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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [New York,  
N.Y.]. 1957.

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# Program



## ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

of the UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

Saturday, December 14

Sunday, December 15, 1957

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

New York City

# Program



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE  
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

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



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1957

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

*Dietary laws observed at all Conference meals*

*SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14*

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

*ONEG SHABBAT*

*National Women's Division*

*11:00 A.M.*

*PERROQUET SUITE*

*BRUNCH*

*MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAILOVE*

*Co-Chairman, Emergency Rescue Fund, National Women's Division, UJA  
PRESIDING*

*ONEG SHABBAT*

*The Steering Committee, First Session*

*2:00 P.M.*

*JADE ROOM*

*JACK D. WEILER*

*National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal  
PRESIDING*

*Report on Eastern Europe and JDC*

*CHARLES H. JORDAN*

*Director General, JDC Overseas Operations*

*Special Report on Iran*

*I. D. FINK*

*Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet*

*Israel in 1958*

*DR. DOV JOSEPH*

*Treasurer, Jewish Agency*

*Report on Fourth UJA Study Mission*

*ALBERT A. LEVIN*

*Chairman for Regions, UJA*

*Campaign Goals and Techniques*

*SOL LUCKMAN*

*National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

*DISCUSSION*

**SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14**  
**DINNER MEETING**

**6:30 P.M.**

**STARLIGHT ROOF**

**WILLIAM ROSENWALD**  
*General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*  
**PRESIDING**

*Hatikvah*

*Star Spangled Banner*

**INVOCATION**

*Scherzo No. 2, B Flat Minor, Opus 31—Chopin*

**MARYAN FILAR**  
*Pianist*  
**ARCHIVES**

*Lighting of Menorah from Poland*

**BENJAMIN H. SWIG**  
*Big Gifts Chairman, UJA*  
**MRS. MICHAEL H. KATZ**  
*Member, Fourth UJA Study Mission*

**ADDRESS**

**EDWARD M. M. WARBURG**  
*Honorary Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

**REMARKS**

*His Excellency, ABBA S. EBAN*  
*Ambassador of Israel to the United States*

**ADDRESS**

*His Excellency, MOSHE SHARETT*  
*Member of the Knesset, Former Prime Minister of Israel*

**RESPONSE**

**JOSEPH HOLTZMAN**  
*National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

**BENEDICTION**

**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15**

*The Steering Committee, Second Session*

9:00 A.M.

**SERT ROOM**

**BREAKFAST**

**SAMUEL H. DAROFF**

*National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

**PRESIDING**

*Presentation of Checks to*

**SAMUEL ROTHBERG and PHILIP W. LOWN**

*National Cash Chairmen, United Jewish Appeal*

*Report on Women's Division*

**MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAILOVE**

*Co-Chairman, Emergency Rescue Fund, Women's Division*

*Presentation of Awards to Communities*

**JOSEPH HOLTZMAN**

*National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

*Report of Nominating Committee*

**ELKAN R. MYERS**

*Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet*

*Presentation to JOSEPH MEYERHOFF*

*Chairman, UJA National Campaign Cabinet*

*by SAMUEL H. DAROFF*

*National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

*Presentation to WILLIAM ROSENWALD*

*General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal*

*by CHARLES MAYER*

*General Chairman, UJA of Greater New York*

**ADDRESS**

**DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN**

*Chairman, 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 1958, to map the aims and objectives of the United Jewish Appeal, and to consider campaign problems in relation to the UJA in 1958. 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 1957*

DR. ABRAM JOSEPH ABELOFF  
New York City

HAROLD H. ALPERT  
Phoenix, Ariz.

JACOB L. BAROWSKY  
Holyoke, Mass.

DR. MAX W. BAY  
Los Angeles, Calif.

JACK I. BENDER  
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN  
New York City

HENRY C. BERNSTEIN  
New York City

BENJAMIN BIERMAN  
New York City

F. GORDON BOROWSKY  
Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. ABNER BREGMAN  
White Plains, N. Y.

JUDGE DAVID COLEMAN  
Los Angeles, Calif.

OSCAR DANE  
New York City

I. D. FINK  
Minneapolis, Minn.

HERBERT FISHER  
Canton, Ohio

MAX M. FISHER  
Detroit, Mich.

FRED FORMAN  
Rochester, N. Y.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN  
New York City

CHARLES H. GERSHENSON  
Detroit, Mich.

DAVID A. GLOSSER  
Johnstown, Pa.

STEPHEN GOLDRING  
New Orleans, La.

DR. MORRIS GOODMAN  
Miami, Fla.

SIDNEY GOVENAR  
Waban, Mass.

A. J. HARRIS  
Miami Beach, Fla.

JOSEPH H. HOODIN  
Cincinnati, Ohio

AARON JARVIS  
New York City

CHARLES H. JORDAN  
Paris, France

KEYV K. KAISERMAN  
Philadelphia, Pa.

PAUL KAPELOW  
New Orleans, La.

KIVIE KAPLAN  
Boston, Mass.

MRS. MICHAEL H. KATZ  
Kansas City, Mo.

IRVING KERN  
Long Beach, Calif.

PAUL LAZARE  
New York City

MOSES A. LEAVITT  
New York City

ALBERT A. LEVIN  
Cleveland, Ohio



*The United Jewish Appeal Study Mission  
of 1957*

(Continued)

MARTIN LEVIN  
South Orange, N. J.

ARTHUR LOEWENGART  
New York City

DAVID LOWENTHAL  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOL LUCKMAN  
Cincinnati, Ohio

GEORGE E. MARCUSE  
New Orleans, La.

JACOB MARKEL  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. LESTER MENDELL  
New York City

IRVING S. NORRY  
Rochester, N. Y.

THEODORE R. RACOOSIN  
New York City

BARNEY RAPAPORT  
Hartford, Conn.

MYER RIESMAN  
Boston, Mass.

BENJAMIN B. ROSENBERG  
Miami, Fla.

B. G. RUDOLPH  
Syracuse, N. Y.

SOL SATINSKY  
Philadelphia, Pa.

ABRAHAM I. SAVIN  
Hartford, Conn.

HERBERT SCHIFF  
Columbus, Ohio

HERBERT SHAINBERG  
Memphis, Tenn.

CARL SHAPIRO  
Baltimore, Md.

NATHAN SHAYE  
Detroit, Mich.

MRS. BURT J. SIRIS  
Rye, New York

LOUIS P. SMITH  
Boston, Mass.

SAM SMITH  
Newmarket, N. H.

BORIS SMOLAR  
New York City

ISIDORE SOBELOFF  
Detroit, Mich.

BENJAMIN SOSLAND  
Kansas City, Mo.

DAVID STEIN  
Waterbury, Conn.

DEWEY D. STONE  
Boston, Mass.

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG  
New York City

CARL WEINKLE  
Miami Beach, Fla.

MORTON B. WEISS  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SIDNEY ZEHMAN  
Cleveland, Ohio

OFFICERS OF THE  
1957 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

*Honorary General Chairman*  
**HERBERT H. LEHMAN**

*Honorary Chairman*  
**EDWARD M. M. WARBURG**

*General Chairman*  
**WILLIAM ROSENWALD**

*President*  
**MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN**

*National Chairmen Representing Agencies*  
**DEWEY D. STONE, UIA**      **JONAH B. WISE, JDC**

*National Chairmen 1957 Campaign*  
**SAMUEL H. DAROFF**      **SOL LUCKMAN**  
**JOSEPH HOLTZMAN**      **JACK D. WEILER**

*Emergency Rescue Fund*  
**SAMUEL RUBIN**      **JOSEPH M. MAZER**  
*Chairman*      *Co-Chairman*

*Executive Vice-Chairman*  
**HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN**

*National Co-Treasurers*  
**JOSEPH I. LUBIN**      **JACOB SINCOFF**

*National Women's Division Honorary Chairmen*

**MRS. HERBERT H. LEHMAN**  
**MRS. DAVID M. LEVY**  
**MRS. FELIX M. WARBURG**

*Chairman*  
**MRS. JACK A. GOODMAN**

*Emergency Rescue Fund Co-Chairmen*  
**MRS. S. ALEXANDER BRAILOVE**      **MRS. KATHERINE FALK**

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CABINET  
1957 UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

Chairman

FRED FORMAN

Vice-Chairman

Big Gifts Chairmen

BENJAMIN H. SWIG

MAX M. FISHER

Chairmen for Regions

ALBERT A. LEVIN

JOSEPH SHULMAN

Trade and Industry Chairman

ROBERT W. SCHIFF

Speakers Division Chairman

MILTON KAHN

National Cash Chairmen

PHILIP W. LOWN

SAMUEL ROTHBERG

Allocations Chairman

ISADORE BRESLAU

HERBERT R. ABELES  
JACOB M. ARVEY  
LOUIS BERRY  
DAVID BOROWITZ  
HYMAN BRAND  
MAX BRESSLER  
EDDIE CANTOR  
JOSEPH COHAN  
LLOYD W. DINKELSPIEL  
MELVIN DUBINSKY  
WILLIAM P. ENGEL  
ABRAHAM FEINBERG  
I. D. FINK  
MAX FIRESTEIN  
KALMAN S. GOLDENBERG  
ABRAHAM GOODMAN  
LAZURE L. GOODMAN  
SAMUEL HAUSMAN  
JACOB HIATT  
ABE KASLE  
LABEL A. KATZ  
ABE S. KAY  
ADOLPH KIESLER  
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK  
HARRY LEVINE  
JOSEPH MARKEL

BENJAMIN J. MASSELL  
BARNEY MEDINTZ  
IRVING MILLER  
EDWARD D. MITCHELL  
ELKAN R. MYERS  
MARTIN NADELMAN  
NORMAN C. NOBIL  
IRVING S. NORRY  
JAMES L. PERMUTT  
A. B. POLINSKY  
SIDNEY R. RABB  
BARNEY RAPAPORT  
LEONARD RATNER  
BERNARD J. SAMPSON  
SOL SATINSKY  
JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ  
MORRIS SENDEROWITZ, JR.  
JOSEPH D. SHANE  
WILLIAM M. SHIPLEY  
RUDOLPH G. SONNEBORN  
MICHAEL A. STAVITSKY  
JACK STERN  
HARRY S. SYLK  
JOSEPH TALAMO  
HERMAN P. TAUBMAN  
MILTON I. 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*

### *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.

HAF



*To mark 20 years of life-saving and life-giving effort*

*To observe the 10th year of Israel's freedom*

*To rededicate American Jewry to another great campaign  
of rescue and resettlement through the 1958 UJA*

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES  
*The Officers*

*Cordially invite you to attend the*

20th

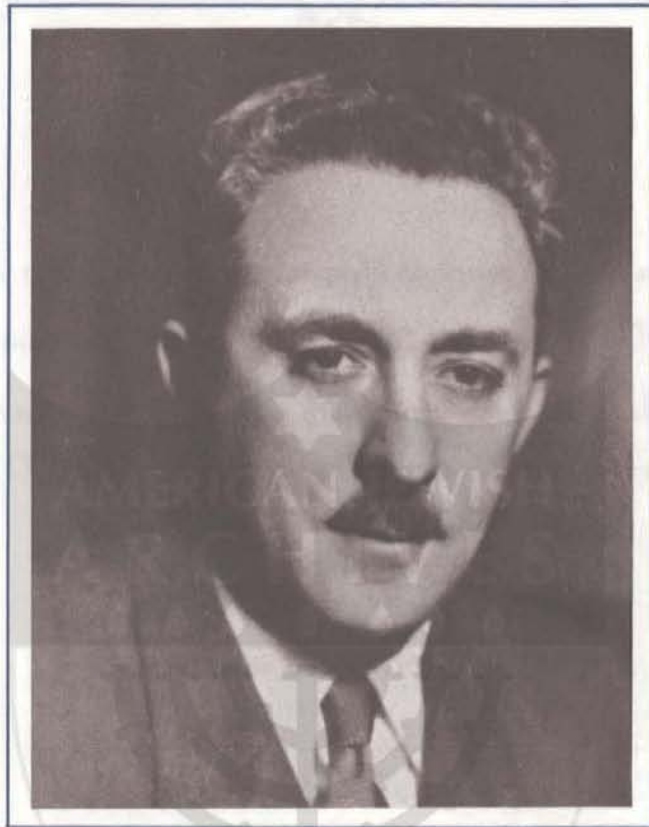
*Annual National Conference  
of the United Jewish Appeal*

*Saturday Evening, December 14  
and Sunday, December 15, 1957*

*at the*

*Waldorf-Astoria Hotel*

*New York City*



# MOSHE SHARETT

Former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister  
of the State of Israel

*Principal Speaker*

1938 - 1957

**Celebrate:** a magnificent record of achievement of one of the greatest humanitarian programs of all time

- 2,600,000 persons given vital aid
- 1,300,000 rescued and resettled in free lands, including Israel

**Consider:** the extraordinary report of the Fourth Annual UJA Overseas Study Mission

**Hear:** Mr. Sharett and other speakers of international repute

**Join:** in planning the 20th UJA campaign:  
to keep the rescue lines moving;  
to permit Israel's people to absorb all who come;  
to give critically needed aid to thousands in North Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Above all be present to hear of the historic opportunity to rescue the remnant of Polish Jewry.

ACCEPTANCES

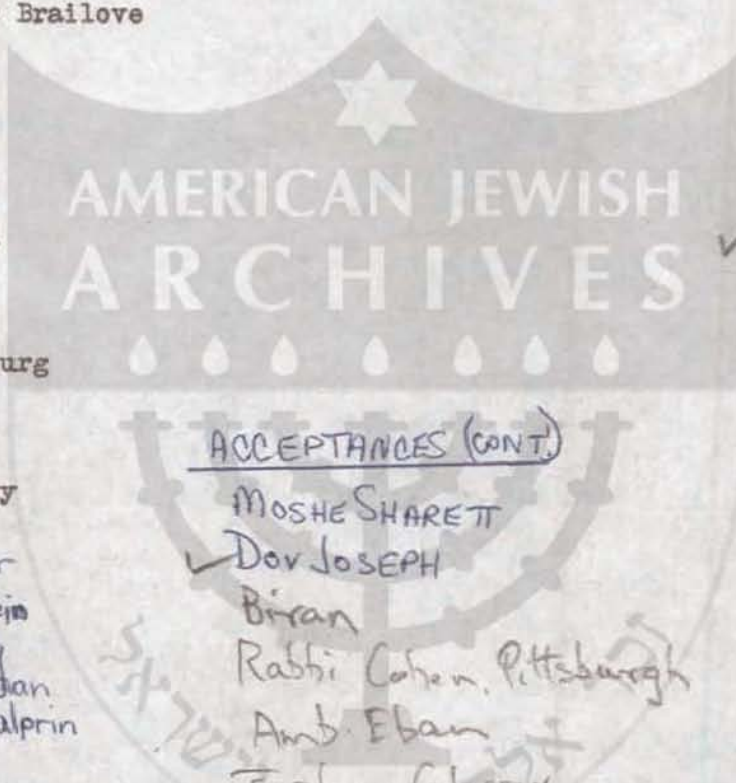
TENTATIVE

REGRETS

- ✓ Joseph Meyerhoff
- ✓ Fred Forman
- Herbert R. Abeles
- Max Bressler
- ✓ Melvin Dubinsky
- ✓ I. D. Fink
- ✓ Jacob Hiatt
- ✓ Joseph M. Mazer
- ✓ Barney Medintz
- ✓ Norman C. Nobil
- Barney Rapaport
- ✓ Rudolf G. Sonneborn
- ✓ Milton I. Taubman
- ✓ Henry C. Bernstein
- ✓ Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove
- ✓ Samuel H. Daroff
- ✓ Joseph Holtzman
- ✓ Milton Kahn
- ✓ Moses A. Leavitt
- ✓ Albert A. Levin
- ✓ Sol Luckman
- ✓ William Rosenwald
- ✓ Samuel Rubin
- ✓ Joseph Shulman
- ✓ Dewey D. Stone
- ✓ Edward M. M. Warburg
- ✓ Jack D. Weiler
- ✓ Gottlieb Hammer
- Irving Stone
- F. Gordon Borowsky
- ✓ Alex Stanton
- ✓ Jerold Hoffberger
- ✓ Morris W. Bernstein
- ✓ Shlomo Eisenberg
- ✓ Herbert A. Friedlan
- Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin
- ✓ Mrs. Hal Home
- ✓ Charles Jordan
- ✓ Adolph Kiesler
- ✓ Martin Levin
- Rabbi Irving Miller
- ✓ Elkan R. Myers
- ✓ Martin Nadelman
- ✓ Irving S. Norry
- ~~Barney Rapaport~~
- ✓ Leonard Ratner
- ✓ Robert W. Schiff
- ✓ Joseph D. Shane
- ✓ Jacob Sincoff
- ~~Alex Stanton~~
- ✓ Michael A. STAVITSKY
- ✓ Benjamin H. Swig
- Joseph Talamo
- ✓ Maurice Saltzman

- ~~Ellen R. Myers~~
- ✓ Samuel Rothberg
- Jack Stern
- Benjamin J. Massell

- Eddie Cantor
- Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel
- Lazure L. Goodman
- Philip W. Lown
- Samuel Hausman
- A. B. Polinsky
- Sidney R. Rabb
- Sol Satinsky
- Harry S. Sylk
- Max M. Fisher
- Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
- A. I. Savin



*James  
William Selzer*

ACCEPTANCES (CONT.)

- MOSHE SHARETT
- ✓ Dov JOSEPH
- Biran
- Rabbi Cohen, Pittsburgh
- Amb. Eban
- Joshua Glossey
- Esther Herlitz
- Abe S. Kay
- S. Raft
- Lou Smith Boston
- Gerald Sorrosker
- David Sondell, Cleveland
- Yankovitch
- Henry Zucker



Room ~~4~~ 4 J 56 L

✓ A Morris W. Berinstein

✓ WILL ATTEND A Henry C. Bernstein

T Rabbi Isadore Breslau

✓ A Samuel H. Daroff

R Max Fisher

✓ A Fred Forman

✓ T Joseph Holtzman

R Milton Kahn

✓ A Moses A. Leavitt

✓ A Albert A. Levin

✓ A Sol Luckman

✓ A Joseph M. Mazer

✓ A Joseph Meyerhoff

✓ T Samuel Rothberg

✓ A? Samuel Rubin

✓ A Robert W. Schiff

✓ A Dewey D. Stone

✓ A Benjamin H. Swig

✓ A Edward M. M. Warburg

✓ A Jack D. Weiler

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

✓ A Joseph Shulman

R Philip W. Lown

R Mrs. Jack Goodman *ell*

✓ A Rose Halprin

WR

MSG

IJ

SS

HAF



UJA NATIONAL OFFICERS' MEETING

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1957 - 8:30 AM

ROOM 4 M

William Rosenwald, Presiding

- AMERICAN JEWISH
1. General Chairmanship and how election will be handled Sol Luckman
  2. June Conference - October Mission Herbert Friedman
  3. Informal Discussion of need for Special Fund Dewey D. Stone -- as Discussion Leader

msg:js  
12/8/57

TIC SHEET - OFFICERS' MEETING DECEMBER 12, 1957 - THURSDAY

8:30 AM - Room 4 ~~M and P~~

- ✓1. Inform Officers of time and place of meeting  
Action completed MSG
- ✓2. Inform Sol Luckman of his role  
✓MSG to inform Mr. Luckman Done  
✓ASH to prepare remarks
- ✓3. Inform Dewey Stone of his role  
ASH
- ✓4. Prepare remarks for Mr. Rosenwald  
ASH
- ✓5. Prepare remarks for Mr. Rosenwald on support of Morris Berinstein  
ASH
- 6. Have available Fact Sheet for June Conference  
MSG
- ✓7. Prepare and have available draft resolution for special fund  
ASH
8. JUNE CONFERENCE  
MSG

Committee to Call on Morris W. Berinstein

William Rosenwald, Chairman

Gordon Borowsky

Joseph Mazer

Herbert Schiff

Benjamin Massell

Leonard Ratner

Davey Stone

Jack Veller

Joseph Meyerhoff

Note: The committee will call on Mr. Berinstein in Room 17 G and H

The committee will lunch in Room 4A

HSG:hs  
12/10/56

OFFICERS' MEETING

THURSDAY, December 12, 1957 — 8.30 a.m.

ROOM 4M

William Rosenwald, Presiding

1. General Chairmanship and how election will be handled Sol Luckman
2. June Conference — October Mission Herbert Friedman
3. Informal Discussion of need for Special Fund Dewey D. Stone — as Discussion Leader

MSG/fo  
12/8/57

CABINET MEETING

THURSDAY, December 12, 1957 — 10.30 a.m.

Jansen Suite

Joseph Meyerhoff, Presiding

1. Report on 1957 Campaign William Rosenwald
2. Report on General Chairmanship and appointment of Committee to call on Morris Berinstein Sol Luckman
3. Address Ambassador Eban
4. Lunch
5. Acceptance of Nomination as General Chairman Morris W. Berinstein
6. Report on Current Emigration Picture as seen through reports of the Study Mission, sub-Committee to Vienna and Tour of Poland Herbert A. Friedman
7. Call for Special Fund Edward M.M. Warburg
8. Discussion on Special Fund
9. Plans for December 13th Meeting Fred Forman
10. Closing of Meeting Joseph Meyerhoff

MSG/lc  
12/8/57

TIC SHEET - CABINET MEETING THURSDAY, 10:30 AM

~~janss~~ JANSEN SUITE

DECEMBER 12, 1957

- ✓ 1. Call meeting of Cabinet  
✓ Action completed MSG  
✓ HDB to follow up on Cabinet attendance

- ✓ 2. Organize Committee to call on Berinstein and name chairman of committee

- ✓ 3. Prepare opening remarks for Mr. Meyerhoff  
MSG  
*Jansen for Berinstein Committee*

4. Prepare remarks for Mr. Rosenwald on 1957 campaign  
ASH  
LJ to provide figures  
ASH to prepare remarks

- ✓ 5. Invitation to be extended to Abba Eban.  
Action completed by HAF

- ✓ 6. Prepare remarks for Mr. Warburg on special fund  
ASH

- X 7. Prepare remarks for Sol Luckman on general chairmanship  
MSG

- X 8. Prepare remarks for Fred Forman on Dec. 13 meeting  
MSG

- ✓ 9. Cancel Ayidar  
Action completed by MSG

*Proposed as Chairman*  
Suggested committee to call on Mr. Berinstein: Sol Luckman, Wm. Rosenwald, Dewey Stone, Philip Lown, Jack Weiler, Sam Daroff, Jos Mazer, Jos Holtzman, Jos Meyerhoff.

MEETING ON SPECIAL FUND

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1957 - 9:30 a.m.

Sert Room

MORNING SESSION

Dewey D. Stone, Presiding

1. Report on Trip to Poland Maurice Saltzman
2. Address on Overseas Needs Herbert A. Friedman
3. Address Moshe Sharett
4. Statement on Special Fund Needs Senator Lehman
5. Appointment of Resolutions Committee Dewey D. Stone

Luncheon at 12:30 p.m. -- Empire Room

Luncheon for Resolutions Committee - 12:30 p.m. - Room 4M

AFTERNOON SESSION

Morris W. Berinstein, Presiding

1. Report of Resolutions Committee
2. Statements on Resolution Max Fisher  
Samuel Rubin  
Adele Levy  
Others
3. Discussion

MSG:hs  
12/6/57



PROGRAM

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Elkan Myers, Presiding



1. Honorary General Chairman Senator Lehman
2. Honorary Chairman Edward Warburg
3. National Chairmen for Agencies  
William Rosenwald for JDC  
Dewey Stone for UIA
4. National Chairmen:  
Samuel Daroff  
Sol Luckman  
Joseph Holtzman  
Joseph Meyerhoff  
Jack D. Weiler
5. Chairman of Cabinet  
Fred Forman
6. Special Fund Chairman
7. General Chairman  
Morris W. Berinstein

MSG/fc  
11/20/'57

STEERING COMMITTEE

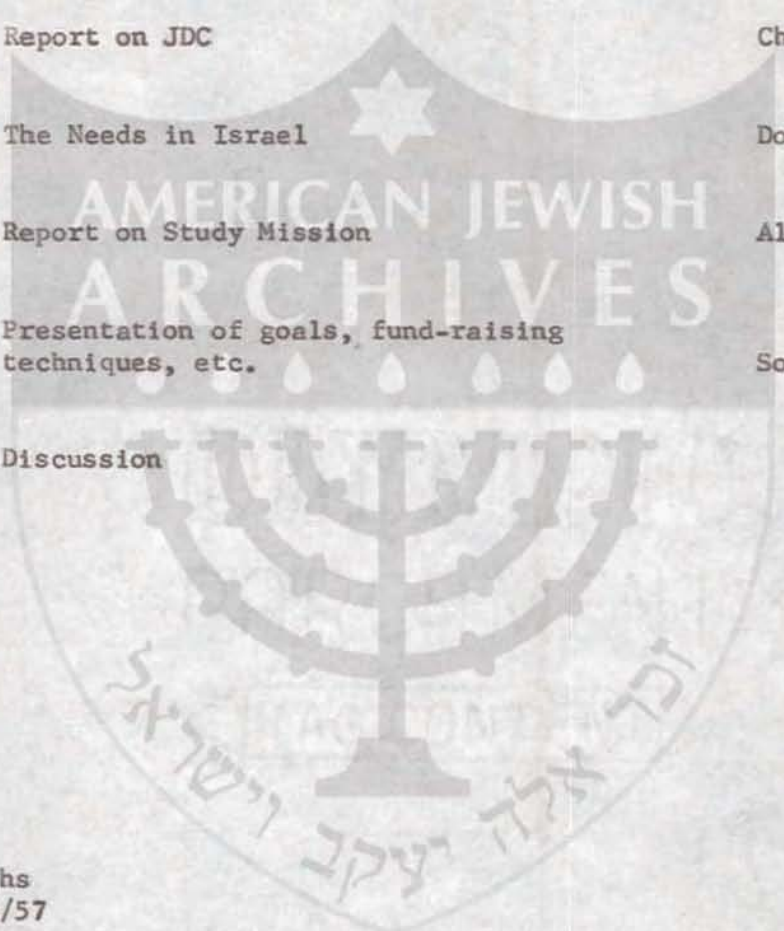
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14 -- 2:00 P.M.

Jade Room

Jack D. Weiler, Presiding

1. Report on JDC Charles H. Jordan
2. The Needs in Israel Dov Joseph
3. Report on Study Mission Al Levin
4. Presentation of goals, fund-raising techniques, etc. Sol Luckman
5. Discussion

MSG:hs  
12/6/57

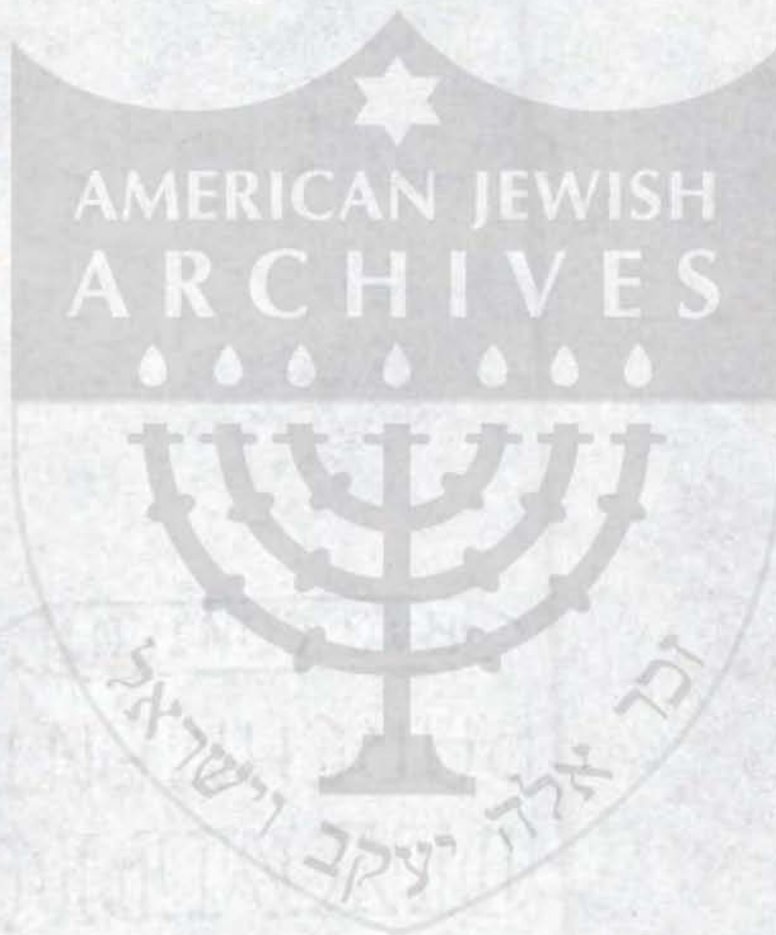


NOMINATING COMMITTEE

SATURDAY, December 14 --- 4.00 p.m.

ROOM 17 G and H

Elkan Myers, Chairman



MSG/fo  
12/8/57

BANQUET

SATURDAY, December 14 — 6.30 p.m.

Starlight Roof

William Rosenwald, Presiding

1. Hatikvah and Star Spangled Banner
2. Invocation
3. Dinner
4. Maryan Filar — Pianist
5. Lighting Polish Menorah
  - (a) Meaning to explained by ~~Fred Thomas~~ *BEA SWIG*
  - (b) Candles to be lit by Mrs. Katz
6. Address Edward M.M. Warburg
7. Introduction of Mr. Sharett Ambassador Eban
8. Address Moshe Sharett
9. Special Fund Resolution Joseph Holtzman
10. Benediction

TIC SHEET - SATURDAY AFTERNOON DECEMBER 14, 1957

1. Questions to be planted for Steering Committee Session

SS - what questions?

2. Name the Nominating Committee

LJ

✓3. Prepare remarks for Jack Weiler as Chairman

ASH and SS

✓4. Inform Jack Weiler that he is presiding at this session

ASH

✓5. Prepare remarks for Sol Luckman

ASH and SS

✓6. Invite Jordan to speak at this session

MSG

due

✓7. Inform Mr. Dov Joseph that he is to speak at this session

MSG

due

8. Inform al bin A I Savin that he is to deliver the Mission report at this session

SS MSG

(?)

9. ~~Name a panel to answer questions and participate in discussion~~

??

out

TIC SHEET - SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1957

✓ 1. Singer and accompanist

MSG AF

✓ 2. Rabbi for Invocation

action completed MSG

✓ 3. Rabbi for Benediction

MSG AF

✓ 4. The Menorah

ASH

5. Who lights the Menorah?

*Forn +  
Ashke*

ASH

✓ 6. Remarks to be prepared for Mr. Rosenwald

ASH

✓ 7. Remarks to be prepared for ~~Mr. Fisher~~ *Mr. Holtzman* in presenting the resolution *+ info hi.*

ASH

✓ 8. Remarks to be prepared for Mr. Warburg

ASH

9. ~~Inform Nominating Committee where it will meet~~

*EJ*

*Febo Feano*

10. Remarks to be prepared for ~~Mr. Holtzman~~ in explaining the meaning of the Polish Menorah

*Speech to Forn + Holtzman - ASH*

*DALS*

*H03*

*Forgh looks after Shmitt*

BUSINESS (BREAKFAST) SESSION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15 -- 9:00 A.M.

Sert Room

Samuel H. Daroff, Presiding

- 9:30 1. Call for Cash Line 945 Samuel Rothberg *SR*
2. Cash received by Samuel Rothberg *MWB*  
Philip Lown *WLR*
3. Announcement of cash received Philip Lown 10:15
- 10:00 4. Presentation of Awards to Communities Joseph Holtzman 10:25
- 10:26 5. Report of Nominating Committee Elkan Myers
- a. Fred Forman as  
Chairman of National Campaign Cabinet 10:28
- 10:28 b. National Chairmen  
Samuel H. Daroff  
Joseph Holtzman  
Sol Luckman  
Joseph Meyerhoff  
Jack D. Weiler 10:32
- 10:32 c. National Chairmen representing Agencies
- i. For UIA -- Dewey D. Stone
- ii. For JDC -- William Rosenwald 10:37
- 10:37 d. Morris W. Berinstein for General Chairman
- i. Seconding Speech by Edward Warburg 10:42
- ii. Seconding Speech by Dewey D. Stone 10:50
- 10:50 6. Remarks Morris W. Berinstein 11:00
- 11:00 7. Presentation of Award to Joseph Meyerhoff Samuel Rubin 11:05
- 11:05 8. Presentation of Award to William Rosenwald Charles Mayer 11:07
- 11:07 9. Response William Rosenwald 11:20
10. Address Nahum Goldmann

TIC SHEET - SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1957

- ✓ 1. Remarks to be prepared ~~by me~~ for Mr. Rothberg  
ASH
- ✓ 2. Remarks to be prepared for Mr. Lown  
ASH based on figures to be supplied by LJ
- MSG* ✓ 3. List of communities to receive awards  
SS
- ✓ 4. Inform communities that awards will be given *has no lead for this.*  
action completed by MSG
- ✓ 5. Remarks to be prepared for Joseph Holtzman in preparing awards  
ASH
- ✓ 6. Order presentation piece for Mr. Meyerhoff  
MSG
- MSG* ✓ 7. *Tell Meyerhoff*  
Order presentation piece for Mr. Rosenwald  
MSG
- MSG* *Tell Rubin, Magt*  
~~8. Order scroll for Mrs. Goodman~~
- LJ* *Stone*  
~~ASH~~
- ✓ 9. Prepare remarks for Samuel Rubin presenting award to Mr. Meyerhoff  
ASH
- ✓ 10. Prepare remarks for Charles Mayer in presenting award to Wm. Rosenwald  
ASH
- ✓ 11. Prepare report for Nominating Committee  
LJ



RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL RESCUE FUND

RESPONDING to the call of the United Jewish Appeal, we, more than 300 representatives of Jewish communities throughout the United States, met in extraordinary session at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City on December 13, 1957 to take common counsel on the problems related to the rescue and relief of fellow Jews overseas in 1958.

HAVING heard objective and profoundly moving reports on these problems by eminent leaders of American Jewry and of Israel, we declare as follows:

WHEREAS it is certain that the year 1958 will witness tens of thousands of our fellow Jews pressing on towards Israel and other free lands in quest of a life denied them in the countries where they now live;

WHEREAS the rescue and resettlement of these Jews cannot and must not be postponed;

WHEREAS the ultimate destination of most of these new immigrants will, inevitably, be the State of Israel;

WHEREAS the people of Israel are ever threatened by neighbors who are unreconciled to her existence and who have been emboldened in their belligerency towards them by their receipt of fresh and massive supplies of the most modern weapons of war;

WHEREAS in these circumstances the people of Israel must look principally to the Jews of the United States to assume the financial burden for the reception and absorption of the new refugees;

WHEREAS the people of Israel, in observance of their sacred trust, and even while preoccupied with the basic problem of sheer physical survival, have, in the first decade of their national life admitted more than 900,000 Jewish refugees

who fled from persecution, peril and tyranny -- an achievement of epic dimensions;

WHEREAS more than 200,000 post-statehood newcomers in Israel are still living in squalor in temporary and in otherwise sub-standard housing, and equal numbers are not yet fully integrated into the economic life of the country;

WHEREAS the foregoing conditions prevail because of the disparity between the swift tempo of migration to Israel and the amount of money available for the absorption of the newcomers;

WHEREAS the people of Israel are about to observe the 10th anniversary of Israel and the United Jewish Appeal is about to conduct its 20th campaign in behalf of Jews in peril and in need;

WHEREAS in keeping with the great humanitarian tradition of the Jewish people, American Jewry can best observe these double anniversaries by making adequate provision for the refugees who will enter into Israel in 1958 and for those who have not yet been fully absorbed;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that there be constituted for 1958 a UNITED JEWISH APPEAL RESCUE FUND and to carry out the foregoing, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

1. That the United Jewish Appeal Rescue Fund campaign be conducted by the Jewish communities of the United States corollary to the regular campaign for 1958.
2. That, in addition to their contributions to the regular campaign, the Jews of America be called on to contribute the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to the 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 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and make every possible effort to raise its local quota.
5. That the responsibility of participating in the Rescue Fund be placed on each and every contributor.
6. That contributions by individuals to the Rescue Fund be made without reduction of their respective contributions to the regular campaign to be conducted in 1958.
7. That the Jewish communities of the country agree that the United Jewish Appeal's share from the regular annual campaign in 1958 be over and above the Rescue Fund, and in no case be less than UJA's share of the 1957 regular campaign proceeds.

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OUTLINE OF REMARKS  
for  
Sol Luckman

at OFFICERS' MEETING, DECEMBER 12

HAF Files  
Conf. Officers  
Mly.  
Letter in file on Cabinet  
Mly.

This is a private meeting of the officers of the UJA and I want to report on a matter of great importance that has been going on inside the family for the past six months or so. This is one of the most important matters on which we have to decide.

Last June Bill Rosenwald definitely made known that he could not continue as General Chairman after the end of this year. The National Chairman discussed the matter and the feeling was unanimous that the next General Chairman should be someone intimately connected with the UJA. They felt that it would be a mistake to reach outside the organization just for the sake of obtaining an illustrious name for the post. It was felt that the General Chairman in 1958 should be selected from the active and tried leadership of the UJA, and that he would work closely with a team that would give him all the necessary support.

I was asked by the National Chairman to speak with various people in order to find the proper person to be invited to serve next year. There were a number of people who have given of themselves over these years, who would be eminently well qualified for the post of General Chairman in 1958. I talked with a lot of people. Finally I found that there was one person on whom there was almost complete agreement. Those with whom I spoke pointed to the long period of time he has been part of our leadership group, and the outstanding effectiveness, warm devotion and great practical understanding he has shown. It became definite that Morris Berinstein was the person to be asked to lead the UJA in 1958.

I spoke with Morris and at first he said that it would be too much for him. But after we talked about it for a while he felt that he could depend upon the leaders in the UJA and in the country to help him and together they could form the kind of team that could share the responsibility and run the best possible campaign.

REMARKS OF MR. FRED FORMAN FOR UJA CABINET MEETING, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

The special private session of a select group of community leaders which will convene tomorrow at 9.30 in the morning, has been set up to consider what is unquestionably the leading question before the Conference this year. It is whether to launch a special fund for 1958.

The morning half of the session will be chaired by Dewey Stone, and it will open with a report by Maury Saltzman on the trip to Poland from which he has just returned. This will provide us with first-hand observations made at the source of a great stream of present and potential emigration. In addition to the increased opportunities for rescue in the Polish situation, this report also will tell us of the on-the-spot needs of Polish Jews which the JDC now can and must go in and meet there. At the same time, the immediate needs and the rescue of thousands of other Jews in critical areas cannot be neglected, and Herbert Friedman will present the picture of the general situation overseas.

Following this there is to be a most important address by former Israeli Prime Minister Moshe Sharett. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, our Honorary General Chairman, is going to be present to sum up the requirements that call for a special fund in 1958, and then a committee will be appointed to consider resolutions in the light of these requirements.

The afternoon portion, presided over by Morris Berinstein, will start off with the report of this resolutions committee, delivered through its chairman. Individual statements on the committee's report, and a general discussion of it, will follow. The meeting will be held in the Sert Room here tomorrow, starting at 9.30 a.m.

SG:SS

12/3/57.

OUTLINE OF REMARKS

for

SOL LUCKMAN

at Cabinet Meeting -- December 12

For the past three years it has been the good fortune of the United Jewish Appeal to have a General Chairman for whom we might well be envied. He has been a veritable bulwark in times of crisis for our cause. The time and energy with which he has exercised his leadership have seemed to be without limit, and these have been combined with unusual know-how that has been of tremendous practical benefit.

When Bill Rosenwald first assumed the General Chairmanship of the UJA, he told us that under no circumstances would he be able to serve in that position for more than two years. I think you all know what happened last year when Bill was finally prevailed upon, because of the really unusual situation that existed, to continue at the helm for an additional year. But he told us then that he could not possibly continue in the job for a fourth year and the officers agreed that his wishes would be respected.

On the occasion of our last national conference, last June, the National Chairmen met with Bill to discuss the matter again. He pointed out that circumstances dictated his giving up his post as General Chairman at the end of this year. I would not be telling the truth if I did not say that all of us thought that some way might be found to persuade Bill to continue, but I must tell you now that we simply were not successful in this endeavor.

It immediately struck us that what we were up against was not just the question of finding a highly esteemed name to replace Bill Rosenwald's on our letterheads. The fact is that Bill had accustomed us to something other than this -- to a great deal more than this. The officers felt, as I am sure you do, that what was wanted and needed was another General Chairman who had already

thoroughly identified himself with the UJA, someone among us who was particularly admired for the outstanding leadership he had been giving to the campaign, as well as for his practical knowledge. In short, we wanted someone who could be counted upon to give of his time and energy in the unstinting way we have come to expect, someone with an intimate knowledge and an intimate association over the years with the UJA.

I was asked to assume the task of sounding out the officers and UJA leaders in general, on an individual basis, as to whom they thought might best fit these qualifications. This investigation, this search, as you might call it, revealed a great deal of agreement. High on everyone's list was one man whose name stood out because of his industry, understanding and devotion and because of his close connection with the UJA family. I must say that I was not surprised to find that most of the people with whom I spoke thought that the best man to be asked to assume the General Chairmanship in 1958 was Morris Berinstein.

I next went to Morris to find out how he would feel about being called upon to serve as General Chairman. I must say that Morris expressed himself with a great deal of humility. Not only did he know so well that the responsibility was very great and that there were vast tasks ahead, but, frankly, Morris said that it was certainly going to be very tough for anybody to follow Bill Rosenwald into the General Chairmanship. The fact is that Bill had set quite an example for anybody who followed him. Morris, however, did not say no and he took some time to think it over. Finally, he said to me that if the organization wanted him to assume this very important role, he would do so provided that he had the full and active support of the UJA team. He also said that if he were elected he was sure that could happen only if he would have this support because obviously he would have to lean more heavily on it than any of the former General Chairmen.

I assured Morris that he could count on us to join in supporting him in running the best possible campaign next year and I want, therefore, to propose to you that Morris Berinstein be nominated for the General Chairmanship of the United Jewish Appeal in 1958.

DENEY D. STONE

OUTLINE FOR INTRODUCTION OF INFORMAL DISCUSSION  
OF NEED FOR SPECIAL FUND

OFFICERS' MEETING - UJA  
12/12/57  
8:30 a.m.

1. The question of a special fund for 1958 is the most important item we shall have to deal with at this Conference.
2. To sell the idea of a special fund to the Cabinet, to tomorrow's meeting, and to the Conference, and most important of all to where it really counts - the communities, we, the officers of the UJA must ourselves be convinced of the need and feasibility of a special fund.
3. I believe I speak for nearly every member of the Study Mission, when I say that what we heard in Europe and saw in Israel convinced us of the urgent need for a special fund this year.
4. Because as we look at 1958 at this juncture the coming year does not contain the promise of any single new dramatic incident (Sinai, the Hungarian uprising, expulsion from Egypt, etc. of last year) the members of the Mission who met in caucus on October 30th couldn't quite formulate a slogan or a name for a special fund. However, almost to a man everyone agreed that we had to have a special fund and eventually adopted a resolution to that effect.
5. Now what did we hear and what did we see? It's all set forth in the report of the Mission. I'll summarize for you in a nutshell. At the JDC Country Directors Conference we heard of the global needs of the JDC. To the ever growing needs in North Africa, Iran, Europe and in Israel has been added the situation of the new repatriates from the Soviet Union who require a full scale social service program - from feeding children to securing housing for thousands of the returnees.



6. But the core of the problem is, as it has been for the past decade, related to Israel. Israel is confronted with two problems:

1. The continued mass migration;
2. The accumulated problems posed by those who have come to Israel in the past decade and who have not yet been fully absorbed.

7. No one can predict with any accuracy the size of the migration to Israel. You can get facts, figures, and even conjectures, to support any estimates you want to make. The reason for the uncertainty is that there are many unknowns in the picture. Morocco may open up for renewal of group movements. The situation in Hungary may open up. Tempo of migration from Poland may increase. The lowest and most conservative estimates call for migration of 50,000 to Israel. We, the Mission members, on the basis of all we heard, felt that the figure would be closer to 70,000 to Israel and 10,000 elsewhere.

8. But even if we were to concede that 50,000 would come to Israel and 10,000 elsewhere there would be ample reasons for a special fund this year.

9. 50,000 in Israel would still require 50 million dollars for initial absorption costs, an amount which we could not hope to raise above other needs -- in the regular campaign."

10. However, I am going to take the extreme position and tell you that even if there were going to be no migration to Israel next year, there would still be a need for a special fund. I am not saying that in the absence of a large migration, we could put over a special fund. But, the need for a special fund would still be there.

11. This gets me to the second problem which confronts Israel. The unmet needs. (Describe the housing situation, the maabarot, the unemployment problem, etc. -- all due to the tempo of migration).

12. This is really a time of reckoning. Despite the magnificent job we have done - I don't by any means underestimate it -- the simple truth is that not enough money has been made available, to do the job of absorption as fast as that job has to be done. And the accumulated problem of the unmet needs is upon us.

13. I think that basically we must address ourselves to the question of technique -- how to put over the fund. I do not believe that the question of a need for a special fund can be successfully challenged.

14. Because we shall not have the dramatic incidents of the past two years, which made the special fund a natural, we shall have to work all the harder on every front - on the professional as well as on the lay - to put over the special fund.

ASU:gb 12/4/57



ADDRESS BY EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

Honorary Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

20th Annual National Conference

Saturday Evening, December 14, 1957 - Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

N O T F O R P U B L I C A T I O N

We have come here from all parts of this continent to meet and to take counsel and to deliberate with each other. We have heard the reports, we have spoken aloud. We have shared our fears and our doubts and our hopes, and you have heard our conclusions.

And so when we leave here it is to embark upon another campaign, to return to our homes and our communities, to tell others, as we have so often told them, of what needs to be done, what we have undertaken to do.

But look it is not another campaign. It is the beginning of the twentieth year, the twentieth successive year, in which we speak and act as the United Jewish Appeal — and it is thus a moment when we may soberly appraise ourselves and the meaning of what we have done.

Let me record a few facts — and they are very few. I think all of us note with pride that in the nineteen years of our existence, we have raised and used more than one billion dollars. With this sum we have aided more than 2,600,000 men, women and children. We have brought 1,300,000 to safety in free lands. We have brought 1,000,000 of them to Palestine and Israel alone.

But as we pause to take stock of ourselves, and how we came to be here, it is not enough to pronounce the figures, though they are great and notable, and we may speak them with pride, for there is more.

How do we appraise ourselves? What names shall we give? It seems strange: we insignificant individuals, haven't we become through the UJA and through the identification with Israel, haven't we become givers of life? Haven't we become makers of history. None of us in our own estimation of ourselves ever thought of ourselves in that role, but isn't it a fact?

Think of the world as it was in 1938. Think of the world of Hitler, of Dachau and Auschwitz, of closed borders and refugee ships and refugees in No Man's Land and refugees fleeing into nowhere. Think of these, and then look at our world today, and recall how we came to be here.

Remember the pitiful remnant of European Jewry which emerged from the concentration camps and the forest hideouts after World War II -- but remember also that this remnant was saved -- and returned to life.

Remember the terrible camps into which they were horded, and where they were kept, and given the name "DP" -- but remember also that today the word "DP" has passed into history, and that those who were once DP's are now builders and artisans and men of worth.

Remember the "illegals" and Cyprus and the internment camps and Aliyah Beth -- and remember that at the end of that long and weary road there stands that extraordinary accomplishment -- Israel.

I don't think I need remind you that Israel stands not only at the end of this road but at the end of many roads. There is the road which began in Yemen and became the "Magic Carpet" airlift. There was the road which began in Eastern Europe, and the other which began in a mountain village in Morocco, and the roads from Egypt and Hungary and the roads from despotism and tyranny and anti-Semitism and harassment everywhere.

Remember the hungry -- and that we fed them. Remember the sick and the wounded -- and that we healed them. Remember the weary and the helpless -- and that it was we who gave them shelter and, comfort and a vision of the future.

Yes, we were givers of life. The world of 1938 was a world of despair, a world in which there was suffering and death everywhere -- and even more to come. There were indeed the voices of protest, the voices of humanity and of friendship -- but they were few and strangely muted.

It was in this dark moment of history that the United Jewish Appeal was born --

out of our anguish and our helplessness, the child of our determination and anger.

And in these dark days we were given a mission, a command, brief and without qualification.

Quite simply it was: go save them! We accepted the mission. We obeyed the command and those who have given us the mission and the command responded again and again by giving us the weapons and the ammunition for this particular battle.

Each year we came to them, as we are coming to them again in 1958. Each time with our plan of battle. We have presented it to them as our budget, with the brave words and the sad, with danger spots marked out in the crisis areas, with charts and graphs and statistics and tables and accounting sheets which show the cost of landing a ship at Haifa, and a meal for 2,000 Hungarian refugees in Vienna, and even a pair of shoes for a little girl in Casablanca and a gallon of water in the Negev.

But the truth is that each year we have adopted not one budget, but two. For there was the other budget, about which there was no need to speak. There was a budget in which no costs were asked, or given, no charts or graphs needed. For -- let us fact it -- each year in our hearts we adopt again the budget of 1938 and Auschwitz.

It is a budget without limit; and yet, not once in all these years of our existence has the American Jewish community failed to meet it.

And so every year we are able to adopt a budget for the needs we know exist -- and know too that if disaster strikes, if there is an emergency, a new

exodus, we shall be able to cope with that too.

And the reason that in our hearts we each year accept once more the budget for 1938 is that we are determined that it shall never be 1938 again in the world.

It is clear -- because of us, because of American Jewry, no Jew overseas need die for lack of medicine, for lack of food or clothing or a roof over his head. And because of Israel -- and because of us -- no Jew need be condemned to homelessness and extermination. I have said that we are Givers of Life. I think we are also Makers of History.

For most of us here today it is perhaps difficult to appreciate just how much the world has changed in the nineteen years of UJA's existence. Let me put it this way: Many of us have children, or perhaps grandchildren, to whom Adolph Hitler is in the same category as the Spanish Inquisition, a thing of evil, but of the evil past and of history...By the same token, there are the youngsters who never knew a time when there was not a State of Israel.

The mission which the UJA accepted, in the days of its founding, was a humanitarian one, a mission of mercy. But the accomplishment of that mission has helped to change the face of the world.

Let me ask that rather silly but revealing question and leave it to you to answer. What would Israel be like -- if it existed at all -- without the existence of the United Jewish Appeal?

We have taken hundreds of thousands of men, women and children and moved them to safety, to new homes. We have taken the entire Jewish communities of Yemen, of Bulgaria, of Libya and of other countries and we have brought them to Israel -- where would these be now? Would they still live?

In Europe, in North Africa and other Moslem areas our help has kept alive Jewish communities that might have disintegrated and disappeared, has kept them alive to remain where they are or to move on to Israel and other havens. But what if there were no UJA? In ten years, Israel has been able to accept, and to

welcome, a million newcomers. But without UJA how many?

We are Makers of History, and we shall continue to be. In fulfilling our purpose we have molded and changed the face of the earth, we have helped to transform its peoples. And in my opinion, the changes we have wrought have helped to make the world a better place, not only for its Jews, but for all mankind.

I think it is important too to note that in the changing, not the least of the changes have been those which we have achieved upon ourselves, upon the Jewish community of the United States. Before the appearance of the UJA upon the scene, it seems to me that we were a community divided and splintered, a community in which there were forces dividing us along many lines, into small and disputing groups.

Into this community came the UJA, drawing its support, its leadership and its strength from all sections of American Jewry. Into this community came the UJA, not as the only organization in Jewish Life, but unique; as the one organization which is universal, which does not compete with others for the loyalties and support of the American Jewish community.

Certainly it is not my intention to say that all the divisions among us have been eliminated. On the contrary -- UJA has shown that despite the continued existence of these differences it is possible for all segments of American Jewry to work in harmony for a common purpose.

This has had one additional result: in many communities it was a simple and logical step, once you had established a united campaign for overseas needs, to take the next step. And this next step in the development of the community was to agree to the totality of needs, local, national and overseas, and the organization of a single, unified campaign.

If I may say so, I think that this process is in effect the coming-of-age of the American Jewish community, its achievement of maturity.

We have grown not only because we are the Makers of History, not only because

we are the Givers of Life. It is because in the process of our giving we have come to be the Receivers of Life. We have become the Receivers because what we have given to UJA has been more than money, more than time, more than energies and even devotion. Each year, each month, each day of these past 19 years we have given to UJA a little bit of ourselves.

And because of this the little girl whom I saw on a kibbutz was a part of me. And the man in Vienna, carrying all he owned on his back, and his eyes set on a vision that I could see was also a part of me. And the girl who once had trachoma, but whose eyes now see clearly enough as she sits -- with dignity -- before a sewing machine in a school in Casablanca. And all of them -- the refugees and the kibbutznicks, the aged and the orphans, the builders and the helpless -- truly are of my heart and yours. I am grateful. For what they have given me is far, far more than what I have given them. They have given me something called exaltation.

They have given me a meaning for UJA. And the meaning is not 2,600,000. The meaning is an old man's warm handshake, the meaning is a little girl's smile, the meaning is a blind mother's tears. This meaning I spoke to you in this, our moment of dedication.

For if I see clearly what is in my heart - and in yours - it is this: wherever there are Jews hungry, there we must be. Wherever they are in need, there we must go. Wherever they lack a place to rest and be safe, we must bring them shelter. Wherever they are in sickness and in distress, we must heal them and comfort them.

I say this, but it does not need to be said. I do not ask you to say it, but I know that it is there.

We need give each other no pledges. We need ask no vows. We nonetheless go forth with our mission clear and the goal before us. We who have given life to hundreds of thousands will give more. We who have made history will make more.



We who have helped to change the world will change it even more. We have chosen. We have been chosen. We are dedicated. Out of their need, out of their anguish, they have cried out to us. I hope we have given clearly our answer.



*Original (from transcript)  
as delivered*

MR. WARBURG:

Ladies and gentlemen, I wonder if I might have the privilege of a few remarks at this point.

We have come here from all parts of this continent to meet and to take counsel and to deliberate with each other. We have heard reports. We have spoken aloud. We have shared our fears and our doubts and our hopes, and you have heard our conclusions, and so when we leave here it is to embark again upon another campaign, to return to our homes, to our communities, and to tell others as we have so often told them, of what needs to be done and what we have undertaken to do.

But look, it's not another campaign. This is the beginning of the 20th year, the 20th successive year in which we speak and act as the UJA, and it is thus a moment when we may soberly appraise ourselves and the meaning of what we have done.

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How do we appraise ourselves? It seems strange, we insignificant individuals, haven't we become through the UJA and through the identification with Israel, haven't we become givers of life? Haven't we become makers of history? None of us in our own estimation of ourselves ever thought of ourselves in that role, but isn't it a fact?

Think/.....

Think of the world as it was in 1938. Think of the world of Hitler, of Dachau and of Auschwitz, of closed borders and refugee ships and refugees in No-Man's Land and refugees fleeing into nowhere. Think of these and then look at our world today and recall how we came to be here.

Remember the pitiful remnant of European Jewry which emerged from the concentration camps and the forest hideouts after World War Two. But remember also that this remnant was saved and returned to life.

Remember the terrible camps into which they were herded and where they were kept and given the name DP, but remember also that today the word DP has passed into history and that those who were once DPs are now builders and artisans and men of worth.

Remember the illegals and Cyprus and internment camps and Alghah Bet, and remember that at the end of that long and weary road there stands that extraordinary accomplishment -- Israel.

I don't think I need remind you that Israel stands not only at the end of this road, but at the end of many roads. There is a road that began in Yemen and became the Magic Carpet. There was the road which began in Eastern Europe and the other which began in a mountain village in Morocco, and the roads from Egypt and Hungary and the roads from despotism and tyranny and anti-Semitism and harrassment -- everywhere.

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even/.....

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Quite simply it was: go save them! We accepted the mission. We obeyed the command and those who have given us the mission and the command responded again and again by giving us the weapons and the ammunition for this particular battle.

Each year we came to them and we are coming to them again in 1958. Each time with our plan of battle. We have presented it to them as our budget with the brave words and the sad, with the danger spots marked out in the crisis areas, with charts and graphs and statistics and tables and accounting sheets which show the cost of landing a ship at Haifa and a meal for 2,000 refugees from Hungary and Vienna, and even a pair of shoes for a little girl in Casablanca, and a gallon of water in the Negev.

But the truth is that each year we have adopted not one budget but two, for there was the other budget about which we need not speak. There was a budget in which no costs were asked or given, no charts or graphs needed.

But let us face it: Each year in our hearts we adopted again the budget of 1938, the budget of Auschwitz. It is a budget without limit. And yet not once in all the years of our existence has the American Jewish community failed to meet it.

And/.....

And so every year we are able to adopt a budget for the needs we know exist, and we know, too, that if disaster strikes, if there is an emergency, a new exodus, somehow we will cope with that, too.

And the reason that in our hearts we each year adopt once more the budget of 1938 is that we are determined that it shall never be 1938 again in this world. It is clear because of us, because of American Jewry, no Jew overseas need die for lack of medicine or lack of food or clothing or a roof over his head, and because of Israel and because of us no Jew need be condemned to homelessness and extermination.

I have said we are givers of life. I think we are also makers of history. For most of us here today it is perhaps difficult to appreciate just how much the world has changed in the nineteen years of UJA existence. Let me put it this way: Many of us have children or perhaps grandchildren to whom Hitler is in the same category as the Spanish Inquisition -- a thing of evil but of the evil past and of history. By the same token, there are youngsters who never knew a time when there was not a State of Israel.

The mission which the United Jewish Appeal accepted in the days of its founding was a humanitarian one, a mission of mercy; but accomplishment of that mission has helped to change the face of the earth.

Let me ask that rather silly but revealing question and leave it to you to answer: What would Israel be like -- if it existed at all -- without the existence of the United Jewish Appeal?

We have taken hundreds of thousands of men, women and children and moved them to safety, to new homes. We have taken entire Jewish communities of Yemen, of Bulgaria, of Liberia and other countries and brought them to Israel. Where would they be now? Would they still be alive?

In Europe, in North Africa, in other Moslem areas, our help has kept alive Jewish communities that might have disintegrated and disappeared. We have kept them alive to remain where they are or to move on to Israel and other havens.

What if there was no United Jewish Appeal?

In ten years, Israel has been able to accept and to welcome a million newcomers, but without UJA, how many?

We are makers of history, and we shall continue to be in fulfilling our purpose. We have moulded and changed the face of the earth. We have helped to transform its people. In my opinion, the changes we have brought about have helped to make the world a better place, not only for its Jews but for all Mankind.

I think it is important, too, to note that in the changing, not the least of the changing has been the changes which we have achieved ourselves upon the Jewish community of the United States. Before the appearance of the United Jewish Appeal upon the scene, it seemed to me that we were a community of divided and splintered interests, a community in which there were forces that divided us all along the line into small and disputing groups, and into this community came the United Jewish Appeal, drawing its support, its leadership and its strength from all sections of American Jewry. Into this community came the United Jewish Appeal, not as the only organization in Jewish life, but unique as the one organization which is universal, which does not compete with others for the loyalty and support of the American Jewish community.

Certainly it is not my intention to say that all the divisions among us have been eliminated. On the contrary, UJA has shown that despite the continued existence of these differences, it is possible for all segments of American Jewry to work in harmony and for a common purpose.

There/.....

There has been one additional result. In many communities it was a simple and logical step, since you had established a united campaign for overseas needs, to take the next step, and the next step in the development of the community was to reach the totality of needs, local, national and overseas and the organization of a single unified campaign.

If I may say so, I think that this process is in effect the coming of age of the American Jewish community. It is the achievement of maturity.

We have grown not only because we are the makers of history, not only because we are the givers of life. It is because in the process of our giving we have come to be the receivers of life. We have become the receivers because we have given to UJA, and what we have given has been more than money, more than time, more than energy and more than devotion.

Each year, each month, each day of these past nineteen years we have given to UJA a little bit of ourselves, and because of this, the little girl whom I saw in a kibbutz was a part of me, and the man in Vienna, carrying all he owned on his back and his eyes set on the vision that I could see was also a part of me, and the girl who once had trachoma but whose eyes now see clearly as she sits with dignity before a sewing machine in a school in Casablanca -- and all of them, the refugees and the kibbutznicks and the aged and the orphans and the builders and the helpless -- they are of my heart and of yours.

I am grateful for what they have given me, which is far, far more than what I have given them. They have given me something called exaltation. They have given me a meaning for UJA, and the meaning is not 2,600,000. The meaning is an old man's warm handshake; the meaning is a little girl's smile; the meaning is a blind mother's tears.

This/.....

This meaning I spoke to you in this, our moment of dedication, for if I see clearly what is in my heart and in yours, isn't it this: wherever there are Jews hungry, there we must be. Wherever they are in need, there we must go. Wherever they lack a place to rest and be safe, we must bring shelter. And wherever they are in sickness and in distress, we must heal and comfort them.

I say this, but it does not need to be said. I don't ask you to say it, but I know that it is there. We need give each other no pledges, we need ask no vows. We nonetheless go forth with our mission clear and our goal before us.

We who have given life to hundreds of thousands will give more. We who have made history will make more. We who have helped to change the world possibly will change it even more.

We have chosen. We have been chosen. We are dedicated.

Out of their needs, out of their anguish they have cried out to us. I hope we have given clearly our answer.

Thank you.

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Honored guests and dear friends, first I want to thank Herb Friedman for selecting me to accompany him on his flying visit to Poland. In six days I had an insight into Jewish needs and Jewish suffering such as would ordinarily take a man a lifetime to acquire. Here I am, making a report to you, for I went not just for myself but for you, to be your eyes and your ears.

Before proceeding with my report on the visit I would like to tell you something about two people who did so much to make our visit to Poland much more comfortable, and every time I think of them and the work that they are doing I get a terrific sense of pride that they are Jews and that the moneys that we give through the Joint Distribution Committee are handled so well and efficiently. I refer specifically to Sam Haber and Sam Jaffe who are representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland. All of us can feel very proud of what they are accomplishing each day.

Less than 72 hours ago I stood in the market place of Nishelsk. It is a town of 6,000 people, forty miles north of Warsaw. I didn't go in -- well, why did I go to Nishelsk? Because, to me, it was a symbol. It is the town where my mother and father were born. It was the kind of a town from which came the parents or grandparents of the great majority of our Jewish people here in America. It was a personal, sentimental desire that brought me there and, in a way, it was a personal and sentimental trip to the home town of every one of you in this room today whose parents came from that part of the world.

Nishelsk fifty years ago was practically a Jewish town, more than ninety percent Jewish. The Jews lived on trade with the surrounding peasants when they came in on market days. It was my fortune to come into that town on a market day. The peasants were all there but there were no Jews in this town for them to trade with. There isn't a single Jew living in Nishelsk today.

Where did they all go? A certain number came to America and I am so thankful that my parents were among them. A certain number went to Israel. Others fled before the invading German armies into Russia, seeking haven but finding instead persecuxtion and slavery. This is exactly what they are trying to escape right now.

What happened to the largest number of these people? Oswiecim, which the Germans called Auschwitz. I have read and I have heard about this place but I realize now that I didn't fully comprehend what I had read nor what I had heard. I traveled 350 miles out of my way just

to see that place, but it really wasn't out of my way because if every Jew in the world went out of his way to see that place, the United Jewish Appeal would be able to raise \$500,000,000.

More than three million Jews were killed in Auschwitz and its neighboring camp, Berkenau.

Just a few days ago it was bleak and snowy. I walked through the gate of a large barbed wire fence which once had been charged with electricity, and once past that fence I had still another once electrically charged barbed wire fence to go through. Over that gate was a sign in German which, translated, said, "Work brings freedom." It was ironic because every day people went through those gates. They went there to work but practically none went to freedom. Instead, they went to death.

I actually saw the grizzly remnants which have been left as a permanent exhibit for all of us to see. I actually saw the clothes they removed from our people before they went to the gas chambers, and our Jews innocently thought that they were going for a bath. I actually saw several tons of hair shorn from their heads after their bodies were removed from the gas chambers. I actually saw a collection of eyeglasses and watches and rings that were removed from their bodies.

I actually saw hundreds of crutches and false limbs that the crippled had to leave behind. I actually saw thousands of little children's and babies' shoes, those poor babies who were so cruelly burned with their parents. All of these, or what was left of them, I saw, and believe me, I still see them.

I actually saw the pile of human ashes all lumped together in one cairn, ashes of sisters and brothers and parents and neighbors -- terrible to see.

Yes, friends, that is what is left of the three million Jews from Nishelsk, from Amsterdam, from Warsaw, from Athens, from every Jewish community in Europe, for here and a few other such places is where the majority of the Jews once living in my parents' home town and your parents' home town are today.

But enough of the dead. It is the living that we want to see. There is so much that can be done for them and nobody in the world is in a better position to do it than we here.

Who are these people and what do they want? Really, they all want to go to Israel. We saw them in Warsaw, in Lodz, in Upper Silesia, in Lower Silesia, where the majority of Polish Jews are today. For most of those who survived did not go back to the cities and towns from which they originally came. They felt that they would be tormented by the memories of their loved ones. They sought

new homes and places without memories in the former German provinces that are now part of Poland.

We spoke to them, to hundreds of them in their little cliques, in kosher canteens, in synagogues, in schools, everywhere. We sought them out and they sought us out, for they wanted to tell us how they felt and what they needed.

It was very clear to me that the vast majority of the 40,000 Jews remaining in Poland wished to leave that country. There is only one place that they look to now. They all want to go to Israel.

We visited an old folks' home in Lodz. I can still see standing in front of me now one wrinkled little old lady. She must have been about four feet ten. Snow-white hair, wrinkled brow, no teeth, tears in her eyes, just begging me to listen to her story. Somehow she felt that if I could see how she had been branded by the Germans, it would help her. Yes, I saw her number tattooed on her arm. Her husband was killed, her children were murdered, every relative she had was gone, but somehow she was still living. Well, not really living; she was just existing, and what a pitiful existence. It was just pitiful. In with 75 other inmates in a broken-down four-story house, living with bedridden, crippled amputees, Mongoloids, the mentally diseased, in quarters that were damp, cold, dirty. It is absolutely impossible to describe.

Here she lived in a so-called old folks' home. Nothing wrong with her. Just nothing wrong with her at all. After much tugging at my arm she said to me, "Oh, God! Why didn't they kill me too? I'd have been much better off." I don't know what to say to a person like that. I was just ~~xxx~~ speechless.

But I finally found words and I said, "What can we do for you?" First she looked right into my eyes and then, looking up into the heavens, she said, "Oh, God! To spend the rest of my days in Israel, that is all I ask!" I could go on and on and tell you pitiful stories, because it just hurt.

The torture that those people went through and endured -- but in each and every case the same cry was heard: "God! Please take us out of here and take us into Israel!"

You know, it's a funny thing. Until I went on this trip -- in fact, I must confess this to Herb -- even until the first time I saw the first Jew in Poland I was thinking, no doubt just as you too have been thinking and are probably thinking right now, "How long can we go on asking for more money?" We have probably said to ourselves, "I'm tired, the Jews of America are tired of asking and being asked to contribute of their time and their money for emergencies."

We have all probably been complaining that business conditions are not as favorable as they have been in the past. We have probably said to ourselves, "Let's call a halt to these special rescue campaigns. Let's have a rest for a while."

Well, let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, these thoughts that I had, they died. They died in the gas chambers of Auschwitz and in the cemeteries of Warsaw. I know we must have another Rescue Fund and we will have to work harder than ever before to get this story across to the American Jewish public, and it is up to us to see to it that every word of these stories is told to them.

I know that Poland is not the only country in which the Jews need help, and I cannot speak for North Africa or Hungary or the other countries in which Jews look to us for help, but I can speak for Poland because I was there. Anti-Semitism is still rampant in Poland, although the government does try to fight it. Slowly and surely the Jews are being squeezed economically. They are losing their jobs, they are losing their opportunities of making a living. The Jew has no future in Poland.

We did not have the opportunity of saving the three million Jews who were exterminated, but now, today, we can save the 40,000 Jews who are left. Worse can come if we wait too long. We cannot allow opportunities to be lost. We must take care of these people. We must help them right now, before it is too late.

You know, I dread the thought of this coming year's campaign and I wish I could take it easy, but I can't. I have seen Poland as it is today and I must do everything in my power to help those who seek a chance for a new life and who wish to leave behind them the memories of the horror of the past.

A future in Israel means happiness and life. Believe me, friends, I have been to Poland. I have seen. It is now or never! Thank you.

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

HAF file  
Conf Dec 57

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

MOSHE SHARETT TO GIVE LAST-MINUTE REPORT ON ISRAEL'S IMMIGRATION CRISIS  
AT UJA NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14-15

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More Than 1,000 Communal Leaders Expected To Attend Meeting To Chart  
Course of UJA's 20th Annual Campaign

\* \* \*

New York -- Moshe Sharett, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the State of Israel, will arrive in the United States next week to give an up-to-the-minute report on Israel's critical immigrant absorption situation at the 20th Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal. The Conference will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, Saturday evening, December 14, and Sunday, December 15.

More than 1,000 American Jewish leaders from all parts of the country are expected to hear the outstanding Israel statesman disclose the current problems engendered by the need for continuing the rescue and resettlement of thousands of refugees from Eastern Europe and North Africa in the face of Israel's serious housing and financial shortages and the critical political situation along Israel's borders.

Conference delegates will wind up the 1957 effort, choose officers and prepare for the 1958 life-saving campaign of the UJA. The upcoming drive will be the UJA's 20th and will be conducted in a year that marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel. William Rosenwald of New York, UJA General Chairman, and Morris W. Berinstein of Syracuse, UJA President, will be among the leaders who will take major roles in the Conference.

The delegates will hear a report on needs of the Joint Distribution Committee by Charles H. Jordan, its Director-General for Overseas Operations. The overseas agency aiding distressed Jews in more than a score of countries in Europe and Moslem lands and a constituent agency of the UJA, the JDC recently was invited by the Polish government to set up emergency aid operations for thousands of Polish Jews being repatriated from Russia.

The impact of the mounting refugee problems on the programs and needs of the Jewish Agency for 1958 will be explained to the Conference by Dr. Dov Joseph, Agency Treasurer. The Jewish Agency, Israel's philanthropic body for carrying out immigrant settlement and absorption programs, receives its main funds through the UJA-financed United Israel Appeal.

Delegates also will hear the report of the 100-man Fourth Annual UJA Overseas Study Mission which recently returned from a survey of UJA-supported operations abroad. UJA National Chairman Sol Luckman of Cincinnati, Chairman of the 1957 Campaign Cabinet for the Study Mission, will head planning discussions for the forthcoming UJA campaign. UJA National Chairman Jack D. Weiler of New York, will preside over that planning session.

Edward M. M. Warburg, Honorary Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, is scheduled to speak at the dinner meeting Saturday night in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf. Moshe Sharett will also present his major address at the dinner. Mr. Sharett is to be introduced by Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States.

Another feature of the dinner will be the lighting of a Menorah built by students of the ORT School in Warsaw, signifying renewed contact with Eastern Jewry. ORT's program in Poland is being financed from UJA allocations to JDC.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, will address the delegates Sunday morning, December 15, closing session of the Conference. Another highlight of the Sunday session will be the presentation of awards to some 30 communities that raised more money in 1957 than they did in any previous year of UJA fund raising. Election of officers for the coming year will take place at this session, which will be presided over by Samuel H. Dargoff of Philadelphia, a UJA National Chairman.

Funds raised by the nationwide United Jewish Appeal campaign are used to finance the work of its member agencies, the United Israel Appeal, Joint Distribution Committee, and New York Association for New Americans. A fourth agency, the United Hias Service, receives an allocation from UJA's 1957 Emergency Rescue Fund.

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11/29/57



FROM: Raphael Levy  
Director of Publicity  
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New York 36, N. Y.

~~ADP~~

FOR RELEASE: ON RECEIPT

TOP OVERSEAS AID LEADERS TO ADDRESS MORE THAN 1,000 DELEGATES AT  
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL'S 20TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, DEC. 14-15

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dov Joseph Join Moshe Sharett and American Jewish  
Leaders in Helping Map 1958 Drive to Resettle Polish Jews, Meet  
Critical Immigrant and Overseas Relief Needs

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

With a new opportunity before them to rescue survivors of the once-great Polish Jewish community, more than 1,000 delegates to the forthcoming 20th Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, will hear top overseas relief officials outline plans for resettlement of a minimum of 80,000 distressed Jews in free lands during the coming year, it was announced today by UJA President Morris W. Berinstein.

The main address of the meeting, which marks the launching of the 20th life-saving campaign of the UJA, will be delivered by one of the outstanding spokesmen of the State of Israel, Moshe Sharett, its former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Jewish Agency and Dr. Dov Joseph, its Treasurer, will also be present to highlight the crucial need for settlement of 70,000 homeless refugees in Israel during 1958, and rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands who found haven there in recent years. The Jewish Agency utilizes UJA funds for immigrant transportation, settlement and absorption needs.

In discussing increased opportunities for rescue facing the Conference delegates, Mr. Berinstein stated that, "Of 3,250,000 Polish Jews only 50,000 remain in Poland. Most were victims of the Nazi holocaust. With the cooperation of the Polish



government the majority of those in Poland today can be brought to Israel. They are awaiting this chance for a fresh start, for the opportunity to introduce their skills and energy into the upbuilding of the new State. American Jewish leaders at the Annual National Conference must meet the challenge of planning a 1958 campaign which will make possible the resettlement of the remnant of Polish Jewry."

Conference speakers who will spotlight some of the major problems confronting American Jewry's worldwide program of rescue and relief include Edward H. H. Warburg, Honorary Chairman of the UJA and William Rosenwald, its General Chairman, both long-time welfare leaders.

Mr. Berinstein; Dewey D. Stone of Boston, a National Chairman of the UJA; Sol Luckman of Cincinnati, Chairman of the 1957 Campaign Cabinet Committee for the recent 4th Annual UJA Overseas Study Mission, and Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the UJA, all of whom were leaders of the 100-man Study Mission to Europe and Israel, also will address the meeting.

Another important message will be delivered by Charles H. Jordan, Director-General for Overseas Operations of the Joint Distribution Committee, which is the UJA constituent agency aiding distressed Jews in more than a score of European and Moslem lands.

"At the same time as we are granted an opportunity to resettle these men, women and children from Poland, the immediate rescue of thousands of other Jews from critical areas cannot be neglected or delayed," Mr. Berinstein warned. "The JDC also must carry forth worldwide relief to destitute Jews, this year including 10,000 homeless Jewish repatriates to Poland from Russia. UJA must help settle another 10,000 refugees in free lands outside of Israel, including the United States. We must provide vital aid in rehabilitating 86,000 who reached Israel during the past 13 months. The temporary 'Maaborat', or transit villages, have to be cleaned out and the newcomers wholly absorbed, if the people of Israel are to be able to cope with the new mass immigrant influx in 1958."

Other top UJA leaders from various sections of the nation who will speak during sessions of the two-day Conference include UJA National Chairmen Samuel Daroff of Philadelphia and Joseph Holtzman of Detroit; Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore, Chairman of the National Campaign Cabinet; Fred Forman of Rochester, Vice Chairman of the Cabinet; and National Cash Chairman Samuel Rothberg of Peoria and Philip W. Lown of Boston.

In addition, National Big Gifts Chairman, Max M. Fisher of Detroit; Emergency Rescue Fund Chairman Samuel Rubin of New York City; Mrs. Jack Goodman, National Women's Division Chairman of Indianapolis; Elkan R. Myers of Baltimore, a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, and Charles Mayer, General Chairman of the UJA Campaign of Greater New York, will assume leading roles in Conference sessions.

UJA funds are used to finance the work of three constituent agencies, the United Israel Appeal, which supplies funds to the Jewish Agency, the Joint Distribution Committee, and the New York Association for New Americans. A fourth Agency, the United Hias Service is participating in the results of the Emergency Rescue Fund.

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11/22/57

FROM: Raphael Levy  
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New York 36, New York

HAF  
FOR RELEASE: ON RECEIPT

DELEGATES TO MAKE DECISION ON SPECIAL FUND AT 20TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, DECEMBER 14 AND 15 IN NEW YORK

More Than 1,000 Communal Leaders Meet to Map 1958 Campaign In Face of Critical  
Fund Shortages For Rescue And Absorption of Refugees in Israel

Moshe Sharett, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. Dov Joseph, Edward M. M. Warburg,  
William Rosenwald, Morris W. Bernstein, Charles H. Jordan To Address Delegates

NEW YORK — Top leaders of Jewish communities throughout the country, convening here at the 20th Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal this weekend, will decide on recommendations for raising a special fund over and above the regular goal of the 1956 UJA Campaign in order to guarantee the transfer of Jews from tension areas at the greatest and swiftest rate possible and carry forward the crucial immigrant absorption programs which already have swamped the facilities of Israel.

The more than 1,000 delegates who will attend the Conference sessions at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Saturday evening, December 14, and Sunday, December 15, are expected to have the recommendation for a special fund placed before them by the UJA Overseas Study Mission, which recently returned from a survey of UJA-supported welfare, rescue and resettlement operations abroad.

The report of the 100-man Study Mission, published this week, made an impressive presentation of the need for a special fund. If approved, it will be the third consecutive extra fund drive to be carried out by the UJA to cope with extraordinary rescue and resettlement needs.

Calling for another special fund effort, the Study Mission report hailed the "supreme achievement of Israel's first decade -- the taking in of more than

900,000 immigrants," and expressed pride in American Jewry's massive support which helped make that achievement possible. The report warned, however, that unless the Jews of America "redouble our efforts, not only will tens of thousands of immigrants in Israel be forced to live under impossible conditions, but future immigration will be imperilled."

Highlighting the Conference will be an up-to-the-minute report Saturday, December 14, on Israel's progress and problems in immigrant absorption from one of the 10-year-old State's founders and leading statesman, Moshe Sharett, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Israel's Ambassador Abba S. Eban will introduce Mr. Sharett.

To clarify specific budget needs for the coming year, during which the movement of considerable numbers of Polish Jews is anticipated if funds are available, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, and Dr. Dov Joseph, Agency Treasurer, will outline programs required for housing, employing and otherwise integrating these refugees into Israel's life.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, UJA Executive Vice-Chairman, will give an account of how mounting global welfare and rescue operations are piling up new needs along with the unmet obligations of 1957.

Charles H. Jordan, Director General for Overseas Operations of the Joint Distribution Committee, the UJA agency which provides help to Jews in need in Israel and in more than a score of other countries, will focus his report on the JDC program in aid of thousands of Jews repatriated to Poland from the Soviet Union. This program was recently initiated at the invitation of the Polish Government.

Other key addresses will be made by UJA Honorary Chairman Edward M. M. Warburg, who will describe the development of UJA's humanitarian programs as it met the unprecedented challenges of the past two decades; UJA General Chairman William Rosenwald, who will underscore UJA's role as a unifying force in American Jewish life, and UJA President Morris W. Berinstein, who will sum up the

stern tasks facing the UJA as it enters its 20th successive campaign.

In 1957 delegates to the UJA Annual National Conference unanimously approved an Emergency Rescue Fund to transport and resettle more than 100,000 Jewish refugees in free lands, including thousands fleeing Egypt and Hungary. A Special Survival Fund was conducted the previous year for scores of thousands of Jewish men, women and children streaming into Israel from countries in North Africa.

The 1958 drive will be the 20th life-saving effort of the UJA which has aided more than 2,600,000 persons, bringing 1,300,000 to free lands; 1,000,000 of these to Israel.

Funds raised by the nationwide United Jewish Appeal campaign are used to finance the work of its member agencies, the United Israel Appeal, which finances the major share of Jewish Agency budget, Joint Distribution Committee and New York Association for New Americans. A fourth agency, the United Hias Service, receives an allocation from the UJA's 1957 Emergency Rescue Fund.

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ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

of the

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

AMERICAN JEWISH  
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Friday, December 13, 1957

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel  
New York City

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

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The Friday morning session of the Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal convened at 10:15 A.M. in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, New York on December 13, 1957; Mr. Dewey D. Stone presiding.

CHAIRMAN STONE: I am very happy to extend to all of you a very cordial greeting to this first session of what I am sure will be a very historic conference of the United Jewish Appeal. It is an indication to you of our feeling that this is a most solemn discussion upon which we are about to embark that we are doing something which we have never done at a conference meeting of this kind.

We are calling on a very devoted friend and worker of the United Jewish Appeal, Rabbi Charles Schulman of Riverdale Temple, New York, to give us an invocation.

(Rabbi Schulman gave the invocation)

CHAIRMAN STONE: In the course of this morning and subsequent meetings, all but one sitting at this head table will have occasion to speak to you and be introduced to you. They are well known and need no introduction from me at this time. We do, however, very one special guest whom I want to ask to stand and take a bow. He is the Treasurer of the Joint Palestine Appeal of Great Britain,

at this time en route to Australia to visit his daughter, and has joined with us this morning to see how we do what we do in the States. Scotty Morrison, won't you rise and take a bow? (Applause)

I understand -- I haven't had the pleasure of meeting him yet but I hope to -- Mr. Sharett informs me that Mr. Sam Winn, the moving spirit of the campaign from Melbourne, Australia is also here as a visitor, and will he please stand and let us say hello to him? (Applause)

If we have any others who have come to share with us and, we hope, to learn from this, I will be very happy to say hello to them later, perhaps introduce them to you.

I have just experienced one of the most unusual of the many frequent trips it has been my privilege to take to Israel, and I want you to know that I suspect the committee in arranging these meetings asked me to preside today so that I would invoke upon myself the requirement of a chairman to introduce and allow others to speak instead of to do so myself, because I assure you if I were to say one small part of all that is in my heart and on my mind, I would be talking to you not only all morning but



the whole weekend, so I will resist the temptation to share my experiences with you, hoping to do so at subsequent meetings and, perhaps for some of you in your own communities, as we work together during the 1958 campaign.

We have a very full and interesting program and I am looking forward most eagerly to the words of the first speaker whom I am going to introduce to you.

Cleveland has been a wonderful community in terms of UJA performance, and its record and achievements especially of the past three years have been a beacon and a challenge to the rest of the cities, especially the large cities. One of the principal reasons for this outstanding success is the tenacity and the devotion and the steadfastness with which the chairman has organized, worked and stuck with this job.

Typical of his conception of what a chairman should do, he joined Herb Friedman on a special quick trip to looksee for himself in Poland, and this morning Maurice Saltzman is going to tell us something of that trip.

Mr. Maurice Saltzman, the chairman of the UJA campaign of Cleveland. (Applause)

MR. SALTZMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

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Honored guests and dear friends, first I want to thank Herb Friedman for selecting me to accompany him on his flying visit to Poland. In six days I had an insight into Jewish needs and Jewish suffering such as would ordinarily take a man a lifetime to acquire. Here I am, making a report to you, for I went not just for myself but for you, to be your eyes and your ears.

Before proceeding with my report on the visit I would like to tell you something about two people who did so much to make our visit to Poland much more comfortable, and every time I think of them and the work that they are doing I get a terrific sense of pride that they are Jews and that the moneys that we give through the Joint Distribution Committee are handled so well and efficiently. I refer specifically to Sam Haber and Sam Jaffe who are representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland. All of us can feel very proud of what they are accomplishing each day.

Less than 72 hours ago I stood in the market place of Nishelsk. It is a town of 6,000 people, forty miles north of Warsaw. I didn't go to -- well, why did I go to Nishelsk? Because, to me, it was a symbol. It is

the town where my mother and father were born. It was the kind of a town from which came the parents or grandparents of the great majority of our Jewish people here in America. It was a personal, sentimental desire that brought me there and, in a way, it was a personal and sentimental trip to the home town of every one of you in this room today whose parents came from that part of the world.

Nishelsk fifty years ago was practically a Jewish town, more than ninety percent Jewish. The Jews lived on trade with the surrounding peasants when they came in on market days. It was my fortune to come into that town on a market day. The peasants were all there but there were no Jews in this town for them to trade with. There isn't a single Jew living in Nishelsk today.

Where did they all go? A certain number came to America and I am so thankful that my parents were among them. A certain number went to Israel. Others fled before the invading German armies into Russia, seeking haven but finding instead persecution and slavery. This is exactly what they are trying to escape right now.

What happened to the largest number of these people? Oswiecim, which the Germans called Auschwitz. I

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have read and I have heard about this place but I realize now that I didn't fully comprehend what I had read nor what I had heard. I traveled 350 miles out of my way just to see that place, but it really wasn't out of my way because if every Jew in the world went out of his way to see that place, the United Jewish Appeal would be able to raise \$500,000,000.

More than three million Jews were killed in Auschwitz and its neighboring camp, Berkenau.

Just a few days ago it was bleak and snowy. I walked through the gate of a large barbed wire fence which once been charged with electricity, and once past that fence I had still another once electrically charged barbed wire fence to go through. Over that gate was a sign in German which, translated, said, "Work brings freedom." It was ironic because every day people went through those gates. They went there to work but practically none went to freedom. Instead, they went to death.

I actually saw the grizzly remnants which have been left as a permanent exhibit for all of us to see. I actually saw the clothes they removed from our people before they went to the gas chambers, and our Jews innocently

thought that they were going for a bath. I actually saw several tons of hair shorn from their heads after their bodies were removed from the gas chambers. I actually saw a collection of eyeglasses and watches and rings that were removed from their bodies.

I actually saw hundreds of crutches and false limbs that the crippled had to leave behind. I actually saw thousands of little children's and babies' shoes, those poor babies who were so cruelly burned with their parents. All of these, or what was left of them, I saw, and believe me, I still see them.

I actually saw the pile of human ashes all lumped together in one cairn, ashes of sisters and brothers and parents and neighbors -- terrible to see.

Yes, friends, that is what is left of the three million Jews from Nishelsk, from Amsterdam, from Warsaw, from Athens, from every Jewish community in Europe, for here and a few other such places is where the majority of the Jews once living in my parents' home town and your parents' home town are today.

But enough of the dead. It is the living that we want to see. There is so much that can be done for them

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and nobody in the world is in a better position to do it than we here.

Who are these people and what do they want? Really, they all want to go to Israel. We saw them in Warsaw, in Lodz, in Upper Silesia, in Lower Silesia, where the majority of Polish Jews are today. For most of those who survived did not go back to the cities and towns from which they originally came. They felt that they would be tormented by the memories of their loved ones. They sought new homes and places without memories in the former German provinces that are now part of Poland.

We spoke to them, to hundreds of them in their little cliques, in kosher canteens, in synagogues, in schools, everywhere. We sought them out and they sought us out, for they wanted to tell us how they felt and what they needed.

It was very clear to me that the vast majority of the 40,000 Jews remaining in Poland wished to leave that country. There is only one place that they look to now. They all want to go to Israel.

We visited an old folks' home in Lodz. I can still see standing in front of me now one wrinkled little

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old lady. She must have been about four foot ten. Snow-white hair, wrinkled brow, no teeth, tears in her eyes, just begging me to listen to her story. Somehow she felt that if I could see how she had been branded by the Germans, it would help her. Yes, I saw her number tattooed on her arm. Her husband was killed, her children were murdered, every relative she had was gone, but somehow she was still living. Well, not really living; she was just existing, and what a pitiful existence. It was just pitiful. In with 75 other inmates in a broken-down four-story house, living with bedridden, crippled amputees, Mongoloids, the mentally diseased, in quarters that were damp, cold, dirty. It is absolutely impossible to describe.

Here she lived in a so-called old folks' home. Nothing wrong with her. Just nothing wrong with her at all. After much tugging at my arm she said to me, "Oh, God! Why didn't they kill me too? I'd have been much better off." I don't know what to say to a person like that. I was just speechless.

But I finally found words and I said, "What can we do for you?" First she looked right into my eyes and then, looking up into the heavens, she said, "Oh, God! To

spend the rest of my days in Israel, that is all I ask!" I could go on and on and tell you pitiful stories, because it just hurt.

The tortures that those people went through and endured -- but in each and every case the same cry was heard: "God! Please take us out of here and take us into Israel!"

You know, it's a funny thing. Until I went on this trip -- in fact, I must confess this to Herb -- even until the first time I saw the first Jew in Poland I was thinking, no doubt just as you too have been thinking and are probably thinking right now, "How long can we go on asking for more money?" We have probably said to ourselves, "I'm tired, the Jews of America are tired of asking and being asked to contribute of their time and their money for emergencies."

We have all probably been complaining that business conditions are not as favorable as they have been in the past. We have probably said to ourselves, "Let's call a halt to these special rescue campaigns. Let's have a rest for a while."

Well, let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen,



these thoughts that I had, they died. They died in the gas chambers of Auschwitz and in the cemeteries of Warsaw. I know we must have another Rescue Fund and we will have to work harder than ever before to get this story across to the American Jewish public, and it is up to us to see to it that every word of these stories is told to them.

I know that Poland is not the only country in which the Jews need help, and I cannot speak for North Africa or Hungary or the other countries in which Jews look to us for help, but I can speak for Poland because I was there. Anti-Semitism is still rampant in Poland, although the government does try to fight it. Slowly and surely the Jews are being squeezed economically. They are losing their jobs, they are losing their opportunities of making a living. The Jew has no future in Poland.

We did not have the opportunity of saving the three million Jews who were exterminated, but now, today, we can save the 40,000 Jews who are left. Worse can come if we wait too long. We cannot allow opportunities to be lost. We must take care of these people. We must help them right now, before it is too late.

You know, I dread the thought of this coming

year's campaign and I wish I could take it easy, but I can't. I have seen Poland as it is today and I must do everything in my power to help those who seek a chance for a new life and who wish to leave behind them the memories of the horror of the past.

A future in Israel means happiness and life. Believe me, friends, I have been to Poland. I have seen. It is now or never! Thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you very much, Maurice, for giving of yourself to make this trip to Poland so that you could speak for us.

(The audience arose and applauded the entrance of Senator Herbert Lehman)

CHAIRMAN STONE: It is wonderful to have Senator Lehman join us. I am very proud that you are going to be able to hear from him very shortly.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman needs no introduction to Jews almost anywhere in the States, certainly this continent, certainly by now in Israel and Europe, and it would be gilding the lily to try to introduce him excepting to say to you it is a pleasure to hear a report on the general overseas picture from the Executive Director of the United

Jewish Appeal -- our wonderful friend Rabbi Herbert Friedman. (Applause)

RABBI FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Dewey, very much.

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, to attempt to give a general report of the entire overseas situation with which we face ourselves would be to impose upon your time and to intrude upon the field which His Excellency, Mr. Sharett, will wish to present to us.

I should like, therefore, to try in as brief and pithy a way as possible to sum up almost in capital sentence form the multitude of problems which face us upon the horizon, and as I try to draw this picture I want you to have in mind the fact that there is a very substantial measure of control over this total situation which lies within our own hands.

Not every year could we come to you and say this. There were some years in Jewish history, not far removed from this year, when it would not have been possible to have said to you that the control of our destiny lies within our own hands. For all too often, sadly enough, it was in the hands of those who were not interested in our security, our salvation, our future. All too often the

reins of our destiny were held by others.

Now, in terms of the immediate and confined problems which I would put before you, the control of our destiny lies within our own hands and this fact must strengthen each one of us immeasurably, for we look at these problems not with despair, not with fear, not with anxiety, but with a knowledge that we can conquer them if we but react in the manner in which it is obviously within our capacity to do.

Now, briefly, we have left over from 1957, a year of enormous historic impact, many thousands of Jews who are out of the immediate areas of danger from which they ran but whose complete and eventual resettlement has not yet been achieved. Many thousands, perhaps as many as 10,000, are currently in places of temporary staging in Europe, having come from Egypt and Hungary during the year gone by but not yet having reached the final point of haven or refuge, whether that will be Israel during this coming year or other countries on the Continent which are free and open and democratic so that refugees can find homes.

During this year there will be these 10,000

people to be resettled in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, in South America, in Israel -- the hangover of the group which started to flee during the early months of 1957.

Always remember, therefore, that when we make the total of the people whom it is our responsibility to help this year, you must add these 10,000 who now are in France, in Italy, in Switzerland, living without security, without basis of future and obviously temporarily.

Passing them now and attempting to forecast what will be the new load of people in 1958, I would like to go quickly through the countries of North Africa with which we are unfortunately familiar, but we have now learned these exotic and strange names in the last two or three years and I should like to try to summarize the situation in each of those countries briefly.

In Morocco you must know very simply that the statement of principle which we heard at a meeting in Paris a few weeks ago exists and will exist for many years to come, during which there will be ebbs and flows in the rate at which Jews will be able to leave the country. The statement of principle is that a Jewish life on the soil of

Morocco at this moment and under present conditions is not possible. Having said that, one would be immediately led to the conclusion that all of the 200,000 Jews now in Morocco must be taken out.

This will not occur in 1958 or 1959 or 1960, and yet I would be willing to state very flatly that if we were able to bring boats into Casablanca now, tens of thousands of Jews would board those ships, seeking to leave, because the principle upon which a free and independent and productive Jewish life can flourish in a land is not available there.

The economic situation of the country broth for Jews and Moroccans has deteriorated to a point of almost critical danger. The King of Morocco has not come to the United States to visit the Bronx Zoo. The King of Morocco has come here to discuss the future of his country, which is a difficult one, admittedly, for him and his citizens, and as the economic condition of the land deteriorates, how much more so does the economic condition of the Jews become jeopardized, for they live in that marginal area of no-man's-land where, when an economy begins to be difficult, the middle-man is the one who suffers the first.

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There is a terrible internal political struggle going on as well as an economic one with the country of Morocco perhaps tending toward eventual orientation with the Arab League which, though it now is a defunct body in some ways, nevertheless represents a line of thinking which would obviously make it all the more difficult for Jews to live and survive.

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These things that I say to you are things which are said without caution, without discretion, in the closed confines of this room, so that you may have an appreciation of the fact that there will be for quite some time to come a constant drive and pressure on the part of the Jews of Morocco to leave. There will be moments when they won't be able to do so. There will be other moments when they will be able to do so. You've got to accept this as a constant in Jewish life, not a variable, for the next several years to come, and I would say without being willing to quote any specific figures for 1958, that during the year ahead thousands of Jews will be able to make their way from the land.

As far as Algeria is concerned, the situation there is perhaps in a way even more difficult. There is

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this awful gnawing tension of a civil war going on in a country, in its third year now, involving thousands of deaths and the shedding of blood and the spending of untold millions which have brought down two French governments, and which is apparently still unresolved. With 130,000 Jews living in that country, sitting on the fence, the Arabs pressing them to give allegiance to the Arab cause for independence, the French and the Europeans saying that the natural fate and destiny of Jews is not with Arabs but with European areas -- which is true -- all of the 130,000 Jews there are French citizens -- but sitting on the fence in this terrible tension of a civil war, one finds one's self faced with the natural and inevitable result: a constant drifting of Jews out of the country.

2,000 last year to Israel, 2,000 last year to France, many more thousands this year who will make their way out, although no one drives them, but the impossibility of living in that sense of pressure carries with it its own dynamic, and again without predicting any figures for you, we must simply be prepared to expect in 1958 thousands of Algerian Jews who will leave the country.

And thirdly and lastly, as far as Tunis is con-



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cerned, the problem is still a different one. In Tunis there is a word with which you must become familiar because you will hear a great deal of it in the year ahead. The word is "integration." Integration means one thing in Little Rock. Integration means another thing in Tunisia. What it means in Tunisia very simply is the disappearance of the Jewish community qua Jewish community.

There is a rumor afoot that the present Council of Jewish Communities and Organizations will be dissolved, so that Jews need not have any separate, independent, identifiable apparatus which distinguishes them from other Tunisian citizens, and Mr. Bourguiba says quite simply and, by the way, in the most friendly fashion, "We promise you equality, we promise you your rights, we see no reason for you to be under any strictures or inhibitions of a separate nature. You are Tunisians as are all others, and therefore there is no need for you to worry about your future. There is no need for you to be different from the rest of the people." But you know and I know that Jews want to be different in the Jewish sense of the word and the possibility that they will be unable so to live frightens all people who believe in the separate survival of the

Jewish group.

There will be, therefore, from Tunisia in the year ahead a constant emigration. Thousands will leave, not because they are persecuted, not because anybody hates them but because, in order to live a fully Jewish life they will go to Israel.

And so you have in North Africa of the three countries the following summary situation: Morocco will not be able to prevent Jewish emigration indefinitely. Algeria will provide a constant trickle of Jews so long as the civil war goes on, and if it should end with any measure of Arab independence, then I say that I can expect not a trickle from Algeria but a flood, as in Morocco; and thirdly, in Tunisia, those Jews who believe that living as Jews is worthwhile and who will seek an opportunity to do that, will continue to make their way out in an orderly, measured, emigration that will go on and on until that community is dissolved.

As far as Egypt is concerned, half the Jews of Egypt left in the year gone by. The other half are still there. A non-Jewish observer who spent several weeks in Egypt early this fall stated that in her opinion Egypt had

already drifted behind the Iron Curtain in the sense that the Jews who live there would be unavailable to us, inaccessible. When asked what her opinion was about the other half still remaining, she said there was at a moment a relaxation of tension, that there were some people who had received back some symbols of their businesses and their properties and this gave them some small measure of security.

Some Jews who were members of the Stock Exchange received their seats on the Exchange and felt, therefore, that they were enabled to do business again. But the very interesting observation was made that this illusory feeling of temporary security prevails because the International Committee for the Red Cross is still functioning in Egypt, the ICRC, and so long as the International Committee for the Red Cross remains there, the Jews have the feeling that if they want to or if they need to leave, there is an instrumentality by which they can be taken out.

Should the Red Cross withdraw from Egypt, which could very well happen, then I tell you that we may anticipate another panic flight of masses of people again in the heavy thousands.

The Mission in Israel had a session with immigrants

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from various countries and a Mr. Oppenheimer from Cairo spoke to the Mission and said, "Last time when Nasser made his camps, he only put 3,000 of us in prison. Next time if Mr. Nasser makes his camps, they will be like Dachau."

This, then, is the state of mood and tension of the Egyptian-Jewish community and it might have been very simply described as a mood of flux, hesitation, poised, waiting to see which way history deals and, I would say, poised for flight. There is no sense in our kidding ourselves. They may not all come out in 1958. They may come slowly, in a measure. They may come in a gush and in a flood. Watch the news to see what happens with the International Red Cross Committee there because that will be the tipoff. If they leave, you and I will be called upon to handle many more thousands of Jews than we now anticipate.

During the days of the Mission Mr. Ben Gurion made a speech in which he said, "History has never pampered the Jewish people." It is a sentence we should remember. History has never pampered the Jewish people. And of all of the groups of the Jewish people, one of the groups that was the least pampered and that took one of the most

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devastating blows of all was the group that Maurice described this morning, the Jews of Poland. He said that 72 hours ago he stood in the town of Nishelsk where, by the way, he was arrested for taking a picture of the central courtyard of the square because he wanted to see what the town looked like. The Polish Community police couldn't understand why a man wanted to take a picture of a horse and wagon and they assumed that the reason was more nefarious than his reason.

While he was having his encounter with the law, I stood at the same moment in the center of the Warsaw Ghetto. I saw that ghetto in 1946. It was a whole solid square mile of empty, barren desolation, with the bricks piled at a height of three meters, the Germans having taken and dynamited every building they could reach methodically, one by one, so that they all came down systematically in a typical German manner, and what was left was a great plain. The buildings that were outside of the wall stood. The buildings that were inside the wall were down except for one church. That's the way it looked in 1946.

In 1957, three days ago, all of it was built up almost with raw, new buildings, three meters higher than

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other buildings in Warsaw because they were built on that holy rubble. Within a very few months only a tiny handful of scholars will be able to trace the outlines of those streets and will be able to remember what took place there. It will be washed out of human sight. Even the great Dinkmal (?), the monument with the Rappaport sculpture which was dedicated in 1948 out on that broad plain is now being hemmed in by buildings which are going right up close to it, and not ten meters away the foundations are being dug for another building now, so that that monument will soon be enveloped in the courtyard of some apartment house and no one will know where it is. It might just as well come down.

A handful of men will erase that deed. The memory of the Jew must never let it be erased. We talk about the tenth anniversary of Israel next year. We talk about the 20th anniversary of the United Jewish Appeal. Next Pesach is the 15th anniversary of the ghetto fight where, that first night underneath Miela (?) Street No. 18, in the bunker, the kids -- because that is all they were -- got together with one Haggadah and they read the story of the fight against Pharoah and the Exodus and freedom, and

then they went upstairs out of bunker with the bottles of gasoline in their hands and the hand grenades, and they started to fight the Germans on the crossroads of Naf-Kalaleh (?) ((other streets)) and all the streets that anybody who knows Warsaw knows were once holy streets on which Jews walked and trod and carried their dreams.

Fifteen years ago that fight took place. Fifteen years ago there were other Jews who had gotten away ahead of Hitler and they were in Russia. There were many bodies that were left in the coldness of Siberia and out in the peat bogs of middle Asia, in Turkestan and ((other countries)). The Jews have left their dead in many various places on the face of the globe. They came back to Poland in 1946, many of them, and that was the first time I saw them, when we took them over into Germany and we put them in camps and then we put them on boats and then we broke through the British blockade with them and they went to Palestine.

Ten years later they are coming through now again from Russia and they are coming on these long trains, clear out of the wastelands. They are being taken straight across all of Poland to the western border of Germany, to a place called Zgourgelycz (?). It is a "punkt" (?), a

repatriation point. They are given 300 zlotys, and depending how you want to convert the currency, that could be \$3.00, and they are held in that repatriation point for a month, up to three, before they are assigned out to other towns.

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And the Polish government tries its best and it assigns them to towns and they go to the towns and they go to the repatriation commission of the Polish government and they say, "We have been assigned here. We are twenty families, forty families. Where is our housing?" And sometimes there is a room for them and sometimes there isn't. And then they go to the committee of the Joint, the JDC, and they say, "We have a room but there isn't a bed in it, there isn't a chair in it. The child has no shoes," and the Joint gives them up to 5,000 zlotys per family which, depending upon how you want to translate it, might be as much as \$20.

And it is not the dollars and it is not the shoes but it is the saving of the soul, because they know that they are not being forgotten, that the Western Jews are with them and that they are brothers, hand in hand. And then begins that wearisome search, the most pathetic



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aspect of it all, where they start going from town to town, looking, looking, looking to see if anybody is alive. Nobody is alive. What's the sense of looking? They go to find the ashes in the mud puddles, but they can't stop. Something drives them. There is a compulsion. They are searching for contact with life again. Life meant the past.

How many people in this room know the names of these towns? How many people know the names of Karlin and Berditchev and Bratislav and Lubavitch and Ger and Lublin and Miedzybosh and Bialystok and Krakow and Lodz and Katowitz and Lomza and Radom and Kielce? How many people can call off the honor roll where three and a quarter million Jews once lived and breathed? In Bialystok today there are twenty Jewish families. In Lublin today there are fifty. The biggest Jewish community in Poland today is in a town called Lignitsa, 700. There are five rabbis in all of Poland -- five.

Do you know what this means to the Poland where themothers called a child "a little tsadik," to a Poland where the yeshivah student who didn't have bread in his moth was sought after by the rich father-in-law because he had learning, the Poland where the man who drove the coach

left his coach on the street and went up into the (shtiebel) and said to his fellow coachman, (( ? )) -- wagon-drivers talking about great things. That Poland is no more.

What have you got left? 35,000 whom we took out this past year. Or we didn't take them out. They wanted to come. They had to come. They went. The Polish government let them go. There is every reason to believe that in this year ahead of 1958, with the attitude of the Polish government being again friendly and helpful, as the Polish Minister to Israel himself said a few days ago when he presented his credentials, that emigration would continue. There is every reason to believe that in this year ahead, again perhaps we can find ways and means of helping that number.

Is this important or not? Is this a reason for which we should rally with all of our strength and all of our courage and all of our means or not?

There is a phrase in Hebrew called (( ? )). One can play with the way it is translated. One can say that this is the remnant that must be saved. One can say, on the other hand, that this is the saving remnant and that those who come to try to help and aid and rescue this remnant

shall themselves be saved by the act of the holiness of redemption. They are the remnant who must be saved. We are the great community which shall be saved if we invest our time and our energy and our money in the act of rescue.

This is the way we save ourselves from the possible materializing of our lives, the possible loss of values. Our continued dedication to the holiness of rescue is the way we shall save ourselves. We shall reunite land with people, land with people, people of Morocco, people of Tunisia, people of Egypt, people of Poland. These are flesh of the flesh. There are the ones who carry the ideals burning in the breast. There are the people who taught the children, who shall teach the future. Land with people, salvation and rescue of both is our holy mission.

We don't discharge it in one year, be it 1957 or another year, be it 1958. This is what we live for. We pay our debt to the dead by the depth of our love for the living. This is our task for the year ahead. Thank you.

(Applause)

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CHAT CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you very much, Herbert, for these inspiring words.

In the past thirty-odd years, my friends, I have known, worked with, admired, respected -- yes, I can almost say loved the person that I am very proud to have the honor of next presenting to you. If there are really a few living architects of the Zionist movement, surely he is one of them.

The Honorable Moshe Sharett.

(The assembly rose and applauded.)

MR. SHARETT: My dear friend Dewey, Senator Lehman, dear guests and delegates:

Allow me to begin by expressing my very warm thanks for the generosity of your reception. I am exceedingly happy to be here, if only because of the opportunity which my presence here has afforded me of meeting so many dear friends assembled together.

It is my privilege, both in my own very humble personal capacity and as a special emissary from Israel to this Conference, which responsibility I share with my very dear friend Dr. Dov Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, to greet you all on behalf of and for the

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sake of what we are trying to do in Israel.

My friends, this special conference, which has been convened by dint of rather extraordinary effort on the part of its organizers and at the cost of considerable sacrifice of valuable time and some expense by those attending it, would make little sense unless we were all of one mind on certain basic points, both on those points and on the conclusions flowing from them.

There are three points, I think, on which we must be and I hope are united.

First, that this historic enterprise upon which the Jewish people in our generation has embarked of achieving and defending the sovereign statehood of Israel and of pursuing actively and dynamically the policy of keeping the doors of that country open to all Jews who wish to enter it and setting them on the soil of that land in productive labor, is an enterprise entailing a continuous partnership in the framework of common concern and joint responsibility between the people of Israel in the strictest sense of the term and Jews throughout the world.

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The second point is that in that partnership American Jewry is destined and called upon to play a major role of decisive, historic importance, by virtue of its numbers, by virtue of its wealth, by virtue of its freedom and by virtue of its deep Jewish consciousness.

The third point is that you, my friends, who have responded to the call and gathered together in this room represent the quintessence of that sense of responsibility with which the entire great Jewish community of the United States is imbued and that the lead is expected from you -- from every one of you, from all of you together -- to decide the fate of the effort upon which American Jewry is now embarking on behalf of Israel for the year 1958.

I am not here to give you a very detailed and exhaustive account of the problem that is facing us and, by virtue of that partnership, facing you, in terms of figures and detailed facts. I would rather limit myself to the indication of certain very basic and fundamental considerations which you must bring to bear upon a discussion of the problem.

The process of growth and development in which

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we are engaged is hard, is complex and is lengthy. Even if we manage to achieve within one generation the gathering together within the boundaries of the State of Israel of all Jews in need of new homes and of new life, and we succeeded in raising them to a decent standard of living, if in the process we manage to utilize all the discoverable economic potentialities of Israel, and, as a point of culmination, we succeeded in obtaining a state with a healthy, well-balanced economy and make Israel not only politically and formally but economically and physically independent -- I say, if we achieve all this within the span of one generation, it will be nothing short of a miracle in every historic and day-to-day sense of the term.

But a generation it must take. A few decades this process must continue, and woe to the generation in Jewry which, having been given that unprecedented chance, which, having been faced with that historic challenge, should relax from sheer tiredness or shortsightedness because people will say, "We did not expect it to last so long. We thought it could be done within a small number of years."

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That is my first point.

My second point is to stress the element of continuity. It is not only a lengthy process; it must be a continuous process and a process which cannot be encompassed within the artificial limits of a year.

A year is not a unit in the consideration of the problem with which we are faced. A year may be an appropriate unit for registering one's financial contribution to the task that lies ahead; but the execution of the task itself cannot be by any tangible installment compressed within the framework of a year.

You cannot transform an immigrant, a person uprooted, flung by Fate from his former country of residence into the land of Israel, facing a set of entirely new and unfamiliar conditions, new climate, new society, still a very new language to him, perhaps, having to achieve an evolutionary transformation within the conditions of his own life, to become a laborer in the land, a worker in the factory, having to re-educate his children in a new spirit -- you cannot expect him to become a full-fledged citizen in every economic and social sense of the term within the span of one year.



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You cannot expect the agencies directing this effort, whether it be the Government or the Jewish Agency, to provide for all the needs, to cope with all the unforeseen contingencies which occur in the process of the execution of that work all in one year.

It must take longer in the case of every unit of our work, be it the human unit, that is, in the case of every person or every family -- or be it the economic unit, whether it is a workshop or a factory or an agricultural settlement or any enterprise. It must be extended over a period of years, sometimes over a decade, sometimes more in the case of each given unit.

Therefore it would be utterly superficial and shallow if we would adopt the method of asking ourselves at every such occasion exactly what was accomplished within the last year and expect our contribution, such as we do provide, such as you do provide so lavishly for one year to accomplish something definite within that brief period of time.

You must view it as a continuous process. You must conceive of it as something requiring a sustained effort.

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Sensations, surprises have their ups and downs. But you must realize that we cannot produce a spectacular act of proclamation of independence every decade. We cannot revive the War of Independence at the end of the first ten years.

Must we? Need we?

We cannot even produce a Sinai Campaign and the smashing victory which we achieved over the armies of Egypt every year afresh.

You must submit to the dictate of Fate that sensations, spectacular events, deeply moving and stirring occurrences in history are not vouchsafed to you at such rate of frequency; and yet the work, the effort, the dogged, the persistent, the creative, the decisive effort must continue without any relaxation.

And it is fraught with the vast expenditures of funds, year in, year out, continuously.

That is the only sound, rational, responsible approach which you must develop in your consciousness if you are earnest about it, as I well know you are.

My friends, we are very proud to report the fact that within the first decade, not yet completed --

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short of a few months yet -- of the existence of the State of Israel, we have brought out and settled in that country nearly a million new people, well over nine hundred thousand. We are very proud. It is a spectacular achievement.

They are there. Not one of them has suffered lack of bread for a single day. Not one family had to spend a single night without something over their heads. Not one child has been left without some form of schooling. Not one sick person has been abandoned to his or her fate without any medical help.

In the course of time, the acreage of land cultivated has increased. I do not know how many times. In the course of time the area has increased so many times. In the course of time so many millions of trees were planted, so many hundreds of settlements were established, so many hundred new factories started working, et cetera, et cetera. You know the story.

But beware of thinking that that first million Jews that were brought over and settled in Israel within the first decade of the existence of the state are all fully productive, are all fully self supporting, have

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all their needs well covered and provided for.

Far from it. We are today on the threshold of a new decade which we hope will bring in yet another million. But we are still carrying the burden of liabilities yet undischarged for the full and productive absorption and integration and rehabilitation of the first million; and these things cannot be divided into water-tight compartments in terms of time, that the first decade must be terminated with the complete achievement of full absorption of the first million before we embark upon any new installment in the progress of our work.

These things dove-tail and overlap and become cumulative. Such is life. It is impossible to carry on the work otherwise.

Look at the problem of housing. I said a moment ago that we are very proud that not one single family has had to spend one single night in the open.

If you visit Cairo, as we used to do in past years -- and we hope to be able to do so again as soon as it may please God -- we go to India, go to all sorts of countries around us, near and far, and we see tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of people spending the

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nights in the streets of the big towns, whole families huddled together in the entrance of a house, under some bridge -- always living as vagabonds, camping in the open, without any shelter.

And thus they are fixed. That is the condition of their lives.

You don't see anything of the sort in Israel. Although Israel has experienced this tremendous increase of population, at such a colossal rate which one of the countries I have in mind and with the conditions of which I happen to be familiar has experienced, you don't see anything of the sort.

But that does not mean that the problem of shelter has been solved. Today we have over a hundred thousand people still living in Ma'abaroths and very many of them living in Ma'abaroths for years now, some for six or seven or eight years.

It is a stain on our reputation. It is a public disgrace. It is degrading. It is humiliating. And I will say it is something which to me is every more terrible: It is wasteful. That is the most unpardonable sin: that people like ourselves, in a country so limited

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in its resources, as to territory, as to population as against the tasks we have to achieve and as against the pressures from outside we have to withstand -- so limited, so limited in the sum total of the country's natural wealth, cannot possibly afford waste, and it is wasteful. It is wasteful.

On the face of it, it would seem that to solve the problem of housing would entail great expenditures, and now we are doing it more cheaply by letting them live in Ma'abaroths. I say the contrary is the case. It means the squandering of our most precious raw material, and that is human energy, and human energy can only be harnessed to the task if it is impelled by a sense of responsibility.

You cannot expect a person to develop a sense of responsibility for his own future; you cannot expect him to exert himself to the utmost if you do not provide what he thinks he is entitled to in the most elementary sense of the term: a house to live in, a proper roof -- not of canvas, not of wood, not of tin, but a proper roof of concrete over his head and the heads of the members of his family, where he can lead a normal family life.

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Then you put the burden on him to make good, and then you settle your accounts with him if he doesn't. But you must provide that civilized minimum of existence.

Particularly this becomes a sore point of the consciousness, the very bitter consciousness of discrimination as between people. You introduce a disruptive element into the life of the community. Bitterness, recrimination, constant complaint and protest -- you cannot expect productivity under such conditions; and unless you get productivity you waste your resources, you delay the point of time at which that particular person can become self supporting, and you doom yourself to continuous wasteful expenditure instead of capitalizing it by proper effort and turning it into proper channels.

We very proudly point to the very large number of new agricultural settlements we have established. Why, I think in these ten years we exceeded the number of settlements that we set up in the previous seventy years of Jewish agricultural settlement activity, and they have done marvelous things. They have brought new lands under the plow. They have terraced the hillsides. They have planted huge quantities of new trees. They

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have developed new procedures. They have completely transformed the landscape.

They are not, however, fully and firmly on their feet. They cannot be because the State of Israel and the Jewish Agency have defaulted in the provision of the funds that are still necessary in order to make them fully developed and in order to give them the fullest possible chance of progress and of prosperity.

It is, again, sheer waste not to do today what must be done today, to put it off until tomorrow, because it causes frustration. It is a handicap to effort. It undermines stability, and in a hundred and one things you have to pay more and to spend more over a number of years than what you would have had to spend and be done with it if you had the money immediately.

And my third point is on the subject of security.

Now, I know that there is not an issue to which Jews in Israel or Jews anywhere in the world are so sensitive, are so alert, as the issue of security.

Let me tell you, my friends, that the problem I am trying to put before you is most intimately and



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organically bound up with the security problem, and in more than one sense.

You were all, I am sure, exhilarated at the news of the victory achieved in the War of the Sinai Desert. Do you realize how much that victory has cost us? I don't know whether I am entitled to give you the figures. Anyhow, I am not going to. It means a huge expenditure both in preparation for that campaign and in the execution of it and as an aftermath of it.

You are not called upon to provide funds for that particular purpose, but you must realize it all comes from the same till of the State of Israel, and if the State of Israel had to be out of pocket, if I may use that trivial expression, for so many hundreds of millions of Israeli pounds in order to be prepared and then to fight on that occasion as it did, it naturally had to cut down its expenditures on development, on housing, on agricultural settlements, on the provision of the hundred and one things that the immigrant needed as its share, and that money, that deficit has to be covered somehow, and if it is not covered, it is expressed in lack of productivity, in terms of wasteful expenditures,

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in terms of discontent, of instability, of frustration and of the feeling that we are not doing what we should and what we must.

And that is the most excruciating ordeal that we have to go through if we feel that we are missing chances, that we are not making the headway which we must make in order to hold our own and be a little more confident of our future with the horizon always beset with very deep clouds around us.

That is one aspect of it, the nexus of the problem we are dealing with; but there is another aspect, a more direct one.

It is wrong of us to assume that the two things are competitive, that expenditure on economic development competes with expenditure on security. The two things are mutually complementary, because there is nothing that in the long run, as a matter of long-term policy, is so vitally and distinctly and decisively conducive to the attainment and strengthening of security as sound economic expenditure, as sound economic development.

If we default, if we don't keep up the proper pace in filling up the empty spaces of Israel and filling

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them with people who are productive by giving them the necessary tools with which to do the work, if we are not quick enough in developing all the latent resources with which the soil of Israel is filled, is fairly richly endowed; if we don't step up the program of economic development, then we default on security, because security does not merely mean the maintenance of a certain brave army, technically competent and militarily well equipped -- naturally, that is the daily breath of security -- but in the long run, security is the function of the number, the size of population or the degree of its productivity, of the extent to which its industrial potential is developed.

All these things in their accumulation spell the security of a nation.

And be sure, my friends, that by helping yet another and yet another and yet another Jew to come and settle in Israel, you may, by increasing our war potential, if you want to put it in that brutal fashion, by making him productive, by enabling him to forge the tools that we need, by increasing our economic stability, by demonstrating the vitality of our effort, which is the

surest way of banishing from the minds of some of our neighbors the evil thought that they will yet settle their accounts with us, because it is easy to settle their accounts, yes, with us, because we are on shakey foundations -- you are contributing in the most direct manner to the strengthening of Israel's safety.

My last point is on the subject which has already been so eloquently and so movingly presented to you by the two previous speakers, and that is immigration, with particular reference to recent history in Europe.

Something happened in the last few years for which we had prayed for a long time, and that was the reopening of the gates of exit. It is true that it affects now only one country, but it has its value as a precedent, and it turns upon the way we deal with it and the measure of our capacity to cope with it and the problem which it creates.

Rabbi Friedman quite rightly stressed that great transformation which has come about in our fortunes that from a people so dependent upon the mercy of others and upon circumstances beyond its control, we have become a unit which has instruments in its own hands which it can wield at complete liberty, in accordance with its

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wisdom and with its capacity for action.

I would modify that statement, with all the truth that there is in it.

We are still subject to all the stresses and furies of the world around us, the mighty and powerful trends which operate on the world scene. With all the conflicts and clashes in which they result, they impinge most directly upon our fortunes, and we are up against facts and developments about which we can do very little.

And yet we are an independent unit of will and action, an independent unit of responsibility. We can do a great deal, even if we cannot do everything, and just because we can't do everything, it becomes doubly and trebly incumbent upon us to do what we can, to resist pressures, to ward off dangers, to get a little more and yet a little more strong.

Coming to this question of immigration, it naturally does not depend on us in any formal sense whether the gates would be kept open -- and we refer to the gates of exit, not to the gates of Israel; that is entirely subject to our control, whether it would be open or not.

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We cannot even foresee and calculate all the considerations, all the wills that may be brought to bear upon such decisions. But there is one thing that we must bear in mind: Inasmuch as a continuous process of exit, of emigration from those countries depends on the echoes which will be reaching those countries about the fate of immigrants that do come out and settle, this is something which will be entirely in our hands, and woe to us if we default in that responsibility, if when presented with this chance of accommodating tens of thousands of people, fugitives from enforced assimilation, from persecution, from hatred and from the ruins and tombs of the past, the rather recent past, we have defaulted, we haven't made all the provision necessary, we have caused disappointment to these people, we have caused them to write letters back warning others against coming -- that will be tragic, my friends.

Remember, they come from a certain way of life which we intensely hate and resent. It is a mechanical way of life. It is a way of life at the root of which lies a mechanical conception of sociology. I am not going to enlarge upon the subject, but it is inherent in

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that mechanical conception of sociology that the state can do everything with the individual, and the state can undertake the provision of full employment.

It does it at a very high price, at the price of liberty, at the price of self-expression, at the price of human happiness, and yet it provides work.

There was once a notion in the history of sociology of the social contract propounded by Rousseau. I would say there is a sort of social contract between the totalitarian government and its citizens. The government undertakes to give two things: work and bread. It sells work and bread. It is paid in liberty. The individual has to give up his liberty in return for work and bread.

Some people say, "All right. Naturally, if I can get work and bread with liberty, so much the better. But if I am faced with the choice of liberty without work and bread, or work and bread without liberty, my decision is obvious."

If the choice is between work and bread or liberty, call it slavery, but if there is work and bread, the very natural choice must be work and bread.

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Let us not bring people to consider the problem from that viewpoint. Let us not face them with that choice.

Each immigration group presents its special sociological problems and difficulties, its age composition, its occupational make-up. Naturally we expect superhuman efforts of adjustment, but we must help, and we must take into account individual circumstances, and while expecting them to adapt themselves to the rigors, the exigencies of Israel, we must adjust ourselves to their backgrounds, to their habits, their capacities.

A mortal can only do his best, and we cannot impose too great a strain on these people.

It is all expressed in terms of finance and in terms of a possibility of financing what is necessary in time -- in time -- without delay, without letting bitterness accumulate, without letting a sense of frustration envelope these people.

The question of morale, of the morale of the immigrant community is of utmost, of supreme importance. Words fail me to express the full gravity of that particular issue. I cannot possibly exaggerate, and it all



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must be measured in terms of finance.

My friends, in the past, whether it was Levi Eshkol, whether it was Dov Joseph, or maybe myself on occasion, we used to come and tell you we are budgeting for an immigration of a certain size in the coming year; we are budgeting for a development program of certain dimensions, all this entails a certain expenditure which we can evaluate with a fair degree of precision in advance. Are you ready to help us? And you always responded. You always responded. It may not be your fault that the community as a whole did not respond fully up to the mark, but it is a fact that they did not.

Last year a special fund of a certain total was proclaimed, and a certain fairly considerable percentage of it was actually achieved; but in the meantime the program on the basis of which we made to your communities our appeal was getting on; that is to say, in terms of people brought over, in terms of land which was placed at their disposal, in terms of all sorts of commitments that were undertaken that were carried out fully. So there is a lag, and the lag must be made good. Unless it is made good, it will increase, and if the lag increases,

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then we may find ourselves in an extremely critical situation. We may default and default in a very far-reaching sense of the term, and the fact of our default will redound to all of you, to the discredit of the Jewish name.

You have to consider it very, very carefully from that viewpoint.

I am sure you are not the people who must have the spur of something spectacular and sensational in order to reach the full depth of understanding of the gravity of the problem and the full measure of your own responsibility.

For the State of Israel, the registration of a failure in that sense would be an historic disgrace. I am sure you cannot bear the thought of letting things drift into such a situation; but it is not enough to have that emotion of not wanting to see it come about; it is absolutely vital that each one of you should, in taking the full measure of it, translate it in terms of possible performance as to what he has to do to ward it off, to avert it, not to let it happen; but, on the contrary, to give the State of Israel, its present citizens and its

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potential citizens, those who from a distance already consider themselves identified with it, because that is their only hope -- give them the feeling of confidence and certainty, those who are there, that the road to the future -- a hard road, a stoney road, but it is open to them. It is up to them to brace themselves for the effort that is needed to continue that steep climb. It is open. It is not barred in their faces.

The obstacles are not insuperable. They can be overcome, because help is forthcoming.

And those who are still so far from Israel -- in distance, but so near in their hearts -- to tell them that they should have confidence, that they need not hesitate to apply, they need not hesitate to risk the journey. They will have to work hard; they will have to exert themselves to the utmost. But there is a Jewish people. There are still free Jews, Jews free to act, willing to act, Jews with deep understanding as to what is the action that is expected of them, and Jews with all the sense of daring, to give their utmost, being confident in the future of this daring enterprise because they have seen what has already been done; they

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know what must be done and what can be done provided they do not default.

My friends, let me conclude by paraphrasing a very famous saying. It is up to us in Israel to do the job. It is up to the Jewry of the United States to give us the tools. It is up to you in this room assembled to give American Jewry the necessary lead.

(The assembly rose and applauded.)

CHAIRMAN STONE: Thank you very much, Moshe Sharett.

May I have your attention, please. We are going to hear from Senator Lehman. Will those of you who must leave please do so quickly, and the rest of you please let me have your undivided attention.

In our day no American citizen of the Jewish faith has achieved the honor and distinction and in turn given stature and credit to us as has the distinguished former Senator from New York, Herbert Lehman.

(The assembly rose and applauded.)

Senator, I had intended to say more, but no one needed to. You know the love and affection of the people whom you are about to address.

SENATOR LEHMAN: You said plenty, Dewey. Thank

you.

Your Excellency, officers and friends of the United Jewish Appeal, we have come together to consider the extraordinary needs facing our fellow Jews overseas. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you, the leaders of American Jewry, that this is not the first time we have assembled for this purpose because we have been equal to the responsibilities which stem from being the strongest Jewish community in the world. We have been privileged to play major roles in two of the greatest success stories of our time.

These success stories will be represented in 1958 in the form of two important anniversaries. One is our own, the 20th anniversary campaign of the United Jewish Appeal. The 1958 campaign will climax two decades of continuous and outstanding lifesaving work. The other anniversary is the tenth year of the State of Israel, a notable anniversary for the entire free world. I have the honor to be the General Chairman of the American Committee for the Celebration of Israel's Tenth Anniversary. It is a major and highly significant undertaking. I consider it a proud personal privilege to be associated also with the

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United Jewish Appeal in the 20th year, even as I have been associated with it in one capacity or another in all its first 19 years and with the Joint Distribution Committee for more than twice that time.

Neither of these signal occasions could be observed in all their importance were it not for you and many like you, for you, like all of us, have done so much to meet the profound and practical continuous emergencies which have affected Jews of the world since the founding of the United Jewish Appeal and since the birth of Israel. When the UJA began its work in the Hitler years, it seemed that history had decided to write an end to the generations on generations of Jewish existence overseas, but through our efforts for UJA and for Israel, that verdict of history has been reversed. Historic achievements have been made. There is a promise of even greater ones in the years that lie ahead.

Moshe Sharett has spoken of the miracle of the work of rescue and upbuilding accomplished at least in part within the short span of a single generation. My friends, we can be proud that we have been part of that generation. We are the generation which helped make possible a rebirth

of Jewish life in the aftermath of the slaughter of six million of our fellow Jews in Hitler's death camps. We are the generation that slaved the survivors of the concentration camps, the ghettos and hideouts and displaced persons' camps. We are the generation that saw 2,000 years of Jewish longing come to fruition on May 8, 1948, with the birth of the State of Israel, and we are the generation that will help celebrate the tenth anniversary of that century, a century of freedom and democracy in the Middle East.

And we are the generation that heard the cries of our fellow Jews in lands of death and tyranny in Yemen and Iraq, in Egypt and Morocco and Eastern Europe, and answered these cries with rescue. We are the generation that has had the privilege and the blessing as few Jewish generations before us, of translating our hopes and our wishes for the welfare of our fellow Jews into facts and into realities.

Now we have come together again in the face of another emergency. What would be more tragic than the possibility that on that tenth anniversary, in the midst of their thanksgiving, the people of Israel would be forced to

say to Jews who wished to come to Israel, who must come to Israel, "No, you cannot come"?

What would be more disastrous than if in this same period the people of Israel would attempt by themselves, because our help was lacking, to meet the problem of taking in 70,000 more newcomers and then end up by committing economic suicide? Would would be more tragic than if, as Moshe Sharett has told you, has warned, the people of Israel, the only democracy in the vast area of the great Middle East, were compelled to choose liberty on the one hand, or work and bread on the other?

My friends, we must make sure that these people, so far as lies in our power, have both liberty and bread and work. Israel's people must be helped to keep immigration gates wide open. The Jews of Eastern Europe, of Poland and other areas must be brought out while it is still possible for them to come out. The rescue work must go forward for Jews who can come out of other areas of danger and can be helped to go to Israel or come to free western lands, including our own.

And in Israel, the absorption process must be carried forward to completion, not just part way, for the



80,000 who came in in 1957 and the 70,000 who will come again this year. If all that we have done before is important, then our work of 1958 is equally important, and worthy of our best efforts. And I am convinced that to discharge our responsibilities in 1958, we must conduct not just another campaign but a campaign for a Special Fund in behalf of UJA as we did in 1956 and again in this year, 1957.

And so I strongly endorse the determination that we do so. We must do so. We cannot let down or relax our efforts. And if I am permitted to read your minds and interpret the wellsprings of your hearts, I am certain that all of us will support that effort with all our might. Thank you.

(The audience arose and applauded)

CHAIRMAN STONE: Will you please let me have your attention?

Within about five minutes we will recess. Lunch has been arranged for all of you in the Empire Room which is directly across the foyer from this room where we are now meeting. It is now, according to my watch, just a few minutes after twelve. Allowing for the delay of hotel

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service to take care of a group of this size, I am going to reschedule our afternoon meeting, which will be right back here where you are now sitting, at 1:30. We have a lot of work to do this afternoon. This morning we have listened. This afternoon you will be asked to do the talking. You will be invited and urged to speak fully, freely, candidly and with complete honesty in reference to the matters which have brought us together, on a resolution which will be presented to you by a Resolutions Committee which I will appoint in just a moment.

So that the timing will be completely clear I am going to repeat: you will be free for lunch directly across the hall at the Empire Room until 1:30, at which time the meeting will reconvene.

And now will you give me your attention so that you will hear the list of names that have been suggested for this Resolutions Committee?

Incidentally, for the benefit of this Resolutions Committee, they will meet and lunch together in Room 4-M immediately following the breakup of this meeting.

Now, in connection with this rather long list of names, we have tried to give representation to all areas

of the country. Every one of you is fully qualified to serve, but you know that you cannot have a committee with 300 members.

Mr. Benjamin Swig of San Francisco serves as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee and the members in alphabetical order are as follows: Messrs. Jack Bender, F. Gordon Borowsky -- I am not mentioning the cities. Perhaps I had better because there may be coincidences. Mr. Jack Bender is of Washington. Mr. Borowsky is of Philadelphia. Mr. Melvin Dubinsky of St. Louis. Mr. I. D. Fink of Minneapolis. Mr. Jack B. Fisher of Canton. Mr. Charles Frost of New York. Mr. Morris Ginsburg of New York. Mr. Joshua Glasser of Chicago. Mr. Samuel Greene of Syracuse. Mr. Charles Gutwirth of New York. Mr. Jerold Hoffberger of Baltimore. Mr. Samuel Hausman of New York. Mr. Kevy Kaiserman of Philadelphia. Mr. Paul Kapelow of New Orleans. Mr. Abe Kay of Washington. Mr. Philip Klutznick of Chicago. Mr. Irving Levick of Buffalo. Mr. Martin Levin of Newark. Mr. Joseph Linsey of Boston. Mr. David Lowenthal of Pittsburgh. Mr. Charles Mayer of New York. Mr. Joseph Mazer of New York. Mr. Elkan Myers of Baltimore. Mr. Martin Nadelman of Houston.

Mr. Norman Nobil of Akron. Mr. Irving Norry of Rochester.  
Mr. Barney Rapaport of Hartford. Mr. Leonard Ratner of  
Cleveland. Mr. Maurice Saltzman of Cleveland. Mr. Bernard  
Sampson of Milwaukee. Mr. Sol Satinsky of Philadelphia.  
Mr. Edward Schaffer of Springfield. Mr. Robert Schiff  
of Columbus. Mr. Morris Senderowitz of Allentown. Mr.  
Joseph Shane of Los Angeles. Mr. Jack Stern of Paterson.  
Major Abraham Wechsler of New York. Mr. Carl Weinkle of  
Miami. Mr. Sol Zallea of Wilmington and Mr. Louis Fox  
of Baltimore.

Will the Resolutions Committee please go to Room  
4M and the rest of you go to lunch and enjoy it. Thank  
you very much for being here. We are expecting you at  
1:30 back in this room.

(The session adjourned for lunch)

The afternoon session convened at 2:15 p.m. in the Sert Room, Mr. Morris D. Berinstein presiding.

MR. DEWEY STONE: I sincerely hope that all of you have enjoyed your lunch and that our proceedings for the rest of the afternoon will help you digest it well and that we begin to lay the foundations for the real "tachlis" of our conference.

It is a great privilege for me to preside this morning and I am very happy to present to you, to act as Chairman for this afternoon's session, the wonderful President of the United Jewish Appeal, Morris Berinstein. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Ladies and gentlemen, just one sentence: this is a very momentous, important meeting and I trust and hope that you will treat it as such.

The first order of business is a report of the Resolutions Committee by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Benjamin Swig of San Francisco. (Applause)

MR. SWIG: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, 27 members of the Resolutions Committee met this noontime, and if we delayed this session this afternoon for a little while, we apologize. We had quite a discussion on this

resolution and we wish to submit it at this time. The resolution is as follows:

Responding to the call of the United Jewish Appeal we, more than 500 representatives of Jewish communities throughout the United States, met in extraordinary session at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on December 13, 1957 to take common counsel on the problems related to the rescue and relief of fellow Jews overseas in 1958.

Having heard objective and profound moving reports on these problems by eminent leaders of American Jewry and of Israel, and in appreciation of our own blessings, we declare as follows:

Whereas it appears that the year 1958 will witness up to 80,000 of our fellow Jews pressing on towards Israel and other free lands in quest of a life denied them in the countries where they now live;

Whereas the rescue and resettlement of these Jews cannot and must not be postponed;

Whereas the added probability exists that many more may come from lands which may open up emigration opportunities;

Whereas the ultimate destination of most of these

new emigrants will inevitably be the State of Israel;

Whereas the people of Israel are ever threatened by neighbors who are unreconciled to Israel's existence and who have been emboldened in their belligerency by the receipt of fresh and massive supplies of the most mordant weapons of war;

Whereas in these circumstances the people of Israel must look principally to the Jews of the United States to assume the financial burden from the humanitarian work of rescue, reception and absorption of the new refugees;

Whereas the people of Israel in observance of their sacred trust and even while preoccupied with the basic problems of sheer physical survival have, in the first decade of their national life, admitted more than 900,000 Jewish refugees who fled from persecution, peril and tyranny, an achievement of epic dimensions;

Whereas more than 200,000 post-Statehood newcomers in Israel are still living in squalor, in temporary and in otherwise substandard housing, and equal numbers are not yet fully integrated into the economic life of the country;

Whereas the following conditions prevail because of the disparity between the swift tempo of migration to Israel and the amount of money available for the absorption of the newcomers;

Whereas the people of Israel are about to observe the tenth anniversary of Israel and the United Jewish Appeal is about to conduct its 20th campaign in behalf of Jews in peril and in need;

Whereas, in keeping with the great humanitarian tradition of the Jewish people, American Jewry can best implement UJA's 20th anniversary and help the people of Israel to observe their anniversary by making adequate provision for the refugees who will enter into Israel in 1958, and for those who have not yet been fully absorbed;

Therefore be it resolved that there be constituted for 1958 a United Jewish Appeal Rescue Fund, and to carry out the foregoing;

Be it further resolved:

One - that the United Jewish Appeal Rescue Fund campaign be conducted by the Jewish communities of the United States corollary to the regular campaign for 1958;

Two - that in addition to their contribution to



the regular campaign the Jews of America be called upon to contribute the sum of \$100,000,000 to the Rescue Fund;

Three - that contributions to this Fund be obtained through the fundraising facilities of the local Jewish Welfare Funds, and the Welfare Funds be called upon to provide a clear and distinct channel for such contributions;

Four - 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;

Five - that the responsibility of participating in the Rescue Fund be placed on each and every contributor;

Six - that contributions by individuals to the Rescue Fund be made without reduction of their respective contributions to the regular campaign to be conducted in 1958;

Seven - that the Jewish communities of the country agree that the UJA's share from the regular annual campaign in 1958 be over and above the Rescue Fund and in no case be less than the UJA's share of the 1957 regular campaign proceeds.

Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that this resolution

be adopted.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Mr. Swig.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard the resolution. I will be perfectly honest with you. This is the entire business of the afternoon. Anybody and everybody can talk on this resolution, and then when everyone in the room feels that there has been enough discussion, it will be put to a vote, but not as long as there is one person in this room who wants the floor will it be put to a vote.

Secondly, I do plead with you, because of the huge attendance and because of the tremendous importance of what we are discussing, to make your remarks as briefly and as much to the point as possible.

The floor is now open.

MR. KEVY KAISERMAN (Philadelphia): I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Who would like to discuss the resolution?

MR. SAMUEL RUBIN (New York City): Mr. Chairman, I think the question you are putting to the floor is, what to do with the acceptance of the resolution. Unfortunately,

I must leave in a moment.

What to do about the resolutions I don't know, and for that matter I am most optimistic that you will deal with it properly, but I must leave the meeting and I should like to have you know what my opinion is of the resolution as it is presented to you and before it is approved.

I am sure that it is no secret that all of us assembled a year ago were hopeful that there would no longer be need for another emergency campaign, and it was in that spirit that we made our contributions last year, but we face life as we face it and it is a reality that tens of thousands of Jews have been transported to Israel, have been absorbed into the community, but what is even more important, they have been developed into citizens of the world, many of them travelling throughout the world, representing Israel in its cultural and economic development.

This, in my estimation, is an investment in the future not only of Israel but in the future of the world and essentially strengthens our security in this country.

Last year, if you will recall, I announced my regular contribution of \$30,000, but being mindful of the

need for the special emergency drive I announced a contribution of \$250,000.

I would like to translate that rather into lives and we know that we have averaged the cost to about a thousand a person, so that I felt happy that I was responsible for securing the lives of 250 people last year.

I am taking advantage of the fact that Mrs. Rubin is in Trinidad on a special mission and I haven't received her permission to increase that, but I am sure she will ratify my decision. This year my contribution to the regular campaign will be the same, \$30,000, and my contribution to the special emergency fund, instead of the \$250,000 will be \$300,000. (Prolonged applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Sam, it's hard for me to tell you what that announcement is going to mean in extra lives by all the rest of us, because I can't possibly think of anyone who isn't inspired. I think you heard the applause, and not on a note of brevity, I can say Mrs. Berinstein is never going to Trinidad. (Laughter)

Next is Jack Weiler of New York City.

MR. WEILER: What should I tell you? Should I say it's my boy who said that? (Applause)

Dewey Stone corrected me, properly. It's our boy who said that. (Applause)

Sam Rubin, God bless you! That's all I can say. It always takes one to start something and this year everybody will remember Sam Rubin. It always takes one to second a resolution, and that is the only way to second the resolution.

I have had several conversations before I got up here. You know, we fellows haven't been sleeping before this conference. We have been doing a lot of talking. I'm a little hoarse. I have had some people say to me, "How many times are you going to have a special fund? How can I go back to my community and say it's still an emergency? How can I go back to my industry and tell them it's a continued emergency?"

My answer is very simple. The simplest way is to send them to Israel. I did that very thing. I took a group of real estate men this year and took them to Israel. I will have no problem with the Real Estate Division in 1958. I will do no speaking in the Real Estate Division in 1958. I've got twenty people who will speak for me, and maybe better than I can ever put it.

The emergency exists. It is here whether we like it or not. Do you think Israel likes to be in an emergency constantly? We are here to help.

I am seconding the resolution and I don't mind telling you publicly that I haven't paid my 1957 pledge yet. That doesn't hold for my partner. It holds for myself. I borrowed to finish my 1956 payment. I hope to finish up my 1957 shortly. I don't know. We are trying to sell some real estate so I can pay it off. We haven't been successful. The market is not as good. But how can we let Israel down?

My partner flew from San Francisco just to be here, just to be at this conference, because there is an emergency, and I wanted him to get the same spirit and the same enthusiasm that I got in Israel, and you can only do it at a conference. And so we are beginning with a minimum pledge of saving 100 lives over and above our regular contribution of \$85,000, and that is the minimum to begin with, and I hope someone else will follow. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: In order to make it clear, what Jack Weiler is announcing for himself and Ben Swig is his normal gift of \$85,000 and emergency gift of

\$100,000, but what I would like you to really understand is that these two fine gentlemen have taken this way of seconding the resolution, and that I think is the important thing to be remembered. (Applause)

I don't think this gentleman needs any introduction, but in case you don't know him, Bill Rosenwald. (Applause)

MR. ROSENWALD: Morris, ladies and gentlemen, I think that in 1958 we of the United Jewish Appeal will be facing the greatest challenge in our history and I think that Sam Rubin, Ben Swig and Jack Weiler have given us the answer to that challenge.

For my part, Morris, here is my check for \$200,000 and you can put me down for \$300,000 that I will pay later. (The audience arose and applauded)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Ladies and gentlemen, I must make a confession. I personally have never held a check for \$200,000. There's one slight error. The date is right but it's made out to the UJA instead of to me. (Laughter) If you want to know the truth, Dewey says we owe this kind of money. (Laughter)

Actually, you will forgive me. I am not much of

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a jokesman but if you want to know the truth, there are a few tears in my eyes and I guess maybe that is why I am trying to be funny.

Joe Holtzman, our National Chairman from Detroit.

(Applause)

MR. HOLTZMAN: Morris, when you looked me in the eye, I decided that I'd better get up. (Laughter)

In discussing what I was going to do this year with one of our other officers, I said I think I'll do the right thing. I said, I remember my pledge of \$25,000 in 1948 which I have constantly increased every year since then, and I thought that in view of business, the exact percentage of my business being off by 88 percent -- I'm a twelve percenter. But I couldn't sit there and realize that this is the year without a war, without almost any blood being spilled; that we are going to have a tough time in selling the Jewish community of America this year, and as a National Chairman I am going to continue selling, and by God! If I can't sell myself, I'd better get out of business and go out on the other twelve percent too.

With the examples that were set before me from the \$25,000 that has been pushed up to \$50,000, I thought



in 1956 that somehow or other I could give an extra \$50,000. I did it in 1956, I did it in 1957, and now I'm going to do it in 1958. (Applause) My pledge will be \$100,000. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Sometimes people consider the position of National Chairman as a mark of great distinction, but let me tell you for the benefit of these people up here, it is also a mark of great expense, but God bless these people.

I want to make it as clear as possible that we again -- and I am repeating it, and I hope to hear it from practically everyone in this room -- but not necessarily -- and this may not be called good fundraising -- but not necessarily with announcements.

There is one gentleman whom I spoke to on the phone who asked me to call on Mr. Sobeloff from his hometown, and a man who I also think needs no introduction, to make an announcement for Max Fisher. Mr. Isidore Sobeloff of Detroit.

MR. SOBELOFF: Mr. Max Fisher who last year and again this coming year is serving as Chairman of the Detroit campaign, was one of a business group which last year made

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a total contribution of \$230,000. Mr. Fisher is on his way to new fatherhood and at the last minute could not be with us today. He asked me to repeat the announcement that he made by phone to Mr. Berinstein; that his gift for 1958 as of December 1957, which is still early, will not be less than in 1957, so that you are assured of at least the same amount, and Detroit is still early. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mr. Robert Schiff of Columbus.

MR. SCHIFF: Mr. Chairman and friends, on behalf of my son who I am happy to say is here with us, and myself, I pledge you a contribution of not less than last year. I feel quite certain that the other members of our family will do the same. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much. I think you ought to know that the combined gift from this modest head of this modest family and the amount of money that he was talking about was in excess of a quarter of a million dollars last year. (Applause)

MR. CHARLES GUTWIRTH (New York City): Dewey Stone said we should speak in complete honesty. Well, in complete honesty, if I look at figures I wouldn't be able

to do anything, but the needs are such that I think those in Israel should be the ones to decide how much they need. I wish I could make others as jealous of me as I am of their announcements, but last year we gave \$25,000 regular and \$75,000 for the special fund. We will do at least as well this year as last year. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Again, in case anyone did not hear Mr. Gutwirth's announcement. It is \$25,000 for the regular fund and \$75,000 for the emergency fund, at least. It's early in New York too, just as in Detroit.

I have a note here that Mrs. Louis Oresman would like to speak for Mrs. Louis Altschul.

MRS. ORESMAN: Mrs. Louis Altschul will make the same gift as last year of \$125,000. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much, Mrs. Oresman. That was \$125,000 from Mrs. Louis Altschul of New York City, which is the same as last year.

The floor is open. Who would like to speak? I say again, at the risk of being criticized as a poor fundraiser, it is not necessary to make an announcement of a gift.

We are excusing Mr. Sharett so that he can attend

at another function. (The audience arose and applauded)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mr. Abe Kay of Washington, one of my old and dear friends.

MR. KAY: Mr. Chairman, I am in the small league so I hope I won't spoil the large givers. I want to second the resolution by saying that my gift of last year will be repeated, and I feel that American Jewry has not fully performed its pledge that was made last year or this year to the special fund, and I would like to add an additional \$10,000 to help out where we were short last year.

(Applause)

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CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Abe, I don't have the figure here, and that may prove to some people that this thing isn't rigged.

What was your gift last year, Abe? Forty? An extra ten. That's fifty thousand dollars this year for Mr. Abe Kay.

Who would like to speak next? Joe Linsey of Boston.

MR. LINSEY: I cannot ask anyone else to do anything that I shan't do. Therefore, I shall give more than I gave last year.

I think my contribution last year was \$45,000. It shall be in excess of that this year. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Joe. You all heard Mr. Linsey's announcement.

I must take a minute off to call your attention to the fact that there is a wide spread in the general geographical set-up of these announcements, that when men like Abe Kay are speaking for Washington, Joe Linsey for Boston, they are speaking not only for themselves but for their communities, and it means that they believe in what they are asking for and have faith and

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heart in what they are doing and guts and confidence in the American economy.

It is very important for us to note, Mr. Schiff from Columbus, that they are taking the opportunity of talking for many, many varied important communities.

Who would like the floor next?

I would like someone to get up and speak in favor of this resolution without a gift if they so feel.

MRS. ORESMAN (New York City) I spoke for myself before, but now I am speaking for Mr. Oresman, who won't be here. He understands the needs for this year, and he wants to say that his family will contribute the same this year as last year. I think it was \$40,000 last year.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thanks very much, Mrs. Oresman. I want you to know that my wife knows what I gave. Thank you very much, and please thank Mr. Oresman for us.

Now, this is of great importance, and everyone, whether you feel one way or another, you have the microphones; they are here, and I think you should be proud to get up and say what you feel and speak for your

community.

MR. JACK WEILER: Mr. Charles Meyerhoff of New York, a member of the Resolutions Committee, had to go and make some money to improve this resolution, and he asked me to announce on his behalf the approval of the resolution by a gift of \$200,000. (Applause)

While I am on my feet, Morris, I got a telephone call before lunch from a gentleman by the name of Elias Fife, who gave \$5,500 last year, plus twenty to the special. He said he will begin in 1958 with a minimum of \$20,000 to the special, plus his regular \$5,500 contribution.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Jack.

Please let us keep this thing going, and, as I said before, and I know I am repetitious on this, it is not necessary to make an announcement of a gift. These people who made these announcements have done it because they are in it up to their heads, beyond their heads. They know what is involved, and they feel not only the cause but they feel the responsibility of their leadership, and I think it would be awfully nice if they knew that at least in words, for the present, their

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leadership was being followed.

Jack Stern from Paterson is one of my really good friends.

MR. STERN: This is from the minor league, but last year I gave nine thousand to the regular, and six thousand to the special, and I will do the same thing for '58.

That's why I wanted to make that announcement.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much, Jack. Jack is the leader of the Paterson, New Jersey, group.

Who would like to be able to get up and second this motion with words or gift, either way you want it? I am sure I know what is in your minds.

DR. A. P. NASATIR (San Diego, California): I happen to represent San Diego, California. We are in the minor league, but two weeks ago, at a meeting of our Board, we voted to accept a rescue fund should it be adopted at this conference.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I want you to know that this announcement is more important than perhaps you think, because it is going to be necessary to go to every



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community and ask them to do exactly what San Diego has done, and this at least will save us a trip to San Diego.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

Now, who else?

I started to say that I know what is in your minds. It is the same as if I were sitting there, that after listening to some of these very, very big announcements, that perhaps you feel as if you don't want to get up to that microphone. That is doing yourselves and ourselves a great injustice.

Speak for yourselves. Speak for your community. Whatever you do, speak. It is extremely important, and I implore you to keep this going as steadily as we possibly can so that the officers of the United Jewish Appeal really will get a true feeling of what is in this room.

MR. AARON ZACHS (Columbus, Ohio): Herb Schiff, who is going to be the Chairman next year, said he thought I ought to get up and say something to encourage him.

Last year my wife and I gave \$11,000, and this year we will give twelve, and we hope we can give more.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Aaron.

Major Abraham Wexler, who for some reason didn't want to announce it himself and had to leave, has just sent up a note announcing a regular contribution of \$7,000 plus \$20,000 to the rescue fund.

Major Wexler is from New York City.

This is getting me nervous. Will somebody put this check somewhere?

Jack Stern said something about minor leagues. I want you to know that I go with the richest people. I also go with a great many people who aren't rich, but are great people just as much, and I don't feel, and I have never placed myself in the minor leagues, and perhaps I should announce this year my gift will be \$16,000 to the regular fund and \$14,000 to the emergency fund, which is an increase of just four thousand dollars. (Applause)

I know you don't want me to stand up here and pick stuff out of the air like an auctioneer.

I see someawfully good people in this room, people I have known for years and who know me. Please get up.

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Mel Dubinsky of St. Louis belongs in that class.

MR. DUBINSKY: Morris, I will make it fast.

I think there are a lot of people in the room here who have been slightly frightened by some of the very high figures, and everything is relative. I mean, there are many of us who came here with the same hearts that want to contribute to the maximum.

I think it is very, very important that we not be apprehensive about some of the very big gifts that have been announced, because your gift in itself represents a goodness from your heart, and I want to start out by saying myself that I will go for the minimum that I contributed last year of \$15,000, and it will probably be more, and we can make this meeting very, very successful by you getting up and making it a little bit easier for the Chairman.

I know most of you are willing to make your announcements. I will be a great source of encouragement to him and to the officers if you will without any further delay come up here in one single stream and announce your gifts, whatever they may be.

Thank you, Morris.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Mel.

I very seldom like to correct a good boy like you, but actually don't stress the fund-raising to that extent.

MR. NATHAN FINK (Minneapolis, Minnesota): I am Nat Fink, Chairman of Minneapolis.

Now that we are getting into my class, I want to say for my partners and myself that our gift last year, the families, was \$8,700 regular and some \$12,000 special.

With this year we will repeat that as a minimum, and I am sure that my partners will agree to give an increase in addition.

As the President of the Minneapolis Federation, I think I can give you complete assurance that the resolution which we are about to pass will meet with a hearty welcome in Minneapolis and that the people of our community will undertake to produce their full share of the total quota.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you. I know that.

May I just make an announcement of a very im-

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portant telephone call. Is Mr. Bernard Duben in the room?

Josh Glasser from Chicago.

MR. GLASSER: Mr. Chairman, you spoke about knowng rich people. I am sure that you also know many people who live richly eventhough they haven't got very much money.

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I happen to be one of those people. Last year I really stepped out. In addition to giving up a year to the chairmanship of our campaign, I gave more money than I ever dreamt I could give. After talking with our children, we have been blessed with three daughters -- all married -- six grandchildren now -- that makes a total of fourteen in my immediate family and one for good measure, and after talking with them and assuring them that whatever I gave might be money which some day they might inherit, they said, "Please go ahead and do what you want."

So last year I gave \$6,600 to the regular and \$15,000 to the emergency fund, so that we saved a life for each one of us and one for good measure. This year I will be glad to second the resolution by doing the same

thing.

But before I get off the floor, I want to point up here one thing:

There has been much discussion about condition. I would just like to call this to your attention that in 1948 more money was raised by UJA than in any other year, and in 1948 the major industries were nowhere near as good as they are today, and a little item which measures the richness or the prosperity of our people, the Dow-Jones averages, showed below 200; and even now, as terrible as things are, they are around 435.

I don't know of anybody who is any poorer for having given in 1948 or since that time. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

Josh is Chairman of Chicago, and I don't think there is an economist in the room who is going to argue with your statement, either, Josh.

Who is next, now?

A LADY: I am making this announcement for Mrs. Abner Bregman, and I am very happy to make it, because we women are not always in a position to make such beautiful announcements.

She is going to give again \$10,500.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Wonderful. That is Mrs. Abner Bregman of New York City, and anyone who knows her, loves her.

I have to repeat it: You do not have to announce a gift. It's wonderful; we are terribly thrilled up here, but it will be a let-down if a great majority of the people in this room do not get up and say what they honestly think of the needs. They may not be ready to announce.

MR. KEVY KAISERMAN (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Mr. Chairman, last spring I was thinking along lines similar to what many of you here have been thinking. In fact, I notified the official family of our drive that I had contemplated reducing my contribution of this past year, and it is not in the figures that you heard previously, but it is down to most of the men in this room.

I was fortunate to accompany the Mission to Israel and what I saw take place there so revived my interest in Israel that I feel that I would be embarrassed

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if I gave less than what I gave this past year.

I say this to you, that I want to increase my pledge by twenty per cent. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: That is Kevy Kaiserman from Philadelphia, who, with his charming wife, was a member of the Mission. They came in later than anybody else, because they went out and saw the country.

I have been asked by Joseph Luben of New York to make an announcement for him and his partner, Joseph Eisner of the firm of Luben and Eisner, to announce his gift of \$45,000 regular, plus \$30,000 to the special fund.

MR. ALBERT LEVIN (Cleveland, Ohio): Morris, I was part of this mission this year. I heard Herb Friedman talk about it, and I heard him talk about Poland.

We can think about conditions; we can think about needs; we can think about people; we can think about human beings, and I think that every one of us on the Mission -- I am asking every one of my friends on the Mission to stand up and tell the people in this room who were not lucky enough to be on that Mission what they saw in Israel and to announce that in action.



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I want to say to you that I am going back home Monday to our meeting and at least do the \$35,000 we did last year and probably more.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you, Al. As usual, you do the right thing.

MR. JACOB BAROWSKY (Holyoke, Massachusetts): Mr. Chairman, I gave \$5,000 last year. I will add \$15,000 to the emergency fund. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Bill Rosenwald has an announcement to make.

MR. ROSENWALD: Some of you may recall the inspiration that Joe Mazel has lent to the United Jewish Appeal -- he is of Atlanta -- this past year, in 1956 and past years, by his wonderful contribution to our then special survival fund and at the meeting as a member of the Resolutions Committee last year, and he has increased it, increased it last year to \$125,000 total. I think it is sixty regular and sixty-five extra.

He called me up on Wednesday. He had counted on being here. He asked me to please convey to you how terribly sorry he was that an unforeseen situation

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prevented him, but he looks forward to being here in New York and chatting with us before the end of this year about his 1958 contribution. It will certainly be no less than last year. Knowing him as I do, it will certainly be more. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: That means that if you get a phone call from Bill Rosenwald, sometimes you shouldn't answer it.

MR. ROSENWALD: He called me. Tell them that.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Oh, that's different.

Would you take the microphone, madame?

A LADY: Mr. Chairman, my pledge last year was \$17,250. I would like to increase it a thousand dollars this year.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very, very kindly.

Ed Mitchell of Los Angeles was in town yesterday, and also because of business could not remain over. He asked me to announce his gift of \$25,000 to the rescue fund, a total of \$50,000. (Applause)

I have an announcement to make here for which I would like everyone's attention, because I think this

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stands for something in what we are all doing.

Eddie Warburg -- last night I gave him three M's in the introduction -- who I think is busy writing his speech for tomorrow night, which you will all have the pleasure of listening to, has asked me as a personal favor to make an announcement for his dear mother, Mrs. Felix Warburg, and himself, of \$165,000 regular and \$75,000 to the rescue fund, and also the Foundation gift, which is a technicality, and they don't meet for a few weeks, which will come in later, which will be a total of over \$300,000.

All I can say to you folks is that you have heard of a lot of names of people who have been in this from the start, names of people whom I remember a good many years ago, whom I looked upon with a great deal of reverence and almost could say awe. I my being in this particular field, I have found them to be the simplest, kindest, most humanitarian people I have ever met, and they are the people who I think with these announcements are pleading with you not to stop.

You heard the speeches this morning. You know how much has been done. You know how much there is left

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to do, and I think these great, kind people are asking you not to stop, and I feel sure that you won't.

Lou Smith from Boston, who was on the Mission. He froze with me in Austria.

MR. SMITH: Morris, I was on the Mission, as you know, and I do represent Boston here today.

Joe Wynn, of course, has made his announcement, but I do want all of us to know here that I am certain that Boston will go along on the rescue fund. I am positive of it, as a matter of fact, and I will go along and give at least as much as I gave last year.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thanks very much. Next is Mr. David Stein, from Waterbury.

MR. STEIN: Morris, now that we come to small gifts like Mr. Warburg's (laughter) I can get up and make my announcement.

Mr. Chairman, will you pay attention?

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: One of these national chairmen was pestering me.

MR. STEIN: Mr. Chairman, the fact that I am a member of the Mission would not be something that you

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could attribute a great gift to, because I am not in that category, but I would attribute it much more to the close interest I have in the JDC and the UJA from the very inception.

Being a small business man in the sticks, somewheres in Connecticut, I have learned to give from two thousand in 1948, which was for me a sizeable amount, to over ten thousand this current year.

Our community has raised \$178,000, which was gratifying. I will give you my guaranty, Morris, that under no circumstances will we give less than that, nor will we allow our community to give less.

This guaranty I will give you, and while I am on the floor I want to say something in reference to the resolution.

You mentioned we don't need just to announce gifts, and you can talk about the resolution without making an announcement. I think we would add something to the resolution where we can awaken the people in our communities that not only the five hundred people that are here should be conscious of the crisis and of the necessity of giving, but they should all give because, after

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all, in the final analysis, that small group here can't give for the whole American Jewry.

We should emphasize somewhere the importance of gift priority, even if we have to lay off on many other things that we may think are important which are of a local nature and concentrate on making the United Jewish Appeal right this year for the success that we are all aiming to have.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you. I assure you we will do our best to see that everyone knows about it.

Now I have the great pleasure of turning the microphone over to a great Jew -- I know the danger of trying to single out one from the others, but I suppose in this kind of work, like in everything else, you do have your favorites. You have certain men who inspire you to go on, and one of those men is Adolph Kiesler of Denver.

MR. KIESLER: Ladies and gentlemen, in honor of my good friend, the Chairman, last year I gave altogether \$160,000. Now, in honor of my good friend, the Chairman, Morris Berinstein, I am going to add \$10,000. That will be a total of \$170,000.

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CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I will only repeat the pledge. I won't repeat what he said other than that. Mr. Kiesler pledged last year \$60,000 plus \$100,000, and this year it is sixty plus 110. (Applause)

MR. WEILER: The Chairman was very modest, but Adolph gave the ten thousand over and above his last year's giving in honor of Morris Berinstein. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: That little Jack Weiler jumps up and down, and I learned years ago that there is no way of stopping him.

MR. WEILER: Try it.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Denver is a gorgeous city.

Anyone else? We are not going to keep you too long. We know that Shabbas is coming on, and probably some of you have tickets for My Fair Lady, and I am sure I hit the spot with a couple of people. But is there anyone else at all?

Leonard Ratner of Cleveland -- and anything I said about anyone else goes double. Come right up here, Leonard, and take your time.

MR. RATNER: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentle-

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men, looking around the room here, and kind of hesitating -- after all, I felt like I was coming here for a rest. My wife said to me -- you know, last year, I didn't really make it. I kind of missed out here. I wasn't feeling well and kind of laid off, so I had to take it myself easy.

In fact, Morris called me and said, "Leonard, are you expecting to be here?" and I said, "Really, I don't think so." But after all, it was a question of honor. Here was this fellow who started from scratch with a five-dollar job, and in order to keep along with him, I thought, here is a man promoted from that kind of job, and if I keep on, maybe I will get along.

So I thought, I don't have to worry about it. I said, I will come in here and have a tremendous rest. So the first thing, it started at twelve o'clock in Cleveland, and we landed at two o'clock here, and finally at eight o'clock I landed in Boston.

That wasn't so bad. After I landed in Boston, I should have made a deal where Morris Berinstein could have talked to me on the plane there. I was sitting with Rabbi Rosenthal of Cleveland, and if Morris Berin-



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stein was sitting there, I would have said, "Morris, I will give anything. Let me down."

Thank God -- last year I never thought I will come here -- and the day before yesterday, who figured I was going to land, and finally I am here. I landed. So here I am.

Let me say to you that there are a lot of serious things to consider, gentlemen. Talking resolutions is one thing. Voting is another thing. But the important thing, gentlemen, is the practical thing. After you vote and after you adopt resolutions, what are you going to do about it, and you are probably sitting here, figuring what can a little fellow like me, sitting here -- what can I do to help this cause? It is very important.

Every one of you sitting here in this room has a voice, and that voice gets out, and it gets back home, and it doubles and triples the gifts and ten times.

So, whatever we do here today, I know things are good -- all of a sudden I become a mathematician here. What was it? 200, the Jones, or whatever it was. 500? I don't know the figures, and I don't know

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the difference, to be frank with you. There must be a difference between 200 and 500. I don't know where but somewhere there must be.

But I will say this to you gentlemen: I heard the gentleman from Cleveland talking about Poland. I probably could have gone to Poland, but I never let you know I come from Bialystock, which is close to Poland and it is Poland today.

Hearing the story from Mr. Saltzman and then repeated by Rabbi Friedman, I can say to you gentlemen, I know we aren't ready. I was never ready, especially now.

What we have to do we didn't even begin to do. How can we justify here the tremendous argument upstairs that we should make it a hundred million? I was always against a hundred million. I want always a realistic goal. I thought if you give us a realistic goal, then the people will figure their goal is so much and they will go out and raise it.

There is one thing, you have to take it, and you have to make up your mind, regardless of what it is. You heard what Sharett said: The means and the cause

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are there, and we have to go out once and for all and do it, and regardless of what conditions are there, we still have obligations for the last one, two, three years.

We have taken on certain obligations, given certain commitments to Israel that we are going to forfeit in connection with their taking in 100,000 immigrants. They have done their share. They have taken in 80,000, and we have failed. We have not lived up to our commitments, and they are going borrowing money and issuing bonds.

We have no apology. We don't have to apologize to our people getting home why we adopted a rescue fund, why we need another fund. The thing is there. It is necessary, and it is essential. The cause is there. Wherever you are going home, you can go proudly and tell them that we have decided this year to have another rescue fund.

It isn't a rescue fund. It is the thing to take an additional 70,000 or 80,000 Jews, to pay our indebtedness, which we never will. It will take us years to do it, pay our obligation to Israel.

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On this basis, I say everyone who is in this room, regardless of whatever you have to say, get up and say it, and carry that back home.

As far as we are concerned, we are in it very little. I started back, I recall, in 1931, with a fifty-dollar bill. I am glad I can state here it is a privilege to sit around with the gentlemen talking such tremendous figures.

I don't know. We never went under. We aren't in the kind of living up and down -- just like the plane started to go.

I believe you have to go up, regardless. The conditions are there, and we have to meet it.

So I will say that we will still do as much as if not a little better than last year. What it was, it isn't necessary to say. Somewhere you are familiar with it. I don't want to announce it, but it is at least comparable to any kind of an amount announced here. Maybe not a half a million, but a little less than that.

But some of it is there, and I assure you it will be more than last year.

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A lot of times you say, "Why do people have to go to a meeting?" because the way I felt, it wasn't in the mood, and neither was I conditioned, and I am glad for the first time in my life that I had to be conditioned. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mrs. Silverman from Providence has asked for the floor!

MRS. SILVERMAN: I hesitated about asking for the floor. I really wanted to say -- I am sorry I have laryngitis, and I can't speak as I usually do. I will do the best I can, however.

I wanted to say something while Moshe Sharett was here in order to tell him how grateful each and every one of us must be that he came to analyze the situation such as it has never been analyzed before, when, for example, he leaves with us a word like this to carry back to our communities, and I quote: "Without letting bitterness accumulate."

We who have the privilege of going from city to city somehow always get echoes of bitterness, echoes of someone running away from Israel and trying to find an alibi for himself for running away, for not facing the

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hardships that he should know go with the pioneering of a land, a difficult land like Israel.

And those bitternesses are repeated.

I was going to thank him for that sentence alone if not for anything else, because he pointed up the reasons for these bitternesses, and those reasons, as I translate them, as he translated them better than I can, were that we have failed, because we have failed to give shelter, proper shelter to people who by virtue of unforeseen circumstances, became beggars when in the past they, too, might have been the ones who handed out mercy and help.

Well, he isn't here, but I think we should carry away his analysis into the communities.

That is the first point I make.

The second point I make is that I don't recall at last year's conference anybody saying that there wouldn't be another rescue fund. We made no such pledge. We did not tell the delegates assembled that this year, 1957, would mark the end of rescue funds. Quite the reverse. We were told we would have to take in a hundred or more thousand in the year 1957, and we had not

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lived up to the pledge that we made.

We delegates made that pledge, that we would see to it that a rescue fund would be raised sufficient to bring that hundred thousand or more in.

So why should people try now to seek a way out, those people in the communities, I mean, who must be reassured? I believe there are delegates here today who came with the idea that maybe we could do without this special rescue fund that meant special work, that meant convincing communities that they had to give over and above the normal giving, the normal giving meaning that they have to give as always and more, and then add to it enough to save these extra people.

This is all I wanted to say, as one who has been inspired by the giving of the large gifts, of the medium sized gifts, and I am sure you do not have to extend the meeting much longer, prolong it, because everyone here will give and give to the rescue fund as well.

I, for one, second the resolution on the rescue fund for this year.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEWEY STONE: Mr. Chairman, lest my

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silence be misunderstood, and even though I did not think and still question whether or not perhaps this is the place and the time for me to speak, I want to say just a few words, especially to my group from Boston, which also will include the rest of the country.

Before speaking in terms of my own participation in the campaign, may I just repeat one brief, short story from the many experiences on my most recent visit. I stayed after the Mission went home. It is three weeks since I got back.

After being in Israel, I went on to North Africa, where I had five of the most exciting and interesting days of my life.

We were visiting Ma'abarot, and in one of them an Iraqi young man finally grabbed hold of my lapels and pulled me to his little shack, part of which was no longer standing. He surrounded himself with four youngsters, ranging from about four to eight, and hysterically he said to me, "Last week there were five, and now there are only four, and you are responsible that the fifth one is not here. Our little shack burned, and my brother was burned to death in it, and he would not



have been burned to death if we hadn't been kept here unfairly for five years."

And I thought to myself, if it were only possible for the Jews of America who are and have been and will continue to be so wonderful, in attempting to meet the challenge of these situations, could really all go to Israel, could really see for themselves and not have to have word pictures or speeches or reading material to try to interpret these things to them, as somebody mentioned it before, the millions would come rolling in.

I have been trying to give some leadership in terms of standards of giving, in terms of work, and I have been pushing myself, frankly, like hell. I have gone from one end of the country to the other, saying to people that if the United States Government, rich as it is, owes money, who is Dewey Stone or who is any other Jew to want to be on a cash basis and think that he should not be owing any money?

I am very proud and happy at the fact that because collectively we constantly have millions of dollars of receivables on the books of our Welfare Funds in the United Jewish Appeal, we have built up a tremendous

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credit in the banks of America, and without these credits I can assure you Israel would be bankrupt today.

We cannot continue this credit unless some of us continue to give more money than we can write out a check for, exactly as Bill Rosenwald has done. If Bill could have sat down and written out a check for half a million, big as it is, some of us would have the chutzpah to say, "Bill, it isn't big enough."

I have been holding back because I still owe money that Bill's check would just about cover. But I want you to know, Joe, that I am very proud of the fact that you have taken the leadership in Boston, and I know that you are worried about the campaign, trying to figure out how it is going over.

I want you to know that I am going along with you. I am not going to do any less, either of giving or working. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I just want to make one comment: God bless Dewey Stone.

Someone here would like the floor.

MISS SUE BREECHER: I just got back from Israel two weeks ago. I sat in a camp with people who

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had come from Poland and Hungary. I was with them for two and a half months.

I assure you that the type of people we have brought in, that Israel has brought in, are worthwhile people, worth saving.

In honor of my students and my colleagues, I would like to announce an added \$10,000 to the rescue fund.

MR. PAUL LAZAR: Morris, there were comments by two of the previous speakers that prompted me to get up at this time and say something.

I was a member of the recent Mission to Israel. Mr. Ratner got up and said there are many of us in the room today who are not in the class of big givers, and certainly we must be sitting here wondering what we can do to help. That is all right. But Dewey Stone said something about leadership, and I think the two go together, because in terms of Mr. Ratner's reference, certainly as a young man recently started in a business career, I may possibly represent to you people who are going back to your own communities, many other people who might parallel what I represent here in this room.

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As far as the leadership is concerned, this also prompted me to think how wise the leadership of UJA is that if there are people like myself, busily engaged in new businesses, who have a tendency to get lost in the press of their every-day affairs, in trying to build up to the position of some day perhaps being a substantial giver, like many of the wonderful people who have said things to us here in this room, which are deeply moving and very impressive.

The trip that these men afforded me to Israel I would not give back for all the tea in China. It was a great and moving experience. The conclusion that I was able to draw from it was that certainly in my lifetime I sincerely doubt whether there can be any relaxation on the part of the Jewish community here in their efforts to solidify and strengthen what we were able to see over there so vividly during the time that we were there.

I say to you people who are experienced campaigners and wonderful campaigners and who are the wise leadership of UJA, look for younger fellows like myself, stir them out of their lethargy the way I have been stirred, and perhaps to create somewhat of a new base in

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this work with which the future of this wonderful thing can grow.

Although I was not prepared anyway to talk about a gift, perhaps there are people who are small givers and new givers who would like to know that our contribution of four thousand will be increased -- to what extent I cannot say.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

We must formally act on the resolution. First, there are just one or two people who have something to say.

I am not going to call you the poor Sam Rothberg.

MR. ROTHBERG: Call me Silent Sam from Atlanta, Georgia.

I hope I am not in the position of the old couple who came to church Sunday morning late and had to sit in the rear pew, and the old gentleman leaned over to his wife and said, "Mary, I can't hear a word the Minister is saying." She said, "Stop complaining and thank God." (Laughter)

Talking about gifts of \$100,000, I'm away down

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at the bottom of the list. They call me Silent Sam in Atlanta, because frequently I am talking when I should be listening.

Folks and friends and brothers, whatever you want me to call you, nothing has been said to these men like me who are small business men in a big community, who are doing their share in their communities, giving what their hearts and their consciences tell them they should and do give.

I am not ashamed of my small pledge. I try to help everything Jewish and non-Jewish in my community, and if God will just keep me here a few years longer, I will finish paying some pledges that I owe. I haven't paid all my pledge of last year, either. I pledged \$5,000. I am going to pledge now six thousand. That is the best I can do. Three thousand for the regular and three thousand for the other. I hope I can do more.

I want to tell you something about Atlanta. We are doing our share in Atlanta, and I am quoting what Ed Kahn told me. I am a little bit active down there. Based on the Jewish population we are doing our full

share. We are going to go back and do more this coming year.

What I wanted to tell you I haven't told you yet. These folks like me, who can give two or three or five thousand dollars, get up here and let every man and woman pledge something.

Thank you, sir.

MR. BEN YENKIN (Columbus): I have always said in our own community that the United Jewish Appeal is more than just a fund-raising machine. It is a vehicle for raising the dignity and self-respect of Jews all over the world, and in keeping with that philosophy and speaking for Mrs. Yenkin, the Yenkin family pledged last year \$11,000. We will pledge more this year.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

You understand that the pleas for you people to make announcements is coming from the floor and not from the Chair. I am aware of what the announcement said -- "No Solicitations" -- and I suppose that somebody in charge here can be sued, but it isn't really that bad. I am sure that anything that happened is because you people wanted it to happen.

There is another member of the Mission.

MR. JOSEPH RUDNICK (Manchester, New Hampshire):

Morris, I don't think I do myself and the people from New Hampshire justice. Although we are one of the smaller states, we are the most beautiful state in the country.

I assure you, Morris, that New Hampshire, even though it went quite a little bit ahead this past year, will guarantee you that we will go much further ahead next year.

As far as my personal contribution is concerned I will give as much if not more next year.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

Gordon Borowsky of Philadelphia, another Mission man.

MR. BOROWSKY: The Mission, of course, was tremendously inspiring, and anyone who went on it has come back a devoted slave of Israel.

However, I want to tell you a cute story that happened to my wife on the Mission that I think has a lot of point behind it.

We were at Haifa to see the boat coming in with 450 newcomers, mostly Polish, and after we finished inter-



viewing them on the boat, we went through the Customs, and we finally ended up with a few minutes and a phone call to make; so we stopped at one of the Customs officials' office, which was rather noisy, a lot of people not getting the right messages, and my wife, through some friend there, made a call to another friend of hers at Haifa, and, as usual, she had to wait on the phone quite a bit to get the call through.

In the meantime, outside the barred windows of the Customs official's office were four people who had been frantically hunting for a relative, and finally someone went to hunt for the relative for them, and in the meantime, Ruth was there holding on to the phone for dear life. These three women and a man were looking over very carefully, and one of them said in Yiddish, which I would like to repeat but unfortunately I can't: "Look at her. She looks better than we do" -- thinking, of course, she was an immigrant.

However, there is quite a significance behind this, and I felt, thank God, that just because of an act of God we weren't the immigrants.

Although I came today with the idea that I was not

going to give my pledge, thinking of this story and some of the other things, last year I had a regular pledge of seventeen, which originally was five thousand for the emergency. Last year I raised it to \$40,000 total, and I wish to pledge at least that much for this year.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much, Gordon Borowsky of Philadelphia, and your charming wife sitting next to you.

Joe Meyerhoff of Baltimore, Campaign Cabinet Chairman.

MR. MEYERHOFF: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am one of those who are sitting back here, wrestling with my conscience, because I can't reconcile my conscience with my balance sheet, and unfortunately I am one of those who does look at his balance sheet, because it is important to me, and I kind of imagine that I am not alone in that respect. There are probably a lot of others here just like me.

I was one of those, although I had never spoken to Mrs. Silverman about this before, whom she referred to without realizing it. I am one of those who hoped we would not need a special fund this year, and I suppose the

reason for it is that all of us begin to feel a little sorry for ourselves about the fact that we not only have to work and convince everybody and argue with everybody as to the validity and necessity of a special fund, but in addition that we have to give at least two or three times more than anybody else in our own financial position gives, or at least so we think. I have never examined the other fellow's balance sheet, either, incidentally.

I am still not ready to make an announcement of a special fund. The only thing I must say is that judging by everything that I have heard, and I knew all this before I came here, but I was only hoping against hope, perhaps, that it would not be necessary.

My contribution, fortunately, -- and I am no worse off for it -- in fact I am financially much better off, and personally I think I am a much better person for having worked fifteen years now steady and having given more every year. My last year's contribution, regular, was around \$48,000, which is sizable money for me. I don't know about some of the rest of the big announcements. Last year we gave \$50,000. As a matter of fact, we made it \$52,000 to round it out to an even hundred thousand. That

is a lot of money for me, and I don't know whether we can make the \$52,000 additional gift this year.

But, as I said before, I know my regular contribution will not be lower. I have made up my mind to that a long time ago. But how much it will be to the special fund I don't know.

As I said before, I am wrestling with the problem. I will give to the special fund. There is no question about it, no ifs or buts about that.

The reason for my coming up here, Morris, is that I think it is important that all of us who haven't yet, for one reason or another -- it may be family reasons; in my case it is somewhat that too -- is that I think it is about time I stopped making up my mind for my son and son-in-law and let them make up their minds as to the necessity for the special fund and the survival fund.

I agree with the validity and necessity for the special fund and I think it is the first thing all of us have to go back to our communities with. We have to sell a lot of people when we go back that a special fund is required this year. A survival fund is very much in the cards, and the amount of money that we will have to

give will be on the conscience of each of us.

I am sure, from my previous experience with my own conscience, that I am going to give more than I ought to give when I get back. Nevertheless, I wanted to pass the word along, because I see some people here from Wilmington and some people here from other communities that I have been to, and I can say again that whatever I said last year about the necessity for a special fund, from everything that I have heard today, about its being absolutely apparent, that the survival fund be a success if we are going to do the kind of a job that we are all going to be proud of doing, and those of you who haven't yet been able to reconcile your conscience with your balance sheet, I know that when you go back and talk to yourself a little bit more, you would probably come up with the right answers.

But I wanted to say again, Morris, that I had hoped against hope that we could work out some other plan. As far as I am concerned, I am absolutely sold on the necessity for a survival fund and I am going to go back to Baltimore and to the other communities that I go to, and try to help convince everyone else that it is absolutely

essential if we are going to do the job this year that is called for. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Those are the words of a very, very honest man.

Elkan Myers. (Applause)

MR. MYERS: I am very happy to have heard from Joseph Myerhoff. I want to say that because I spoke yesterday, everybody here knows that I am in favor of a separate UJA Rescue Fund.

Last year, we in Baltimore did a magnificent job. We will pay to UJA in 1957 in cash over double for the Rescue Fund what we paid them last year.

I accepted the Chairmanship for 1958 because I realized the critical need for a Rescue Fund. I want to tell Joe that I will be happy to wrestle with his son and son-in-law, and I am sure that Joe always has been wrestling with his own conscience and has come up with a very, very generous gift.

There is one thing I want to add that has not been said at the meeting. I guess I visited about sixteen communities in 1957. There were several, possibly three or four, who did not have a separate life-saving fund.

They simply said, "Give extra to the regular contribution and a large percentage will go to the UJA Rescue Fund."

That is not the way to raise money. I know this, that the communities which have separate Rescue Funds, separate cards, did nicely. Those which did not have separate cards or separate lines for the Rescue Fund did very poorly percentagewise and every other way.

So I wish that everyone here would resolve that when he gets back to his community he is going to insist on having a separate Rescue Fund for the UJA for 1958.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

Mr. Ralph Kopelove of Dayton.

MR. KOPELOVE: Morris, I came here because of your call, and I can't declare anything but I certainly feel that I would be remiss if I didn't say how we feel concerning this Rescue Fund.

Cleveland will join with the rest of the Fund -- I promise you that -- and the Kopelove Family will do its part toward the Rescue Fund.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much, Ralph.

Mr. Hyman Goldman from Washington, D.C.

MR. GOLDMAN: For many years I have been proud of what Washington has been doing. Those of you who know our Washington population know that we have always felt that we were making gifts probably larger than a lot of other communities.

I did not come up here for the purpose of making an announcement because I am not in the class of some of the people who gave a quarter of a million or half a million, but I assure you that whatever I give this year will not be any less than it was last year.

I do want to say something else: it is true that I see quite a few new faces here at this conference, but in our own community we have a problem. We have a lot of rich Jews who have not been convinced that they ought to make a contribution in accordance with their means. I would like to find some remedy for this, some way of getting those people in Washington who can afford it, to give a great deal more money, to get them to listen to the facts. They will not come to the Conference and we cannot get them to our meetings.

I wish the top leadership of the United Jewish Appeal would find some remedy for this, some means of getting



those people to come into our fold.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Tomorrow afternoon we are going to have a pretty good discussion on just those things.

MR. GOLDMAN: Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Mr. Aaron Kanner of Miami, Florida.

MR. KANNER: Morris Goodman and I were members of the Study Mission to Israel. He is here at the conference but he could not be here this afternoon.

Morris has authorized me to speak for him. He intends to raise his family gift and his gift to the Rescue Fund too.

Let me say that our community generally will accept this Rescue Fund. I can tell you folks here that I am going back to Miami to start our 1958 campaign this month. Actually, we are already planning our campaign.

We had a Rescue Fund last year and thought we did well. We know we will do better this year. We will do the best we can.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

There is one more man who wants the floor, and

even at this late hour I must say that this is another one of the men like Adolph Kiesler and Leonard Ratner, who have inspired me, and that is Barney Rapaport of Hartford.

MR. RAPAPORT: Morris, I had a problem yesterday with my wife and my son and I told them that there is no question that they have to come here. We have a great obligation for 1958.

Thank God, in 1957, whatever the few dollars I pledged were, I don't owe very much. Seventy percent is paid off and my lease is not up.

I had an argument with my wife and my son. Such arguments we should have all our lives.

Until now I have had fairly good luck for the past few years, and I presume some of you may not get scared. The stock market went down, and let us not get scared. Business went down. Business went down with me too, and the stock market went down. The only thing is, I was lucky enough to show a profit, for which we didn't have to cheat anybody, and the profits went to Israel, less whatever was necessary to meet our local obligations.

Therefore, for the time being, I will take a chance. I am going to pledge money. If the securities go

down to nothing, I am still capable of paying the pledge, whatever the pledge is for 1958.

So let us pray to God. I bought further securities yesterday. I am not the smartest man, but maybe I will have luck with the securities I bought.

Now, regarding one problem I have: I have a couple of great grandchildren, and I have to discuss how much to give them. One is a year old and one is three years old. I have a problem.

In the meantime, my friend Dewey Stone and Morris and the rest of you were in Hartford. I have a few fine people, fine citizens of the United States. They don't do anything but what I tell them to. But I will have a problem to talk to them first.

Anyhow, Morris, you know what I gave. You know, Dewey Stone, and everybody else knows. It won't be less in 1958 than last year, and this is a fair amount.

But in the meantime, let me help, talk to the two boys, and Dewey knows who they are. We have a little problem with one fellow. I straightened him out on Israel.

Therefore, I am going on Monday to Israel -- to Miami, rather. Miami is Israel to me. (Laughter)

I am going to talk to the other parties. If I make an announcement tonight, they may play hockey and give less.

So don't worry, ladies and gentlemen. My wife is included in my substantial pledge. My wife is giving half of the amount. No dowry, but my wife is giving half.

Thank you for your attention, ladies and gentlemen, and I hope in Miami I will prepare the boys in some of the other communities. One gentleman pledged a tremendous increase.

Thank God my neighbor was in Israel a couple of weeks ago. Maybe he will change his mind, and in Florida we will get more money. Everything is going to be all right.

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: I won't tell you how much Barney gives, but (holding up one finger) with five aughts. It's in the six figures but I can't tell you.

Mr. Louis Kunian of Nashville, Tennessee.

MR. KUNIAN: I am here with my associates, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald and Mr. Harold Hassenfield. We want to heartily endorse the resolution in favor of a special Rescue Fund. We are going to take the wonderful messages we have heard here back to our community, and I am sure they will be reflected in permanent giving, on our part and

on the part of our community as well.

Thank you. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

I am going to put the question. It doesn't require any formality.

All those in favor of the resolution as read by Ben Swig kindly say aye.

(Upon a voice vote the resolution was unanimously adopted)

CHAIRMAN BERINSTEIN: Ladies and gentlemen, we will meet tomorrow afternoon at two p.m. in the Jade Room.

All I can say to you is this: I think you have reason to go back to your communities and finish what was started here today.

Thank you very much.

(The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.)

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