happen to them and whether we could get to them, but we want to know they are there.

Outside of the cities, Jewish life goes on in Poland. There are a number of Jewish collective settlements, agricultural settlements in Lower Silesia. All the farmers on this farm are Jewish. They speak Yiddish. They keep their Jewish cultural identity going, and they practice farming, thinking of the day when they might be able to get out and then take their farming skills with them to Israel.

In the old days there were not Jewish farmers in Poland. They are very wise to be doing this today.

The next pictures that are coming up I think are the most important ones in this film, because they show that it is possible for Jews to get out. Here they are lined up in front of the Israeli Legation in Warsaw, applying for papers and not afraid of the Communist police, who watch everybody who lines up there, but there they go, at the Legation of Israel, sitting out in the streets by the hundreds, waiting for papers, being willing to risk whatever hardship it means.

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Look at the number on the arm of that woman.

They want out. They want to get to Israel.

Now that there is a possibility of getting them out, and the door is opened ever so slightly, they go to the Embassy; they apply; they fill out the papers, and they do get out.

That is the encouraging and the heartening thing. That is the thing we don't talk about in public, ever, or we will endanger people who are still back there.

Look at those faces. These are trains that are going from the Warsaw railroad station with Jews on their way to Israel. You will notice among them young children. It is not just old people that the Russians are letting out. There are young children. This is the proof of the fact that there could be a wonderful element.

They are taken on the train from Warsaw or other places in Poland.

It wasn't necessary to take so many pictures of this train, but that's the way the photographer did it. I am not particularly concerned about the Polish countryside, but there it is.

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Look at the smile on the face, the wonderment on the face . . . tiredness . . . young girl . . . and from the place where they are taken by train, they come to an airport, and there is an airplane there. You can see the tail of it. They are walking toward the airplane.

Here they are arriving in Israel. There are the Hebrew letters on the El-Al plane. They are arriving in Israel.

There they are coming in also by ship. Look at those people. Those are people just like ourselves, coming down the dock at Haifa -- children, children, children. That's the most important thing. And old ones, too. Don't leave the old ones behind. If you can get a passport, bring them out.

Look at them hugging there.

That's it.

CHAIRMAN HOLTZMAN: I will now entertain a motion to adjourn.

(The meeting adjourned at five o'clock p.m.)

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FRIDAY SESSION

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
NATIONAL CONFERENCE



November 30, 1956

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York City

ABALON STENOTYPE REPORTERS
238 WEST 14TH STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
WATKINS 9-5825

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The Friday morning session of the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal convened at 10:00 A.M. in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City on November 30, 1956; Mr. Dewey D. Stone presiding.

MR. WILLIAM ROSENWALD: Ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked to start this meeting by uttering a word of caution and that is, that I hope each and every one of you will realize throughout this entire day that we are meeting in a closed or executive session and therefore everything that is said here must be kept completely just within these four rather magnificent walls and completely off the record. What is done here throughout the day, every bit of it, is not for publication in any form whatsoever. Some of you may know that there was a tragic incident where an off the record remark was published in a little house organ. People thought it would never be picked up. It was picked up and there were very, very embarrassing and, to a certain extent, serious and harmful consequences from that kind of apparently innocent leak.

I trust that what I have said will be clear to everyone and that we can depend upon everyone who is here

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to observe that caution.

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What I would like to say, having gotten that caution off my chest, is to welcome each and every one of you here. We have here today a meeting of the proven leaders of Jewish thought and Jewish activity, Jewish organization in all parts of the United States. You are the people who, by your work, your interest, your action, the example you set, mold, shape and determine what has been done in the past during the current year, and you are the people to whom we look to advise us, and in the same ways, to determine for us what shall be done in the coming year.

You showed your leadership when at a comparable meeting in November a year ago you grappled with the then new problems of increased immigration and the threat that was posed to all we have done and may do in Israel by the then new news of the large shipments of Communist arms at that time, as far as we know, only to Egypt, since then to the other Arab countries, and I think I can tell you about it best by telling you what happened when one of my daughters, when she was a great deal smaller than she is, came home after the first time she had gone out to Sunday luncheon at my sister's home.

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When she came home Mary said to her, "Well, I am sure that when you left, you told your aunt some polite word, thanked her." My daughter smiled and said, "Oh, yes, I remembered to do it. I said to her, 'Aunt, I enjoyed myself very much. You had a much better dinner than I thought you were going to have.'" (Laughter) And I must say that what you have in 1955 and even more in 1956 has not been all that we needed to do, all that we set out to do, but I think we can all look back to it and feel that it was much better than we ever could have expected when we set out together on these problems one and two years ago.

We meet today in a much more critical atmosphere. This is a crucial hour, not only in the history of the world but more particularly and more directly of our concern in the history of the Jewish people throughout the world. The problem of the security of Israel which was but a fear a year ago, has become a really overwhelming kind of a nightmare as we hear over the radio and see in the daily papers news of even the United States becoming alarmed about new additional Communist arms and even personnel, shipments not only to Egypt but now also to Syria.

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On top of this we have the demand for increased immigration flowing out of the much more serious conditions throughout North Africa than we had a year ago, and the implication that this has not only for Israel but for the increased responsibilities that this creates for the United Jewish Appeal in North Africa, and as if this were not enough, we have the problems that are filling the front pages, the top headlines of the papers throughout the country during the past month, the explosion in Poland, in Hungary, in other parts of Eastern Europe and the refugees fleeing from there, and that is an additional burden, and as you all know these are the emergency problems on top of the continuing pressing problems that have formed the basic humanitarian work which through the United Jewish Appeal you and your associates and we working together have been able to carry on through the United Jewish Appeal during the past several very important years.

Because you are the proven leaders, in this crucial hour we have asked you to meet together with us so that, in the words that were used by the late and beloved Felix M. Warburg, he used to say, "We want to pick your brains," -- we want your opinions, we want your ideas,

we want your guidance, we want you to tell us what we should do and what you think you in your communities should do in the light of the problems that you will hear from speakers who are much more capable than I am and who will give these problems firsthand authority and in much greater detail.

We want to thank you for showing your guidance with us. I just want to mention to you that this is not a meeting which is just concerned with the money that is raised through the United Jewish Appeal. There are human lives at stake, increasingly large numbers of human lives and what we are talking about is not the United Jewish Appeal but what the United Jewish Appeal can do in terms of saving and of rebuilding these human lives, these lives of our fellow Jews, these lives that are broken and imperilled in the areas that I have mentioned to you and in other countries throughout the world.

It is because we need your help and guidance in these matters that I again, on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, want to welcome you and express our appreciation of your coming, and above all, express the confidence that, as we have in the past, we shall again today find what is

the right answer to all that confronts us.

The chairman of this morning's session will be a man who has throughout the years and increasingly every year shown his remarkable interest in all of our work and has demonstrated a most amazing and increasing leadership. He is a man who for many years has been active. He recently became, I think it was two years ago, the Chairman of the United Israel Appeal. He is a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. He took the leadership in 1954 in his locality and worked out our consolidation loan, and he again set an example by being one of the first to go through with our very successful and new extension of the consolidation loan this year and took a very leading part in the carrying of that to the communities throughout the country.

He has demonstrated in a great many other ways his enormous interest in Israel but perhaps most conspicuously, not only by his own generosity by also by the leadership of his personal activity, in how he inspired the others in his community, which is Boston -- Boston, because of him, although it is a fall campaign community, this spring it had a series of special Survival Fund meet-

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ings that set an enormously high pace and were able to serve as an example and a challenge to the spring campaign communities throughout the country.

I want you to know that it is a pleasure to welcome here our dynamic leader, our good friend, my good friend, Dewey Stone. (Applause)

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CHAIRMAN DEWEY D. STONE: Thank you very, very much for those most generous words and for your very clear explanation of the purpose which brings us together in this special session, called not as part of, but as an addition to our regular annual United Jewish Appeal Conference.

For the benefit of the many who have been coming in to this hall since Mr. Rosenwald made his opening remarks, requesting all of you to keep in mind that this is a closed, private session, we want to feel free from this platform, and you from your seats, to express yourselves freely and completely. We request very sincerely that what we say be used with discretion and under no circumstances be reprinted or republished.

There is a great temptation, when one has this microphone, particularly with such a distinguished audience and so many friends, to attempt to express personally one's feelings at a time such as we now face. I shall forego that, because I have the agenda before me. I know the competence and capacity of the people it is going to be my privilege to introduce to you, and I know that they will fully and completely and much better say to you the things that have to be said. In the course of discussion I may

take the privilege of adding a few personal comments.

I keep closely in touch with Israel in many ways. As a matter of fact, I put in a call to Israel yesterday, to talk to Meyer Weisgal, to tell him about our wonderful Weizmann dinner Tuesday night. The operator said, "I will take the call. My best guess is that it would be a minimum of three days, and it might be three weeks before the call will come through."

I said, "Leave the call in," and I sent a cable.

At 8:15 in the morning she asked me to stand by, and at nine o'clock I was talking to Rehovot, Israel, with a wonderful connection, glorious conversation; everything was wonderful.

He said, "There is nothing we need except money."

I said, "I am going to the right place for that."

I get the Jerusalem Post daily. I get a thrill out of reading, three or four days at the latest, at my home, the newspaper that the people of Israel are reading at their homes. I cut out of that newspaper one item that I think sets the tone of a feeling that should be in our hearts as we begin our deliberations. It is brief, and with your permission I would like to read it.

These are two letters; one from a father to

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David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, and the otheris the Prime Minister's response. Here are the two letters:

"I am one of the 150 fathers who lost their sons in the recent incidents. My only son, Joahiah, fell in the battle of fire on November first. He was only twenty years old. I would like to tell you this. Despite all the pain in my heart for the loss of my son, not one murmer of complaint or anger embitters my deep anguish. Most important, believe me, that if my son had known in advance the fate awaiting him, he would not have hesitated an instance before going and fighting the way he did. It is your lot to bear theheavy responsibility for our people and to decide matters which determine the lives of our sons, and yar heart is grieved by every young hope which is struck down. Perhaps you need condolence and encouragement, no less than each of us, the bereaved fathers and mothers. I would be satisfied if my words would lighten womewhat your heavy load and give you strength and courage

"In friendship, Meyer Omein."

Mr. Ben-Gurion's reply:

"I was deeply moved to read your words. I don't know that many fathers in other countries would write as

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you did. It is fitting that your letter should be kept in the archives of our nation as a supreme expression of moral courage and the highest devotion to the Homeland. I have no words to express my appreciation for your message. May your like multiply in Israel."

This, my friends, is typical of the land of the people, that we have gathered this morning as pagners in the common problem to help resolve. I am sure our deliberations will be fruitful, and I am sure that all of us will feel better for having participated and lent our strength and our means to the solution.

As the first speaker, I have the privilege of introducing the new European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee.

About a year ago, tragically and suddenly, the late beloved Moses Beckleman died of a heart attack, and at one of the very critical moments in the work of the JDC, they had to replace their leadership, and we are most fortunate in finding Mr. Jordan ready, willing and able to take on the task. He is under a handicap this morning, which you will recognize the minute he says the first few words to you. He has asked me to apologize in advance for a very bad case of laryngitis, part of which I have

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brought to the hall myself.

Because the people that are going to speak to you are who they are and what they are, I am not going to have to indulge in flattering or long introductions. I give you a wonderful person, who is doing a tremendous job for all of us through the JDC, Mr. Charles Jordan.

(Applause)

MR. CHARLES JORDAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I hope I can make myself understood, because I want to be understood. I feel that I have something to say to you which you should hear.

Maybe it is appropriate that I must whisper. I was the last JDC country director in Hungary, and all we did there was to whisper. The people of Hungary and the Jews of Hungary have not been permitted to speak above a whisper for many, many years. What is happening today? The breaking out of the people, overflowing the borders, flooding the country of Austria, as a result of the restrictions which the Communist regime has applied in that aspect of the freedom of the people.

It is appropriate, perhaps, that I should be so directly concerned with this problem, because of my previous association with the problem and because of the

fact that I know thousands of them, and that I know, therefore, what motivates people to flee, not only en mass, but individually.

I just came from Austria. I almost flew directly from Austria to New York to make my reports to you, to the board of directors of the JDC, and to other groups of this country. I think I caught my cold in the bitter cold of Austria, and I am afraid that thousands of the refugees are much worse off than I am, because they are not as comfortable as I am.

When I was in Hungary -- and I was expelled, because the JDC did too well in doing good for the people -- 60,000 of the 120,000 Hungarian Jews were registered for immigration to Israel. For the better part of ten years the larger majority of the Jews of Hungary have been waiting for the day on which they can leave the country.

Dr. Schwartz, in 1949, made the last attempt to arrange for some kind of a road for the Jews of Hungary, and he obtained authority to have 3,000 of 120,000 leave Hungary. Three-thousand of 60,000 were standing in line, begging for an exit permit.

I went to Austria on November 4th, because it

seemed at the time that something had happened in Hungary: liberalization of the regime, which would allow us, perhaps, directly or indirectly, perhaps through the International Red Cross, to bring relief to the Jews in Hungary.

When I arrived in Vienna on Saturday, November the 4th, the betrayal had happened. The government had been arrested; the negotiators had been arrested, and from the afternoon of Saturday, November 4th, there was silence -- silence until November the 16th. For almost two solid weeks nobody heard a word out of Hungary, from their loved ones. I have had telephone calls from all over the world -- from the west coast, from Texas, from Canada, from South America, from Israel, from all of Europe, from relatives in the Western world, wondering what had been happening to the people in Hungary during these terrible days of the revolt.

There was complete silence, but on the evening of November 4th, suddenly the first refugees appeared on the borders of Austria, and within twenty-four hours ten-thousand crossed the border into Austria, something which nobody had expected, something which surprised everybody, something which overwhelmed everybody.

Of course we all rushed to the border that

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very day, each looking for his own -- the Catholics, the Protestants, and the Jews, all looking for their people, to see what immediate help they could render them. The people came as they were when they left from where they left. The women came out of their kitchens, with their aprons on, their babies in their arms; the men came right out of the farms, out of the work shops, or whatever other shops they were working in, out of the factories. Nobody carried a bundle; nobody carried a suitcase. Many of them had no coats on, and it was bitter cold.

There were no facilities in Austria for the arrival of any such group. There were no camps; there were no barracks; there was nothing. Nobody was prepared for it. But today, only three weeks later, there are a hundred-thousand of them, They have been marching down the open roads of Hungary, with the Russian tanks and machine-gunners standing silently by the roadside, not able and not willing to stop the exodus out of this terrible situation, out of this hopelessness for the people, out of their deep depression, their leg of faith, their leg of hope for their future. Regardless of what you read in some newspapers, I am telling you that they are still

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coming, and regardless whether anybody is going to mind the borders or what they are going to do, this integration in Hungary is so great today that the people will be marching down the road in silent columns of thousands, and nobody will interfere with them.

The Jews are also concerned. On the first day, on November 5th, the JDC offices in Vienna received an urgent call from the Ministry of Interior that a group of a hundred orthodox Jews had turned up in one of their reception camps, which was hastily put together, and they didn't know what to do with them.

I went to that reception camp, and I want to tell you, it is indescribable. There were five-thousand people huddling together on the bare stone floors of a place which would barely hold five-hundred under normal circumstances. It was cold; blotches of food were handed to people on tin plates, hastily brought together from all over the place; and there are a whole Jewish Community, from Shopron.

I will identify it for you. It is about thirty miles from the Austria Border. They had walked out complete, with the choichuth and with the rober, with the teacher,

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with all the children, and without a stitch, without a bundle, without a suitcase, without a penny -- just walked out of their lives, out of their homes, out of their country, out of nothing, except the hope that they will find us and that we will help them.

They refused to touch anything in that camp. They refused to sleep, because they wanted to pray. They refused to eat, because the food was trayfe. All they said is, "Please take us out of here and let us sleep it off. We are tired. We are hungry. We are exhausted."

We took them out and we set them up in a place of their own, near Vienna. I don't know how the people found the place, because with the thousands milling about and everybody looking for a space, we found the place. Within two hours flat we had established a hope for them, a home where they could rest up and take care of the children and where we could talk about the future.

But now, ladies and gentlemen, they are walking from Budapest to the border -- walking, hitchhiking. You know, there has been no distribution of food in Hungary for some time, and the trucks of the food cooperatives are all enemployed. They are roaming the roads of Hungary,

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picking up the tired wanderers on their way to the border -- for nothing, or for a little money, or if anybody wants to give them more, they take more. Something that is very difficult for us to understand and to believe is this: hundreds of trucks loaded with people are driving down the roads to the border and leaving them off in front of the marshes, because the trucks can't drive through the marshes, and the people get off the trucks and walk through the marshes and they arrive in Austria, dirty, wet, tired, exhausted, and they are picked up in Eichenstat, and in Eishenstat you have constantly over ten-thousand people everyday who are waiting for their friends, their brothers, their cousins -- people of the world to come and pick them up and do something for them.

We today operate a rescue service. The Austrian Government is unable to deal with the problem. It has overwhelmed it. The intergovernment organizations of the world is unable to deal with the problem. It has overwhelmed them. It comes back to private initiative. It comes back to the kind of assistance which only a voluntarily-organized body which takes care of its own people can render. The Austrian Government, the International

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Red Cross, international government organizations, burn up the wires in Austria and tell them thirty Jews have turned up there, fifty Jews have turned up there, a hundred Jews have turned up there, please come and get them and take them and do something for them that we are unable to do.

We have a rescue team. We are sending trucks and buses and jeeps out to the borders and we are picking up the Jews and we are taking them to reception centers of our own. We haven't got the staff. The wives and husbands of our staff go out and drive these trucks, go out and get these people, go out and put them up in temporarily-rented rooms, and with all of that, today, we have almost five-thousand Jews having arrived in Austria; we have only beds for about three-thousand of them.

Yesterday I had three calls from Austria, urgent calls from Austria: "What shall we do? We can no longer put these people anywheres, because the facilities are overtaxed. There is no room to be had and we cannot leave these people in these camps, in these miserable camps, particularly if they are orthodox, where they can-

not be expected to put up with what is offered to them there."

"We will manage." That is what we hear from them.

In 1933, ladies and gentlemen, I, who am an American-born, fled from Germany and I came through Czechoslovakia at the time, through Prague, and I had to go to the Joint in Prague and ask them to help me, and they helped me. I know how it feels to be out on a limb. I know how these people feel to be out on a limb. I know that the Joint, and that you people, have always done more than your share, and that we together have always managed to beat it, to beat the most difficult problems.

But here we have a problem of ever-increasing proportions, and I wish and I hope that the hundred and twenty-thousand Jews of Nungary can all come out; that they could leave this inhospitable place; that they could come out and bring up their children in an environment such as we would like to bring up our children in; that they could have freedom once and for all; that they don't have to keep whispering and being afraid of the secret police and having their loved ones arrested without notice.

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That is what has been happening. But how are we going to treat them when they come out? In their first brush with freedom, in their first entering of a free world, it should be up to the free world to give them the kind of treatment, with love, with dignity, that would prove to them that it was worth risking their lives running for freedom.

(Continued on page 21)

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In the Vienna office a few days ago I met one of my old friends from Budapest. He and his wife with their fourteen-year-old wonderful boy were there. They had come out and I said to them, "How have you dared to take this chance with this boy? You could have lost your lives," and he said to me, "Better to lose your life fighting to get the freedom than to be buried alive in the kind of place in which we have been. We have made up our minds and so have many other people, that we prefer death by risking the choice of living in freedom and to live in dignity."

I am putting you on notice, ladies and gentlemen, that the movement of the Jews of Hungary is on, that they are coming out in larger numbers and that they hopefully will be coming out in ever larger numbers. We have an awful lot of trouble, an awful lot of "tzuris." There are many, many areas in the world today in which we are concerned and in which we have to worry and in which we have to care. This is only one of them, but I today am told to address myself only to this one aspect, and I will do it.

My heart is full. I would like to talk about a

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lot of other things that I am concerned about, but I think it is enough. I think this, if anything, symbolizes the totality of the Jewish need today. Nothing more has to be said, and one of the great problems that we have in Austria today, I want to add, is that fortunately Jews are coming out from other Iron Curtain countries and in large numbers, and we need to accommodate them. We need to have a bed for them, we need blankets, we need towels, we need a toothbrush. It is as simple as that -- a toothbrush.

Where do we get all this money from? We believe that this is essentially a problem for the governments of the world and we are trying to deal with it on an inter-governmental level, but the machinery of bureaucracy, ladies and gentlemen, is something to behold. If it were not for the private initiative of the voluntary agencies such as the Joint Distribution Committee with the help of the United Jewish Appeal, people in countries of first asylum -- and I am not exaggerating now -- would die from hunger and would die from the cold. Let's face it. We are the first there, we are the first to render the most minimum assistance and we cannot wait for the machinery of bureaucracy, of government, to get started, because it

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always comes too late with too little.

We will insist on it, of course, but we've got to be there first and foremost and we've got to take care of the man who is coming in today and to feed him and clothe him and shelter him, and we cannot wait until somebody passes a bill to get an appropriation to do it that way. That is the strength and that is the beauty of the private initiative as it is embodied in you, in the Joint-Distribution Committee, in the United Jewish Appeal.

All I can say to you is that I presented a budget of the Joint Distribution Committee to the Council of the JDC yesterday afternoon. I said to the Council this budget was made up a lifetime ago, two months ago. In the last two months things have happened which nobody has envisaged, for which nobody has planned, for which nobody has budgeted.

I am putting it to you to forget about budgets for 1957 and to put up the money because you are the only ones to whom the Jewish world can look for that kind of money, to put up the money to meet the emergency problems which have arisen after we have made up our budgets for 1957. Thank you. (Applause)

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CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you very much, Charles Jordan. I am sure we have complete confidence that under your able direction technical and practical work of the JDC will be carried on and I would like to express the hope that when this weekend is finished, that you will have heard from this assemblage the words that will send you back to your work with the confidence that the funds needed will be available.

Less than two years ago I discussed with the Board of the United Israel Appeal the name of a young rabbi who was being suggested as the successor to Joe Schwartz is the Director of the United Jewish Appeal. It seems hardly possible that in this short time a name that was well known as a gifted, brilliant, young rabbi was almost completely unknown in terms of the leadership that this job has had and everybody agreed required even more so for the future.

In a year and a half the name of Rabbi Herbert Friedman, his voice has been heard and his dynamic leadership has produced results that have been simply fantastic. I present him to you this morning to tell another side of this emergency story. The Director of the United Jewish

Appeal, Rabbi Herbert Friedman. (Applause)

RABBI FRIEDMAN: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, there has never been a gathering like this for this purpose and under these circumstances in the history of our organization. There have been larger numbers of people who have gathered at great banquets but the number of people who came this morning not for show, pomp and ceremony, but to sit and listen to the call which Charlie Jordan just uttered and which I shall try to utter, has never been surpassed.

We had hoped that this meeting would be smaller, not in this great, cavernous armory. You crowded and you pushed and you came because there was amongst you, the collective people of our faith, the desire to be together at a time when you sensed that something was happening again.

Ours is a period in which books have been burned and men have been burned and we have also burned up words, because we have used the words "crisis" and "emergency", but if books can be burned and men can be burned, words can be burned up and used up and worked out too, even though there are no others.

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We use a word like "crisis" to describe a situation where we will call ourselves to some kind of action which will prevent a disaster, and "crisis" is the word precedent to disaster. It the word which, if we understand it properly, can block off disaster and prevent disaster from happening, so "crisis" is all right no matter how many times we have used it. Disaster, doom, apocalyptic doom, is something we want to never have to use.

I would like to try to give you a picture of what is happening in the whole round Jewish world today, and the best way to do it perhaps is to fly off with the Study Mission of the United Jewish Appeal which went centuries and centuries ago on October 15th or 20th.

A year ago our Study Mission went to Israel and arrived there at a time when it could be greeted by the words of Mr. Sharett who said in his first sentence, "You have come to our country at a time of grave emergency." That was a year ago. This year our Study Mission left Israel to the sound of the mobilization of men to the colors, to the sight of armored trucks rolling down the roads and many members of our Mission left Israel with the smell of gunpowder in their noses because they did not

go until after the events of October 29th.

These descriptions, by the way, of the circumstances under which UJA Study Missions go abroad are not intended to discourage anyone from joining those missions. Simply know that when you come on a UJA Study Mission you are bound to have some excitement. Every year apparently an increasing number of American Jews use UJA Study Missions as an outlet for their desire for adventure. We always go on the great safari.

In this picture of the worldwide situation of the Jews today, put yourself in a room in a building in Paris where a meeting is called under the aegis of the Joint Distribution Committee whose four decade record of service is one of the noblest that has been written. Gathered in that room with many Americans sitting among them are the leaders of the European Jewish community. That community was decimated, lashed, brutalized, wounded with a deep cut a very few years ago, and that community sits there today as represented by its leaders and tells a story of reconstruction, rebirth, rebuilding, concerning itself with the education of its young, training leaders for the future of its adults, being in the process of building centers to

serve as the focus of communal apparatus, worrying about the production of teachers and rabbis and scholars to keep alive the spirit of Judaism in the bodies of Jews,

To look at them is to derive from them great joy and great hope and to look at them is to be proud of them just as they are proud of the fact that they are attempting to strive toward that day when they will no longer need us. This is a good and fine first look.

Sit through those meetings and listen to reports of other countries where things are not so hopeful. Very profound changes have taken place in North Africa, as you know. Two countries have achieved independence and the third is in the midst of a bloody fight. I have my own opinions as to the future of those countries as they throw off the French. I have my own opinions as to what will be their political and economic fate in the future, but those opinions are of no consequence here.

We are concerned about the Jews in those countries and there are two things to be said. Mass immigration has been impeded. Individual immigration continues, because there is a premise upon which Jews are building their lives -- that the future for them is cloudy in those

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countries. Their position is fragile and they sense it so desperately. Those who can find their way out are seeking exit by every method possible. Those who know that they must remain are concerned about the tendencies in those countries to cause them to integrate, which is a polite word for "disappear, submerge, assimilate as Jews."

The desire on the part of the governments of those countries is to reduce the identifiability of Jews as Jews so that you are under not just a physical or an economic threat of extinction. You are under a threat of extinction in the deepest things of value to man; namely, his identity as himself.

If there is integration in North Africa, it will mean that a millennial old civilization of Jews will submerge itself into the total Moslem horizon.

I am not sure which is the greater thing to fear, physical extinction or spiritual extinction. In either case, the net result is either that Jewish persons disappear or that Jewish ideas and values disappear.

I would say one sub-note to this. The events which are occurring in North Africa are also changing the

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complexion of the Jewish community of France, because what is happening is that Jews are rushing from North Africa to Israel but they are also going in numbers to France and I think it is interesting for us to know that in the Ecole Rabbinique, the rabbinical school of France which produces the rabbis for 300,000 French Jews, every single student today is an Algerian Jew. The future rabbis of the French Jewry will be Algerians.

Seventy percent of the students in the Ecole Normale, which produces the teachers for the Jewish schools, are Algerians. Therefore, we see that the demography of the Jewish world is changing and the future influences are changing, and therefore the future developments will change.

With the JDC we looked at a portion of European Jewish communities and North Africa and Jewish communities and then the Mission went to Israel. There will be people today who will talk about Israel, so that it is not an omission on my part if I do not describe to you what is happening there. I just want to give you a mood feeling.

We arrived at a time when the entire country was under the impact of the daily infiltrations of the

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fedayeen, the raiders who moved almost at will on the highways of the country, striking deep into the heart of settlements, killing and looting and burning and murdering indiscriminately, so that there was no citizen in the land who could conscientiously say that he slept safely at night -- no one, not in the heart of the metropolis of Tel Aviv could a man honestly say that he was safe from hand grenades that might be thrown into his window.

This mood struck with a physical impact the more than hundred people who were with us and who travelled across the country. I shall not describe that this was one of the factors among many which led to the action in Sinai against Egypt. This is for others to say.

The mood was one of a country beleaguered and of a country which was seeking a way to break a ring of steel around her, and if we had found the country solely and utterly pre-occupied with that problem, every one of us would have understood it, because God knows, the matter of physical, personal safety is the prime concern of every human being and the matter of the security of the country is the prime concern of the government of a country. Therefore, if they had to be totally pre-occupied with that

problem, no one of us would have had a word to say.

The beauty, the utter, ineffable, gorgeous beauty of the thing was that that is not the only thing they were concerned with, that is not the only thing that took up the attention of their leaders and their people and their officials. They were just as concerned under these moments of extreme harassment with the taking in of the homeless as they were with the protection of their own borders, and if the history of man is ever written, this will be one of the most glorious epochs of it, that human values and the saving of human life from some place else took equal precedence with the saving of human life of those who are your own citizens.

What country, what people in the world has placed that equivalent scale of values in the manner in which it has handled its public security, its treasury, its building programs and all of the other internal life of the country? It is something to applaud.

This fact struck us and it struck us in so many ways. We went in two nice buses to Lydda Airport. There at Lydda Airport a plane dropped out of the sky wherein there were already hanging ominous clouds of war, and out

of that warlike sky there came a cargo of flesh and blood, carrying in it warmth and love and tears and hopes, and people walked on the ramp. We, the Americans, stood there and we looked at it. Oh, if I had the words to describe that scene to you! Children came off that plane. A baby four weeks old came off that plane. The hugging, the kissing, strong men grabbing each other and crying! You could see the aching hunger of years of separation which were being bridged by those arms. The aching hunger of people who thought that their loved ones were dead many years ago.

For those who came off that plane came from behind the Iron Curtain, behind the Iron Curtain, and the gap of history and time and space was being bridged. At first, and I tell you this now not oratorically but factually, at first we thought that those immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain were being let out because they were being allowed to reunite with their families in Israel.

I want you to know that this movement which as of today consists of more than 300 people a week, and in the month of December will be 500 people a week, no longer

consists of just reuniting of families. This is a real immigration to Israel, not just a reunion of families. This is a real letting out of Jews. Not 25 percent of those coming in on the planes which are now arriving daily -- 50 on a plane each day of the week -- not 25 percent of them have relatives in Israel with whom they are reuniting. They are fresh Jews.

I asked one of them, "Why do you come? Don't you know there may be war here in Israel? Where you are coming from there is no war?" I make quick to say that I am not talking of Hungarian Jews. And I got a very interesting answer. One was a positive answer on the part of a boy who said, "I cannot live a fully developed, expansive Jewish life behind that curtain. That is why I have come, no matter what the war here." That was a positive answer.

One I got from an older man, a negative answer. He said to me, "Anti-Semitism in the country from which I have fled is rife." I said, "it always has been known to be so in that country. Why is it worse now? And his answer stabbed into the current history of Eastern Europe. "It's worse now," he said, "because under the policy of

liberalization since Stalin has been toppled, there is more freedom in my country now, and where there is more freedom there is more freedom to speak out against us."

A fantastic twist! There is more freedom, so you can be more anti-Semitic. This is the negative and the positive.

They are coming to Israel in spite of war because they want to live full Jewish lives and they are coming in spite of war because they are afraid to live where they are, and so that is the first break now in the Iron Curtain, and I have a feeling somehow that in the making of historic epochs and episodes, I could only think back to the time when the glaciers retreated from the face of the earth and moved backwards to the Poles, and as the ice pulled back, it exposed the fertile soil underneath. As the Iron Curtain pulls back or we tear rents in it, this exposes the fertile Jews underneath who are ours to bring back into the peoplehood of Israel if we have a chance, and the chance depends on two things: political opportunity and money.

That is what we saw in Israel. We saw the whole security, we saw the whole immigration, but Charlie said that when he prepared his budget two months ago, it was

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like 15 years ago. I tell you that what we saw in Europe and in Israel on the Mission with the JDC and with the Jewish Agency, was a century ago, because after we came back these two things happened: one, what he told you about, what is happening now in Vienna where passed the Russian tanks, passed the silent guards, passed the cocked rifles that sometimes spit forth death, there trudged the long columns of people making the march to freedom, and there with the loving arms of this JDC which is you and me, we picked them up out of the streets and gave them the toothbrush and we give them the smile and give them the love, and we will have to give them much, much more, for they deserve it, for they are human.

That he told you about and he warned you that it might get bigger. That happened since we returned from the Mission, and one more thing happened since we returned from the Mission. What happened was this nightmare of seeing rising out of the ashes of one Hitler this fantastic rebirth of another, graven in the same image, utilizing the same methods, this Nasser, this poisonous man, who has not the imagination to concoct new ways but uses the old ones, so that I have the unearthly, eerie feeling

that I am standing back in 1936 again.

This is no accident, by the way. I tell you something now that I wish you would tell all over this country broadside. What is he doing is no accident, because what he is doing in copying the Nazi pattern stems from the fact that he has employed as the head of the Ministry of National Guidance -- such a euphemistic and harmless phrase -- a man whom he plucked from the Argentine, Johann Von Leyra, who ran to the Argentine from Nazi Germany after World War Two, and who is today in Egypt at the head of a staff of 200 people, Nazis, directing the Egyptian campaign of extermination against the Jews whose dimensions and whose details are identical with 1936 in Germany, and here are the details:

On the 8th of November a list was published by the Egyptian government of 486 persons, most of them Jews, whose property was put under what the Egyptians call "management," and high up on the list were the names of the leading Jewish families of Egypt, Sikourel (?), the biggest department store in Cairo, the father-in-law of Pierre Mendes-France, whose store has been requisitioned in the same way as Wertheim in Berlin or any other stores

in Germany. That is what we are seeing again. It's a bad dream! It's crazy! It can't happen! It is happening. 486 was the first list published on the 8th of November. God knows how many will be on the list tomorrow and next week and next month.

The chief rabbi of Egypt has resigned, the wise man. He is almost ninety. He has done two things in the last year. He contributed fifty pounds to the Egyptian Defense Fund to fight against Israel. After the Israeli attack on Sinai he went to the palace of Nasser and wrote in the guest book a prayer for the victory of the Egyptian forces. This man, this poor one, this gun-at-the-head man, did those two things because he had no choice, but when this happened, this Nazi attack on the Jewish people of Egypt, 50,000 of them, this man at the age of ninety said, "I quit. Kill me. What else is there for me to live for? Farther than I have gone, I don't go." This is a reflection of something that happens inside of the Egyptian community.

On November 23rd, a few days ago, there was published in Egypt in the official bulletin a law. Why do I say it is from 1936? Because in 1936 we had passed

among us the Nuremberg Laws in Germany which told about citizenship and who was a citizen, and it was stripped from Jews, and on November 23rd a law was passed in Egypt saying that he was an Egyptian who possessed Egyptian citizenship as of January 1, 1900, 56 years ago, and he who had not Egyptian citizenship then does not have it now.

What is the difference between this and one Jewish grandmother or one Jewish greatgrandfather to determine Aryan purity? There is, in a place called the Prison des Barrages, 1,000 Jews. There is the Jewish community school called the Abassiah 600 Jews imprisoned. The school has been turned into a prison. Nationality laws, jail, taking of property, deportations, refusals to sell food -- you tell me if there is anything different between this and Hitler .

Ben Gurion called it the reign of terror. The New York Times yesterday said quite better than I have just said, because they have used quieter words and calmer words, they said this sentence: "The methods used are so similar to what Hitler did before the war as to be frightening," -- the New York Times.

Okay. You wanted the worldwide picture of the

Jewish people today. You've got it. That's it. Charlie told you about Hungary and Vienna and you know about Israel, and I have told you that there is this break in the Iron Curtain from which there are now streaming people into the thousands who have to be taken care of, and in Egypt and in North Africa, and if there ever was a time when we are back in the business of rescue and emergency, this is it.

A meeting began eight o'clock yesterday morning. The officers of the United Jewish Appeal whom you entrust to lead this great, great body -- you give them your confidence and you asked them to act for you and you give them lots of money to act with. They started to meet early yesterday morning and went late into the night, last night. They reviewed this picture. They saw it in its totality, Israel plus everything else, and they started talking, for they are also only frail human beings. They are not gods, and they don't know what to do.

They started talking about how we should make a response to what is going on in the Jewish world and they know one thing, because they are practiced men in the art of saving lives. They know one thing: that with money, but vast quantities of it, great rescue can be done. With-

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out it we will just cry our hearts out and not be able to do anything, and so they started to talk of what to do and how to do and how much to do, and you know what the discussion was at the Cabinet meeting that went on yesterday afternoon. The discussion was what kind of a rescue and emergency fund shall we make this year and how big shall it be and who will give how much to it, so that we can get some idea of how big it can be made.

There was talk of \$100,000,000, \$50,000,000, \$75,000,000. There was talk not from loose and irresponsible men but there was talk from authentic men, authentic, who have a right to speak, and I tell you that that is the problem we have put on the table before you today. You must decide. We can only recommend. We can only tell you, we can only warn you, we can only urge you, we can only beg of you. You must decide -- you.

We will all cry together later if we don't do enough, but there is nobody who can say what to do except you. There is no pope, there is no emperor, there is no ruler in Jewish life who dictates. This comes from the wellsprings of the heart of the collective Jewish people, and whatever comes out of your heart, that is the decision.

I would only say this: I feel that the world cannot destroy us, not in Egypt and not in Russia and not in Israel and not in North Africa and no place. The world cannot destroy us. We can only destroy ourselves by cowardice or by ignorance or by laziness or by fear or by refusal to meet a challenge, and my proof for that is not me.

The First Book of the Maccabees: "When his men saw the Syrians coming against them they said to Judah Maccabee, 'How can we, so few in number, be able to fight against so great a multitude? Then, too, we are faint for we have had nothing to eat today.' And Judah replied, 'It is an easy thing. Victory in battle does not depend upon the size of an army but rather on the strength that comes from the soul. They are advancing against us full of violence and lawlessness, to destroy us, our wives and our children, and to plunder us. We are fighting for our lives and our law. God Himself will shatter them before us, but as for you, be not afraid of them.'"

Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN STONE: Now, you know how I and we and

J-4-1

you feel as we do about Herbert Friedman.

I told you in starting that I had resisted the temptation to make a few personal observations. I am going to take that occasion at this moment. I want to highlight one thing that I am sure neither Mr. Jordan nor Rabbi Friedman mentioned, not because they are less conscious of it than I am, but because I think they felt, as formal speakers, perhaps they should be more discreet than I am going to choose to be. Remember again that what I say is not for publication, and even in the confines of this big ballroom we can feel as though we are talking with ourselves and to ourselves and only among ourselves.

I think it ought to be said that these people that Herbert spoke of are Polish Jews. I don't have to remind you that there were at one time three or three and a half-million Polish Jews. Our best guess today is that there are 360,000 that have survived.

Poland has plenty of troubles. One of them is anti-Semitism. There are two ways of settling with anti-Semitism. You can do it like Hitler -- you can kill them off; or you can decide that you don't have anti-Semitism if you have no Jews. Thank God that is the situation

J-4-2

which apparently the present Polish leadership has decided to take. They are allowing almost free, unlimited exit of young, healthy, able-bodies, fine Jews, who will be and are a wonderful asset to Israel. The speed with which these Jews go, the speed with which they become of value to Israel, if in my hand and it is in your hands. Even more than that may be true, because we have had this before from Poland. In 1949-1950 they were letting Jews out. We didn't take full advantage. Let us not be too late with too little and lose this opportunity.

Incidentally, the next speaker who will formally address you is going to be the Foreign Secretary of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir (applause). I say this to you because I want you to stay with us. She sent me word that she is a little late, but that she will be here. Our conversations and discussions will stop the moment she comes, so that she can speak to us. It is because she is going to speak that Herbert so discreetly reframed from going into further details regarding the Israeli situation.

I am getting word now that apparently she is coming. Following her talk I am going to appoint a Resolutions Committee, and then, my friends, the discussion

J-4-3

and the conversation will be taken over by you, the delegates and representatives of the communities of America.

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I am sure that our collective judgments will bring us, at the conclusion of this meeting, to a decision to do that which history at this moment not only gives us an opportunity to do, but demands that we shall do.

In the interest of saving time, I am going to read the names of the Resolutions Committee. If someone whose name is called is not hear and you are a friend and know he is absent, please convey the word to him. The meeting place will be announced at the close of the meeting.

As Chairman of the meeting, I am naming Philip Lown, who headed the United Jewish Appeal Campaign of Boston, as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee (applause).

(At this point Mrs. Golda Meir appeared. The list containing the names of the members of the Resolutions Committee was read.)

And now, friends, the privilege and honor that comes to very few chairmen is mine at this moment. The

J-4-4

distinguished and only woman foreign minister, very proud of her American background, is here. She is a very dear, old friend to many of us in this entire Jewish community, who love her and will always welcome her back, the new Foreign Minister of the State of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir (applause).

MRS. GOLDA MEIR: Dewey said, "the new Foreign Minister." According to the troubles that I have already experienced in the foreign ministry since I am there, I may not only be an old friend but an old Foreign Minister as well (laughter).

My friends, I remember very distinctly that one of the things that plagues me in my life is too good a memory, of a similar meeting a year ago, only it was on a Saturday afternoon instead of a Friday morning, when we discussed what may happen to Israel in the near future.

I admit that things hapened a little bit differently than what I tried to say last year. Actually, basically, there was no difference. The only difference in the situation was that during the year the danger to Israel from Egypt had become so imminent and our knowledge of what was about to happen was so god and so distressing,

J-4-5

that we had to face the question whether we really are duty bound to wait until Nasser will, as he promised, choose the day, convenient to him, when the attack on Israel shall be launched.

We also were faced with a situation where the attack would have come not only from Egypt in the south, but under a unified military command of the three armies -- of Egypt, Syria and Jordan; if any attack had been launched against us on the initiative of Col. Nasser, and on the day that he would have chosen, we would have been attacked at the same time from all three sides. I think it is even more accurate to say from all four sides, because Nasser was supplied not only with planes and tanks; he was also supplied with submarines and destroyers. There is no doubt whatsoever that had the attack been launched by him, the submarines and destroyers would have been put to work simultaneously with the bombers over Israel.

The Israeli cabinet was faced with a very serious -- the most serious -- problem that any nation can face: What is the right thing to do in order to secure the life of the country and its people?

It certainly is not necessary with this audience

J-4-6

for me to go into a detailed explanation of what happened during the last year. Maybe it is worthwhile --

I am told the press is not here. I hope that is right.

I think it is necessary for us, while the United Nations is meeting, and since we have witnessed now for several weeks discussions at the United Nations -- which with all my desire to be fair, is rather one-sided -- to take a minute to see what has happened with the United Nations personnel that is working in the country, called the UN Observers.

This group of men has been in Israel now for several years -- not these same people, but UN Observers, the institution. It was their duty, their function, to see to it that the armistice agreements between Israel and each one of its Arab neighbors are observed.

We were witnesses throughout the years of a rather peculiar disquieting and frustrating performance by these men. I do not for a minute want to accuse any one of the men that was serving as a UN Observer. That is not important. I am perfectly prepared, wholeheartedly, to say that all of them, at any rate the vast majority

J-4-7

of these men who served in Israel, were decent, honest, fine people, each one individually.

We are not now supposed to give our opinion of each one of these men. The problem is, did this body of men, the UN Observers, could they, objectively fulfill this mission in the country? Did they work in such a way, or did they have the power, or were they successful enough in their operation in the country, so that they could really bring the Arab countries to observe the armistice agreements. I think that any objective person that has even a supervicial knowledge of what happened in the area during the last eight years must honestly come to the conclusion they failed, and failed very bitterly.

The armistice agreements were not observed. They were violated day after day by the other side, from our Arab neighbors, and yet we were under a regime of armistice agreements. These agreements were signed by Israel and by each one of its neighbors. The UN Observers, and the United Nations as such, never emphatically said to our Arab neighbors: "Look here. These are agree-

J-4-8

ments that were entered into voluntarily by both sides. They must be observed by both sides. If one side constantly breaks the agreement, we, the United Nations, cannot expect from the other side observance of the agreement."

On the contrary. It was a constant struggle between us and the United Nations, where we were making the point that either the agreements obligate both signatories, or it is void.

But we saw another aspect of the workings of the UN Observers. Over and over again, in many tens of decisions that were taken by the Armistice Commission, which constituted equal members of Israel and any one of the Arab states, and a Chairman, who was the UN Observer, naturally, the Chairman had the decisive vote. No resolution could be favorably adopted, since it is unthinkable, almost, that when a border incident is being discussed, that the Israeli representative and the Jordanian representative, or Egypt's or Syria's, should vote together. It is usually three on one side, three on the other side, and the decisive vote always taken by the Chairman.

Therefore it is significant that when over and

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J-4-9

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over again you have decisions by the Chairman which read approximately like this, that Egypt, or Syria, has violated the armistice agreement because their men crossed the border, because they shot at a certain settlement, because they mined a road, because they blew up a well, therefore, Egypt is guilty of a violation of the armistice agreement. Number one.

Number two: Israel is guilty of a violation of the armistice agreement because when the soldiers from the Egyptian side shot at a certain settlement or killed somebody in Israel or blew up a road or a well, the Israel military personnel shot at the Egyptian soldiers.

It is really a delightful objectivity. The one that kills is guilty, but if the man, before he was killed, managed to fire a shot, he was also guilty. He is especially guilty if he remained alive.

This was the normal state of affairs throughout the years. I say this because I think that the United Nations, when it sits in judgment over the action that Israel has taken recently, should say that to itself, should review also what was the position and what was the action that was taken throughout the years by UN personnel.

The United Nations should at least have the courage to say to itself that we, as the United Nations,

J4-10

not because of bad intentions, but with all the good will and intentions of the world that the United Nations has, and must have, to have peace in any area, have failed in this situation. The situation is such that since the Arab countries refused either to sign a permanent peace agreement with Israel, and also refused to observe the armistice agreements, we have failed, and we, the United Nations, have not been able to create a peaceful situation in the Middle East.

I do not believe that throughout these weeks that has been said. It was not said with the authority of the United Nations itself. It was said, I think, by very, very few representatives of other delegations -- at any rate, in the first two or three weeks, I believe, and there is evidence of it, that many delegations at the UN are beginning now to reconsider what has happened, to re-evaluate the situation, and are probably prepared to talk, and already are talking, differently than what they said just a few weeks ago.

One can hardly blame the United Nations as such and the various delegations when they come to the General Assembly with the desire for the preservation of peace. That is something we understand very well. We do not understand why the talking about peace becomes so important when

there is such a terrible lack of action in order to have peace.

Maybe it is significant that those that talked loudest about peace at the United Nations Assembly and those that condemned most violently Israel for the action in self-defense that it has taken have very religiously abstained from saying one word to the Arab countries, and to Israel, if they should wish to say so, they could say, now you people, after all that has happened, and Israel has been terrible and is an aggressor and is a war monger, and all that, but in order to have peace in the area, you, the Arab countries, and you, Israel, should sit down immediately and come to a peace settlement.

This was not said by the Russian delegation; this was not said by the Roumanian delegation, nor by the Albanian, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian delegation; this was not said by the Indian delegation, and by many other delegations that came out with violent attacks against Israel.

This, it seems to me, is rather significant. Why didn't they say that? Because they are the spokesmen of the Arab countries, and the Arab countries do not want a peace settlement, but they only want a one-sided war. They want a situation created where public opinion should be such that when they attack Israel, and even if it is retaliatory

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attacks, not one big attack, but every day and every night, that that should be considered peace; but when Israel stands up in action to defend itself and to destroy the base from which it is bound to be attacked, that is war.

I know that we live in a world where it is necessary for a new Webster to write a new dictionary, because the Webster definition of what is war and what is peace, what is aggression, who is a murderer and who is the murdered, and who is guilty and who is not guilty, does work in a great part of the world, in a part of the world where the intention is to mix these definitions. May I say, to my great sorrow, that for some reason, which probably is not too clear, and each one of us may have his own opinion on the matter, in the other part of the world, the free part of the world, they should have the freedom and should have the courage to call white white and black black. Through some inferiority complex, for some reason, these peculiar definitions have been adjusted to, this peculiar double-talk.

Whether you call the one that kills an aggressor or you call the one that is killed an aggressor, as far as the situation in Israel is concerned, it does not make a bit of difference. We know that our people were being killed throughout the years. Why it should be more moral

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for men to be sent over the borders, by their governments, with the definite instructions to kill civilians, men, women and children, to blow up institutions, to blow up schoolrooms, to poison wells, to blow up water pipes, that is not aggression. And we know that throughout these years there hasn't been a special session of the Assembly called to deal with these matters of aggression. Why this is moral and this does not endanger the peace of the world, I don't know.

Very well-meaning, very decent, very fine men in various countries in the world, large and small, can sleep quietly and are not disturbed, as long as fedayeen gangs are sent over by Nasser, not only from Egypt, but from Jordan, from Lebanon and from Syria, sent over constantly, to kill civilians, that is quiet and that is peace, and that does not disturb the world at all. But when Israel is going out to attack a military or police installation from which these fedayeen gangs come, that is a different situation and a different view is taken.

I had an opportunity in Israel to tell this to a group, the Mission of the UJA that visited Israel recently, that in Kalkilya our soldiers were directed, before they blow up this police station, to open every room because in some police stations, under the mandatory government,

some of the policemen lived with their families in the police station. For fear that there may be women and children, that there may be civilians in that police station, our soldiers were directed to open every door of every room before they dynamited the building, in order to evacuate women and children if they should find any. The greatest number of our casualties in that operation was exactly by this action, by opening the rooms. They did not find women and children. They found armed men in those rooms and they were shot at and killed by these armed men. I don't know of any army in the world that tells its soldiers, "You must risk your life in order to find out if there is any danger to a woman or child in the building that you have to blow up."

My friends, we are still living in a peculiar world. I don't believe that there is one delegation at the United Nations that will take upon itself to obligate their people and their country by promising that in a similar situation that Israel has faced, for years, that they would act differently. I don't know of any moral authority that could tell Israel, "You should have waited until Nasser attacked you."

If we are speaking in a closed room, I would like to say this. Some of our very good friends tell us, "Of

course you are right. Of course there was provocation. Of course you did this not for territorial expansion. You did it merely in self-defense. But you should have waited for a Pearl Harbor."

Maybe they are right. Undoubtedly our position would have been much better; but, my friends, there is one difference between the United States waiting for a Pearl Harbor and Israel waiting for its Pearl Harbor. The Pearl Harbor of Israel is from Metula to Elath. It is the entire country. It isn't possible that one place in Israel should be attacked and the vast areas of Israel should be untouched. For a jet to come from one of the bases in the Sinai to Tel Aviv, or to Haifa, or to Jerusalem -- certainly Beersheba can be taken in the stride -- is a matter of a few minutes. What would have been the Pearl Harbor of Israel? At least Tel Aviv; at least Haifa; and after this Pearl Harbor is over, Tel Aviv and Haifa and Beersheba and some of the settlements where you can waste a few bombs on the way would have been through. There wouldn't have been much more to do.

I think it isn't fair, even if it is said to us by good friends. It isn't just. It is comparing two situations which cannot possibly be compared.

I want to say to you very frankly that despite

the political attack against us throughout the weeks -- and maybe it isn't over yet, although I think you will agree with me that the diplomatic situation is improving -- despite all of that, I, for one, -- and I am convinced I am not the only one in our cabinet -- if we had to sit down today to make the decision, and if we knew beforehand exactly what we know now would happen in the political and diplomatic field, at least would again have voted for the action that we took in the Sinai (applause).

We were faced with a great moral problem and a terrible problem of responsibility for our people. You do not ask the people in an open debate, or a roll call, as to what they think: Should we attack the Sinai or should we not attack the Sinai. That decision should be taken by a small group of people who have been elected to be responsible with, and not the least, the security of the country and the well being of the people, the very lives of the people, the lives of our children.

Believe me, this decision was not taken light-heartedly. Each one, in the first place, had to decide for himself what he thinks is the right thing to do before he spoke and before he tried to influence others, and after each one of us was convinced that the danger is great and that if the initiative is left to Nasser and the new

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situation was developed with Jordan and Syria, that our possibility then of self-defense would be minimized to a very, very large extent, we saw our position in a way that we were duty bound towards our people to go into the Sinai desert, to drive the danger that is facing Israel a few hundred kilometres away from the borders of Israel, and that is all.

I don't know why we should have waited and not destroyed the guns on both sides of the Akaba Straits, so that boats from Haifa could reach its destination unmolested. I do not know why it was the holy duty on our part to safeguard the fedayeen camps in Gaza.

It is a peculiar situation when nobody mentions the fact that for eight long years the Gaza strip, with its original inhabitants and its Arab refugees, was under Egyptian rule, never did Egypt annex that area; it never called it as part of Egypt. It did not give these people Egyptian citizenship; it did not give them a right to work; it did not do anything for the economic development of that area. That group of refugees was fed and supported entirely by the means of the funds from the United Nations.

Egypt did nothing for them, except one thing: it used the refugee camps in the Gaza strip, as it did in other places, in Rafa and in other places, for one purpose: as a recruiting ground for fedayeen.

When we told these stories a year ago, maybe even among you were some people who thought we were exaggerating, were imagining things. But, my friends, after we went into the Sinai and after we went into Gaza, we have documents now, we have documents issued, to each one of the fedayeen, with his picture on it, thanking him for his service. We have found the order of the day of the Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army, telling the officers not only to kill Jews, not only to destroy them, -- that is too human -- but telling them exactly how to do it, to do it savagely. And we have proof in Gaza that our really very good friends told us not to say in America, because Americans are not capable of believing it.

If, for instance, I were to tell you that we found poison which was to be used to poison the wells of Israel, that a few drops of that poison in a well is enough to kill Jews savagely, you may not believe it.

When I met a very fine, very distinguished

citizen of your country, a great friend of Israel, not a Jew, and I told him about it, he said, "I don't doubt it. Don't tell it to people. They won't believe it. American mentality is such that they can't grasp that people are prepared to poison wells."

He said, "I had something to do with bringing to the world the facts of Nazi Germany. There were many things I withheld, not because they weren't true, but because I knew that my American compatriots are not capable of accepting things of this kind."

But that does not change the fact. The poison was there; and it was there for that definite purpose.

I say I would have voted the same way, and despite all the hardships that we had and may have, the situation is different now than it was two months ago. Nasser is not on the doorstep of Israel; and from the Gaza strip our settlements on the border cannot be shot at any more, and no shells from the Gaza strip can fall now and hurt the children of a settler. Impossible. The Sinai is cleaned out, and the beauty of it is that it didn't take us a long time to do it. (Applause)

People ask, was there collusion, wasn't there

collusion, between the Israeli, British and French. I was in Los Angeles the other night, and a radio commentator interviewed me at the airport and said, "Tell me, was there or wasn't there?"

I said, "What is the use of my denying it? It has been denied hundreds of times. If it is denied once again, will it make any difference? Let me ask you something. Don't you think that if there had been a collusion and we had known of what the British were doing, the British would have known what we are doing, we would have seen that the action of the British would have been more effective?"

(Laughter and applause).

The fact remains that before the British and the French began their operation in the Suez, the major task of our army in the Sinai was completed. They walked through the Sinai, despite the fact that the Egyptians had about fifty or sixty or maybe seventy thousand soldiers there, an enormous quantity of tanks and guns and ammunition; and we had to go without bottled milk during that period, because the Tanuva trucks that regularly distribute the bottled milk were down at the Sinai, fighting, and the

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Tanuva trucks and the Eged buses, you can see, with other means of transportation in Israel were brought up from the Sinai. They had no lack of trucks and jeeps and command cars and tanks, and no lack of men, and they were a standing army. They were being trained constantly for this purpose.

Our men who went into the Sinai on Monday, a large number of them, on Friday, were still in their factories and in their offices and on their farms, because we have no standing army.

Since this is a closed room, let me tell you one more secret. The United Nations Special Assembly, and this assembly and that assembly, every two or three days adopts a resolution that Israel should withdraw its forces. We had to begin to withdraw our forces before the United Nations ever accepted that as a resolution. We were not going to have our factories closed and our soil untilled to spite Nasser. These men had to go back to work. (Applause)

We are not a military people. We are a working people. We will only take up arms when it becomes essential. No sooner was their task completed, when they

had to go back to work.

There are some people here I see who have an interest in various factories in the country. We did not keep your factories closed for a long time. They were not closed entirely throughout this period, but many of the men had to be mobilized; but no sooner were they through than they went back to the factories and back to the kibbutzim and back to the moshavim. After all, how long could the Foreign Ministry be without personnel? They had to go back to work. (Applause)

(Continued on page 65.)

B-5-1

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And every one of us knows, never will the situation be again as it was before the 29th of October. (Applause) It is inconceivable that the United Nations should use its authority in order to restore the blockade on the Straits of Akaba. Many peculiar things happen in this world but it seems to me there is a limit, and none of us can envisage that the United Nations out of an interest in peace and the well-being of peoples and out of consideration that all member states of the United Nations are equal and have equal rights, that they were their very hands should restore the guns on the most southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula and on those two Godforsaken islands for one purpose only -- so that an Israeli boat going from Haifa to Elath should not be able to pass the Straits and that this international waterway which I think has now taken on greater importance in view of what happened and is happening in the Suez, that that should be put under the direct control again of Egyptians guns.

In-conceivable! It cannot happen. And so in the same way the situation cannot be reconstructed neither in the Sinai nor in the Gaza Strip, and the men who went to fight in the Sinai and those who did not come back and those

B-5-2

who came back have given Israel a sense of security that it hasn't known since its existence.

But now, my friends, I want to touch on one more point of security. I suppose you have read during the last two weeks the very inspiring speeches both at the United Nations and in Copenhagen and in various other places by Soviet representatives and Syrian representatives and Roumanian representatives, and you have read the articles as they are reprinted in your papers here from the Izvestia and Pravda.

2 I consider myself a little bit of an expert on Russian operations and I think it can be proven without any exception that when the Soviets begin holding fiery speeches, that they are in danger of attack by somebody. What naturally follows in every case is that that place was attacked by them. I think if you read up the history of Korea, you will find that that is exactly what has happened. The cry went out that North Korea was in danger of being attacked by South Korea. What happened we all know, and when we have a situation where Russian arms are being flown into Egypt even with a much greater tempo than it was done into Syria, than it was done into Egypt -- and

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B-5-3

when we know that with these come personnel in much larger numbers that went into Egypt, the Russians do not make the same mistake twice.

They handed over MIGs and Illeutians and tanks into Egyptian hands without yet having had sufficient personnel to man them. What happened to these things when Egyptians were manning them the whole world knows now. It is inconceivable that they should make the same mistake again, so with the planes and tanks that come to Syria, especially with the plans -- there is Russian personnel, many of them and constantly, volunteers who were mobilized to go into Syria, and they are there, and every time I read a speech by Shepilov or his colleagues and every time I read an article in the Izvestia or in Pravda that Israelis, French and British are massing their armies on the Syrian border, and they repeat these things -- after the Observers on behalf of the United Nations went into the area with our approval, and we immediately consented, and reported back, and this report was issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all delegations, they found nothing that wasn't normal life on the Israeli side of the Syrian border.

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B-5-4

Transportation was normal, no army there, there was nothing there, and after that report they still go on making these accusations, and it took Syria and Jordan five days to consent to have Observers to come over on their side of the border to see what is happening.

We are worried, and I think that every speech and every article of this kind brings the danger to Israel closer. A member state of the United Nations and one of the permanent members of the Security Council now for weeks speaks of the Israelis automatically being destroyed. Today we are told that we are digging our own graves. There was somebody in this world who at one time signed a pact with Soviet Russia that made Jews dig their own graves.

When these accusations and threats come day after day in the press and in speeches by no less important a man than the Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia himself, and at the United Nations by heads of other satellite delegations and Iraq and Syria, I think it is not folly. It is criminal on our part if we don't feel that we are in very imminent danger, and I am not a person who is panicky. I have learned from my people in Israel that one does not become panicky. I have seen them now. But we

B-5-5

have ears, we are intelligent people, we have eyes, we have responsibilities, and I don't know whether it is a question of days or whether it is a question of hours unless something very drastic is done.

And if again I am in a closed room, I think that not only Iraq, Iran and Turkey are in danger of being attacked in the Middle East; I think that probably the greatest danger that is facing any one of these countries is Israel, and I think that Israel should be mentioned somewhere, and I think that probably the United Nations must do something about it. I don't think that it is in the best interests of peace to wait until we are attacked and maybe destroyed.

So that we are living today again and maybe even more so than last year when I spoke to you, in a very dangerous, extremely dangerous situation as far as Syria is concerned, and it isn't the Syrian army and it isn't planes that are going to be manned by Syrians. And with all the bravery and ability of our boys to have -- I said it took a few minutes from Sinai Desert to fly a jet bomber into Israel. From Syria they will have to begin bombing when they are still on the other side of the

B-5-6

border in order to really hit Haifa. This is a spot, a tiny spot as far as jets coming over from Syria are concerned, and this may happen at any moment, when the powers that be in the other country will decide that this is the moment that it should happen.

Unless public opinion here is aroused that Israel is in danger, not only Iraq is in danger but that Israel is in danger, and I don't know why Iran is more in danger than Israel is; not that I say that those countries should not be supported nor that it is very admirable when the United States speaks as it does about anybody who will attack any one of those countries, but the country that is in immediate danger is Israel, at any rate not less than any one of those countries.

Unless that happens, and unless the United Nations does something, and unless we at home aren't prepared to the best of our ability -- and if that should happen I don't want to hide from you this isn't meeting the Egyptian army. This is meeting bombers which Israel today still does not have, one single bomber, not one. That we weren't able to buy anywhere in the world since I spoke to you last, not one bomber in our possession. It is true that

our plane situation is better. We have those jet planes that were sold to us by the French government, but that is all. We've still got no Centurian tanks. We've still got no large tanks that are comparable to the Stalin tank and we haven't a bomber in our possession, so I am not going to hide from you that being bombed by Illeutians and MIG 17's coming from Syria is not a prospect that one likes to think about, but if we are men and women, adults seriously concerned with this situation, we must think of it and act accordingly.

One more word in closing. I think that you have heard about that already but I want to tell you of information that came to our hands only this morning from very reliable surces, that cannot be doubted. The situation of Jews in Egypt is becoming more critical and more dangerous from hour to hour. I think that the world will find that when they called Nasser a little Hitler, they were doing him an injustice. I think they will find that there were many ways of torture and persecution that he will have improved on the methods of Hitler.

After all, the world goes on. There is great development and there is progress in this world, and Hitler

B-5-8

lived ten, twelve, fifteen years ago and Nasser lives in this modern world of 1956. Families are not allowed to leave all together. There are members of each family who are held back. They must remain in Egypt as hostages so that those who leave should not tell the truth of what is happening over there. There are camps of Jews who have been arrested. There are tens of thousands of Jews who have already been told that they must leave. They must sign before they leave that either they have no more property left in Egypt after they have taken 20 sterling pounds or ten sterling pounds with them and one suitcase, that they have no property left in Egypt, and if the case is such that everybody knows that these men have property in Egypt, then they must sign that they voluntarily leave this to the Egyptian government as a token of recognition of the fine attitude of the Egyptian government to its Jews.

We have details. We are making them public. We have spoken at the United Nations. We will probably have to do it again. But I think that the Jews in the United States and non-Jews in the United States must know that these tens of thousands of Jews in Egypt, whether they are

B-5-9

Egyptian citizens or French citizens or British citizens or whether they have no citizenship at all -- and there are Jews in Egypt who have lived there for generations and were not able for some reason or other to get Egyptian citizenship -- that the lives of these Jews is in imminent danger.

The plans that have been worked on are such that the Egyptian government is driving Jews out and it is trying to influence governments of other countries not to allow these Jews to come in. They must be lost somewhere in the sea.

This is the situation that is facing us as far as Egyptian Jews are concerned. This is the security situation that is facing us at home and where it is extremely important to us, and I say it in all sincerity -- that all delegations at the United Nations, no matter who they are, no matter where they come from, should understand our problems and should sympathize with the solution of our problems and help us come to a permanent solution, and there can be only one permanent solution of the problems of the Middle East, and that is a permanent peace settlement, a permanent peace settlement not decided by a third

B-5-10

party, but by the two parties sitting together in direct negotiations and working out this settlement, and we are convinced now no less than we were before, that there is not only a necessity for a peace settlement; there is a possibility of a peace settlement if the Arab countries will want it, and it seems that it is one of the greatest duties of the United Nations to say it to the Arab countries in no uncertain terms.

Because there is no makeshift for peace.

Speeches, whether they are sincere, and certainly when they are not sincere, about peace, will not change the situation in the Middle East. The people of Israel before the 29th of October and after the 29th of October -- we have no intention whatsoever to be terrorized by our Arab neighbors. We want peace with them. It will be the happiest day in the life of Israel when we will have concluded peace settlements with all our Arab neighbors, but until that day we still demand to be allowed to live in peace within our own boundaries, and it is entirely up to the Arab countries and their governments whether there shall be peace in the neighborhood or not.

As far as we are concerned, peace settlements,

B-5-11

no peace settlements -- then a state of peace instead of a state of war as Nasser has announced over and over again. This is something I think that the United Nations will be called upon to take a stand on, and to my simple mind must take a stand on, but with all the importance that we attach to the negotiations there and the considerations at the United Nations and the attitudes of the various delegations and peoples to us, I don't think that I have to tell you that if all peoples and all nations in the world are understanding and friendly to us, the picture is not complete without the full understanding and limitless devotion of Jews, but if the situation is such that there is a lack of understanding on the part of many and the lack of good will on the part of some and there is confusion among others, and there are moments when it seems that Israel again stands alone although that is not entirely correct, but at any rate, when there are moments when it seems there are very few who rally to the defense of the justified stand that Israel has taken, in those moments it even becomes more important and more significant and absolutely essential that there should be one place where there is perfect understanding, devotion, sym-

B-5-12

pathy and determination.

We are accustomed to say, "You people must be like a wall of steel around Israel." I think probably what is more important at the present time is to say it must be a wall of minds and hearts, with full understanding and with full identification of the problems of Israel and with the fullest aid that is absolutely possible to help Israel in the solution of these problems.

(The audience arose and applauded)

CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you very, very much, Mrs. Golda Meir.

I want you to lunch with these thoughts in your mind and these words still ringing in your ears. Lunch has been provided to everyone, all of you, in the Empire Room downstairs.

We have a lot to do, much more to be said, and most important of all, we want you to have an opportunity to speak. Enjoy your lunch but eat it quickly and let us reconvene here just as quickly as possible.

The Resolutions Committee will meet in the Pilament Suite on the fourth floor for lunch there. It is now 12:30. We will reconvene promptly at 1:30.

(The session adjourned at 12:30 p.m.)

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The afternoon session convened at 2:10 p.m.;
Morris Berinstein presiding.

MR. ROSENWALD: Ladies and gentlemen, I
feel very much in the position of the manager of a stock
company who had gone to an evening performance of Hamlet,
or, rather, who was having an evening performance of
Hamlet, and he announced that the curtain should go up,
and then, once the curtain was up, he suddenly realized
that Hamlet had not shown up yet.

The reason for this -- I see it is now dis-
appearing -- but the first item on the agenda is the
Resolutions Committee, and some of them are now coming
in. They are still in session, and I trust that they
will be able to report right away.

They are the first item on the agenda.

The ship of this meeting I launched with a few
words this morning. It is not my intention to try to
make any further remarks at this time. I think that this
session is the session which is perhaps best described
by the situation that existed some years ago in Russia,
when Stalin was still alive, and he made an announcement
to a large meeting of farmers that the government was

B6 2

gdng to provide them all with radios, free radios.

This was done, and a year later, he referred to it at a meeting and was greeted with a stony silence. In Russia, meetings with Stalin present, any statement of his was not greeted with stony silence, so he finally got up and said "You fellows don't seem very enthusiastic about those radios I sent you. If somebody will tell me what the trouble is, I promise that that person will not be in any way embarrassed or in other wise thrown into prison."

So finally, one of the mujiks over in the corner got up and said, "Pardon me, Prime Minister" -- I forget the title.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Dictator.

MR. ROSENWALD: Pardon me, Mr. Dictator, (laughter) "but we had kind of hoped that they would be the kind of radios where we could do the talking, and you could do the listening."

That is the kind of a meeting that we have for this afternoon.

You have heard the presentation of the story, and we are very anxious to hear your recommendations

B6 3

this afternoon, what you think should be done about it, what you think should be done.

This afternoon's meeting will be chaired by a man who joined the cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal in, I believe -- he was New York State chairman, and then he joined the cabinet, and in 1941 he became chairman of the United Jewish Appeal Campaign Cabinet. He served very efficiently, as he does everything very efficiently, for a couple of years, and then, a couple of years ago he became a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

The titles I think are completely unimportant. It is the man who counts.

This man does things. He was largely instrumental in planning and launching the consolidation loan and carrying it through in 1944. Before that, he went to the Jerusalem Conference -- Was that in 1950? -- where the plan for the Washington meeting that enlarged the activities on behalf of Israel was launched.

He did a great deal of the planning and preliminary work and carrying out of the work that came out of that Washington meeting.

I see Hamlet has arrived. This year I asked

B64

him to take the chairmanship of the program of renewing and extending the consolidation loan, and I am proud to be able to tell you that under his leadership, as I mentioned this morning, with the full leadership of Dewey Stone, our target was to get \$40,000,000 in additional cash by renewals and extensions, and, successful as he is in everything, he has succeeded in reaching, and possibly by the end of the year we will find that he even succeeded in exceeding, that target of \$40,000,000 of new cash.

Most of all, I want to tell you that whenever I have a tough problem, and I call this man, he always has his own personal concerns, he has had periods of ill' health, he has had other responsibilities largely on behalf of Israel -- whenever I have called him, he has always, whether it is for consultation, to do something, to assume a new responsibility and carry it out, it does not make any difference. He has always responded affirmatively and risen to the occasion.

I can tell you that the United Jewish Appeal is really privileged to have as a National Chairman -- and I know I am privileged to have as a friend and

B6 5

associate -- Morris Berinstein. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Bill, very much.

I lost you halfway through. I didn't recognize many of the things that you said, but I surely appreciate your introduction.

I am afraid that you are not nearly in as difficult a position right now as I am, because this meeting this afternoon is an action meeting. You heard the presentation this morning.

Now, the action is supposed to start with the reading of the resolution by Mr. Philip Lown, our Resolutions Chairman. The resolution is now being written, because things took place this noon that changed the resolution, so I will have to fill in for a minute or two, even though I had not been prepared to make any remarks. I didn't think any remarks were necessary after this morning, and, of course, I have lived with this now for several weeks, every day.

Every day, when the phone rings, I know that some Jews are breaking out of some place, and the question always is, what shall we do about it? I feel a lot more confidence at this particular moment

b6 6

than I did forty-eight hours ago about what we should do about it.

At the same time, I want you to know that there were approximately six hundred people attending this session. Tomorrow night there will be 1,400 people, and back in the communities that you left are millions of Jews, so we have a program which goes as follows:

It was necessary for Bill Rosenwald, as General Chairman, to make up his mind what to do about it. It was then necessary for the National Chairmen, of whom there are five, the Chairman of the Cabinet, to make up our minds as to what to do about it.

It was necessary yesterday for the Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal, consisting of some sixty outstanding American Jews, to make up their minds as to what to do about.

Now, that's where we went up to this morning. We have left three more moves. The six hundred people here today have to make up their minds what to do about it. The fourteen hundred people tomorrow night will have to make up their minds what to do about it, and then,

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b6 7

last but not least, your communities will have to make up their minds.

In the words that I had to say yesterday morning at the Cabinet, I put it to them somewhat like this:

I feel as if there is a war against Jews. This is not the first war against Jews, as you all know. Down through the ages, we have celebrated many holidays, and the reason for the celebration was that all Jews weren't killed, so we celebrated, and we are celebrating some of those holidays in modern times.

And in this, our own generation, we saw another war against Jews, and that war I choose to say we lost. We take a great deal of pride in talking about the 600,000 Jews who came into Israel, whose lives we saved. We are all too prone to forget about the six million whose lives we did not save.

And now, today, in so many places around the world, as you heard so vividly described, there is a war, and the war is against Jews. The war is against Jews. It isn't a war against you. That, I think, is the prevalent thought that has to go through your minds now.

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b6 8

I want to assure you of one thing: The officers of this organization take their duties very seriously. We do not like to create crises, but we have a responsibility, and if we are not willing to bear up to that responsibility, then we, as officers, ought to resign, and that responsibility is to tell you the truth, to tell you what is happening all over the globe, and then to say to you, "We have told you. What do you want to do about it?"

Is Phil Lown now ready? I have known Phil Lown for a great many years. I know of no more dedicated leader, no finer Jew. For the past twenty years he has been a zealous and dedicated leader of the cause most important to Jewish life, and for almost the same time he has been one of the mainstays of the United Jewish Appeal.

He has devoted a great deal of energy to the cultural and educational aspects of Jewish life, both here and in Israel.

Formerly a resident of Lewiston, Maine, he now lives in Boston but as a leader he is no respecter of state lines. He is co-Chairman of the Boston campaign, Chairman of New England for the United Jewish Appeal and

b6 9

Chairman of the state for the Israel Bond organization also.

It is a very great pleasure to introduce to you the Chairman of our Resolutions Committee, Mr. Phil Lown. (Applause)

MR. LOWN: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The Resolutions Committee met for lunch and discussed the situation, the critical situation that exists all over the world. You heard this morning described the situation in Israel, in North Africa, in Egypt, in Hungary, all over the world. You heard this morning and yesterday at the Cabinet Meeting, when Rabbi Friedman described that what we are experiencing today is the experience of what we lived through in 1936.

The danger to the Jews then was in Germany. Today the same danger exists in all these countries that I mentioned before.

We also have just as critical a situation as we experienced in 1946.

Therefore, today we are facing the double danger from 1936 and 1948.

The Committee discussed the fund and translated

p6 10

it in terms of the minimum needs.

The final resolution has not been spelled out. All I can bring to you is the sense of the Resolutions Committee, which decided as follows:

In 1948, in the moment when the Jews of the world were presented with the supreme emergency, American Jewry rose to the occasion and contributed \$150,000,000. We, the members of the Resolutions Committee, feel that this moment is equal in every respect to the emergency of 1948 plus 1936.

Therefore, we recommend the following: that there be created a special rescue fund whose purpose shall be to relieve the plight of Jews in danger the world over; that the amount of this fund be in the sum of \$100,000,000; that the Jewish communities of the country agree that the United Jewish Appeal's share in the regular annual campaign in 1947 be separate and apart from the special rescue fund and in no case be less than the United Jewish Appeal's share of the 1946 regular campaign proceeds.

Further, that the special rescue fund be over and beyond the normal campaign which the United Jewish

p6 11

Appeal must conduct in 1957.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the decision of the Resolutions Committee be approved.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Phil.

(Applause)

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you realize that Phil only read it once. I think that is the way they do it on quiz programs, too, when you talk about that kind of money. You read it once, and then you are supposed to know the answer.

I have had a request, which I would like to accede to, from Edward M. M. Warburg, President of the United Jewish Appeal, to speak on this, and perhaps second it.

Mr. Warburg. (Applause)

MR. WARBURG: My friends, I really had no idea of what would come in the form of a resolution from the deliberations during the luncheon hour, but I must say I find it a very thrilling recommendation.

I don't know whether all of you, in the few hours that you have had, have been exposed to the magnitude of this problem and feel the sense that I do of the

p6 12

historic requirements being asked of that abstract thing called the American Jewish community and all of us as individuals, as part of that community.

We have a terrifying responsibility. One of the things that is exciting in this work is, as Morris has said, when we fulfill our obligation as officers in reporting to you and seeing that you get the story.

The response has always been magnificent, and I do not think that we dare, nor do I think that there is in this room at this time, if I can sense it, any taking counsel of our fears.

I think simply there is a humility at the awesomeness and the enormity of the requirements that are submitted to us and the requirements that fall on us.

For those of us who have known and watched how each day made silly our thinking of the day before, we faced these days of reporting to you with anxiety, not anxiety so much as to what your reaction would be, but anxiety as to our ability to get across to you the tremendous seriousness of the moment.

I know that in the last two or three days, as

p6 13

you can imagine, with Charlie Jordan and the story in reporting to us on the JDC, immediately we recognized, as I stated yesterday at the JDC Annual Meeting, that the budget we passed was a completely ridiculous document, and yet a document which we had to pass because at least that was the minimal requirement.

As I understand this resolution, we will here what I think is one of the most important elements for the coming year's activity, and that is flexibility. It is not for us to prophesy what is going to happen, but we do know that just what is happening, if it continues, will mean that we have to meet it from non-existent funds, because we will have to meet it somehow.

I think that this resolution is a true statement of the needs and of our willingness to face up squarely to those needs, and, as such, I am delighted to second it.

But I do want to be sure that we are not doing this with any sense of heroics or a sense of campaign gimmickry and that we mean what we are doing here.

b6 14

This is not the carrot being held in front of the horse to make the horse go faster. This is a carrot that must be reached.

You can describe it, as Morris just has, as a war -- or I am sure he would take the opposite side of that and say this is the opportunity, because there are people, yes, who are breaking through barriers and thereby becoming liberated, and what will that liberation mean if all the fine words and fine speeches and fine resolutions do not bring the wherewithall to receive these people, as Charlie said, with the dignity that they must have at the end of the long road of suffering that they have undergone.

People behind the Iron Curtain have been praying for this day of liberation. Many of us have been praying to be able to get at them, and foremost among them has been the State of Israel, who has realized that they were held as hostages, unable to communicate, unable to be in touch with them.

Yes, we can, on this Chanukah occasion, not only celebrate survival, but we can celebrate a certain liberation, and it is a question in which way we want to

b6 15

celebrate it.

It is a strange thing to be in these halls here today and to realize, as I have said on many previous occasions, how through these walls peer the eyes of the conscience of the world, wondering, wondering whether we can dream, whether we can think, whether we can act in tune with the demands of history.

I think your Resolutions Committee has dared to think in those terms. I hope that you will realize in the acceptance of this or the discussion of it, that we are deadly serious, because we must answer honestly and with integrity, and that answer must bring with it not a feeling that others should, but that we should, as well, take our rightful part in such a program.

May I therefore second this motion in that spirit and urge its adoption.

Thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I think this is the proper time, before we start the discussion, to read a telegram which Mr. Rosenwald has just received from another great Jew:

"I greatly regret that official engagements in

b6 16

Washington make it impossible for me to be with you in person to share in the discussion of the grave problems to be considered by the National United Jewish Appeal this week-end. My knowledge of the present situation in the Middle East and in Eastern Europe and in Africa convinces me that our co-religionists in these areas are in grave peril and that all the work that has been done over many years to rekindle the fire of hope in them is in danger of being lost. Each year when we meet we seem to be faced with ever-greater emergencies. We must fulfill our obligations to those of our faith who have gone through the tortures of persecution by Hitler only to be faced again now with annihilation by another dictator. We must assure them that their plight is a matter of the deepest concern to us and that our hearts go out to them in their struggle for survival, security and lasting peace. In this tragic emergency we must all contribute to the United Jewish Appeal to the limit of our capabilities so that our long-suffering and sorely beset co-religionists may be saved. I want you to know that you have my heartfelt support in the carrying out of this crucial program.

"Herbert H. Lehman." (Applause)

b6 17

There are manned microphones throughout the room for those people asking questions from the floor. I plead with you to stick to the resolution. That is what the discussion is going to be about. I also plead with you to speak freely, to say anything and everything that is on your mind, and I also plead with you while you are doing that, to speak as briefly as possible.

This is a large audience, and we want to hear from as many people as we can, and the discussion is open.

Who would like to start the discussion, or who would like to have something to say on this?

MRS. ARCHIBALD SILVERMAN (Providence, R. I.):

Mr. Chairman, to the leaders on the dais, who must, of course, carry the grave responsibility of leading the Jewish community of America, and especially to the delegates who are here, I address myself at this point, and I am speaking on the resolution.

The point I want to make is one of instruction to the delegates of the communities. I want to know what is happening in the Jewish communities. I have been visiting some recently on behalf of the United Jewish

b6 18

Appeal, and there is an anonymity of giving. No one states his donation. The chairman agrees to the non-calling of cards. These people will not come to the banquets or the other meetings unless they are guaranteed in advance that they will not be embarrassed.

I believe the time never has been where we could have a bargain table in the saving of Jewish lives (applause), and less so today than ever before.

It is a grievous thing, this anonymity. People hide behind it to give as little as possible and get away with it.

We must instruct the chairmen. It must be done in the Women's Division as well as with the men, that people must announce their donations.

I am not one for holding a megaphone and seeing how much I would like to give. That is against the Jewish way of doing things, if we go back a bit, but we have had to resort to that way, not to shame people into giving, but to set an example in giving.

The one at the top sets the tone for giving. It is a terrible thing, this anonymity, and I plead with the delegates here to work earnestly in their communities

b6 19

so that there will be fine examples set, and the story will be told and bring its results.

And it is with my weak voice of today that I can bring this home to the delegates here. I am very happy I could come, and I thank you very much for your patience. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I might take that as a vote in favor.

MRS. SILVERMAN: Very much so.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Let us have as much discussion as this floor will take.

MR. SAM RUBIN (New York, N. Y.): I am sorry that I shall have to leave this meeting in a few moments, and I will therefore be brief, and I trust all of you, coming from all parts of the country, will likewise be brief, because I don't think we need to learn or understand any more of the situation than we have already learned at this session.

I would like to take issue with the telegram that was just read from Senator Lehman, because, when we relate it to the situation at hand, I don't think we ought to agree to give to the limit of our abilities. I

B-6-20

think in this dark hour we must give beyond our abilities (applause) and I also take issue with our fellow Americans who attend meetings and make their contributions anonymously. This is the time when we must all stand up and be counted, and it is for that reason that I am standing up to announce that my annual contribution to the United Jewish Appeal is \$30,000 because I subscribe so completely to the humanitarian purposes of the Special Rescue Fund, my contribution for this year is \$250,000. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much for this discussion.

RABBI FRIEDMAN: Is that a vote for, Morris?

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I haven't decided yet.
The Chairman withholds.

Now, look, let's have good, sensible discussion of this resolution. Let it not be said that no one had a chance to get up and say what they wanted to say. I assure you I didn't know what this gentleman was going to say at that particular time.

Who would like the microphone next?

A VOICE: Question!

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: No one wants the microphone?

B-6-21

MR. MOE HODAS (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.): Poughkeepsie is a very small community and I really wouldn't like to say what I am saying now, but the Chairman encouraged me a little. In spite of the fact that personally I would have endorsed and I will endorse the resolution, I would like the leaders of this drive to try to find some ways and means of how to bring this story to the smaller communities, because we cannot bring it there and it is very hard for us, when we come back, to make the rest of the people there feel the way we feel over here, the necessity of it and the importance of it. Therefore we find ourselves in a position where we cannot raise this type of money, so that is my point to the leaders.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Henry Bernstein seems to think there is some fact that is not clear. Mr. Samuel Rubin's gift is \$30,000. His \$250,000 announcement was to this resolution. In other words, \$250,000 more than \$30,000. (Applause)

MR. HARRY A. FRANKEL (Elizaville, N.Y.): I just heard Mr. Hodas of Poughkeepsie say what he did and, of course, I imagine a great many other delegates here would like to say the same thing. In front of me I find

B-6-22

the answer to Mr. Hodas in a Poughkeepsie newspaper, an editorial that I am sure if the Poughkeepsie leaders would send to every Jew in Poughkeepsie, would answer his problem.

I happen to know something about Poughkeepsie and the communities in New York State and I want to say this to those who think that the \$100,000,000 may be difficult -- that in visiting 31 communities early in the year where it was extremely difficult even to talk about \$25,000,000, I visited five communities in the last three weeks and in those five communities, two of them have already passed 1948.

With that sort of public acceptance and that sort of public understanding, and these happen to be small communities where communications aren't as easy and who are not in touch with the center of activities -- imagine what the acceptance might be in a larger urban center where there is proper direction.

I rise primarily to tell Mr. Hodas he need have no fear for Poughkeepsie if his local papers can write the kind of editorials I have in front of me, and by the same token I think that instead of being a big negative, if those here feel, as some of us feel, that even \$100,000,000

B-6-23

isn't sacrificial giving in comparison to the needs, then we will have no difficulty, and I certainly ask that they vote in favor of this resolution. (Applause)

MR. IRVING Z. HARRIS (Birmingham, Ala.): Those of you on the top level know the history of Birmingham. Unfortunately, I don't have the eloquence of Rabbi Friedman, Ed Warburg, William Rosenwald, but I think if you look at the record in all these years, Birmingham has always gotten its quota and it may be that a lot of you here know that if we are not the highest per capita in America, we stand up there with the top level.

I am going back Sunday night and I only wish I could have had the eloquent descriptive powers of Golda Meir and all these wonderful speakers, but as far as I am concerned it is a wonderful thing for me to meet up here with the cream of American Jewry and get the story directly, and Sunday night when William O. Douglass speaks to us -- head of the Supreme Court -- I am hoping that it will be a supreme effort for our city to do our part in this great work. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. SAM ROTHBERG (Atlanta, Ga.): I got up to speak because we have keen rivalry between Atlanta and

B-6-24

Birmingham. Birmingham doesn't know it, but some day Atlanta will be next, but to be serious about the matter at hand, it seems to me that each one of us who has the privilege of being a Jew and being here today can take back with us one message. We will do our part and raise the money necessary to let the Jews of the world know we mean what we say. (Applause)

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p7 1

MR. MILTON J. KAHN: (Boston, Mass): I would like to emphasize one point. We discussed the resolution all day yesterday up until lunch today. I say everyone here is my friend. Unless the people who come here, like the gentleman from Birmingham, or any other gentleman, sets a standard in his own community, you will never get a hundred million dollars, and you are wasting your time and my time.

I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that each gentleman who rises be not afraid, but to say right here and now that when he goes back to his community, he is going to do himself so and so in order to set a standard.

It is not an easy thing to convey the atmosphere which was generated here yesterday and today to our communities. There is only one way of conveying it: by making the announcement like Sam Rubin did for New York.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Milton. I have been in the audience many times when you were the chairman, and I never tried to usurp your rights.

I am about to take just two minutes' time, unless somebody else insists on having the microphone.

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What I want to say is from the bottom of my heart, and I want you to listen carefully. I am talking to you, not only as a campaigner, not only as an officer, but as a humble Jew who is worried. I am sure that everyone in this room heard the resolution and understands the resolution. The resolution does not mean the person sitting next to you. Birmingham cannot have it mean Atlanta, and Atlanta cannot have it mean Birmingham.

This is a tremendous amount of money, probably not adequate to cover what we would all like to do, but the kind of money that can scare people, the kind of announcement that can frighten people, and frighten communities. It frightened me when I first heard it. It took me a couple of days to put all the pieces together, to get the reports from all the various fronts, to understand that we are not talking about a hundred million dollars. We are talking about one hundred thousand Jewish lives. That is for you.

God forbid if you are going to walk out of this room and say, "Well, that's fine. It's a nice, even figure," and go back and do your regular business in your regular way.

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The repercussions of something like that are horrible; even public relations-wise, with all the political pressures that we want to use, to have a gathering like this come up, with an admission that it needs a hundred million dollars.

I do not know if this is good campaigning for me to say it or not, and I don't care, to raise \$25,000,000 or raise \$30,000,000 and pay our Arab friends and everyone else say, "What kind of big talk is this? Are the early American Jews in back of what is happening in Israel, and are they in back of what is happening all over the world?"

This would be tragic. This is the sort of thing you must study. You must understand it and inter-relate yourself. You must speak for your community. You must talk about the kind of giving and taking and the kind of responsibility that relates itself to the goal. If that mistake was made today, I am afraid everyone in this room will be a very sour -- what is the use?

The fact of the matter is, just to close this thing, remember -- and I don't know of any other, better way to put it -- you are not voting for your next-door

neighbor.

MR. KAHN: Henry Bernstein just properly called my attention to the fact that I started off by telling other people what to do, without mentioning what I myself was going to do. I want the delegates here in this room to know that we just finished the Boston campaign. We raised \$1,200,000 for the Survival Fund, which is more than any city in the country raised, with the exception of New York City. This was done by example, by the leaders; and in order to go forward toward our next year's campaign, I now pledge to the Survival Fund at least twice as much as I gave last year. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Who wants the microphone now?

MR. HERMAN TAUBMAN (Tulsa, Oklahoma):

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I was under the impression that we were going to vote on this resolution and get that out of the way and then start getting money. Somebody else told me a minute ago that we will start getting the money and vote on it later. (Laughter)

All I am interested in is getting the money. I

don't want to steal the thunder from our Chairman, but I hope he can enlighten me.

What do we want to do now?

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: You speak on the resolution, as to how you feel about it and what you want to do about it.

MR. TAUBMAN: I feel good about the resolution. I think that what we are facing now is sufficient enough.

I would like to take one second of your time. It will be different from what you heard yesterday and today. For the last ten years I happen to be actively preaching to some of the oil companies, the big oil companies, who have concessions in the Mid East. I pleaded with them not to go overboard incurring the friendship of their sheikdoms, that they have concessions from, who are oppressing and doing so much injustice to the Jews, in Israel particularly. There are enough powerful ones who have not only continued to supply money to the Arab League, open and above board, but nothing has been said by anyone and nothing has been done about it.

When you stop to think that aside from the millions that are pouring into the hands of those sheiks

and who are now rallying behind Nasser so that he could use some of it -- although he hasn't got any money, and although he blackmails everybody -- you are dealing with a combine that \$100,000,000 is just pittance.

Whatever I am going to announce, I would like to explain to you that I am not in the millionaire class, so you won't be thinking, "So what? The man is giving a certain amount of money, so he must be overloaded."
(Laughter)

I am giving this amount of money, and I will tell you how much I have to give, for three reasons:

No. 1, I feel the urge to recognize fully the need of what we are facing and what sort of a tragic picture stands in front of us.

No. 2, I do not want to be the richest man in the cemetery. (Laughter)

No. 3, I do not want my kids to fight over what I leave them. (Laughter)

As a result, I have given in the last three years, since the tragedy has befallen us and I am not boasting about it -- I have given over two and a half million dollars at various times, which represents a whole

lot more than I have left, and I am very happy, because that is an amount no one will take away from me.

At this time, when I look at what is facing us now, I made up my mind to take half of what I have left and give to this, because I do not know whether I will live very long, for other reasons again. I have no contract with God that I will live indefinitely.

The Ambassador of Syria had made trips and statements all over the country and was well received, too, by the communities, and made representations to the State Department: "Stop the Jews from giving money to Israel and helping the Jews in general."

Now, the kind of State Department we have, almost anything may happen. I am not trying to worry you. I am telling you that is the fact. We have one man in the State Department -- and I don't mind mentioning his name -- who is there because of the fact that he represents the oil people and for no other reason. He knows nothing about politics; he knows nothing about our affairs, and he doesn't give a damn. He is a pretty big oil man.

What you have is yours, and you have the right to exercise over your own. Give; and don't let anybody

tell you anything else.

Last year, when the emergency arose, I gave \$40,000 Regular and \$70,000 for Emergency. I have given this year, after I heard everything, \$65,000 for the Regular, and I am giving \$250,000 for the Emergency.

(Applause)

I plead with you to take a leaf out of the album of your enemies. You have often heard it suggested by the Arab League and all the Arabs all over the world to declare a holy war against the Jews, against religion, against Humanity. I tell you that we better declare ourselves, for whatever we can do, small as it may be, to do our utmost.

\$100,000,000 is a drop in the bucket. Let's get that and get it quick. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: That was a "yes" vote.
(Laughter)

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee has asked for the microphone.

MR. LOWN: I would like to tell you how the resolution can be voted upon. It may not be parliamentary, but it is very realistic.

When it came to a vote, there was no yes or no. Each one made a commitment, and it is on the basis of those commitments that we agreed that it can and it must be raised to a minimum of \$100,000,000 for the Rescue Fund.

In 1948, when the survival of Israel was at stake, I contributed \$50,000. As I mentioned before, now we are facing not only survival of Israel, but the rescue of a hundred thousand or more Jews all over the world. Therefore, my commitment is \$100,000. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mr. Jack Weiler of New York City, a National Chairman, has asked for the microphone.

MR. WEILER: I think you know that anyone who asks for the microphone now, it costs "gelt".

(Laughter)

The longer you speak, the more it costs.

Herman Taubman had a right to speak as long as he wanted, for a quarter of a million dollars to the Special Relief Fund; and, by the way, that was \$25,000 more than he committed himself less than an hour ago.

(Applause)

I have just a very brief statement to make. I have tried to define Nasserism. The Public Relations Division of the UJA has tried to define Nasserism. It is a very ordinary definition. To me Nasserism is Hitlerism, Stalinism, Naziism and Communism combined all in one. That is what the people of Israel face.

The Jews of Hungary face Stalinism. If you think you have problems, just think of the Jews of Hungary, and if you have any difficulties, just think of the Jews in Egypt, and if you think you have problems, difficulties and troubles, then think of your brethren in Israel. The only problems, difficulties and troubles we have is money -- thank God.

It was a privilege for me to be present at the Resolutions Committee. I am not a member. People did not give from their pocketbooks. They gave from their hearts, not knowing where the money was coming from, and I told it to them at the Resolutions Committee. They are going to mortgage themselves. They are going to borrow, as I expect to borrow, but the Jews of America are facing a challenge, and I know they will come up to the challenge and come through.

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My partner and I gave \$50,000 to the Special Survival Fund last year. We thought that was the maximum over a large gift that we have given each year. But last year we never dreamt of 1956, November. We never dreamt of Hungarian Jews. We certainly never dreamt of any incidents in Egypt by Israel. And so, for 1956, to the Special Relief Fund, we are doubling it and making it \$100,000 over and above our giving.

Joe Holtzman last year organized a \$50,000 Club membership to the Special Survival Fund. I have pleaded with the people that I have talked to to join this membership of a double over last year, a triple over last year, a quadruple over last year, and beyond any extent that any individual can go.

This is the challenge we have to face. Unless each one in this room does it himself, he cannot go out and lead his community. We have to awaken the Jews of America as only in one way we can do it: by announcing what we ourselves will do.

You have to recondition yourself. We at the dias had to do it. It took us a little time. We did it. For God's sake, come along with us.

Thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: The next man to speak at the microphone is Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, National Campaign Chairman.

MR. MEYERHOFF: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen:

I think one of the things that is bothering a lot of us here, and certainly has bothered me in the last few days, is not entirely what each of us individually are going to give or what each of us individually will do, but I think we are a little bit more afraid of what we are going to say to the people, a lot of other people in our communities, as to what we voted for in this meeting today. I think that troubles me most of the time, much more than my own personal gift.

I think it is important to relate this to yourself and to your communities. I know what a lot of people are going to say, that if I give so much, it is because I can afford probably a dozen times that, anyhow, so it won't make any difference; but I always found it so much easier to give the other fellow's money away, and an awful lot of people in your community are really going to ask you, and you have to be able to give them an honest

answer, as to how you expect to raise \$100,000,000, when last year, in the special survival fund, there was only approximately \$20,000,000 raised.

I want to bring this up as a very serious consideration of this resolution. I was in Israel with the Study Mission this past year, and I wasn't in Israel more than a few days when I completely changed my mind about the fact that we had a special survival fund which should be for one year, and that was for 1956. I knew, after I had been there no more than two days, that the needs were so great; that the UJA Regular Campaign would not suffice to do the job we want to see done for Jews, anywhere -- not for Israel, because they are assuming a tremendous burden when they bring over the people from North Africa, as they did last year, into Israel.

We know people are coming from Poland. We knew that when we were in Israel, and people are coming from other parts behind the Iron Curtain countries. That was a long time ago, as you heard one of the speakers say.

It seems to me it has been ages ago since I was

in Israel. I have just been back in this country two days, but what I have heard in the last two days of what is going on convinced me that there is only one thing we can do, all of us, and that is to make up our minds that what we did last year does not count any more. That happened a long time ago.

What we did on the Survival Fund has no relationship to this year's campaign whatever, and when we go back to our communities, don't be frightened by somebody who will say, "You were crazy to do that. You can't possibly raise \$100,000,000 in the United States over and above the regular UJA campaign of sixty or sixty-five million dollars."

It can be done, and even though you, yourself, may not be able to quadruple your gift, there are an awful lot of people in every community -- that goes for Baltimore, too -- and if they would only give half as generously as you yourselves give, you certainly could raise the amount of quota in your own communities; but you can't get away from the fact, and I think Jack Weiler is one hundred per cent right, that these big gifts, these sacrificial gifts, or generous gifts -- I don't

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care what you call it, because this word "sacrificial" is meaningless --because nobody did better than they did before -- and they are better off than they were in 1948; believe me, from what I have seen of people's statements in our own communities, they are a hell of a lot better off than they were in 1948, many of them -- let's not be frightened to do the job that has to be done.

I said before the Resolutions Committee met that I would feel very uncomfortable in not accepting a goal of \$100,000,000, because I feel that that is a measure of the need of the hour, and I also feel it is a real reflection of the difference in the climate, the difference in the needs, the difference in the urgency of the situation as compared to last year.

As far as I myself am concerned, even though last year's gift, my personal gift, in addition to our normal Welfare Fund gift of approximately forty-seven or forty-eight thousand dollars, was \$25,000 to the Special Fund. I thought that was an awful lot of money, that I was just going to take it out once and forget it. I am going to subscribe \$50,000 this year in addition to my regular gift. (Applause)

I am in favor of this resolution. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mr. Rosenwald.

MR. ROSENWALD: Morris, I wanted to give my increase this year in honor of the man who is going to be the guest of honor at our opening dinner on February 2nd, our opening national dinner, Sam Leidesdorf.

Should I give that increase now, in his honor?

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I say the same thing to you as I did to Herman. Speak on the resolution and what you want to do about it.

MR. ROSENWALD: All right. I want to give a half a million dollars. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I would like to say, and I don't want to hurt anybody's feelings as Chairman, that you don't necessarily have to talk long to say a lot; and so to those of us who are still going to talk, I plead with you to adhere to what Mr. Rosenwald just did.

You have heard so much about the sublime and the ridiculous. I am worried about the vast masses of people in this room. You have heard \$50,000 and \$100,000 and \$200,000, so you must at this time hear

from a poor man, your Chairman, and I say it unashamedly. In my pledge last year, I gave \$16,000 Regular and \$4,000 to the Emergency Fund. This year it will be \$16,000 Regular and \$10,000 to the Emergency Fund.

(Applause)

You will notice I am not embarrassed to say that after a half a million dollar gift.

I hope you will understand what I am getting at.

The microphone is open.

MR. JOSHUA GLASSER (Chicago, Illinois): Ladies and gentlemen, contrary to popular conception of Jews, my means are modest. Working through the ranks over the years, I reached my peak of \$6,000 Regular contribution, which really strained me. Last year, I contributed an additional \$3,000 to the Survival Fund. I was privileged to be a member of the Study Mission, and what we saw, my wife and I, left a strong impression upon us.

Incidentally, we left Jerusalem five weeks ago today. The sacrifice of the people of Israel, their complete giving to others, made my wife and me come back, with a different resolve, and an entirely different

conception of the whole project.

I also saw 5,700 men, women and children in an emigration camp at Marseilles. Never before in my life have I seen so many people at one time in such a low state of social and physical well-being. They were heartened only by the fact that soon they were going to be in Israel, and the Israeli people were heartened by the fact that they were going to have the opportunity of caring for them.

We have been privileged to have three children, who are married. We talked with our children, like every other good Jewish parents. I have made provisions for their well-being.

After my great day, realizing the frailties of life, I asked them if they want me to die somewhat rich or rich in the light of my experience. They said, "Dad, you go ahead."

So I have assigned, irrevocably, a \$100,000 life insurance policy, which is in the hands of a trust company in Chicago, for the benefit of UJA, and this year I want to increase my contributions to the survival fund five times, namely, \$15,000, plus \$6,000 Regular.

(Applause)

I approve of the resolution.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I want this thing to go fast. I know we all have our stories; but, you know, it is Erev Shabbas.

I want to make one small announcement. I just have been notified that there is some press in the room. I want them to understand that for the time being, especially all gifts that you are hearing about, all this is off the record. Please adhere to it.

MR. KASLE: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I don't know whether I speak for the resolution or against. There are a couple of things that bother me. \$100,000,000 is a lot of money, and it seems to scare a lot of people. I wonder whether \$100,000,000 is more important than 100,000 people. I think that is there to decide.

I happen to be on the Resolutions Committee. Why, I don't know. In our discussion at yesterday's meeting, I pointed out that in 1948, we, the American Jews, had raised \$150,000,000. I feel that the American Jews today are no poorer than they were in 1948. Is it not

possible to raise the minimum plus? There may be some leaders here in this gathering who are afraid to open their mouths and set a new standard in their communities for fear of being criticized. You have plenty of company. Some ten years ago I have had that privilege. I am going to stay here a couple of days longer so it will cool off before I go home.

In 1948, my associates and I gave \$45,000. Last year we gave \$25,000 for the Emergency. Yesterday I have announced \$90,000. I have changed my mind. I am going to raise it to \$100,000. (Applause)

MR. ELKAN MEYERS: I just possibly had the happiest moment of my life. My wife said she wanted to make her own announcement. (Laughter)

MRS. MEYERS: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say that I am sure that the women in the audience understand the problem, certainly over the problem of last year. I myself gave \$1,000 to the Regular and \$600 to the Emergency. This year, 1957, I wish to give \$10,000 to the Emergency. (Applause)

MR. JACK STERN: I am not in the major leagues. I am in the minor league, Class D.

Back in 1948 I gave \$5,000. This year I will give at least \$14,000.

I approve of the resolution. (Applause)

MR. ELKAN MEYERS: I heartily approve the resolution of a goal of a minimum of \$100,000,000.

In Baltimore we have a Joint campaign. One half of our fund goes to the United Jewish Appeal. Last year I gave fifty per cent of my annual contribution. That means as much as went to the UJA went to the Survival Fund.

I went to Israel. I went to Marseilles, and I saw these wonderful children who were being saved, who came from French Morocco. We held them in our arms, and I thought to myself, "My God, if someone took a picture, they would say, what wonderful grandchildren you have."

Rabbi Herbert Friedman tells us, "Don't let us cry too late." I know how often we were lying with our head on the pillow, thinking that if we could have given half of our fortune to save six million Jews from Germany, we would have done it. So I am satisfied to cry now.

I am going to give to the Rescue Fund, to the fund set up by this resolution, four times what I gave

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last year, which means that if everybody else did the same, we would raise \$260,000,000 for the Rescue Fund.

(Applause)

MR. JOSEPH MAZER: Fear not. I am not going to make any speeches. I will say in advance that I am for this \$100,000,000 rescue fund.

Last year it was my privilege, responsibility and duty of being Chairman of the Emergency Fund. We did not succeed in raising the \$25,000,000. We only succeeded eighty per cent, and we raised about \$20,000,000. This year, the responsibility, the need is much greater. What we do here is extremely important. What is more important is what we do when we get back to our communities to help achieve this goal.

This year the family is happy to announce \$275,000,00. (Applause)

MR. CHARLES FOSTER: Mr. Chairman, to me it seems as though the resolution needs no further discussion. We are talking about 100,000 human beings. If we reduce that from the human being aspect to the financial aspect, we have 100,000 people who are worth \$1,000 apiece to us, representing 100,000 units. It doesn't seem conceivable to

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me that in this great America we haven't got \$100,000 people who in one form or another will come across with \$1,000 each, for each and every human being.

Last year I gave you \$25,000 for your Survival Fund. This year I want to make it \$50,000. (Applause)

I would like to say to my friends here today that every one of us can give, like our good friend, Mr. Mazer, and the other people who are in a position to give, but let us make up our minds that an investment of \$1,000 for a human being is something that is going to make our own lives richer and make us feel that we ourselves are human beings, too, and let us go forward as much as we can here, and go to where we come from and see to it that we get the money without any questions.

Thank you. (Applause)

VOICE: It is a pleasure for the Meyers family to contribute \$150,000 Regular, and a total gift of one quarter of a million dollars.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: The microphone is open, if this is the way you care to run this meeting, and I think that is voting "yes", every time you say something. You have had big ones, and you have had small

ones, but there is no surer way of voting "yes" than by grabbing the microphone.

MR. LABEL A. KATZ (New Orleans, Louisiana):
Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Resolutions Committee, before we voted, I agreed to quadruple my contribution to the Special Fund. (Applause)

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN: (Buffalo, N. Y.): I have attended these meetings for many years, and I must say that today is the first time that I saw the Jews of America as represented in this room so electrified by the reports that were given to us. We are not talking about dollars. We are talking about lives. We are talking about lives that we are to save, not lives that disappeared from this earth years ago to Hitler. We must face the situation; and it needs drastic action on our part and on the part of every Jew in America.

We are here by good fortune, by the grace of God, and we must look after our brethren to the best of our ability.

Our gift last year was \$6,000 Regular, \$10,000 Emergency, and for 1957, it will be the Regular and \$20,000 for the Rescue Fund.

MR. WEILER: We just heard from another person who isn't in the room, but who has been spoken to. Mr. Israel Rogosen announces a quarter of a million dollars. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Melvin Dubinsky will be the next speaker.

MR. DUBINSKY: First I should speak about the resolution. As a member of the Resolutions Committee, I certainly support the resolution for \$100,000,000. I think this is a minimum and realistic goal, and I think it is a goal that is not taken for the purposes of campaigning. This is the minimum necessary that we should raise in the year coming.

I think that we will have to go back to the years of 1946, 1947 and 1948, when people were willing to give capital away in order to save Jews. We are simply back in that position once again. I have faith and confidence that the Jews of America will support this goal, not only here, but throughout the entire country.

Last year I contributed \$6,000 regular and \$4,000 to the Survival. This year I will contribute \$6,000 Regular and \$9,000 Survival, for \$15,000.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: The next speaker is Mr. Charles Gutwirth, of New York City.

MR. GUTWIRTH: No speech. I have an announcement to make and also a prayer to you. The announcement is \$100,000. The prayer is the following:

In each of your communities there are people who did not give and who will not give. All of you do not forget that that is the main purpose and duty, to get them to give.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: That is double.

The next speaker will be Joe Holtzman of Detroit.

MR. HOLTZMAN: I had the proud privilege, as a member of the UJA Mission of many, many years ago, which in actual calendar days was about four or five weeks ago, of reading the resolution that the Mission, without any Israeli people sitting in on it, passed; that they saw the necessity of giving more money in 1957 than had been raised in 1956.

This is what I want to say to you:

(Continued on next page.)

B-8-1

Mr. Ben Gurion was right at my side when I finished and he said, "I hope to God that this time they mean it."

What I want to convey to you is this: we all know that resolutions are almost meaningless so I am going to repeat to you, not only for God's sake, not only for the sake of the Jews who are left to save, but for our own sakes let us not let this resolution pass unless we all mean it. Let us go a little further than that. Let us tell the Jews that we are going to face during 1957 that we mean it. Time is running short so I am going to say this about my own pledge.

In 1938 my pledge was \$35. It wasn't an awful lot more than that until I got interested in Jews who were in trouble, so in 1946 I thought I was giving away a lot, \$5,000 (Yiddish). I'm going to cut it short. Since 1948, came 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, and every year it was more money. In 1955 I stopped at \$52,000. It was easy, because the year before it was \$50,000 and I said that was the limit, but I figured if I made it a thousand a week, it's easier than \$50,000 at one time.

Last year I considered that it was an emergency

B-8-2

so I gave more money last year, \$50,000 extra. This year I got a problem but I can tell you that it will be still more money than any year before. That's it, Mr. Chairman.
(Applause)

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MR. SAMUEL PENSICK (Los Angeles, Calif.): I have traveled 3,000 miles from Los Angeles to be present at this inspiring meeting today. I am not on the Resolutions Committee and I don't know whether or not I would vote in the Resolutions Committee for \$100,000,000 because I personally do not know what \$100,000,000 means. I say that if it is needed, money can save Jews. We are the Jews who are going to raise this money, whether it is \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000, whatever money is needed.

Unfortunately, the Jews of Los Angeles did not send to this conference the richest Jew in Los Angeles. We have a number of Jews who are in the building business, operate large clothing stores, who have a lot more money than a poor toy man who has to sell toys for a living. Also, unfortunately, the Jews of Los Angeles selected a toy man to be the chairman of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, and being a chairman of the United Jewish Welfare Fund in Los Angeles means not only more work but more

B-3-3

money.

Last year we pledged \$10,000 to the regular fund and \$2,500 to the Emergency Fund. This year, without consulting my partner, and who consults partners in matters of this sort, I pledged \$10,000 for the regular fund and \$10,000 to the Emergency Fund. (Applause)

MR. ISRAEL GITENSTEIN (New York City): In 1955 I was a member of the Study Mission and while we were there we had a similar conversation in Jerusalem. At the last meeting, if some of you people remember, it was about one o'clock in the morning. The question was what will we bring home to our members in New York or to our industries or whatever they may be. If I remember right, my suggestion was that we ourselves have to do something so we can come back and tell them this is what we have done, and naturally they will do something too, and that is the only way it will be this year.

We will all come back and tell them what we have done here now already, and that will be enough for them to come across and do more. My pledge will be \$10,000 and \$5,000.

MR. SAMUEL H. GREENE (Syracuse, N.Y.): Morris,

B-8-4

I thought you should know first of all how we feel in Syracuse about this liberation fund. In anticipation of this meeting we brought with us -- and this is the answer as to how we are going about raising the money -- we brought with us the 1955 chairman, we brought with us the 1956 chairman, we brought with us the 1957 chairman. In addition, we brought along a young lady who is in charge of publicity, and our secret weapon, my wife.

Morris, we have polled the delegation and we have come up with two things. One is that we are very proud of the work that you have been doing at this meeting and in the United Jewish Appeal. (Applause) Secondly, I want to say to you that our delegation has been polled and we heartily endorse this \$100,000,000 liberation fund.

I was not going to say what I was going to do personally because everyone here has been saying that they are in the wrong league, but just to encourage the people who are going to do the legwork and who are not in those branches, I want to say that last year I gave \$500,000 to the Survival Fund. Last year we raised \$20,000,000 for the Survival Fund and I sat on the Resolutions Committee and voted for \$100,000,000 which is five times the amount

B-8-5

raised last year.

It is a pure case of arithmetic. In my case I am going to give five times the amount I gave last year towards this liberation fund. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I don't know how to comment on that, Sam, because it is just breathtaking to me, from you.

MR. JOSEPH S. ROTH (Syracuse, N.Y.): Morris, gentlemen, I happen to be the chairman of the 1957 chairman. I didn't have any plans when I came here. Our family last year gave \$9,500 regular, \$3,500 Survival. We are going to give \$9,500 regular and \$10,500 Survival. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: You have no idea of naturally proud I feel about those last two announcements.

MR. BENJAMIN I. HARRIS (Chicago, Ill.): To dispose of the Parliamentary formality I suppose I should say first that I am for the resolution, enthusiastically for the resolution. Secondly, I suppose I should say that I should make no speech after the superb statement that our new campaign chairman, Joshua Glasser, made on behalf of the Chicago community. You can well dispense with my

B-8-6

speech, but this being an extraordinary occasion as it is and being Chanukah I think that I should be permitted to and should consider it an obligation to express myself, even though briefly.

I am sure, friends, everyone is aware here that we have the privilege of participating in a mitzvah, a magnificent mitzvah, particularly because it is the occasion of Chanukah, the feast of dedication; an opportunity for us to rededicate ourselves to the sacred task in which we have been engaged these many years.

It has always been close to the very top of the roster of mitzvos and Judaism to ransom the captives. It was always an outstanding duty and obligation, and you and I know that there never was a time when there were no Jewish captives. In the Middle Ages when pirates roamed the waters of the Mediterranean there were Jewish captives to be ransomed and since the Middle Ages there has never been a time when there weren't Jews in distress who needed to be ransomed, and now again there are Jews, there are captives who need ransom, and we here today are participating in the sacred mitzvah of doing this.

What shall we do to acquit ourselves honorably?

B-8-7

We should, I think, remember the words of an immortal American, saying, "What you do speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say." It is deeds we should speak with here on this occasion, and so I in my modest way on behalf of Mrs. Harris and myself make a commitment. It is not a large commitment. I am not in the half million or quarter million or hundred thousand dollar class, but each man according to his needs. That is all we ask for, that is all we expect, but not less than his needs we would expect when it comes to a mitzvah like the ransom of captives.

I am a consulting chemist, if you like, and consulting chemists -- those who are familiar with Sholem Aleichem remember that he said, (Yiddish). Don't expect any large amount from me, but I will do this: I will make this commitment now in behalf of Mrs. Harris and myself. We are \$5,000 givers and we commit ourselves here to give that and five times that much, and I suggest that ratio to all who are able to apply it to the situation. We are giving \$25,000. (Applause)

MR. LOUIS M. BUNIS (Buffalo, N.Y.): Being chairman of the Buffalo UJA, I deem it a very great honor to head our community and I pledge to the officers of the

B-8-8

United Jewish Appeal my entire efforts to see that we in Buffalo make the kind of showing that we are capable of doing.

Personally I would like to say that last year we gave \$3,000 to the regular fund and \$2,000 to the Emergency Fund. This year we will give \$7,000 to the Emergency Fund. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I am sure, Lou, between you and Joe, you will see that Buffalo does right.

MR. I. J. CAPLAN (New York City): Last year my regular contribution was \$2,000. I will give \$4,000 to the Emergency Fund plus my regular contribution.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: That's fine.

MR. CAPLAN: On behalf of Abraham Kantor, who could not stay, he has given \$12,500 to the regular fund and he will give \$17,500 to the Special Fund.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: (Wonderful. (Applause).

MR. ARTHUR N. HORWICH (Chicago, Ill.): I am only a lamp man, so what should I say? I hope these two years of being chairman of the Chicago area, -- I want to say that in addition to my regular annual gift of \$20,000 here, I am going to double my Emergency Fund gift to \$10,000.

B-8-9

(Applause)

MR. MAX BLOCK (Seattle, Wash.): Mr. Chairman, I am the delegation from Seattle, Washington and we have just caucused (laughter), and I have decided to double my gift to the regular fund and double my gift to the Survival Fund. (Applause)

MR. ZACK: I gave \$1,500 to the Special Fund last year. I was fortunate in going to Israel. I really became enthusiastic there, but I can tell you that I heard so much dynamite yesterday from you men that if you go out through the country, you will raise \$250,000,000. I am going to raise my Special Fund gift five times, to \$7,500. (Applause)

MR. ARTHUR W. SCHECHTER (Grand Rapids, Mich.): I want to direct my remarks to our friend and landsmann Mr. Holtzman who had tried to make a good community of Grand Rapids, Michigan. We only have 350 Jewish families there. We are just in the midst of a campaign as we have a fall campaign. We are raising 25 percent more this year than we did last year. My partners' gift last year was \$5,000 and \$1,500 for the Emergency Fund. This year it will be \$7,500 and \$3,000 for the Emergency Fund, and I

B-8-10

also brought you a check, Joe Holtzman. (Applause)

MR. NEHEMIAH COHEN (Washington, D.C.): Last year our regular gift was \$30,000 and Emergency was \$12,500. This year our regular will be \$30,000 and our Emergency will go up to \$25,000. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I want to take just one second. Mr. Cohen was in the last Study Mission. You have heard the words "Study Mission" used several times here this afternoon. Please remember there is one that goes every year and you hear what happens to those people who go over, so try to join the next one.

MR. HYMAN POLITENSON (Syracuse, N.Y.): I announce that I will increase my special contribution five times. (Applause)

MRS. JACK A. GOODMAN (Indianapolis, Ind.): You have not heard from the Goodman family of Indianapolis, and it is only because Lazure suffered a heart attack two months ago and is not well enough to take up any of these matters, but he must not be emotionally upset, and I can assure you, however, that when I go home and I feel that it is the time to talk to him and give to him in small pills, that the Goodman family will come through as it

B-8-11

always has come through.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I know you will, Sarah, and I will ask you the personal favor of giving Lazure my best and tell him we all hope he will get well real soon.

We have a few minutes yet. You have heard some marvelous gifts. The amount is not the only important thing. We found that out too. People are tickled to death to get up and give the best they can, three times, four times, five times.

Now I would remind you that formally we haven't adopted our resolution.

A VOICE: I move its adoption.

MR. HYMAN GOLDMAN (Washington, D.C.): My firm will give our regular contribution but I will personally double my contribution for the Survival Fund, and I want to tell you that our friend, Israel Breslau, who is one of our boys, has done a terrific job in the Survival Fund last year and I am sure he will do it this year too, and I am very proud to tell you that Mr. Rehania Cohen who has doubled his contribution and is a personal friend of mine, I am happy to see that he has really made that community a

B-8-12

better one to live in since he came there.

MR. ROBERT SCHIFF (Columbus, Ohio): I intended to stay back for a while because I didn't want to set the precedent for those who cannot express themselves, cannot express even just exactly dollars because I have to consult others, but I am going to see what I can do, to see that our group will give you a quarter of a million dollars. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Bob, I am not sure everyone heard it. In fact, I didn't, and I hate to put you to that difficulty.

MR. SCHIFF: We will try to give you a quarter of a million dollars.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Ladies and gentlemen, just two things. We do want to formally adopt the resolution and I want to tell you that I think that you ought to wait a few minutes while we do this, and then I think we ought to hear for perhaps five minutes or so from a man who I like to listen to for an hour and five minutes, and that is Abe Harman. He never can talk too long as far as I am concerned, but I guess he probably knows more about the coming of Shabbas than I do.

B-8-13

Am I out of place in asking for a rising vote, everyone standing on their feet and okaying this resolution?

(The resolution was unanimously passed by a rising vote) (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: On behalf of your officers we thank you for your confidence in us and we have confidence in you.

Mr. Abe Harman from Israel. (Applause) He will close this meeting.

MR. HARMAN: Morris Berinstein, ladies and gentlemen, everything that had to be said here today was said, and that which had to be done here today was done. It is written in the Haggadah of Pesach (Hebrew), "Everyone rose up against us to destroy us, but in every generation they rise up in order to destroy us. And The Holy One, blessed be He, rescued us from their hand."

I think that at this hour the Jews of America and the Jews of Israel have made themselves into an instrument of God to rescue His people. (Hebrew) Be strong and of good courage, and let us believe in our future. Thank you. (Applause)

B-8-14

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mr. Rosenwald wants me to assure you once more how happy he is, how happy all the officers are, and we thank you very much for your understanding.

The next session is at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Good night and try to enjoy yourselves.

(The meeting adjourned at 4:05 p.m.)

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