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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [New York,  
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DO YOUR PART TO SAVE JEWISH LIVES AND BUILD A BRIGHTER

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# ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## of the UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

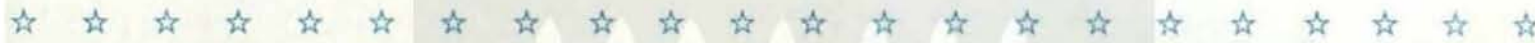
Starting Friday morning at 9:30, December 12  
and continuing on Saturday Evening, December 13,  
and Sunday, December 14, 1958

STATLER HILTON HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

*There will be no solicitations of funds*

*Dietary laws observed*



*Hear their first-hand reports...*



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



**MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN**  
General Chairman  
United Jewish Appeal



**DR. DOV JOSEPH**  
Treasurer of the  
Jewish Agency



**HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN**  
Executive Vice-Chairman  
United Jewish Appeal

*They will tell the story of...*

the new wave of Jews streaming out of Eastern Europe . . . the tremendous achievements in resettling hundreds of thousands of uprooted Jews in free Israel . . . the too-long delayed absorption of thousands of newcomers in Israel . . . the vital aid operations that must sustain underprivileged Jews in Moslem countries, assist the remnant of Polish Jewry repatriated from the Soviet Union, care for aged, orphaned, ill and handicapped among the newcomers to Israel and Jews in need throughout the world.

FUTURE - HELP CHART A MIGHTY CAMPAIGN FOR UJA IN 1959

AGENDA

CABINET MEETING

UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Thursday, December 11 - 11 A.M.

Presiding, Fred Forman

- 
1. Campaign Report Sol Luckman
  2. Cash Report Samuel H. Daroff
  3. Loan Report Albert A. Levin
  4. Study Mission Report David Lowenthal  
Max M. Fisher  
Joseph Meyerhoff
  5. Remarks Shimon Peres
  6. Discussion
  7. Remarks Morris W. Berinstein

UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Friday, December 12, 1958  
9.30 a.m.

AGENDA

SPECIAL FUND SESSION

Presiding: Samuel Rubin

1. Opening Remarks William Rosenwald
2. Report on Europe Samuel Haber OR Charles H. Jordan
3. Address Dr. Dov Joseph
4. Remarks Senator Herbert H. Lehman
5. Appointment of Resolutions Committee
6. Remarks Morris W. Berinstein
7. Luncheon

AFTERNOON SESSION

Presiding: Dewey D. Stone

1. Presentation of Resolution Max M. Fisher
2. Remarks Samuel Rubin
- ~~3. Remarks~~ ~~Morris W. Berinstein~~
3. Discussion
4. Closing Remarks Dewey D. Stone.

MSG/fc  
12/8/'58

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION  
December 12, 1958

Dewey D. Stone, Presiding

Remind Dewey Stone to do the following:

1. Call upon Max M. Fisher, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to report on resolution
2. Introduce and call upon Sam Rubin for remarks
3. Call for questions from the floor
4. Close the meeting

UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday, December 13, 1958

2.30 p.m.

AGENDA

JDC GLOBAL REVIEW

1. Samuel Haber
2. Louis Horowitz
3. Charles H. Jordan
4. Moses A. Leavitt

MSG/fe  
12/8/'58



UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday, December 13, 1958  
6.30 p.m.

AGENDA

DINNER  
BANQUET SESSION

Presiding: Edward M.M. Warburg

1. Hatikvah  
Star Spangled Banner
2. Invocation Rabbi Charles Shulman
3. Lighting of Chanukah Candles Cantor Putterman

-----  
Presiding: Morris W. Berinstein

1. Address Shimon Peres
2. Address Senator Jacob Javits
3. Address Herbert A. Friedman

UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, December 13, 1958

AGENDA

ONEG SHABBAT -- JDC SESSION

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

1. Samuel Haber
2. Lou Horowitz
3. Charles H. Jordan
4. Moses A. Leavitt



UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, December 13, 1958

AGENDA

BANQUET SESSION

Presiding: Edward M.M. Warburg

- 
1. Hatikvah  
Star Spangled Banner
  2. Invocation
  3. Lighting of Channukah Candles Cantor Putterman
  4. Dinner
  5. Child Violinist Itvhak Perlman
  6. Address Senator Jacob Javits
  7. Address Shimon Peres
  8. Closing Remarks Morris W. Berinstein

MSG/fc  
11/25/'58

SATURDAY EVENING

ORDER OF PROGRAM

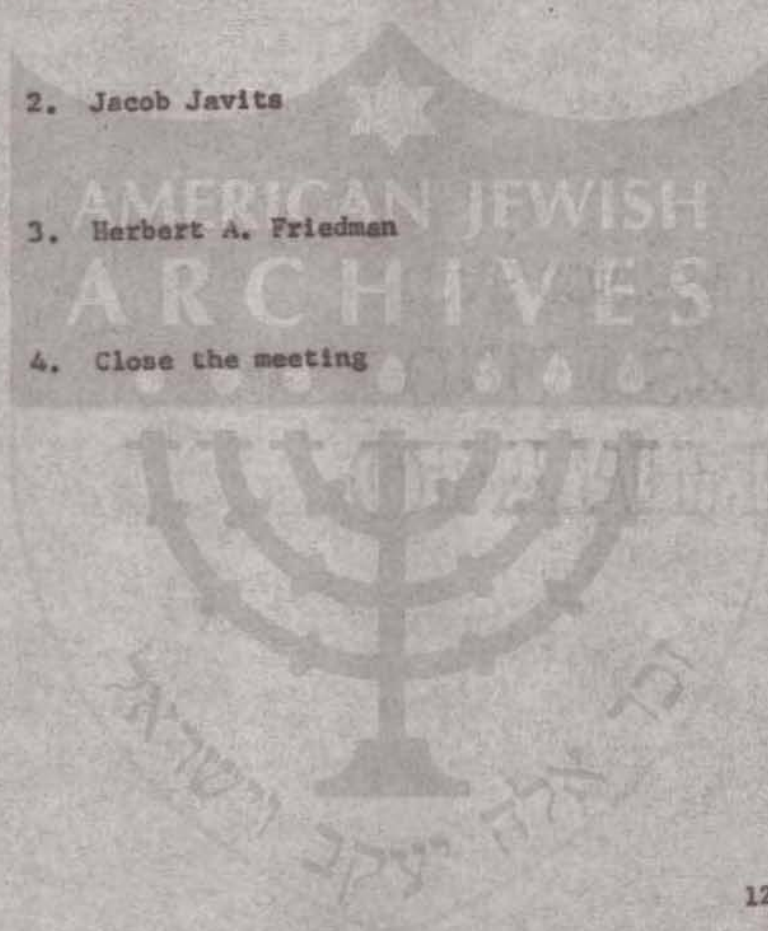
For Mr. Berinstein:

1. Shimon Peres

2. Jacob Javits

3. Herbert A. Friedman

4. Close the meeting



12/11/58

UJA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

SUNDAY, December 14, 1958  
9.00 a.m.

AGENDA

BREAKFAST CASH SESSION

Presiding: Samuel H. Daroff for Cash Line

Joseph Mazer, Co-Chairman, to receive cash

BUSINESS SESSION

Presiding: Joseph Meyerhoff

1. Report on Women's Division Mrs. Sarah Goodman
2. Report on Campaign, Cash and Loan Herbert A. Friedman
3. Presentation of Resolution Albert A. Levin
4. Discussion
5. Report on Nominating Committee and Election of Officers Elkan Myers
6. Presentation to Adolph Kiesler,  
Chairman UJA National  
Campaign Committee by Herbert A. Friedman  
Presentation to Joseph Holtzman,  
National Chairman UJA by William Rosenwald
7. Remarks Morris W. Berinstein

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 10, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

One year ago, we assembled in a similar meeting to consider what <sup>plans</sup> ~~commitments~~ we should make in behalf of the tens of thousands of Jews who would be streaming into Israel this year. We spoke of new emergencies and responded with a mandate for a \$100,000,000 UJA Rescue Fund.

The year has passed and now the balance can be struck. The tens of thousands came. They came from Poland, from North Africa, from Iran and, within the past few months, from Rumania.

In recalling the past year, let us amend the record and call things by their correct names. Surely, any nation of Israel's size, confronted with the problem of receiving and absorbing tens of thousands of new immigrants in any one year, is faced with an emergency; But, we who have chosen to alter the course of Jewish history -- to put an end to Jewish homelessness and to substitute light for darkness -- must not think that we have faced up to an immigration emergency but rather that we have taken advantage of an historic opportunity to rescue other segments of our <sup>co-religionists</sup> ~~people~~ and to further help build a nation.

We meet today to assess the problems that lie in the year ahead. There may be differences of opinion on what techniques should be employed to achieve our common objective. But, there is not a soul at this Conference nor in the communities we represent who does not agree upon the nature of our objective -- to transplant into Israel and other free lands our fellow Jews whose only other alternative is to live in fear and <sup>danger and</sup> despair.

Contrast our goals and our objectives with those voiced within recent weeks in another forum. There the fate of nearly one million Arab refugees was being debated. These unfortunate people, the victims of Arab fiendish designs, are entitled to life and happiness no less than the men, women and children who are the immediate concern of our Conference. And yet as the debate at the United Nations confirmed, the only real obstacle in the way of solving the Arab refugee problem is the grim, stubborn and cynical determination of those who speak for the Arab refugees, to employ these refugees as an instrument of international ~~blackmail~~, <sup>coercion, threat,</sup> *hostility and possible conflict.*

In brief, identical opportunities are exploited in diametrically opposite ways.

In one instance, the opportunity is exploited to perpetuate human suffering of fellow countrymen in the vain hopes of thereby achieving a political objective which, in itself, is morally ~~obscene~~, <sup>indefensible</sup>. In the other instances, the opportunity is exploited to relieve fellow Jews of their suffering and to bring them new life and new hope.

We, here, then, are agreed on our objectives. In striving towards our goals we are animated by the great ethical principles enunciated by our sacred law and expounded by our teachers and our prophets.

Have we achieved our objectives? Have we really transplanted the new immigrants in Israel and provided them with the wherewithal to take root in their new land?

The main burden of Dr. Dov Joseph's clinically objective and stirring address is that insofar as several hundred thousands of our people who have come to Israel in the past decade are concerned, we have not achieved our goal. The human organism, like plant life, must be cared for, if it is to take firm root in the new ground in which it is transplanted. We do not save a human being, but merely compound his misery when we pick him up from one environment, place him in another and there abandon him to shift for himself.

Let us make no mistake about this: we have not <sup>fully</sup> met our responsibilities to the people we have helped bring to Israel until we have provided each and every one of them with a decent roof over his head and <sup>a chance to earn a livelihood</sup> ~~have brought him to the point of self-sufficiency~~ <sup>for himself and his family.</sup>

~~We cannot, as we look at our unfulfilled obligations, give refuge to our conscience by citing our business deficits. As events this year proved, in the course of a business cycle we can make up economic deficits. But deficits in terms of time lost in giving people a real stake in life can never be made up.~~

We cannot ask the people of Israel to do more than they are doing to support and absorb the steady stream of our fellow Jews coming into Israel. They more than have their hands full with the staggering defense burden imposed upon them by strident Nasserism.

We cannot ask the people whom we are rescuing to stay behind and wait until ~~our accountants~~ <sup>we</sup> ~~have~~ <sup>been</sup> assured ~~us~~ that we can afford to handle both the absorption of the new immigrants and the completion of the absorption of the old. Oh, yes, we could do this, but you and I know that if we did, we would be abdicating from our responsibility as members of the <sup>greatest</sup> ~~strongest~~ Jewish community in the world and we would be turning our back on our great heritage as a people that taught the world that man is his brother's keeper.

I am personally convinced that the only way we shall be able to meet our obligations in the year ahead is to conduct an intensive regular campaign in 1959 and to grant the UJA the mandate to conduct another Special Fund in 1959.

But reaching this decision is not enough. Few decisions are self-executing. We must here and now resolve that this year the goal we set is a goal we must realize.

We must recognize that only in fairy stories may one turn to an Alladin's lamp to summon into immediate existence the things we want. In real life, we must work hard to achieve our objectives.

Our goals in the UJA -- our resolution to keep the appointment ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> destiny has made for our generation -- are worthy of our maximum effort. To the extent that my own strength will permit, I pledge you my own support of this noble effort.



FRIDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 12, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sam Rubic (tentatively)

OPENING REMARKS

I want to welcome you who have come from near and from far to participate in this, the 21st Annual Conference of the United Jewish Appeal. I know there are many more who would want to be with us today, but for various reasons, could not come. There are two men who are not here today who would certainly be here if their health permitted it. They are men who have worked tirelessly in behalf of the UJA and who, through the years, have supported it generously, with their energies, their heart, their soul and their means. Both of them have earned positions of honor in the UJA and have won warm places in our hearts. I have reference to Jack Weiler and Barney Rapsport. Both of them are ill and have conveyed to us their regrets that, for the first time in many years, they cannot be with us. I know that it is your desire that we extend them greetings, wish them a speedy and complete recovery and express to them our fervent hopes that very soon they will be able to rejoin us in our work.

Each of us, to come here, has had to leave his business behind. But, let us not make any mistakes. We are all here on business -- a business in which we are all proud to be associated as partners and which, in the highest sense, is the most important business in which we can engage. What enterprise, I ask you, is more important than that of saving lives, feeding the hungry, restoring to the disabled, the aged and handicapped faith in themselves, and giving people the opportunity to live in freedom and in dignity. This, basically, is the business in which all of us here and the millions in the communities we represent, are engaged -- the business of the UJA.

This morning's session is the most important of the Conference. At this session we shall hear reports from the most authentic sources available. On the basis of these reports we, here assembled, shall have to reach decisions which will affect the lives of tens of thousands of our fellow Jews. The decisions we reach will be not only our voice and reflect our conscience, but will be the voice and the conscience of the entire American Jewish community.

And, more than that. At this session, we shall have the opportunity to do more than make decisions for others to follow. We shall be granted the opportunity to back up our convictions with deeds and thus set the pace and the example for others to follow.

I know that we shall not take our responsibilities lightly, for at this session, we literally hold the keys to the fate of thousands of our fellow Jews.

I also know that even before a word is spoken by our illustrious array of speakers that this is going to be a fruitful session, not so much because of what will be said here but rather because of what will of us here assembled will do here and in our communities in the year ahead.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 12, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SPEECH FOR WILLIAM ROSENWALD AT ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTORY PATTERN

1. Our Government has solved the problem of what to do with ex-Presidents, ex-generals and the like. It has arranged to pay them a salary as a reward for faithful service.
2. But the way of the United Jewish Appeal is, the least to say, different. At UJA there is no such thing as retirement. A former General Chairman has as his unique reward the chance to keep on working for the UJA. So, here I am.
3. To be perfectly frank, I am happy that this is the practice in the UJA for it enables me to celebrate with you the 21st birthday of the UJA.
4. The number 21 has had a rather interesting and varied career. It has been arbitrarily fixed as the year when a person moves from adolescence to maturity.
5. Just recently, it became somewhat unpopular when it was associated with questions and answers. Also, we may remember that when we were younger, a popular card game among adolescents was the game "21."
6. Of course, nowadays, we have our own UJA card game to play and the assiduous way in which we have pursued this card game has helped us to reach our 21st birthday in good shape.
7. What is the UJA? We are the UJA. Out of the fires of necessity we forged a bond of unity with each other in order to help our fellow-Jews to survive. And as we enter upon the age of maturity, we remember with gratitude all we have been able to do. We remember all the lives we have saved -- all the people we have helped, each parched acre we have helped to reclaim, each immigrant we have housed and fed and helped and started on a new life.

8. These memories we can all share and it is well that we spend a few minutes to indulge in these memories. For, from these memories we can draw strength and encouragement to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

9. Like many human remembrances, our memories of the UJA are compounded of trial and tribulation as well as of triumph.

10. First, we recall the Period of Despair. This was the era of Hitler's attacks against the Jews. We remember the Nuremberg Laws of September, 1935, the progressive victimization of the Jews of Germany, the lengthening shadows that darkened Austria and Czechoslovakia as well as Germany, the infamous Crystal Night of November 10, 1938, and the sense of shock which piece of organized savagery produced in the entire civilized world.

11. It was then that we decided to master the despair and, to accomplish this, we set in motion the things which resulted in the establishment of the UJA. To inject a personal note, I can say that my own interest in the United Jewish Appeal dates from this era.

12. I was concerned with the plight of the refugees. There were tens of thousands of people who needed a place of refuge from persecution. It was long before the days of Israel. Thus, our own country and other western lands became the only possible places of refuge. And, so I associated myself with the National Coordinating Committee which later became the National Refugee Service. This Committee together with HIAS became the leading instrument for bringing thousands of Jews to the United States and to other countries in the western hemisphere.

13. Then, in 1938, we formed the United Jewish Appeal, as we know it today out of the three major agencies which were working to help Jews overseas, The Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. We found this new unity on the eve of World War II.

14. The first UJA campaign launched in January 1939, gave us the then unprecedented total of \$15,200,000. It was more than double the total that was raised by the three constituent agencies of the UJA in the previous year.

15. It was not only the amount of money we raised that was important. Equally important was the fact that we had demonstrated to ourselves that our newly formed unity was the answer to the problem of fund raising for overseas needs. One of the many reasons we have succeeded in the UJA is that our platform is one on which all of us can agree, whether we be Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist or Jews without any synagogue affiliation.

16. In a large measure we mastered the Period of Despair and during the feverish months before the outbreak of the war, we succeeded in rescuing thousands of Jews from Hitler's inferno.

17. And then came the war and we entered the second period in the life of the UJA -- the Period of the Impossible. This period presented an impossible situation for anyone who would accept defeat. But, we refused to accept defeat and accomplished feats of rescue in the face of the impossible.

18. To help Jews survive we had to penetrate Fortress Europe. This we did and in so doing wrote a brilliant chapter of resourcefulness and courage.

19. Somehow, the JDC managed to get food and clothing to the Jews in the ghettos, concentration camps and forced labor battalions and to thousands of children and adults in hiding.

20. Under a Special United States Treasury license, for which the JDC fought and finally secured, it remitted local currency for use by the underground and guerrilla forces in the work of relief and rescue.

21. Typical of grim determination of the JDC never to say "die" was its operation involving 20,000 Jewish refugees who found a haven in Shanghai, China. After Pearl Harbor, many of them, along with the JDC personnel in Shanghai, were interned by the Japanese, but this did not end the JDC's work in China. Don't ask me how the interned JDC personnel managed, but the fact is that from their internment camps, they succeeded in maintaining a full scale relief operation.

16a.           To this era belongs the story of the St. Louis which, in the spring of 1939 left Germany for Havana, with 900 men, women and children aboard. When the boat reached Havana, the Cuban Government invalidated the visas and refused to admit the passengers. After wandering over the Atlantic and the Caribbean in search of a port, the passengers were at the last moment saved from being returned to Hitler's Germany when the JDC persuaded Belgium, Holland, France and England to offer them asylum by putting up a half million dollar guarantee in their behalf.

22. By a peculiar irony, we were probably the only people in the world, during 1939, 1940 and 1941 who were able to get money out of Germany itself. (Here WR explains some of the foreign exchange transactions of the JDC in Europe and in China.)

23. In those days, the JDC was performing a veritable "cloak and dagger" operation. Some of the details are still under the embargo of secrecy and must remain so. They have to be kept under lock and key if we are to continue to get people out of certain places. But, some of the stories could be told and when the war ended we learned of the perfectly fantastic delaying operation conducted by the fabulous Saly Mayer, JDC's representative in Switzerland, whose negotiating skill saved 200,000 Hungarian Jews from death. (WR can go into a little detail here and show that this transaction cost us nothing and was one where the JDC "put it over the Nazis.")

24. Unfortunately, more often than not, the situation remained beyond our control and the impossible remained the impossible.

25. We were able to do something about the S.S. St. Louis and 900 men, women and children were saved. But, we were able to do nothing about the SS Patris and 200 perished in the sight of Haifa. And we were unable to do anything about the SS Struma and 768 men, women and children perished on this vessel in its desperate defiance of the British blockade of Palestine.

26. And because more often than not we could not achieve the impossible, we learned in May 1945 the grim and awful truth -- that there were 6,000,000 Jews we were not able to save.

27. One would have thought the era of the Impossible would be followed by an Era of Atonement on the part of the world and that the survivors of Hitler's holocaust would be welcomed wherever they would want to go. But instead, the period that followed was what I shall call the Period of Homelessness.

28. In those days, we were not sure what would become of the survivors of the Jews of Europe. The DP camps were the centers about which an endless treadmill of hopes and frustrations revolved.

29. There was a ray of hope when President Truman made it possible for a certain number of DP's to enter this country. Many of us remember going down to the docks to welcome the first shipload of DP's in May of 1946. There were about 600 people aboard that ship of whom more than 500 were Jews.

30. But this was only a drop in the bucket compared to the giant needs for home and haven. There seemed to be little we could do to get large numbers of Jews out of Europe until that November evening of 1947, when the United Nations passed its partition resolution on Palestine.

31. We all recognized that this was our big chance to save lives -- our biggest chance so far to eradicate the homelessness of the survivors of Hitler's tyranny. The proclamation of Israel's independence the following May and the era of the great homecoming afterwards, was a time when Jewish history reversed itself.

32. It had gone from retreat into advance, from hopelessness to hope, from homelessness to home. It ushered in the Period of the Great Homecoming.

33. The establishment of the State of Israel presented us with the opportunity to make the greatest drives in saving lives and in building lives. The basic problem we had faced before the war and immediately after the war -- that of getting Jews into a country -- had been solved. This problem was solved when the people of Israel declared in their Declaration of Independence the ringing words:

"The State of Israel will be open to the immigration of all  
Jews from the countries of their dispersion."

~~We couldn't get the people in fast enough.~~

34. Speed and urgency were the watchwords of the day and within less than two years we had emptied out the DP camps.



35. All in all, the UJA, working together with the people of Israel, performed a great miracle. Israel has taken in almost a million Jews.

36. The people of Israel have made giant strides in building their country as a haven for Jews. They reclaimed the parched and ravaged earth; they built, they worked and they sacrificed. But the crowning achievement was in making room for the homeless. In so doing, they achieved a feat unmatched in the history of mankind.

37. Once, as I said, our problem was getting them in. In the last few years the problem has been principally one of getting people out. For reasons that are familiar to you, Jews have found life in the Iron Curtain countries impossible. If not the fear of the repetition of such things as Doctors Plots and mass arrests on trumped up charges, Jews feel that they face spiritual suffocation in these lands. Likewise, the Jews of North Africa feel insecure.

38. What has happened in the past few years is that the exit doors of some of these countries have opened and closed. They opened in Poland in 1956 and have remained open to this date. They recently opened in Rumania. And they may open in other countries tomorrow.

39. It is to our everlasting credit that whenever there has been an opening in these revolving doors, we, in partnership with the people of Israel, have welcomed those who have come through with open arms.

40. We have now entered upon a phase which I would term the Period of Consolidation and New Challenges.

41. Because we put things first, we together with the people of Israel, have been interested primarily in saving the lives of the harassed, the persecuted and the unwanted. In pursuing this objective, we have helped support not only the swiftest migration in history, but have endorsed Israel's policy of non-selective immigration -- a policy which admitted the sick, the disabled, the aged, along with the young and the able. Any other policy would have fallen short of the ideals that we as Jews profess.

42. But, everything has a day of reckoning.

43. And we have reached that day now. We have had the exhilaration of saving the 920,000 lives we have helped bring to Israel. But we have not fully paid the price that this gigantic operation has cost.

44. Both the tempo of migration and the non-selective migration has meant the accumulation of a tremendous backlog of unmet needs in Israel. In the course of this Conference, you will hear about these needs. The point that I want to make is that it is essential that we consolidate the great gains we have made and eliminate this backlog.

45. We must also help the people of Israel in keeping their doors open, even in the face of their critical security situation, so that we, in partnership with the people in Israel, can respond to the challenges of tomorrow in the further rescue of those who find life impossible in the lands where they now live.

#### SUMMARY

Well, these are the thoughts that ran through my mind as I thought of the adolescent years of the UJA. We experienced despair and overcame it. We went through a period of the Impossible and frequently -- though not often enough -- achieved the impossible. We used the period of homelessness to restore the health and maintain the hopes of the homeless. We fully exploited the period of homecoming.

#### PERORATION

I have every reason to believe that we acquit ourselves well in the period of Consolidation and New Challenges as we did in the other and even more difficult periods.

One of the fundamental differences between man and beast is that man has a memory. With the memories we have of our achievements in the first 20 years of the history of the UJA, we cannot help but live up to the great tradition that we have built up during this period -- the tradition of bringing relief to the needy and giving the oppressed the opportunity to live in freedom and in dignity.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 12, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

REMARKS BY MAX FISHER IN INTRODUCING THE RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL FUND

Before I read to you the resolution which our Resolutions Committee unanimously adopted, I want to make a few remarks. There is before each of you a report called "The Other Side of the Coin." This is the report of the Fifth UJA Study Mission which was in Israel this fall. I was privileged to be a member of that Mission and if you want to know the justification for the resolution I am about to read to you, I suggest that you read and digest our Mission's report -- "The Other Side of the Coin."

I know how hard all of us have worked in the past ten years to give life and hope to the nearly one million of our people who have found a new home and a new future in Israel. However, the indisputable fact is that what we have succeeded in raising for the UJA has simply not been sufficient to provide for the needs we have had to meet.

This is the theme that we have heard repeated time and again this morning. But you have to be in Israel and see things with your own eyes to appreciate the human suffering resulting from the gap between the needs and the funds we have supplied.

We, the members of the Mission, met a boatload of new immigrants from Poland and Rumania that docked in Haifa. There we saw the smiles on the eager faces of the newcomers. Their eyes were full of hope because they knew that the people of Israel were there with outstretched arms to welcome them, and our presence there assured them that American Jewry would help them to get the things they would require to take root in Israel. It gave us a sinking feeling when we thought of the limited funds we had made available to the Jewish Agency to meet the expectations and high hopes of this new batch of newcomers and we resolved that to the extent we could help it, these newcomers would not be disappointed in their expectations.

And when we visited the maabarot -- the shanty towns -- and saw the conditions under which 110,000 of our people were living, we pledged to ourselves that we would do everything within our power to persuade our fellow Jews in the States to do what is necessary to eliminate these blights on the Israel landscape and these insults to human dignity. We embodied these thoughts and these feelings in a resolution which we adopted in Jerusalem. The core of that resolution is incorporated in the resolution which the Resolutions Committee recommends to you. In essence, this resolution calls for three things:

1. A greater effort in the 1959 regular campaign;
2. A fair and equitable share of the proceeds of the regular campaign to go to the United Jewish Appeal.
3. A special UJA fund of \$100,000,000 over and above the UJA's fair share of the 1959 regular campaign.

Let us not only adopt the resolution, but by our deeds really make both sides of the coin bright.



WE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, assembled at the 21st Annual Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, at the Statler Hotel, in New York City, on December 12, 1958, recall with profound gratitude that through the United Jewish Appeal American Jewry has been able to help in the rescue of more than 1,300,000 fellow Jews and in bringing relief to twice that number within the past two decades.

We shall be faithful to our heritage as Jews and worthy of our blessings as citizens of a great democracy only if we seize the historic opportunity to continue our mission of rescue and relief, by dedicating ourselves to the tasks which lie ahead.

On the eve of 1959 we find ourselves confronted with a challenge unsurpassed by any which has faced us in recent years. Thousands of our fellow Jews are streaming into Israel monthly, principally from Eastern Europe, and there is every likelihood that this migration will increase in volume during the forthcoming year.

Moreover, the funds heretofore provided for the absorption of the 920,000 immigrants who have come to Israel in the past decade have been far short of the amounts required to achieve this objective. This has caused the accumulation of a huge backlog of unmet needs which, in turn, has resulted in postponing the full integration of several hundred thousand newcomers into the life of the country. Foremost among these needs is adequate housing for more than 110,000 immigrants who have been forced to live in hovels and temporary shelters which are shockingly unfit for human habitation, indispensable social services for many people, and livestock and equipment which Israel's 480 new agricultural settlements require to gain economic self-sufficiency.

INSPIRED by the example of the great sacrifices being made by the people of Israel in the absorption of the new immigrants while taxing themselves to the limit to keep their country secure against the threat of their hostile neighbors;

CONVINCED that the American Jewish community must assume the major financial responsibility to maintain the lifeline to Israel and other free lands for those in search of a life denied them in the lands where they now live, and must assume the further responsibility to eliminate the backlog of unmet needs and thus accelerate the full absorption of all the newcomers in Israel; and

CERTAIN that to achieve these objectives the Jews of America must make an extraordinary effort in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal during 1959;

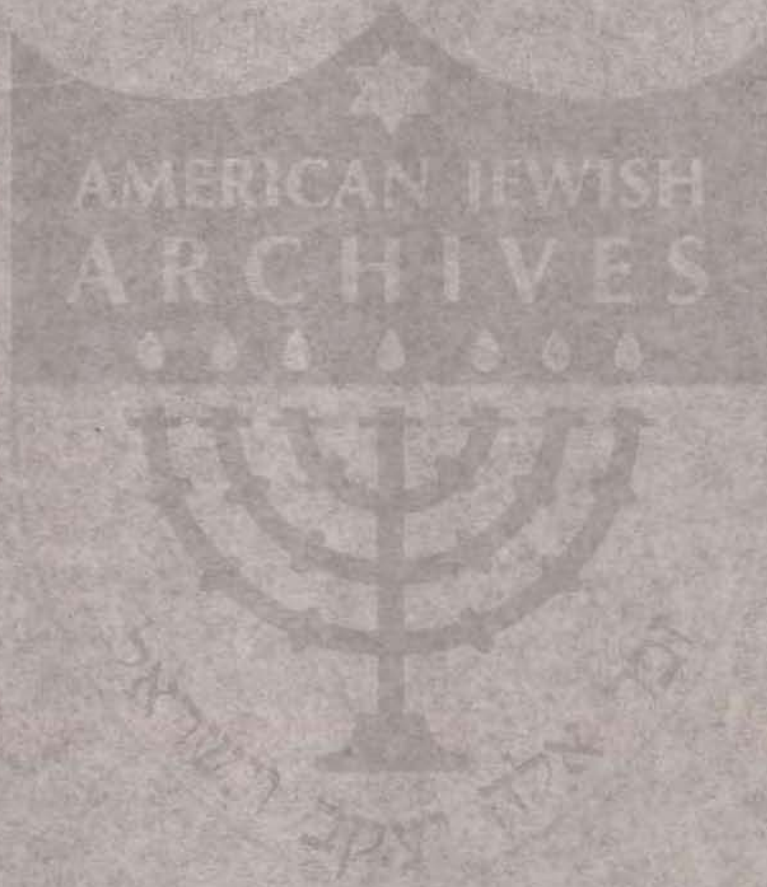
WE HEREBY RESOLVE that the 1959 campaigns of America's Jewish communities be so conducted as to raise more money, and to yield greatly increased results to the United Jewish Appeal, so that the work of its chief beneficiaries, the Jewish Agency for Israel, and the American Joint Distribution Committee, may go forward with full support.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT in keeping with this resolution there be constituted for 1959 a United Jewish Appeal Special Fund.

To carry out the foregoing, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

1. That the United Jewish Appeal Special Fund campaign be conducted by the Jewish communities of the United States corollary to the regular campaign for 1959.
2. That, in addition to their contribution to the regular campaign, the Jews of America be called on to contribute the sum of \$100,000,000 to the Special Fund.
3. That contributions to this Fund be obtained through the fund-raising facilities of the local Jewish Welfare Funds, and the Welfare Funds be called upon to provide a clear and distinct channel for such contributions.
4. That each Jewish community agrees to accept for itself a fair share of this sum of \$100,000,000 and makes every possible effort to raise its local quota.
5. That the responsibility of participating in the Special Fund be placed on each and every contributor.
6. That contributions by individuals to the Special Fund be made with/reduction out of their respective contributions to the regular campaign to be conducted in 1959.
7. That the leaders of the communities' Federations and Welfare Funds confer with the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal to the end that the United Jewish Appeal shall receive a fair and equitable share of the proceeds of the communities' 1959 regular campaign.

8. That each Jewish community of the country agrees that the Special Fund be over and above the United Jewish Appeal's fair share from the regular annual campaign in 1959.



SATURDAY DINNER SESSION  
DECEMBER 13, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NOTES FOR MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN FOR INTRODUCTION  
OF SPEAKERS

1. Opening remarks by Morris W. Berinstein
2. INTRODUCTION OF SHIMON PERES

Everyone knows the age of the State of Israel and what this young state has accomplished in the first decade of its life. However, what is not generally known is the extent to which young men share in guiding its destinies.

The man I am going to present to you is one of the younger men of Israel who is going places and doing things. Not so long ago, he went to Paris and brought about the pact of friendship between France and Israel. More recently he went to England and there successfully concluded the negotiations for the submarines which, as you all now, are so vital to Israel's defenses. He is one of the men who shares in the responsibility of planning for Israel's security. The importance that the people of Israel attach to our work is evidenced by the fact that they permitted a man occupying the critical position that our speaker does to leave his post in these anxious days in order to be with us.

It is an honor for me to present to you Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Ministry of Defense.

12/10/58



SATURDAY DINNER SESSION  
DECEMBER 13, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

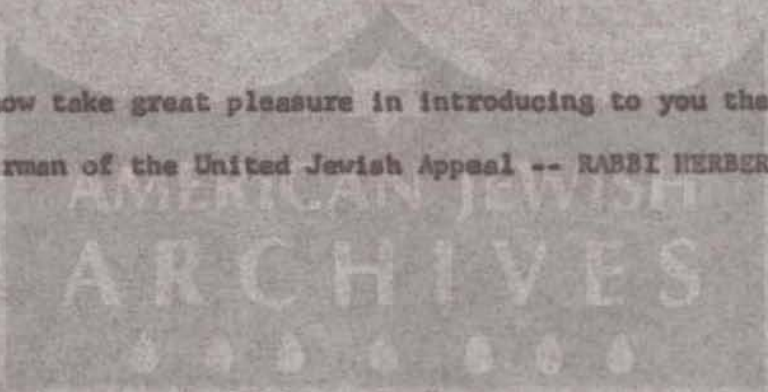
INTRODUCTION OF SENATOR JACOB JAVITS

I like people who make my life easy. That's the reason I like to introduce people who are well known. Our next speaker, you will all agree with me, falls within that category. But, to be known is one thing and to be respected is quite another. Our speaker qualifies on both counts. The public position he occupies makes him known and what he does in that position makes him respected and admired. He is clearly one of the most gifted men in public life today. He is a fine American, a good Jew and a devoted friend of the United Jewish Appeal. It is a pleasure to present to you -- SENATOR JACOB JAVITS.

SATURDAY DINNER SESSION  
DECEMBER 13, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

I now take great pleasure in introducing to you the Executive  
Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal -- RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN.



12/10/58

SATURDAY EVENING DINNER  
DECEMBER 13, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OPENING REMARKS FOR EDWARD M. M. WARBURG

The UJA is an organization that obviously believes in experimenting. Last year, they put me last on the program. I must have done so well that this year, they put me first. And I suppose next year, if the Gods be willing, I will be right in the middle.

But, I prefer it this way -- at least this year's installment. I would rather extend you welcome than bid you farewell.

I assume that most of you here in this hall attended yesterday's sessions. If you did, then don't feel badly if your clothes feel a bit tight on you. It's not due to overeating but rather to justifiable pride in what you did yesterday.

Seriously, I think yesterday was a magnificent session. Irrespective of what happens tonight or tomorrow, we will not surpass the heights we reached yesterday. For it is the resolution we adopted, the demonstration that we meant to take the resolution seriously, and the determination to implement that resolution in every community in the land, that will have real meaning for the tens of thousands of our fellow Jews, the promotion of whose welfare is the sole reason for this Conference.

I welcome you tonight and congratulate you on what you did yesterday.

This is as much as I am going to say, other than to introduce to you the man who will handle the gavel for the remainder of the evening. Last year, you elected him as your General Chairman. If you thought that by electing a busy man, your purses would fare better, you have only yourself to blame. During the past year, Morris forgot his business and gave his full time to the UJA, a fact to which your reduced bank balances stand as mute testimony.

It's a pleasure to present to you MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN, your General Chairman.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OPENING REMARKS BY SAMUEL DAROFF (presiding)

At the Friday session, we were moved by stirring addresses and we unanimously adopted a resolution that does honor to the American Jewish community. And then quite a few of us, in announcing our 1959 gifts, demonstrated that we felt bound by that resolution and showed the way for others to follow.

Saturday afternoon, we were inspired by a detailed round-up of the global work of the JDC in 25 countries where the JDC, with the funds we provide, helps the handicapped, the aged, and the needy.

Saturday night we joined in a festive occasion and we again were inspired by a program we shall long remember.

I have spoken to any number of people who are attending this Conference who expressed the opinion that this has been a wonderful Conference thus far. I, too, have enjoyed this Conference. I think that I can be moved as easily as the next man. But, I labor under the disadvantage of having served as the National Cash Chairman during the past year. This experience, together with other work I have done in the UJA, has taught me the obvious lesson that the amount of cash we produce for the UJA and the speed with which we produce it and turn it over to the UJA are, in the final analysis, the only measures of the success of our efforts. I know of no other standard by which this success can be judged. It is because of this that I am going to suspend my final judgment on this Conference and on all our campaign efforts in the year ahead until I have some idea of the amount of cash this total effort will produce for the UJA in the year 1959.

In every athletic game in which a ball is involved, we have the expression "keep your eye on the ball." The participant is told that he can't succeed unless he "keeps his eye on the ball." Keeping our "eye on the ball" is also good counsel

for all of us working in behalf of the UJA, for it would mean that we would consider everything subordinate to the necessity of producing for the UJA the maximum amount of cash with the greatest speed. And if you don't like athletic jargon you can use the Yiddish word "tachlis." When we work to get the best cash results for the UJA that is real "tachlis."

It is because of this that what we are about to do takes on significance and importance. You men and women who form the cash line are, in the truest sense, the living chain between us, the Jews of America, and our fellow Jews in Israel and in other lands to whom we bring help and hope.

With the cash line form                     . As each of you in this column indicates where of honor reaches the microphone, please state your name, the community you represent and the amount of cash you are turning over. Joe Mazer and Fred Forman and I will be there. We all consider it an honor to receive your announcements.



SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OPENING REMARKS FOR JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

I want to greet you at this final session of the Conference.

I agree with Sam that the only way to gauge the success of this Conference is the kind of campaign it will inspire and, ultimately, the amount of cash we raise.

I am confident from this Conference will emerge the will and the determination to make the 1959 campaign a great success. And I am sure that if we will it to be so, we will make it so.

The balance of this morning will be devoted to very important business, including a number of significant reports, the adoption of resolutions, the presentation of several awards and, of course, the all-important business of electing our officers for the coming year. There will also be the opportunity for a discussion of any problem related to the UJA that anyone wants to raise.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE BY ELKAN MYERS

I. Introduction

Like every human being, I like to be associated with success. That, frankly, is the reason I have enjoyed serving as Chairman of the Nominating Committee this year, as I have in the past few years.

The Nominating Committee feels that the slate it is about to present to you is a winning one — not in the sense of winning the elections but in the sense of promising the kind of leadership that will win for us the important campaign — the UJA campaign of 1959.

II. Nomination of Honorary Officers

The Nominating Committee wishes to place in nomination first the names of a group of men to serve as honorary officers of the UJA. All but one of these men served last year in the same capacities. The Nominating Committee feels that by electing them you will be honoring the UJA no less than you will be honoring them.

Heading this distinguished list is a man whose compassion for his fellow man, outstanding record of public service and embodiment of the highest ideals of our faith, make him one of the outstanding men of our day. We admire him as a great American and as a great Jew and we love him as a great human being. All of you know the man I have been describing: the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman whom the Committee nominates for re-election to the office of Honorary General Chairman.

\* \* \* \* \*

Next, the Committee wishes to place in nomination for re-election as Honorary Chairman a man who was among the few who helped bring our organization into being, who as head of the UJA awakened the American Jewish community to its moral

obligations to our fellow Jews in need, and who continues to serve our organization and other great causes with distinction. In so doing, he has continued the tradition of an illustrious name long identified with great service to humanity. He is, of course, the man we all love and respect — Edward M. M. Warburg.

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For the office of Honorary Chairman of the Special Fund, we wish to offer you the name of a man from whom you have heard a good deal during this Conference. His philanthropies have enriched the cultural life of Israel and his example in the UJA has provided an inspiration to all of us. In 1957, he served with distinction as Emergency Rescue Fund Chairman and he is now Honorary Rescue Fund Chairman — our friend and wonderful colleague, Sam Rubin.

\*\*\*\*\*

For election as Honorary National Chairman we recommend one of the most colorful men it has been my privilege to know. He has been an indefatigable worker in the UJA right from the beginning, has participated in every major mission of the UJA, and his contributions to the UJA have shown that he has a big ~~Jewish~~ heart. He has filled the office of National Chairman with distinction and the Committee feels that he richly merits to be elected to the post of Honorary National Chairman — our <sup>fine</sup> ~~wonderful~~ friend and <sup>associate</sup> ~~colleague~~, Joseph Holtzman.

(At this point ~~William Rosenwald~~ <sup>Joe Meyerhoff</sup> rises and makes presentation to Joseph Holtzman)

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III. NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

For the distinguished positions of National Chairmen, the Committee recommends the re-election of <sup>4</sup> ~~three~~ men and the election of a <sup>5th</sup> ~~fourth~~.

One of the men we recommend for re-election is Samuel H. Daroff. Sam is an outstanding leader in his community of Philadelphia, <sup>He</sup> was recently honored as the Jewish man of the Decade in Philadelphia by the Jewish community of that city,



is admired throughout the country for his dedication to every great Jewish cause, and has served this year with great effectiveness as National Cash Chairman. *Sam. Please Rise*

\*\*\*\*\*

Another man we recommend for re-election is Sol Luckman. Sol has worked tirelessly in the cause of the UJA since its very beginning, <sup>He</sup> has participated and made his influence felt in every important mission of the UJA; and is admired everywhere for the effectiveness with which he pleads the cause of the UJA. Sol.

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The third man we recommend for re-election is <sup>Joseph</sup> Joseph Meyerhoff. Joe has to his credit a record of distinguished service as Chairman of the National Campaign Cabinet, <sup>He</sup> is a man ever ready with wise counsel, is a tremendous constructive force in his own community of Baltimore and is demonstrating his interest and his faith in Israel by serving as president of the Palestine Economic Corporation. Joe. *we in Baltimore are proud of him*

*He 4th gentleman for re-election*

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Jack Weiler has for years been referred to as the "inimitable Jack Weiler." This is a title he richly deserves. It's hard to find an equal for intensity of feelings when it comes to things Jewish and helping fellow Jews in need. His heart is warm, his speech is fiery and his enthusiasm is contagious. As you heard earlier in the Conference, unfortunately, for reasons of health, Jack could not be with us. We fervently wish him a speedy and full recovery from his present illness and look forward to many years of association with him in our great cause.

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For election as a new National Chairman, the Committee proposes a man who has given his heart and soul to the UJA. Last year, he was honored as the man who had travelled the most in behalf of the UJA. The fruits of that labor, which has continued to this date without any letup, have been clearly evident. This past year, in addition to his duties as Chairman for Regions, he assumed the responsibility for the promotion of the UJA Refunding Loan. The phenomenal success of this project — so vital to our work in Israel — was due principally to the vigor with

which he discharged this responsibility. The Nominating Committee considers it an honor to recommend for election to the office of National Chairman <sup>that terrific</sup> ~~our very warm~~ <sup>wonder that</sup> ~~friend and wonderful~~ <sup>person</sup> colleague -- Albert A. Levin.

IV. Chairman of National Campaign Cabinet

For Chairman of the National Campaign Cabinet we recommend for re-election the present occupant of that office. I recall what I said in proposing his name for election last year and would not change a word of it in recommending him to you again. He has continued to prove his devotion to the UJA; he has continued to be a commuter to Israel, and he has continued to respond to every call on his time and energy in the services of the UJA and other Jewish causes. His past year of service as Chairman of the Cabinet has served only to increase <sup>our love</sup> our respect and admiration for him. Of course, I refer to our good friend, Fred Forman.

V. National Chairman representing agencies.

We come next to the officers of the National Chairmen representing agencies.

For National Chairman representing the United Israel Appeal, we are happy to give you the name of one who for four successive years has served in that capacity, whose name is linked with every great Jewish cause, <sup>He</sup> ~~who~~ has devoted himself to the upbuilding of Israel's cultural and economic life, <sup>and</sup> ~~who~~ has been one of the strongest forces in the UJA and <sup>he</sup> ~~who~~ has the profound respect and affection of all of us. I refer to our beloved friend, Dewey D. Stone.

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For National Chairman representing the JDC, we are happy to give you the name of one who helped bring the UJA into being and then helped to make it the great humanitarian force which it is, <sup>he</sup> ~~who~~ for three years served faithfully and most effectively as our General Chairman and <sup>he</sup> ~~who~~, in countless ways, has been an inspiration to all of us. I refer to our wonderful friend and <sup>beloved</sup> colleague, William Rosenwald.

VI. CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The UJA has a National Campaign Committee which is composed of men whose devotion to the UJA and readiness to serve it are vital to the success of the UJA. To serve as Chairman of this important Committee, the Nominating Committee recommends a man who has been a great force in his own community and a pace setter in the country at large, <sup>He</sup> who has made the cause of the UJA his own cause, <sup>and</sup> who in many ways has shown his vital interest in the upbuilding of Israel, ~~and who~~ <sup>In</sup> every respect <sup>is</sup> a wonderful human being -- our beloved friend, Adolph Kiesler.

(At this point, Herbert Friedman rises and makes an award)

VII. NATIONAL WOMEN'S DIVISION CHAIRMAN

For Chairman of the National Women's Division, the Nominating Committee proposes the re-election of Mrs. Jack A. Goodman. Mrs. Goodman, know to all of us as Sarah, has served as N<sub>a</sub>tional Chairman of the Women's Division for the past two years. You got an intimation of the spirit of this gem of a woman as she delivered her report this morning. Sarah has demonstrated her phenomenal capacity for work in behalf of the UJA and, as a result of her own labors and the confidence and loyalty which she inspires, has added greatly to the stature and effectiveness of the Women's Division. Sarah is loved and admired by the women throughout the country and has the affection of all of us. The Committee is happy to present her name to you as the Chairman of the National Women's Division.

VIII. General Chairman

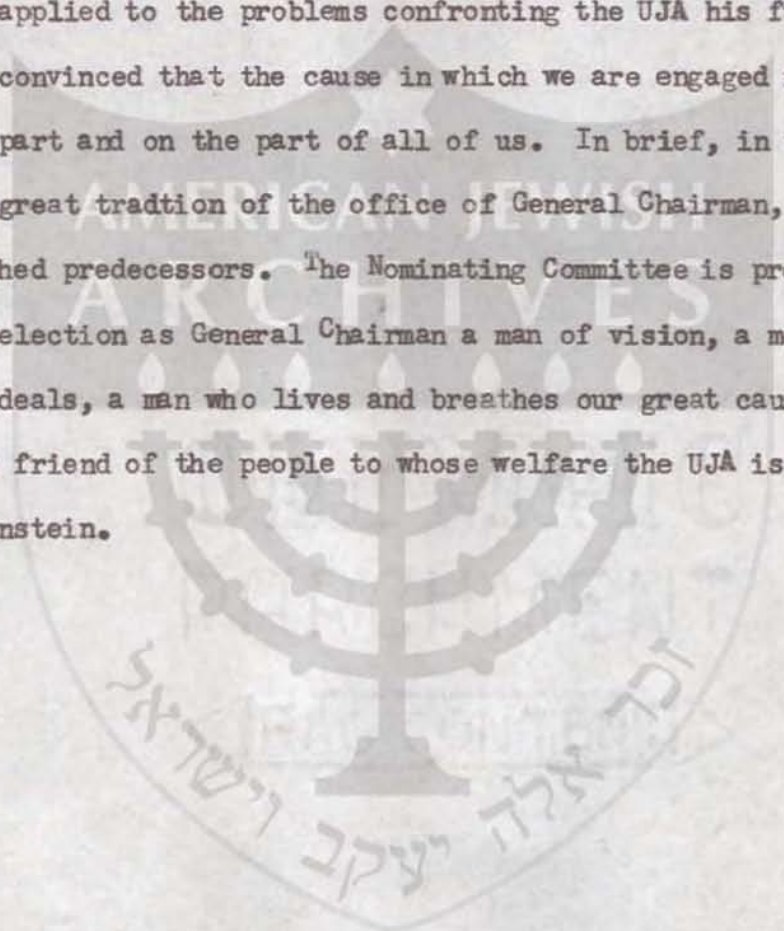
And, now to the most important office within the gift of the United Jewish Appeal as well as within the gift of American Jewry -- that of General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal for the year 1959.

The Nominating Committee does not expect a single person in this room to be surprised by the Committee's recommendation with respect to this office. ~~That man~~ <sup>The man</sup> we propose for this office has more than proved everything that was said about him

just a year ago when you elevated him to that office.

Under normal circumstances, the responsibilities of that office are staggering. They are much more so during a year such as 1958 which saw major business reverses. However, the man you elected last year has been guided by the principle that difficult times make the challenge the greater and require harder work if the disadvantage is to be overcome. He demanded no less of himself than he did of others and applied to the problems confronting the UJA his full energies and great talents convinced that the cause in which we are engaged is worthy of that effort on his part and on the part of all of us. In brief, in the past year, he continued the great tradition of the office of General Chairman, established by his distinguished predecessors. The Nominating Committee is proud to present to you for re-election as General Chairman a man of vision, a man of force, a man of great ideals, a man who lives and breathes our great cause -- our beloved friend and the friend of the people to whose welfare the UJA is dedicated --

Morris W. Berinstein.



SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR MR. WILLIAM ROSENWALD

IN MAKING PRESENTATION TO MR. JOSEPH HOLTZMAN

Joe, I want to be the first to congratulate you upon your election as Honorary National Chairman. Aside from everything else, it certainly is an honor to get on the right side of the UJA letterhead. There you are in really distinguished company -- ~~not with~~ all of us drones on the other side of the stationery.

~~And speaking of the right side of the stationery, perhaps in view of your political affiliation, that is where you will feel at home.~~

Joe, I know you like people to be direct. So I'll tell you that I have taken the rostrum to present you with something from the UJA. That in itself should make this a rare occasion: You getting something from the UJA instead of giving to the UJA.

In thinking of what I might say on this occasion, I tried to recall a time when you were not associated with the UJA. My memory runneth not back that far. I had to admit to myself that as long as I have known the UJA -- and that was right from the beginning -- I have known you, your generosity and your way of putting things. The way you have always put things convinces me that one of the reasons you have gotten so far in life and in the UJA is that you have never gotten side-tracked on detours. You get right to the point, acting on the principle that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

Who of us does not remember Joe's participation in the UJA Conference of 1955 when we answered the call of duty and adopted the Special Survival Fund. It was on this occasion, Joe produced from his pocket his proposal for the \$50,000 Joe Holtzman Club and Joe was determined that this Club would not be restricted. He invited all to join and imposed only one small condition upon membership: As the admission fee, you had to contribute at least \$50,000 to the newly formed Survival Fund. Those of us who were reluctant about joining, he

practically forced to join.

I want you to know Joe, that when we think of you we think of your hard work in behalf of the UJA and of your extraordinary generosity. You have participated in every important UJA mission that I remember and when others faltered and said "maybe we're taking on too much," you were always there to say "Let's do it and let's do more."

Of this we are also aware. In every mission you have been on and at every conference you have attended Mrs. Noltzman has been with you. In view of what you have done on the missions and at the conference, we can only conclude that whereas some of us take our wives along to act as a brake on our enthusiasm, you ask your wife to accompany you so that she may either ratify your acts or spur you on to do more.

Joe, you have given and then asked others to give.

You have lead and then asked others to lead.

You have contributed much to make Detroit one of the outstanding Jewish communities in the country.

You have been one of the most consistently loyal friends of the needy during the entire life of the UJA.

I told you we were going to give you something to mark the occasion. We want to present you with a bible. We chose a bible because it enunciates the principle to which you have dedicated your life -- especially in the principle that we are our brother's keeper -- and we chose the particular bible because it was made in Israel, a land to which your tireless energies in the UJA and in other fields of endeavor have meant so much. The bible is inscribed by David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, as a token of his personal appreciation of all that you have done.

Remember, Joe, this bible is not a reward for your wonderful work in the UJA. It is simply beyond our capacity to reward you for all you have done. Your good deeds are their own reward. We give this as a token of our esteem and affection.

The inscription in the bible signed by David Ben Gurion reads:

"Presented to Joseph Holtzman, National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

"An inspiring and vigorous leader in mobilizing the American Jewish community to advance the progress of Israel's people and the cause of Jewish life and freedom all over the world. He has given the highest leadership through the programs of the United Jewish Appeal. A builder in his daily work, he is also a builder in Israel through his tireless dedication. It is with profound gratitude that this Holy Bible is given -- a living history of the people he has so ably served."


In presenting this bible to you I want to add our good wishes for a long life and good health to you and your dear wife and entire family. *and*

*continued service to your fellow-men -*

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 12, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF DR. DOV JOSEPH

The next speaker lends himself to a brief introduction to a gathering such as ours. His work as a statesman, author and lawyer has made his name well know to all of us. We know him as a tireless leader and as a man who comes frequently to inspire us in the UJA to a higher sense of duty on behalf of our fellow Jews in Israel. The newcomers in Israel to whose welfare he has dedicated his great talents and very life have no spokesman who is more eloquent and more sincere. It is a privilege to present to you DR. DOV JOSEPH, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency for Israel.



12/10/58



FRIDAY MORNING SESSION  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
DECEMBER 12, 1958

INTRODUCTION OF WILLIAM ROSENWALD

As I look over the list of distinguished men who will be addressing us this morning, I am impressed with the fact that even if I fail to introduce them properly, you will recognize them when they get up. Each and every one of them has rendered distinguished service to the United Jewish Appeal and is well known to you.

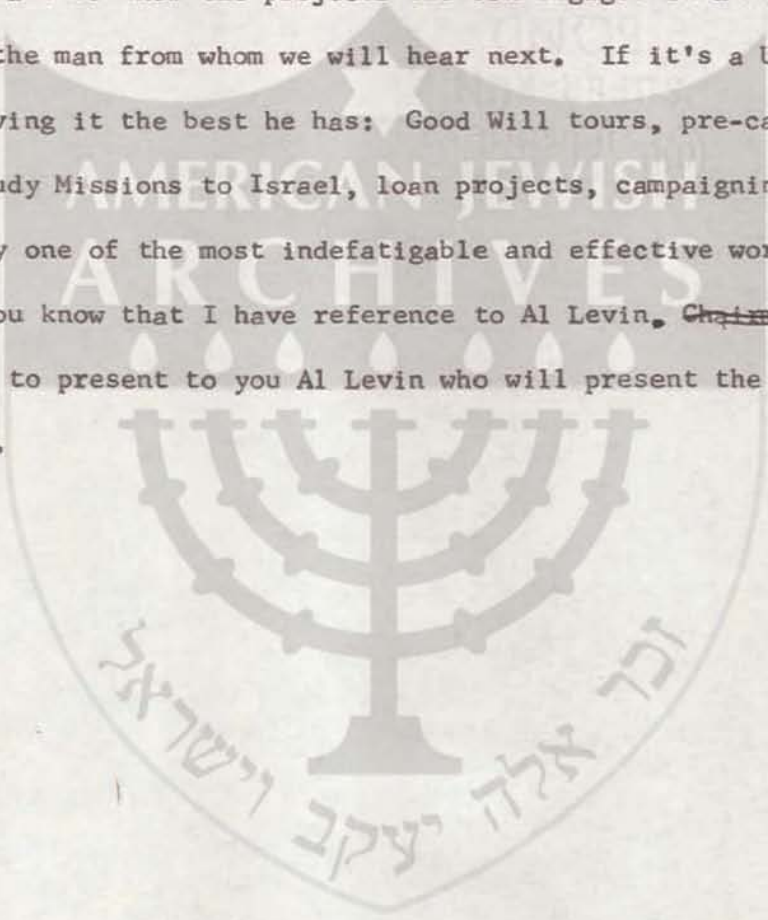
We shall hear first from one whose name is virtually synonymous with the United Jewish Appeal. No task in the United Jewish Appeal has been either too big or too small for him to perform. One of the men who laid the very foundations of the United Jewish Appeal 20 years ago, has been one of its principal guiding spirits for these two decades. In 1955, 1956 and 1957, he served with great distinction and effectiveness as our General Chairman. He is today the National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal representing the American Joint Distribution Committee. I am honored to be able to present to you a devoted servant in our cause and a real friend of humanity, WILLIAM ROSENWALD.

12/10/58

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF ALBERT A. LEVIN

If you want to know the projects the UJA engages in ask for the travel schedule of the man from whom we will hear next. If it's a UJA project, he's in it and giving it the best he has: Good Will tours, pre-campaign budgeting sessions, Study Missions to Israel, loan projects, campaigning, etc., etc. He is clearly one of the most indefatigable and effective workers in the UJA. Of course, you know that I have reference to Al Levin, ~~Chairman for Regions~~. I am pleased to present to you Al Levin who will present the resolution on the Special Fund.



SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF SOL LUCKMAN

There are several ~~more~~ <sup>which</sup> resolutions ~~that~~ require your action. For the presentation of these resolutions, we will call upon Sol Luckman. Since the very founding of the UJA, Sol has been one of the real backbones of the UJA and one of its most effective champions through the years. Every major decision ever made by the UJA bears the stamp of Sol's participation. There is hardly a community in the States that Sol has not visited at one time or another to urge them to make greater commitments to the UJA. It's a pleasure to introduce to you our friend, SOL LUCKMAN, National Chairman.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF ELKAN MYERS

We now turn to one of the most important items of business of this Conference — the election of officers for the coming year.

One of the reasons you don't see election banners around an Annual UJA Conference is that officers for the UJA don't campaign; they are drafted.

For the nominations of officers, we call upon Elkan Myers. I presume that by this time — in view of Elkan Myers' role in the election of officers — no UJA election would be legal if Elkan Myers did not present the names.

I shall be very brief in introducing Elkan Myers to you. For consistent devotion to the UJA, he has no peer. And from every standpoint he is one of the finest human beings I have ever known. It's a pleasure and a privilege to present to you Elkan R. Myers, a member of the Campaign Cabinet.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF MRS. SARAH GOODMAN

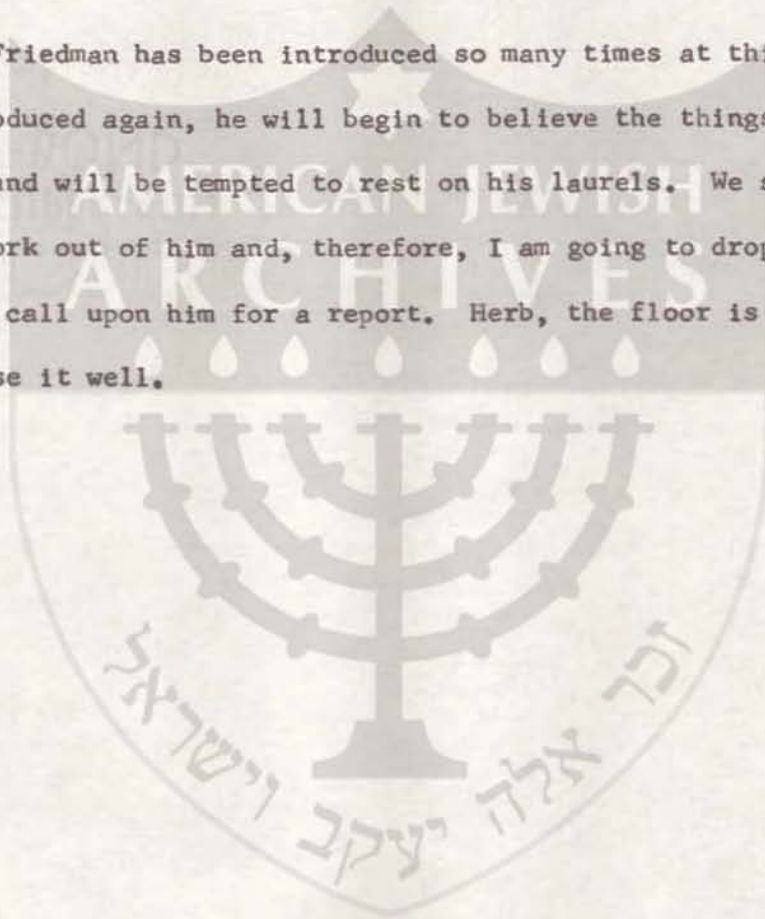
To start off the business of this session, I should like to call upon a woman we all admire. There is an old Yiddish expression that to everything else one must have "mazel" -- good luck. Well, the UJA has "mazel" -- the good fortune to have a woman like Sarah Goodman head up the Women's Division. Last year, Sarah had to call upon Mrs. Brailove, one of her wonderful lieutenants, to give the report of the Women's Division. Mrs. Brailove, a fine leader herself, stirred us with her message. But, we are happy that Sarah recovered from the indisposition that kept her away last year and was able to take on another year of leadership of the Women's Division.

When Sarah accepted the chairmanship of the Women's Division this past year, it was with the understanding that she would not be required to travel. Having announced this condition, Sarah promptly forgot about it and conducted as vigorous a campaign among the women as ever. This past year, she participated not in one mission, but in two -- the Women's Study Mission and the Fifth Study Mission. All of you know the various positions of responsibility Sarah occupied in communal life in this country. And, I hope that you, Sarah, know the position of affection you have in our hearts. We all stand in admiration of your tireless efforts in behalf of the UJA. It is a real pleasure to present you to the Conference. Our good friend, Sarah Goodman, Chairman of the UJA Women's Division,

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Herb Friedman has been introduced so many times at this Conference that if he introduced again, he will begin to believe the things that are said about him and will be tempted to rest on his laurels. We still expect a lot of work out of him and, therefore, I am going to drop the introduction and merely call upon him for a report. Herb, the floor is yours. I know you will use it well.



SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF ELKAN MYERS

We now turn to one of the most important items of business of this Conference -- the election of officers for the coming year.

One of the reasons you don't see election banners around an Annual UJA Conference is that officers for the UJA don't campaign; they are drafted. Experience has shown that by drafting people to office you get the best man.

For the report of our Nominating Committee, we call upon Elkan Myers. I presume that by this time -- in view of Elkan Myers' role in the election of officers -- no UJA election would be legal if Elkan Myers were not chairman of the Nominating Committee and if he did not give the report.

I shall be very brief in introducing Elkan Myers to you. For consistent devotion to the UJA, he has no peer. And from every standpoint he is one of the finest human beings I have ever known. It's a pleasure and a privilege to present to you Elkan R. Myers, a member of the Campaign Cabinet.

INTRODUCTION OF HERBERT H. LEHMAN

There is no introduction that I can think of that would complete justice to the man from who we are about to hear. By every standard he is one of the greatest Americans and greatest Jews of our generation. Of him it can be truly said that he made our world a better place in which to live. The man we all admire and love -- SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN.

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

12/10/58



## INTRODUCTION OF MORRIS BERINSTEIN

At our last Annual Conference we summoned to head our organization a man who we knew was equal to the great responsibilities and heavy burdens of that office. His past year of service has more than confirmed our faith in him. He has given this job all that he has and that, I know you will agree with me, is of the best there is. He lives, thinks and breathes UJA 24 hours a day. It is a distinct pleasure to introduce to you our wonderful General Chairman and President of the UJA -- MORRIS BERINSTEIN.

AMERICAN  
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SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

CONCLUDING REMARKS \* JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

After Morris' remarks anything else said would certainly be in the nature of an anti-climax. I know that I express the feelings of all of you that under Morris' brilliant leadership and with the inspiration that this fine Conference has provided us, we will return to our communities determined to make the coming year a success for the UJA which it must be.

The Conference stands adjourned.

C O P Y  
OF INCOMING CABLE

*KAF Files  
Conf Des.*

JERUSALEM ISRAEL

L/T

MORRIS BERINSTEIN HERBERT FRIEDMAN UJAPPEAL

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES  
NEW YORK

OUR SINCEREST HOPES FOR CONFERENCE LEADING TO  
RECORDBREAKING CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL MEET  
OVERWHELMING NEEDS FOR INCREASING IMMIGRATION FROM EASTERN EUROPE  
AND OTHER LANDS AN END TO MAABAROTH AND ASSURANCE DECENT HOUSING  
FOR ALL IMMIGRANTS CONSOLIDATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENT  
OF NEW ONES IN ADULLAM AND GALILEE FOR SECURING ISRAEL BORDERS  
MAY YOUR DELIBERATIONS BE CROWNED WITH MOST FRUITFUL  
ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE UJA TRADITION

DOBKIN BERMAN

C O P Y  
12/11/58

Wires to be sent to Jack Weiler and Barney Rapaport on Friday, December 12

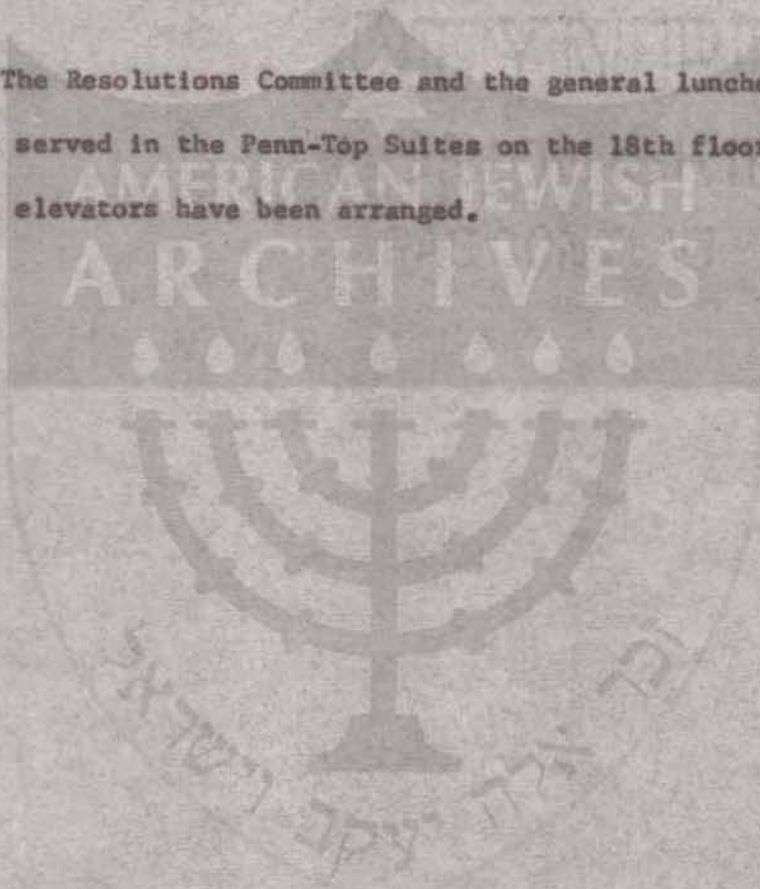
THE UJA CONFERENCE IS NOT THE SAME WITHOUT YOU. THE PEOPLE ASSEMBLED HERE JOIN  
IN WISHING YOU A SPEEDY AND FULL RECOVERY. AFFECTIONATELY,

AMERICAN MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN  
ARCHIVES



FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

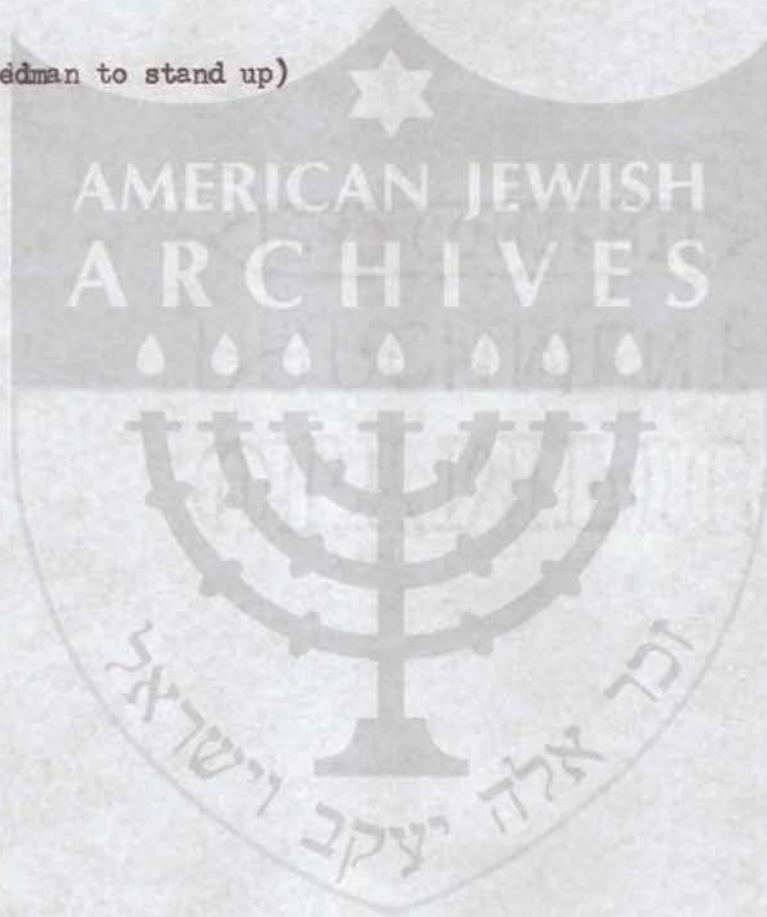
The Resolutions Committee and the general luncheons  
will be served in the Penn-Top Suites on the 18th floor.  
Special elevators have been arranged.



SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

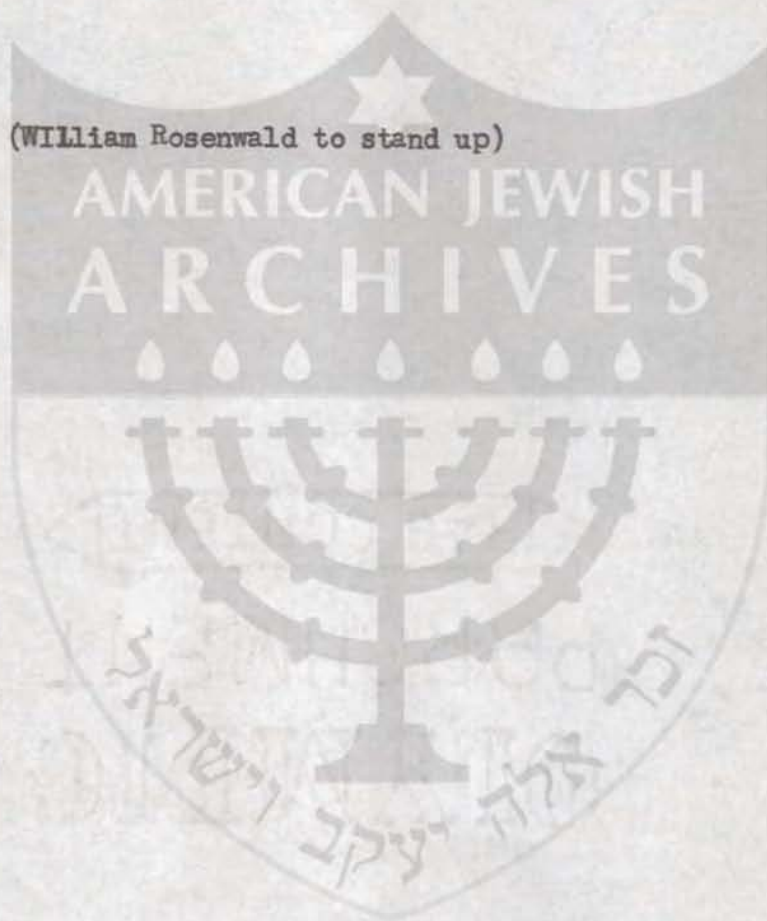
PRESENTATION TO ADOEPH KIESLER

(Herbert Friedman to stand up)



SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

PRESENTATION TO JOSEPH HOLTZMAN



SUNDAY MORNING SESSION  
DECEMBER 14, 1958  
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION OF MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN

(After Morris Berinstein has been elected)

And now Morris, what is your reaction to all of this?



12/11/58



DRAFT OF NOTES FOR PRESENTATION TO CABINET BY MR. MAX M. FISHER

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An editorial that appeared in the "Jerusalem Post" on the day we arrived in Israel called the Mission members "practical idealists." Well, we are all practical idealists. It's a term that as businessmen, which most of us are, really might be expected to appeal to us. We certainly take pride in being practical, in what we have accomplished in business and our personal lives through being prepared to meet hard facts by virtue of common sense and sound planning. It is too often, thought, though, in the case of good businessmen -- and wrongly thought, I believe -- that being practical is their main or only standard of value. Success in business surely requires vision as well as the ability to turn that vision to account. And the businessman, more often than not, is also an idealist by the very nature of his gift for vision. We here are all idealists in the cause of strengthening the ideal that Israel represents, as well as in the cause of relieving the lot of Jews wherever they are in distress and rescuing them from oppression where that is possible.

But if we are practical in one aspect of our activities and idealists in another, does that really make us "practical idealists?" To put the question bluntly, have we made our idealism pay off as fully as it could in terms of the ends we intended? There is no doubt we have made a big investment in it -- and Dave Lowenthal has listed some of the marvelous accomplishments we have helped Israel to achieve through our

investment over the past ten years. All that Dave said is abundantly true. This new Israel also is truly a land where miracles happen regularly. As I have gone back on Mission after Mission my pulse has been quickened, I have been astonished and deeply moved at what I saw, and my visit this fall certainly was no exception. And an American Jew feels proud -- American Jewry has a right to feel proud -- in knowing how much we have helped Israel in its accomplishments. We have poured in an awful lot of money -- and our partner on the other side has an awful lot to show us for it.

And yet the same heart that is lifted up by the glory of Israel's achievement is wrenched by all that still has to be done, by the terrible needs still to be met along with new problems close on the horizon. Despite heroic efforts, it just has not been possible to integrate and absorb all of the 920,000 immigrants who have come to Israel in the last ten years. To make this statement as meaningful as it should be, it must be broken down in details. Like Dave, I was shocked by them, profoundly shocked, and I want something to be done about them.

There are still, first of all, those miserable maabarot, with some 22,000 immigrant families living in them -- a total of 110,000 persons. We've got to do something about that.

Next -- hardly one of the 482 farm villages for immigrants set up in the past decade yet stands on its own feet. The important fact about these is that the Jewish Agency has not been in a position to make the required investments for farm machinery, necessary farm buildings, roads, livestock and water on time. At best, only 89 of

these new farm villages have reached the stage calling for final consolidation within the next two years. The remaining 393, lacking sufficient animals, machinery and water, cannot develop their farms properly, and the settlers in almost all these villages depend on outside jobs to obtain a meagre existence. Many settlements also are deeply in debt. Action is urgently needed here.

For another thing, water resources need to be developed without delay. The important Jordan-Negev Master Irrigation Scheme is a project calling for an investment of at least \$100,000,000. Although the Israel Government shoulders the main burden, the Jewish Agency -- backed by us -- also will have to contribute its share.

Many immigrants of earlier years have not yet struck roots, and the Jewish Agency is therefore obliged to devote half its current absorption budget to the care of persons who by now ought to be full-fledged Israeli citizens. For instance, hundreds of highly qualified professional men who have come from Eastern Europe have not yet been put to useful work. Meanwhile, some 3,000 aged persons, widows, invalids and the mentally deficient are in urgent need of rehabilitation or hospitalization. This is a particularly painful instance, I think, and so is my next item.

This year for the first time in its 25-year history, Youth Aliyah has been forced to limit severely the reception of new children.

For lack of means, it has been impossible to expand the important scholarship fund for post-elementary education set up jointly by the Jewish Agency and the Government. It has done outstanding work

in past years in providing opportunities for vocational training and higher learning for children of the Oriental communities and other underprivileged youth.

In addition to the urgent business of meeting these needs, a whole new challenge presents itself in the form of a sudden upturn of immigration from Eastern Europe. Those of us on the Study Mission had the thrill of meeting some of these new immigrants face-to-face at the very moment when they came into Haifa Harbor. In the month of October some 4,000 immigrants came into Israel. Compare this with the fact that only 8,000 came in during the first six months of 1958. There is every reason to believe that immigration to Israel will continue at the October rate of about 4,000 per month.

The new influx has brought with it one certainty in the immigration picture -- the Jewish Agency's financial position has become increasingly desperate. Dr. Dov Joseph, the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, told the members of the Mission, "When we speak of expecting between 16,000 and 17,000 additional immigrants in the next five months, we are also saying we shall be short \$28,000,000 in our present budget!"

The Jewish Agency Treasurer also told us what Israel is prepared to do to help make up the \$28,000,000 shortage. It was planned, he said, to ask the Jews of Israel, half of these immigrants of the last few years, voluntarily to provide \$11,000,000 of the required \$28,000,000! The rest he hoped would come from the Jews of the free world, primarily American Jewry.

Our Mission, as you probably know, also participated in the Joint Distribution Committee's Annual Country Directors' Conference before we went on to Israel. The Mission was warned by Charlie Jordan, JDC Director-General for Overseas operations that year-by-year budgeting restricts the JDC to meeting immediate relief problems and curtails its efforts to help Jewish communities and individuals to become self-sufficient. He asked that American Jews, through the UJA, seek to help JDC to budget for long range plans.

In view of all this, the members of the Fifth UJA Study Mission resolved that various means should be utilized to assure that the 1959 campaign raises a really substantial sum of money and yields greatly increased results to the United Jewish Appeal. We strongly felt a special fund was required to achieve this aim. We acted, I believe, as practical idealists. We of the Mission saw a vision in which we had shared half transformed into reality. We recognized as businessmen that only failure can result from letting a vision grow cold with a dream only half accomplished. The initial impulse of imagination, and of courage as well, must be maintained.

We have reached the point where we are in the production of hope -- on a large scale. We have made a big investment in that product. As I see it, it couldn't be more obvious that the practical thing to do is to protect that investment now. We must go on until that hope is converted everywhere into what it promises.

DRAFT OF NOTES FOR PRESENTATION TO CABINET BY MR. DAVID LOWENTHAL

No visit to Israel is like another. To return after being gone even only one short year, as I did with the Fifth UJA Study Mission, is an awe-inspiring experience -- and a humbling one. You find so much that is new and unexpected has happened in such a very short time. I know this is partly because of the youthfulness of the country. If you're with a child from day to day you don't notice the gradual changes. But someone who has not seen him for several months or a year will be struck by the new bloomings in his personality and his physical growth.

Israel is like a youngster in that way -- but at the same time a very precocious youngster. So it is very humbling to tick off all the things that have been achieved by this amazing young nation -- or, in more specific terms, by its amazing people -- from one visit to the next.

The achievements of this ten-year-old prodigy to date surely are a wonder of the modern world. Some of the main accomplishments might be listed as follows:

The original Jewish population of 650,000 has taken in 920,000 newcomers.

Nearly nine out of every ten of these arrivals has been housed in acceptable quarters.

Some 482 farm villages have been established, and nearly 130,000 men, women and children settled on the land.

These new immigrant farm villages have played a significant part in trebling farm output.

More than 50,000 immigrant boys and girls have been educated to good citizenship under the Youth Aliyah program.

To really appreciate the marvel of these facts and figures, of course, you really have to see them draped out in terms of farms, factories, schools and hospitals, trade and commerce, and flesh and blood, as those of us on the Mission did. American Jewry, through the United Jewish Appeal, certainly has been a partner of Israel and its people in bringing about these accomplishments. Our contribution has been a generous one -- but, having said this, I must add that I seriously question whether, in view of the circumstances, it has been nearly generous enough.

I am not just thinking of the detailed list of Israel's unmet needs that exist in large part because even the generous support all of us have given has fallen short so often of what was actually required to meet new tides of immigration and to absorb fully the old. These are represented by concrete items that stand out painfully. I was terribly shocked and conscience-stricken by some of these things -- the fifty maabarot still remaining (imagine, housing 110,000 people), the way immigrant children are being robbed of urgently needed education and training because of insufficient funds, and much, much more.

However, I want to talk particularly right now of the proven talent, indeed the genius, for growth and creativity which Israel possesses and which we partly stifle when we fail to furnish in a sufficient amount the material aid which it needs for nurturing. To fall short in our giving is -- to return to my earlier comparison with a gifted youngster -- rather like committing yourself to the development of a young Horowitz or Heifetz, then tantalizing him with lessons at intervals from the best

teachers but cutting him off from the possibility of these lessons at other intervals. Such a procedure could seriously endanger a full development of a great talent. This comparison, of course, fails to take into consideration the fact that Israel is not just a "sensitive plant" incapable or unwilling to do what it can in a material way for itself. The citizens of Israel, largely made up of new immigrants, have been helping to meet ever-growing responsibilities through their taxes in a crushing way, and yet it appears they will soon have to assume even greater taxation. Certainly the sacrificial willingness of Israel's people to do so much themselves should be an even greater spur to us.

As Israel struggles to achieve an ever more fruitful and inspiring maturity as a nation, she will have to continue as she has in the past to depend on the support of the mature and long-dedicated leaders in our cause who helped to nurture her from their own early vision. But I think the mighty spectacle of her youthful struggle for growth should now also have a special appeal for a new generation of American Jews. And there is heartening evidence that it has. I was extremely delighted to see so many comparative youngsters along with us on the Study Mission. I know they were all as enthralled as I was at what we saw in Israel, and took pride, too, in what we of our generation have been able to help Israel accomplish in the relatively short time we've been in a position to do so.

I believe too, incidentally, the members of this younger generation might also review in their minds the inspiring dedication of those who came before them in setting up so marvelous an institution as

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the Joint Distribution Committee. Coming out of Russia now and reappearing in Poland, for instance, are thousands of Jews virtually all but given up as lost. I think that this new generation I've mentioned -- my generation -- should particularly welcome the opportunity that they now have to help these people and others through the JDC programs which of course obtain their funds through the United Jewish Appeal.

One thing the leaders whom we met and heard in Israel indicated over and over again -- and I think this was especially true in the vision of a flowering and factory-proud Israel which David Ben-Gurion unfurled before us -- was an abiding faith in continuing, massive, fully understanding support from American Jewry. The veteran leaders of American Jewry can be counted upon, I am sure, to go on justifying this faith. But I know that sustaining this faith really requires extensive evidence of their dedication by a new generation, the so-called "young" leaders. This coming year particularly I think they must rally to the support of our cause as never before. I think we must do everything possible to draw their attention to the need that exists for this -- and I think they can be counted upon to understand and come forward to demonstrate they too are of the stuff which helps to make miracles.

12/5/58

RESOLUTION OF THE 5TH ANNUAL UNITED JEWISH APPEAL  
STUDY MISSION - JERUSALEM, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9th

We the members of the 5th Annual United Jewish Appeal Study Mission, numbering some 100 representatives of leading communities throughout the United States, having spent eight days in ascertaining the current problems of Israel for which UJA funds are utilized, including immigration aid, housing immigrant absorption and social welfare, wish to declare as follows:

WE HAVE BEEN greatly moved and inspired by the courage, devotion and vision of Israel's people and leaders in the great work of reclaiming and building the land.

WE HAVE SEEN that the people of Israel, even while they continue to bolster their security, at great cost to themselves, are undertaking to add to their already extensive support of the work of receiving newcomers and of speeding the absorption of immigrants of previous years, by imposing an emergency levy on all citizens of Israel to make possible the new "now or never" immigration from Eastern Europe.

MEANWHILE, WE OURSELVES HAVE SEEN shiploads of these new immigrants entering Israel. There is every prospect that tens of thousands of additional such immigrants will seek entry in the months ahead.

WE HAVE ALSO DETERMINED that, because the funds received from the United Jewish Appeal over the years were far from sufficient to meet the total needs of immigrant absorption, a huge backlog of "unmet needs" now exists in the work of re-establishing and integrating Israel's newcomers amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

WE HAVE SEEN FOR OURSELVES that foremost among these is the need to tear down Israel's shocking ma'abarot - immigrant shanty towns - and to provide adequate housing for the 110,000 immigrants who, we are dismayed to learn, still live in these disgraceful collections of huts and shacks, some even after eight and nine years.

WE HAVE SEEN ALSO that a determined effort must be made to overcome other great unmet needs, which have arisen from insufficiency of funds. Among them is the need to help Israel's 480 new agricultural settlements win economic self-sufficiency.

WE BELIEVE THAT yet another need is to provide increased assistance, education and training for tens of thousands of immigrant children and youths. We were deeply impressed and moved to see the care, attention and love which the people of Israel expend in the upbringing of these children, but we were also greatly saddened to learn how much more needs to be done, but cannot be carried out for lack of funds.

WE HAVE THEREFORE concluded that it is a matter of urgent necessity that the 1959 campaigns of America's Jewish communities be so conducted as to raise more money, and to yield greatly increased results to the United Jewish Appeal, to the end that the work of its chief beneficiaries, the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee, may go forward with full support.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we recommend to America's Jewish communities that these funds can be best obtained if they dedicate themselves to another Special Fund for the United Jewish Appeal. This fund, to be conducted in 1959, is to be "over and above" the sums raised in the regular 1959 Welfare Fund campaigns.

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND to the Welfare Funds that they sit down with the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal to review the allocation to be made to UJA from their regular campaigns, so that a just and fair allotment of funds may be made to the Appeal.

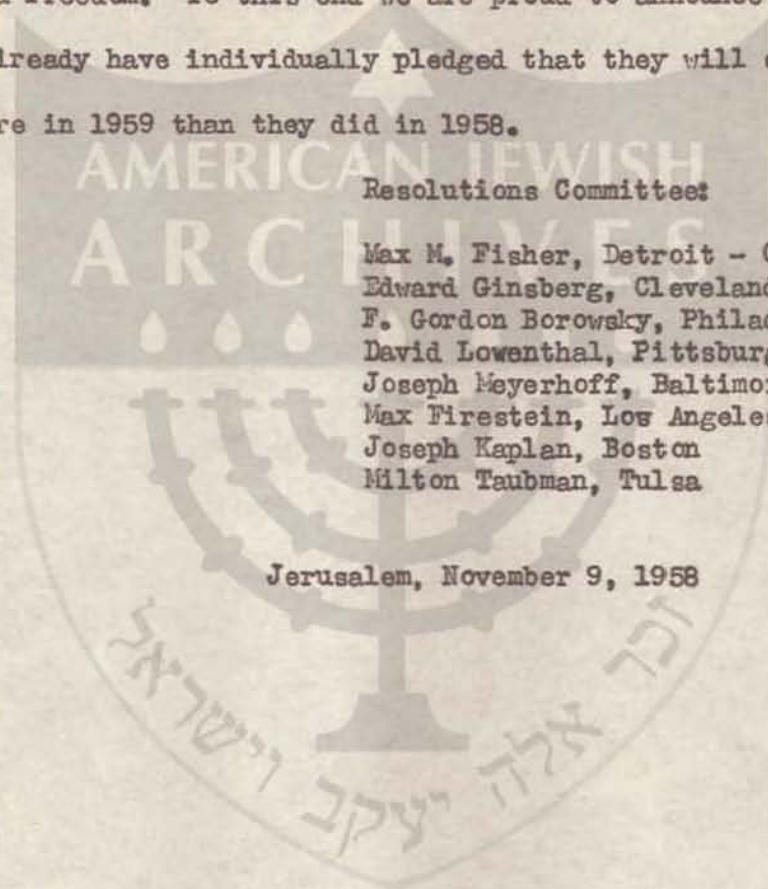
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that resolutions embodying the foregoing be worked out in detail and be adopted at the forthcoming Annual Conference of the United Jewish Appeal to be held in New York City, December 12, 13 and 14.

AND FINALLY, BE IT RESOLVED that we shall each do our own full part towards raising increased sums towards the 1959 United Jewish Appeal, so that hundreds of thousands of our fellow Jews shall be aided to achieve new lives of dignity and freedom. To this end we are proud to announce that most of our members already have individually pledged that they will contribute substantially more in 1959 than they did in 1958.

Resolutions Committee:

Max M. Fisher, Detroit - Chairman  
Edward Ginsberg, Cleveland  
F. Gordon Borowsky, Philadelphia  
David Lowenthal, Pittsburgh  
Joseph Meyerhoff, Baltimore  
Max Firestein, Los Angeles  
Joseph Kaplan, Boston  
Milton Taubman, Tulsa

Jerusalem, November 9, 1958



DRAFT OF NOTES FOR PRESENTATION TO CABINET BY MR. JOSEPH MEYERHOFF

The resolution of the Fifth UJA Study Mission, in effect, spells out the kind of campaign the Mission members believe will be required in 1959, based on the needs as they saw them abroad. I think at this point it would be a good idea to read the resolution.

READ RESOLUTION ATTACHED.

As of this moment these are words, words I think that need urgently to be heeded, but still just words. They are, of course, words that were most carefully weighed by those of us on the Mission who put them together in Israel.

In the discussion we had at the close of the Mission one person after another spoke with great feeling of the need -- in the light of what we had just seen and heard on the Mission -- to get individuals and communities to give more, and to raise great additional funds for the UJA. And at the meeting's start there were those who expressed themselves as being against still another special fund. But, as we continued to hammer matters out, the session to a man came to the conclusion that America's Jewish communities in 1959 must be asked again to undertake a Special Fund, as well as to review their Welfare Fund allocations to the UJA for the purpose of insuring it a just and fair allotment.

In Israel we heard words that represented deeds already performed -- in Haifa, for instance, when Israel's Finance Minister Levi Eshkol

tried to bring home the disparity of responsibility which has grown up in recent years between the people of Israel and American Jews, in the continuing effort to rescue and absorb tens of thousands of Jewish immigrants. He pointed out that the citizens of Israel -- mainly new immigrants themselves, mind you -- had to assume responsibility through taxes for a current burden of services amounting to some \$440,000,000 in our money, and at the same time participate heavily in a development budget of \$220,000,000.

Israel's Finance Minister noted that many times the people of Israel, through the Government, had had to assume burdens of immigrant absorption which properly belonged to the Jews of the free world, through the Jewish Agency. He indicated that for the education of newcomers alone, the Government had expended more than \$100,000,000 that should have been provided by the Jewish Agency. Mr. Eshkol told us that an even heavier burden on the State was represented by an outlay of almost \$250,000,000 for immigrant housing and agricultural aid the Jewish Agency could not furnish.

Mr. Eshkol added, speaking frankly to us off the cuff, that anyone talking to the Israel man-in-the-street is likely to hear grumbling, such as taxpayers always do. Maybe this grumbling is a little stronger than in some other places. And the Finance Minister said frankly he was inclined to agree that there was unusually heavy taxation, but there was no way out. If children come in, there just must be schools for them. If people come in, there has to be -- along with all the other means of taking care of them -- an army to protect them. The cost of maintaining Israel's military security -- and what a cost this has to be -- is of course the sole responsibility of Israel itself.

Israel and its people need and deserve more than mere words from us. Our words, the words of the Mission resolution, through the efforts of everyone here, must become by general agreement at the Conference session tomorrow the 1959 campaign policy of the United Jewish Appeal. I hope and I trust you will do everything you can to achieve that end. I think we can't settle for anything less.

I am sure you must agree that the United Jewish Appeal has to raise a really substantial amount of money in 1959. At the session tomorrow it will have to be decided whether to have a special fund next year to help assure that the UJA does just that. We have just got to speak up and work and make our leadership felt in every way tomorrow to win acceptance for the special fund, and for the rest of the Mission's resolution asking that a fair consideration to overseas needs be given to Welfare Fund allocations. We must transform the words, as we so often have in the past, into action -- we must make the needs which are so urgent become deeds.

12/5/58  
attachment

copy

Joe Luchman

NOTES FOR CAMPAIGN REPORT

I would like this report to be a better one than it is going to be. Therefore, it will be a short one.

Unfortunately, the results of the 1958 campaign reflect the business conditions that prevailed during the Spring of this year. Some of the communities that held their campaigns in the Spring were badly hit and the United Jewish Appeal is feeling these losses in the allotments from communities. On the other hand, the Fall campaigns, of which there are still a few, making up about six percent of the total campaigns throughout the country, are having very good success, and in almost every instance the larger campaigns are running ahead of last year.

Statistically speaking, and without trying to go into too much detail, community by community, we have found that 600 communities which raised \$87,000,000 in 1957, raised only \$77,500,000 in 1958. This, in itself, was not very bad, since only \$9,500,000, or 11 percent, less was raised. However, when it came time for the money to be allocated, it was found that while communities raised approximately 2 percent less in the regular campaign, the allotments to the UJA were 6 percent less, and that contributions to the special fund were off approximately 50 percent.

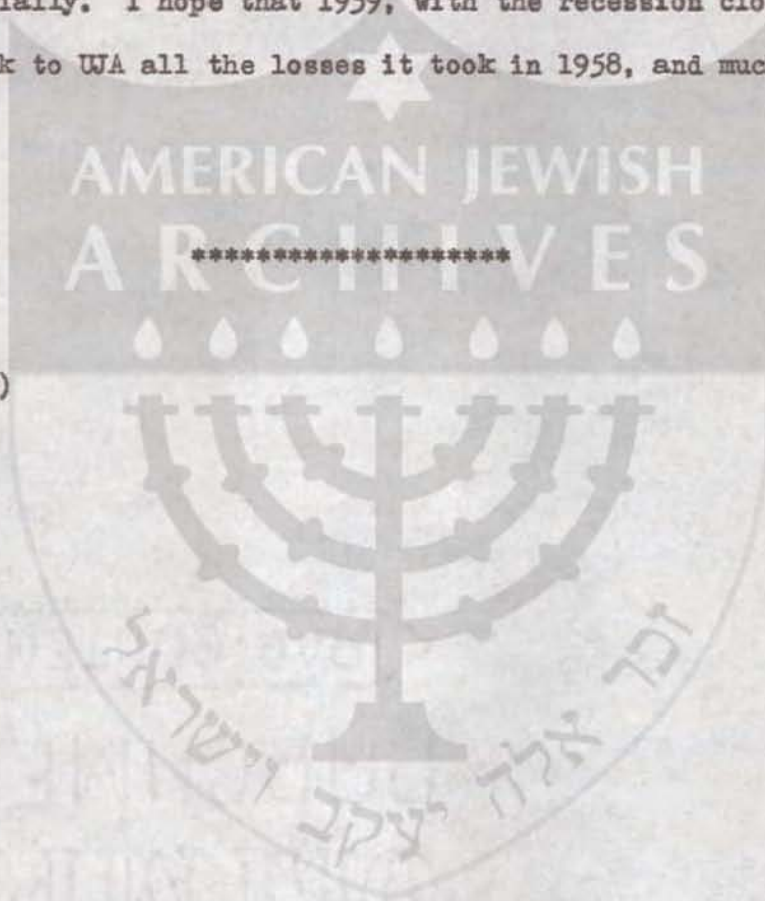
New York City reports a loss of approximately \$1,000,000 in the regular campaign and \$1,000,000 in the special fund.

Combining all the figures, it is estimated that UJA will receive from New York City and the communities throughout the country, approximately \$51,000,000 in the regular campaign which compares to \$54,000,000 in 1957; and \$15,000,000 in the special fund which compares to \$25,000,000 in 1957.



In view of the bad economic year, whether psychological or actual, the final campaign totals should not be considered as any reflection on the part of American Jewry. They undoubtedly have given generously. I would not, however, go so far as to say that they have given sacrificially. I hope that 1959, with the recession cloud removed, will bring back to UJA all the losses it took in 1958, and much more.

(IJ:FF-12/4/58)



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Danoff

NOTES FOR CASH -- COLLECTION REPORT

The pattern of collections through November 30th, is very similar to the Campaign report. From all the regular campaigns -- 1958 and previous years campaigns, the UJA has collected \$36,961,000. From the special funds, the UJA has collected \$11,737,000. This brings the total collections to \$48,698,000. We are hoping that from December 1st through the period of the Conference an additional \$5,000,000 will be collected on both the regular and special funds; and between the end of the Conference and the end of the year an additional \$4,000,000 will be collected. In total, it is hoped that we will reach a minimum of \$58,000,000 this year. If this final figure of \$58,000,000 is realized, it will compare with the \$73,030,000 collected from all sources during the calendar year 1957.

I would like to bring to your attention some very disturbing facts:

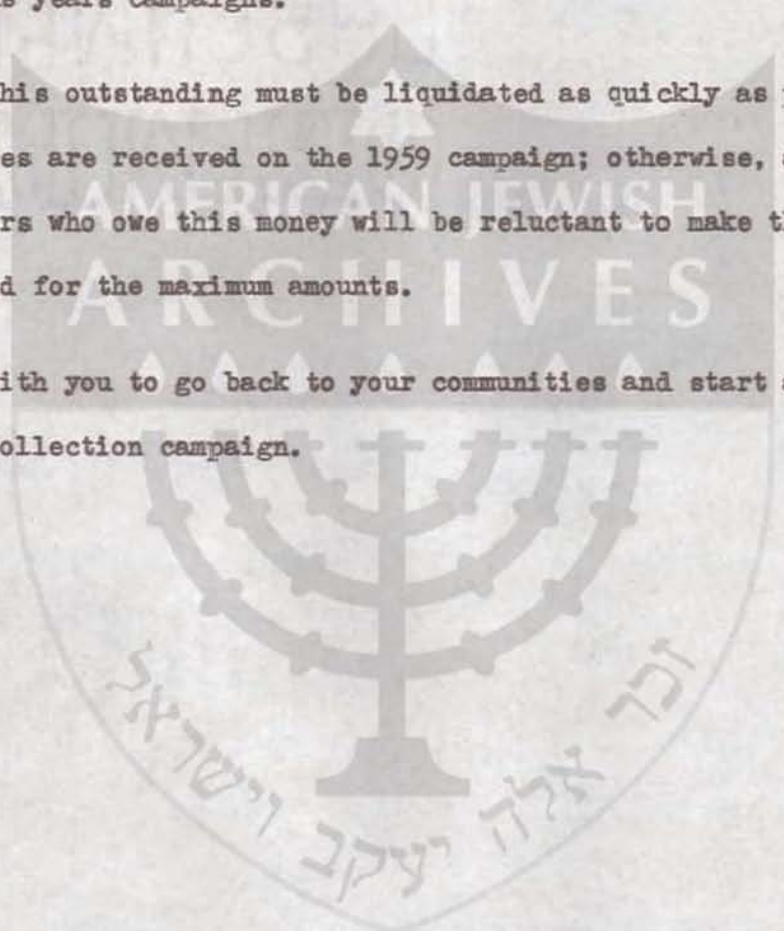
1. Even if all our collection hopes are realized during the next several weeks, the amount that will have been paid in on the 1958 regular campaign will not exceed \$30,000,000. We, therefore, will go into 1959 with an outstanding balance on the 1958 regular campaign of over \$20,000,000. Similarly, collections on the 1958 special fund, which is now at \$4,000,000 will have an outstanding at the end of the year of over \$10,000,000.
2. Collections on the 1957 special fund will only be at \$21,000,000, leaving a minimum outstanding of \$5,000,000 in addition to about \$2,000,000 on the 1957 regular campaign.

Adding up all of these anticipated outstandings at the end of the year, we find that we will have accounts receivable of \$37,000,000 from the 1957 and 1958 campaigns alone, in addition to approximately \$2,000,000 from all previous years campaigns.

Most of this outstanding must be liquidated as quickly as possible and before pledges are received on the 1959 campaign; otherwise, as we all know, contributors who owe this money will be reluctant to make their pledges early and for the maximum amounts.

I plead with you to go back to your communities and start a very intensive cash collection campaign.

(IJ:FF-12/3/58)



SUGGESTED NOTES FOR REMARKS TO CABINET BY FRED FORMAN

It's very good indeed to see so many here this morning. The job we've got to do here today, as well as at the session tomorrow which will consider a Special Fund for 1959, and through the rest of the Conference on Saturday and Sunday, is a terribly important one.

Before we get under way this morning, I'd like especially to welcome the new members of the Cabinet who are here with us.

READ NAMES FROM LIST TO BE SUBMITTED JUST BEFORE MEETING

I'm sure I speak for everyone here in offering you a most hearty welcome.

This Cabinet meeting really has a double significance. It can be considered both as the last for 1958 and the first Cabinet meeting for 1959. Speaking first to us today on the progress of the 1958 campaign will be Sol Luckman, who certainly has done a wonderful job in helping to lead that campaign. Sol, if you please.

(Campaign report -- Sol Luckman).

Surely no one has done more for the campaign this year than the head of the UJA Cash Drive -- Sam Daroff. Sam really had to pit himself against a tough situation in the face of bad economic conditions earlier this year, and he really has made a fight of it. Sam will now report to you on the situation.

(Cash report -- Samuel H. Daroff).

The loan re-negotiations which have been going on this year have been one of the most vital aspects of the 1958 campaign. The effort has been led in an outstanding way by Al Levin, who will now tell you about the present status of the loan re-negotiations.

(Loan report -- Albert A. Levin).

The 1958 UJA Study Mission to Europe and Israel took a long look back at Israel's ten years as a nation -- and an urgent look forward toward the UJA campaign in 1959. The observations of the Mission and all that it noted must be done will be reported to us by David Lowenthal, Max Fisher and Joseph Meyerhoff. Dave will begin with the first part of this report.

(Study Mission report -- David Lowenthal).

Thank you, Dave. Now we will hear from Max Fisher.

(Study Mission report -- Max M. Fisher).

Thank you very much, Max. Now, Joseph Meyerhoff, we want to hear from you, if you please.

(Study Mission report -- Joseph Meyerhoff).

I know that you will want to discuss some of the matters that have been brought up in the reports on the Study Mission. Before we enter into any discussion, however, I want to note that it wasn't possible for us in the report to take the military situation in Israel into account. The military and general security situation, however, is something that we cannot possibly forget. Therefore, before we take any action on the Special Fund, or discuss the matter, I want to introduce Shimon Peres, who has come here especially to address our Conference on Saturday night. His achievements, considered in the light of his youth, make him one of the truly phenomenal men of Israel. At 35, he is Director-General of the Ministry of Defense. It is incredible, but true, that this young man bears a lion's share of the responsibility for planning Israel's security. It is a real pleasure to present here to you now Mr. Peres.

(Mr. Peres speaks).

There is much that we have heard this morning that we wish to discuss. I feel that it would be best for us to have luncheon now and we can then devote as much time as we require this afternoon to a full and frank discussion on all matters.

(Luncheon).

There is a question on the floor on which the Cabinet must take action -- the Special Fund. You have heard all the reasoning that went into it this morning. The Mission voted for a special fund and I think we should now have a full discussion of the matter.

(Discussion).

(Ask someone to make a motion that there be a Special Fund in 1959  
Call for a vote)

(After vote on resolution, call on Morris Berinstein).

Before closing the meeting, I want to add a final reminder that the important first session of the Conference, dealing with the Special Fund, will start at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow morning in the Terrace Ballroom).

I also want you to know that special arrangements have been made this year to hold Sabbath services in the Ivy Room of the hotel at 9.30 a.m. Saturday morning.

*Lewis*

12/9/58

COPY

LOAN REPORT FOR CABINET MEETING

In my last report on the Loan Project to the Cabinet in September, I indicated that we had requested the communities to re-borrow a sum approximating \$40,000,000 in order to bring the total loan outstanding to the banks back to \$75,000,000. I reported to you at the time that we had received loans from 55 communities totalling \$31,500,000 toward our goal of \$40,000,000.

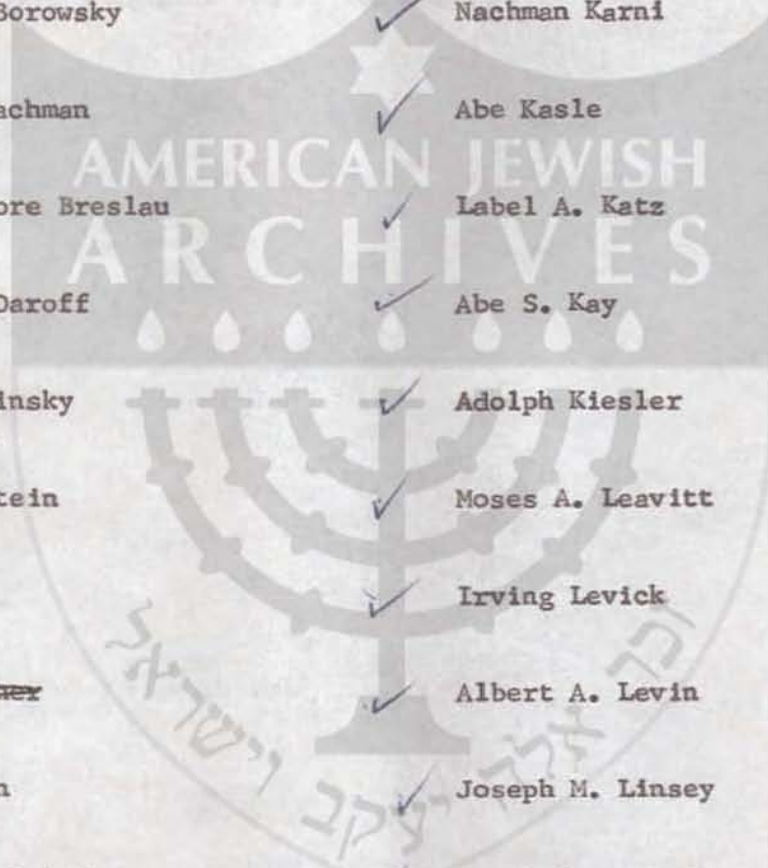
Since then 19 communities have completed loans so that to date we have received a total of \$35,900,000 from 74 communities. We anticipate shortly an additional \$1,475,000 from 10 other communities, which will bring the grand total to \$37,375,000.

However, we will continue to urge other communities to complete their loans so that we will come nearer our goal.

Conf Dec

DAIS -- BANQUET SESSION SATURDAY NIGHT

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ✓ Herbert R. Abeles      | ✓ Joseph Holtzman           |
| ✓ Paul Baerwald          | ✓ Senator Jacob K. Javits   |
| ✓ Jacob L. Barowsky      | ✓ Charles H. Jordan         |
| ✓ Morris W. Berinstein   | ✓ Dov Joseph                |
| ✓ F. Gordon Borowsky     | ✓ Milton Kahn               |
| ✓ Leon H. Brachman       | ✓ Nachman Karni             |
| ✓ Rabbi Isadore Breslau  | ✓ Abe Kasle                 |
| ✓ Samuel H. Daroff       | ✓ Label A. Katz             |
| ✓ Melvin Dubinsky        | ✓ Abe S. Kay                |
| ✓ Myer Feinstein         | ✓ Adolph Kiesler            |
| ✓ I. D. Fink             | ✓ Moses A. Leavitt          |
| <del>Max M. Fisher</del> | ✓ Irving Levick             |
| ✓ Fred Forman            | ✓ Albert A. Levin           |
| ✓ Herbert A. Friedman    | ✓ Joseph M. Linsey          |
| ✓ Lester Ginsberg        | ✓ David Lowenthal           |
| ✓ Mrs. Jack A. Goodman   | ✓ Sol Luckman               |
| ✓ Rose Halprin           | ✓ Aryeh Manor               |
| ✓ Gottlieb Hammer        | <del>Sam Russell</del>      |
|                          | <del>Joseph M. Linsey</del> |





Dais -- Banquet

~~Bernard Madientz~~

✓ Philip Soskis

✓ Joseph Meyerhoff

✓ Michael A. Stavitsky

✓ Elkan R. Myers

✓ Dewey D. Stone

✓ Irving S. Norry

✓ Yosef Tekoah

✓ Shimon Peres

✓ Milton I. Taubman

✓ Simcha Pratt

✓ Max Varon

✓ Cantor David Putterman

✓ Edward M.M. Warburg

✓ Leonard Ratner

60

57

~~Samuel Rothberg~~

set for 64

✓ William Rosenwald

William Ratner

✓ Samuel Rubin

✓ Sol Satinsky

~~Herbert Schiff~~

✓ Robert W. Schiff

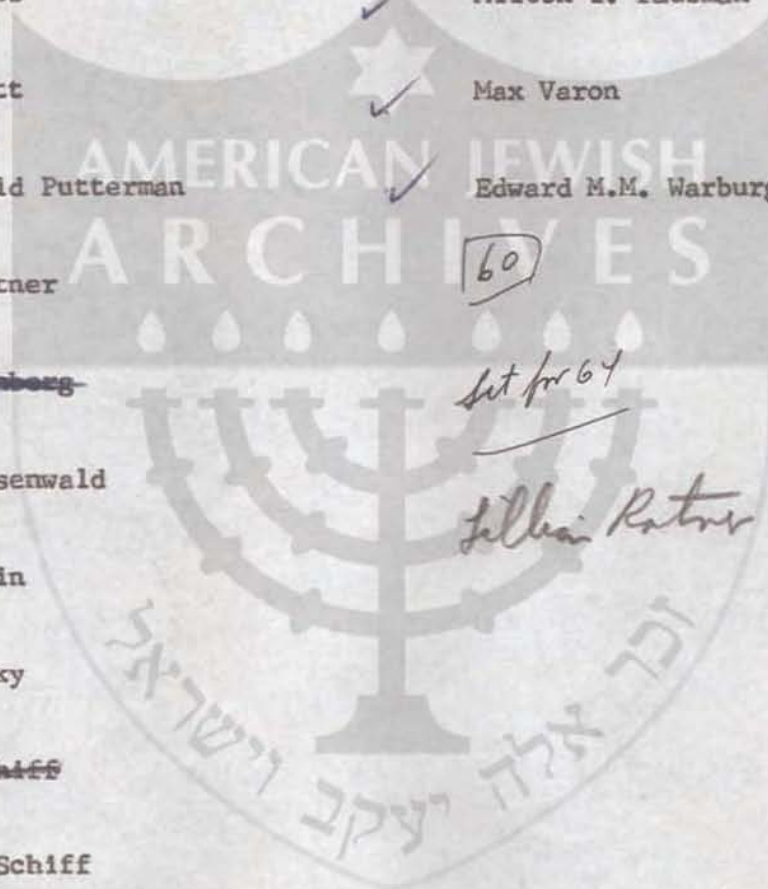
✓ Morris Senderowitz, Jr.

✓ Meir Sherman

✓ Rabbi Charles Shulman

✓ Joseph Shulman

✓ Jacob Sincoff



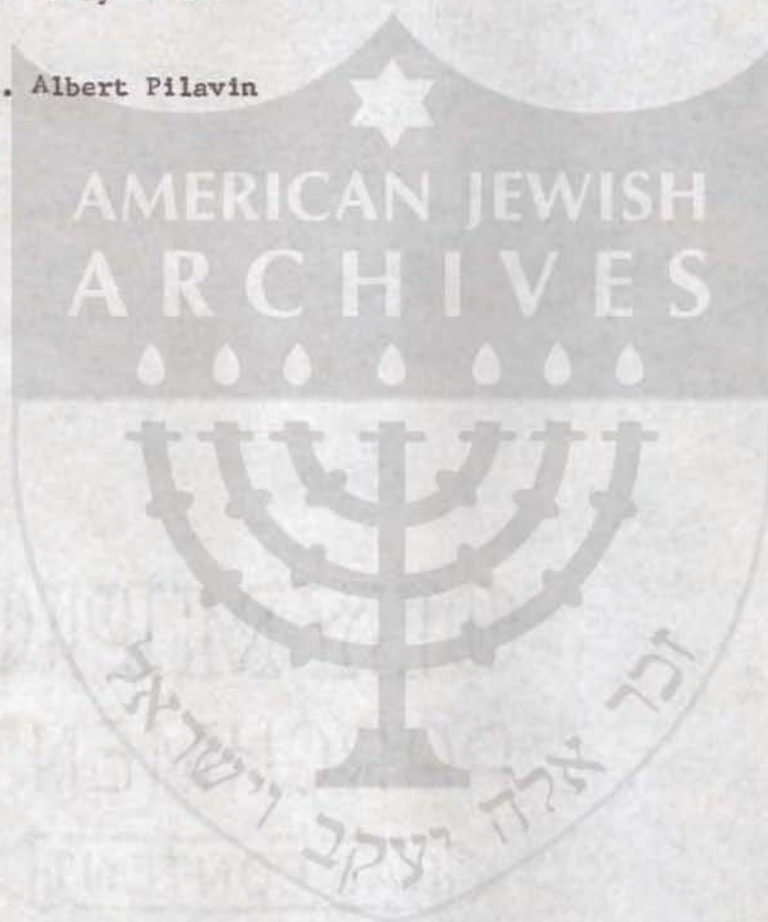
NOT ON DAIS

Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove

Mrs. Hal Horne

Mrs. Henry Newman

Mrs. Albert Pilavin



ACCEPTANCES

Herbert R. Abeles

*F. Gordon Borowsky*  
Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove  
*Jacob L. Barowsky*  
Rabbi Isadore Breslau

Samuël H. Daroff

Melvin Dubinsky

Myer Feinstein

I. D. Fink  
*Max M. Fisher*  
Fred Forman

Mrs. Jack A. Goodman  
*Mrs. Rose Halpern*  
Gottlieb Hammer

Henry J. Hassenfeld

Jacob Hiatt

Paul Himmelfarb  
*Joe Holtzman*  
Mrs. Hal Horne  
*Samuel Horelick*  
Milton Kahn

Paul Kapelow

Label A. Katz

Abe S. Kay  
*PHILIP KLUTZNIK*  
Moses A. Leavitt

Albert A. Levin

Martin Levin

Joseph M. Linsey

*David Lowenthal*  
Sol Luckman

Joseph M. Mazer

Rabbi Irving Miller

Elkan R. Myers

Irving S. Norry

Leonard Ratner  
*William Rosenwald*  
Samuel Rothberg  
*Herbert Schiff*  
Sol Satinsky  
*Robert W. Schiff*  
*Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz*  
Joseph Shulman

Jacob Sincoff

Louis P. Smith

Rudolf G. Sonneborn

Michael A. Stavitsky

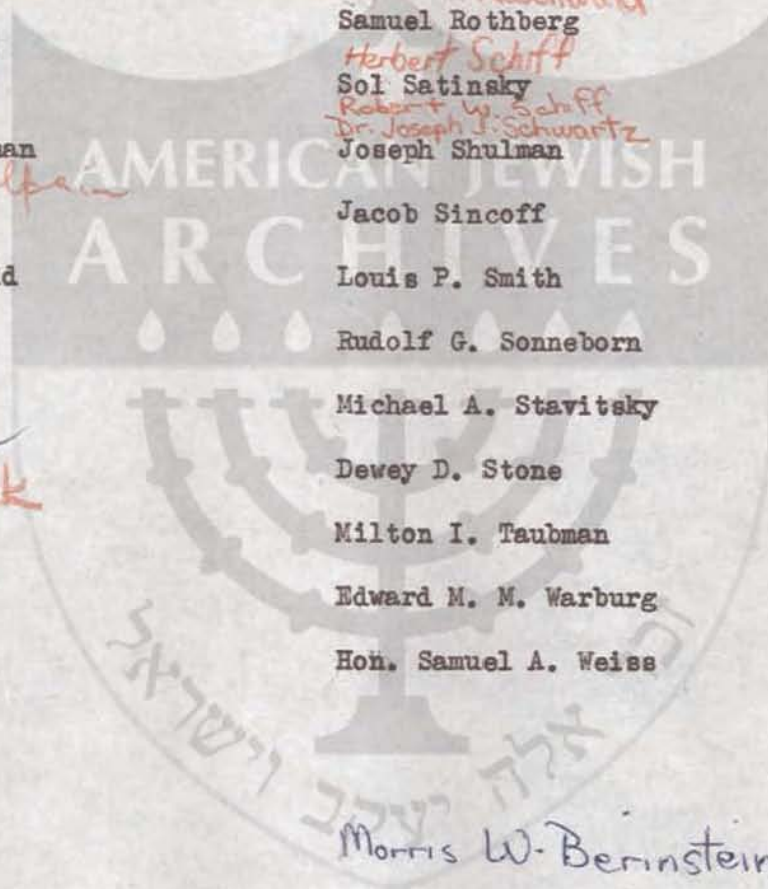
Dewey D. Stone

Milton I. Taubman

Edward M. M. Warburg

Hon. Samuel A. Weiss

*Morris W. Bernstein*



ACCEPTANCES - FORMAN

Mrs. Hal Horne  
 Samuel H. Daroff  
 Joseph Mazer  
 Jacob Sincoff  
 Moses A. Leavitt  
 Gottlieb Hammer  
 R. G. Sonneborn  
 A. R. Abeles  
 JUDGE SAMUEL WEISS  
 JOSEPH SHULMAN  
 MICHAEL A. STAVITSKY  
 MILTON KAHN  
 MRS. JACK A. GOODMAN  
 MELVIN DUBINSKY  
 I. D. FINK  
 SOL SATINSKY  
 DEWEY D. STONE  
 I. NARRY  
 J. HIATT  
 ABE S. KAY  
 MATHILDA F. BRAILOVE  
 AL LEVIN  
 ELKAN R. MYERS  
 SOL LUCKMAN  
 RABBI IRVING MILLER  
 SAMUEL ROTNBERG  
 HENRY HASSENFELD  
 JOSEPH M. LINSEY  
 LOUIS P. SMITH  
 LEONARD RATNER  
 PAUL KAPELOW  
 LABEL KATZ  
 PAUL HIMMELFARB  
 MYER FEINSTEIN

REGRETS

Jack Stern  
 Harry S. Sylk  
 Samuel J. Heiman  
 Jack D. Weiler  
 SAMUEL KATZEN  
 JEROLD C. HOFFBERGER  
 SOL ZALLEA  
 J. TALAMO  
 MAX SIMON  
 DR. MORRIS GOODMAN  
 SIDNEY RABB  
 ABRAHAM I. SAVIN  
 JOE WENGARTEN  
 MAURICE SANDITEN  
 J. FELDMAN  
 Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel  
 Herbert H. Lehman  
 Alex Miller  
 J. D. Shane

NON-CABINET MEMBERS TO BE INVITED TO DECEMBER 11th CABINET MEETING.

JACOB

Jacob L. Barowsky  
Adell Chemical Co.  
175 ~~State~~ Street  
Holyoke, Mass.

LEON

Leon H. Brachman  
Marca Chemical Co.  
2001 N. Grove Street  
Fort Worth, Texas

JOE

Joseph Cohan  
Maine Line Distributors Inc.  
380 S. Erie Street  
Toledo, Ohio

MR.

Leon Falk, Jr.  
2100 Farmers Bank Building  
307 - 5th Avenue  
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

MR.

Max Freedman  
Cook Coffee Co.  
3615 Chester Avenue  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

JOE

Joseph Goldstein  
Goldstein, Goldman & Goldman  
718-720 Union Trust Building  
19 Main Street, W.  
Rochester 4, N.Y.

MANNY

Emanuel H. Gratenstein  
840 Prospect Street  
Hamden, Conn.

REUBEN

Reuben B. Gryzmish  
Alles & Fisher, Inc.  
716 Columbus Avenue  
Roxbury, Mass.

MR.

Henry J. Hassenfeld  
767 Elmgrove Avenue  
Providence 6, Rhode Island

GORDON

F. Gordon Borowsky  
George K. Garrett Co. Inc.  
Torresdale Ave. & Tolbut Street  
Philadelphia 36, Pa.

MR.

Jack A. Cantor  
Broad Ripple Hotel  
4370 Collins Avenue  
Miami Beach, Florida

NEHEMIAH

Nehemiah M. Cohen  
Giant Food Dept. Stores  
845 Bladensburg Road, N.E.  
Washington 2, D.C.

MR.

Jacob Feldman  
Commercial Metals Co.  
P.O. Box 1046  
Dallas, Texas

CHUCK

Charles H. Gershehson  
19472 Suffolk  
Detroit, Michigan

MORRIS

Dr. Morris Goodman  
Morris Bros. Dept. Store  
72 E. Flagler Street  
Miami, Florida

SAM

Samuel H. Greene  
606 Loew Building  
108 West Jefferson Street  
Syracuse, New York

ROBERT

Robert J. Gurney  
Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp  
201 E. 5th Avenue  
Gastonia, N.C.

SAM

Sam J. Heiman  
One Hour Valet, Inc.  
1844 W. Flagler Street  
Miami 35, Florida

MR.

Paul Himmelfarb  
Evans Building  
1420 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington 5, D.C.

JOE

Joseph H. Hoodin  
530 Maxwell Avenue  
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

MR.

Samuel H. Horelick  
Carlton House  
Pittsburgh 19, Pa

PAUL

Paul Kapelow  
Shelby Construction Co. Inc.  
136 S. Derbigny Street  
New Orleans, La.

JOE

Joseph Kaplan  
Colonial Tanning Co. Inc.  
195 South Street  
Boston, Mass.

SAM

Samuel N. Katzin  
Midway Chevrolet Co.  
6522 S. Cottage Grove Avenue  
Chicago 37, Illinois

MR.

Jerome J. Kaufman  
160 Hampshire Street  
Akron, Ohio

MARTIN

Martin Levin  
Levin-Sagner Homes  
2 Broadlawn Drive  
Livingston, New Jersey

MR.

Joseph M. Linsey  
Whitehall Co. Lfd.  
90-92 Berkeley Street  
Boston, Mass.

DAVE

David Lowenthal  
Apollo Steel Co.  
First National Bank Building  
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

MR.

Alex Miller  
The Universal Steel Co.  
6600 Grant Avenue  
Cleveland 5, Ohio

MYER

Myer Riesman  
60 Wachusett Road  
Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

MR.

Joseph Rosenblatt  
Einco Corp.  
634 S. 4th Street, W.  
Salt Lake City, Utah

MORRIS

Maurice H. Saltzman  
Ritmor Sportswear Co. Inc.  
2230 Superior Avenue  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

MAURICE

Maurice Sanditen  
Oklahoma Tire & Supply Co.  
P.O. Box 885  
Tulsa 1, Oklahoma

SOI

Sol Satinsky  
Frankford Woollen Mills Inc.  
Mister Street & Godfrey Avenue  
Philadelphia 38, Pa.

BUTCH

Abraham I. Savin  
The Savin Construction Corp.  
10 Village Street  
East Hartford 8, Conn.

MR.

Sam S. Schahet  
Alco Indiana Corp.  
1661 West 16th Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana

HERB

Herbert H. Schiff  
200 Ashburn Road  
Columbus, Ohio

ISAAC

Isaac E. Schine  
City Lumber Company of Bridgeport, Inc.  
75 - 3rd Street  
Bridgeport 1, Conn.

MAX

Max Simon  
Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland  
1001 Huron Road  
Cleveland 15, Ohio.

LOU

Louis P. Smith  
30 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

SAM

Samuel Smith  
S.M.S. Textile Mills  
801 Greenleaf Street  
Allentown, Pa.

ED

Edward A. Suisman  
Suisman & Blumenthal  
79 Willow Street  
Hartford 6, Conn.

MR.

Joseph Weingarten  
J. Weingarten, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1698  
Houston 1, Texas

MR.

Milton Weinstein  
National Linen Service Corp.  
445 Highland Avenue, N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

MR.

Sol Zallea  
Zallea Bros.  
Taylor & Locust Streets  
Wilmington, Delaware

PAUL

Paul Zuckerman  
Velvet Peanut Products, Inc.  
14471 Livernois  
Detroit, Michigan

MR.

Stanley Gotthelmer  
320 Sterling Street  
Brooklyn 25, New York

IRVING LEVICK  
BUFFALO, NY

Charles Yaron  
St. Louis, Mo.

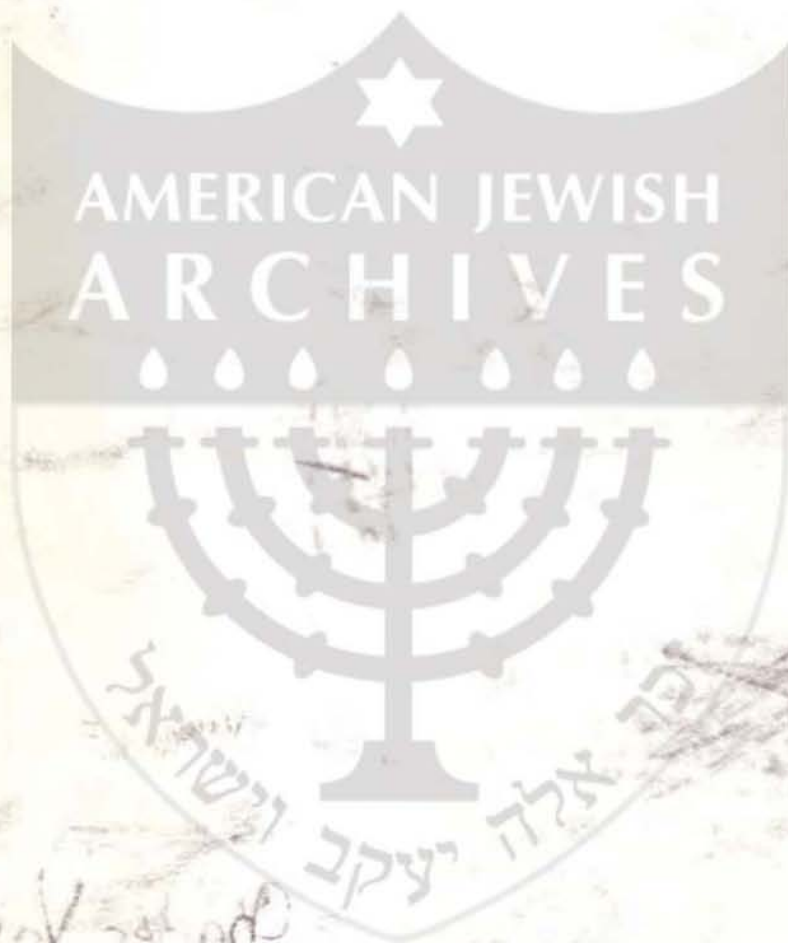
PHILIP ZINMAN  
CAMDEN, NJ

NOLAN GARBER  
DALLAS, TEXAS

EUGENE GOODMAN —

ED GINSBERG — ~~A~~

ED RAPAPORT — R



*[Faint handwritten notes in Hebrew, including the word "ארכיון" (archive)]*



1958

UJA NATIONAL CAMPAIGN CABINET

Chairman - Fred Forman  
JA B. Forman & Co.  
46 Clinton Ave., S.  
Rochester 4, New York

JA Herbert R. Abeles  
75 Mayhew Drive  
South Orange, N. J.

Jacob M. Arvey  
Arvey, Hodes & Mantynband  
1 N. LaSalle Street  
Chicago 2, Illinois

Louis Berry  
Berry Management Co.  
3500 David Stott Bldg.  
Detroit 26, Mich.

David Borowitz  
Bradley Mfg. Co.  
412 N. Orleans St.  
Chicago, Illinois

JA Leon H. Brachman  
Marco Chemical Co.  
2001 N. Grove St.  
Fort Worth, Texas

Hyman Brand  
Brand & Puritz  
313-323 West 8th St.  
Kansas City 5, Mo.

Max Bressler  
Reliance Merchandise Co.  
216 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago 6, Ill.

Eddie Cantor  
9360 Monte Leon Lane  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

R Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel  
Heller, Ehrman, White & Mc Auliffe  
14 Montgomery St.  
San Francisco 4, California

JA Melvin Dubinsky  
Jack Dubinsky & Sons  
701 Chestnut St.  
St. Louis 1, Mo.

JA I. D. Fink  
G. & K. Corp.  
1501 Nicollet Ave.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Max Firestein  
Max Factor, Inc.  
1655 N. Mc Cadden Pl.  
Hollywood 28, Calif.

Abraham Goodman  
H. Goodman & Sons  
Div. of Delamere Co. Inc.  
200 Varick St.  
New York 14, N. Y.

Lazure L. Goodman  
National Associated Mills, Inc.  
801 East North St.  
Indianapolis, Indiana

JA Jacob Hiatt  
35 Terrace Drive  
Worcester 5, Mass.

R Jerold C. Hoffberger  
National Brewing Co.  
3720 Dillon Street  
Baltimore 2, Md.

Abe Kasle  
Kasle Steel Corp.  
4343 Wyoming Ave.  
Dearborn, Mich.

JA Label A. Katz  
608 Baronne St.  
New Orleans, La.

X A

Abe S. Kay  
6407 Bradley Blvd.  
Bethesda, Md.

Martin Nadelman  
2 Knippe Road  
Houston, Texas

Adolph Kiesler  
Peerless Alloy Co.  
1445 Osage St.  
Denver 4, Colo.

Norman C. Nobil  
Nobil Shoe Co.  
117 E. Mill St.  
Akron 8, Ohio

Handwritten initials and scribbles

Philip M. Klutznick  
American Community Builders, Inc.  
30 Plaza  
Park Forest, Ill.  
~~P. O. Chicago Heights, Ill.~~

X A

Irving S. Norry  
Electric Equipment Co.  
P. O. Box 51  
Rochester 10, N. Y.

Harry Levine  
Commonwealth Plastics, Corp.  
98 Adams St.  
Leominster, Mass.

James L. Permutt  
Sirote, Permutt, Friend & Friedman  
Brown-Marx Bldg.  
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Philip W. Lown  
Penobscot Shoe Co.  
179 Lincoln St.  
Boston, Mass.

A. B. Polinsky  
~~Minnesota Woolen Co.~~ 4900 Batterypark  
21 W. Superior St. Bethesda, Md.  
~~Duluth 2, Minn.~~



Joseph Markel  
Markel Elec. Products, Inc.  
145 Seneca St.  
Buffalo 3, N. Y.

Sidney R. Rabb  
Stop & Shop, Inc.  
393 "D" St.  
Boston 10, Mass.

X A

Benjamin J. Massell  
The Massell Companies  
40 Pryor St., S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Barney Rapaport  
P. O. Box 169  
Windsor, Conn.

T

Barney Medintz  
Service Uniform Co.  
70-72 Plaza Way, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Leonard Ratner  
Forest City Material Co.  
17903 St. Clair Ave.  
Cleveland 10, Ohio

Handwritten initials

Rabbi Irving Miller - Chairman  
American Zionist Council  
342 Madison Ave.  
New York, N. Y.

Samuel Rothberg  
4739 Grandview Drive  
Peoria 4, Illinois

Bernard J. Sampson  
Samson's Television & Appliance  
Stores  
222 E. Erie St.  
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Edward D. Mitchell  
Beneficial Standard Life Insurance Co.  
756 S. Spring St.  
Los Angeles 14, Calif.

X A

Sol Satinsky  
Frankford Woolen Mills, Inc.  
Wister St. & Godfrey Ave.  
Philadelphia 38, Pa.

Handwritten initials

Elkan R. Myers  
D. Myers & Sons, Inc.  
Sherwood & Curtain Aves. N. W. Corner  
Baltimore 18, Md.

✓A Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz  
Development Corp. For Israel  
215 - 4th Ave.  
New York 3, N. Y.

R Morris Senderowitz, Jr.  
Royal Mfg. Co. Inc.  
645 No. Jordan St.  
Allentown, Pa.

R Joseph D. Shane  
9862 Wilshire Blvd.  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

✓A Rudolf G. Sonneborn  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
300 - 4th Avenue  
New York 10, N. Y.

✓A Michael A. Stavitsky  
Michael A. Stavitsky & Co.  
60 Park Pl. - Room 1016  
Newark 2, N. J.

R Jack Stern  
Dave Stern, Inc.  
390 McLean Blvd.  
Paterson 3, N. J.

R Harry S. Sylk,  
Sun Ray Drug Co.  
4855 Lancaster Ave.  
Philadelphia 31, Pa.

R Joseph Talamo  
Talamo & Talamo  
390 Main St.  
Worcester 8, Mass.

Herman P. Taubman  
Buffalo Oil Co.  
First National Bldg. - 15th Fl.  
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma

A Milton I. Taubman  
Buffalo Oil Co.  
First National Bldg. - 15th Fl.  
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma

A Hon. Samuel A. Weiss  
University Square #2 - Apt. 826  
4601 Fifth Ave.  
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.



EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

✓ A Morris W. Berinstein  
Hotel Adams  
2 East 86th Street  
New York, N. Y.

✓ Henry C. Bernstein, Exec. Vice Pres.  
United Jewish Appeal of Greater NYC, Inc.  
220 West 58th Street  
New York 19, N. Y.

✓ A Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove  
1046 Harding Road  
Elizabeth 3, N. J.

✓ A Rabbi Isadore Breslau  
4511 Argyle Terrace, N. W.  
Washington 11, D. C.

✓ A Samuel H. Daroff  
H. Daroff & Sons, Inc.  
2320 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

✓ A Max M. Fisher  
Aurora Gasoline Co.  
15911 Wyoming  
Detroit 21, Mich.

✓ A Herbert A. Friedman, Exec. Vice-Chrmn.  
United Jewish Appeal  
165 West 46th Street -- Suite 1400  
New York 36, N. Y.

✓ A Mrs. Jack A. Goodman  
301 Kessler Blvd. West Drive  
Indianapolis, Indiana

✓ A Joseph Holtzman  
Holtzman & Silverman  
2120 National Bank Bldg.  
Detroit 26, Mich.

✓ A Mrs. Hal Horne  
25 Central Park West  
New York 23, New York

✓ A Milton Kahn  
Kahn Paper Co.  
78 Essex St.  
Boston 11, Mass.

✓ A Moses A. Leavitt, Exec. Vice Chrmn.  
The American Jewish Joint  
Distribution Committee, Inc.  
3 East 54th Street  
New York 22, N. Y.

R Hon. Herbert H. Lehman  
41 East 57th St.  
New York 22, N. Y.

✓ A Albert A. Levin  
700 Marshall Bldg.  
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Joseph I. Lubin  
Eisner & Lubin  
521 - 5th Ave.  
New York 17, N. Y.

✓ A Sol Luckman  
Midwest Coat & Suit Co.  
205 W. 4th Street  
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

✓ A Joseph M. Mazer  
Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp.  
477 Madison Ave.  
New York 22, N. Y.

✓ A Joseph Meyerhoff  
The Joseph Meyerhoff Co.  
10 East Fayette St.  
Baltimore 2, Md.

Mrs. Henry Newman  
Locarno Apts.  
235 Ward Pkwy.  
Kansas City 12, Mo.

Mrs. Albert Pilavin  
601 Elmgrove Ave.  
Providence 6, R. I.

✓ A William Rosenwald  
122 East 42nd Street -- Room 3400  
New York 17, N. Y.

✓ A Samuel Rubin  
Faberge, Inc.  
5 West 54th St.  
New York 19, N. Y.

~~A~~ Robert W. Schiff  
Schiff Shoe Co.  
35 North 4th St.  
Columbus 15, Ohio

~~R~~ Benjamin H. Swig.  
Fairmont Hotel  
Nob Hill  
San Francisco 6, Calif.

~~A~~ Joseph Shulman  
Shulman Fabrics, Inc.  
386 Straight St.  
Paterson 3, N. J.

~~A~~ Edward M. M. Warburg  
The American Jewish Joint  
Distribution Committee, Inc.  
3 East 54th Street  
New York 22, N. Y.

~~x A~~ Jacob Sincoff  
Jacob Sincoff, Inc.  
667 Madison Ave., - Room 1004  
New York 21, N. Y.

~~R~~ Jack D. Weiler  
711 - 3rd Ave.  
New York 17, N. Y.

~~A~~ Dewey D. Stone  
53 Arlington St.  
Brockton, Mass.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise  
Central Synagogue  
35 East 62nd Street  
New York 21, N. Y.

~~A~~ Myer Feinstein  
Myer Feinstein Co.  
1623 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

(For 1958 to get all mailings.  
will become an official member  
of the Cabinet in 1959)

INVITE TO MEETINGS

~~A~~ Gottlieb Hammer  
The Jewish Agency For Palestine  
16 East 66th Street  
New York, N. Y.

~~A~~ Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin  
The Jewish Agency For Palestine  
16 East 66th Street  
New York, N. Y.

New Cabinet members at December 11th meeting:

✓ Jacob L. Barowsky, Holyoke, Mass.

✓ F. Gordon Borowsky, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nehemiah M. Cohen, Washington, D.C.

Meyer Feinstein, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jacob Feldman, Dallas, Texas.

Irving Levick, Buffalo, New York.

✓ Joseph M. Linsey, Boston, Mass.

✓ David Lowenthal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Maurice H. Saltzman, Cleveland, Ohio.

✓ Herbert H. Schiff, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles H. Yalem, St. Louis, Mo.

MSGP

ATTENDEES

FCL/6

Herbert R. Abeles	Paul Kapelow
Jacob L. Barowsky	Col. Nachman Karni
Morris W. Berinstein	Label A. Katz
J. L. Berman	Abe S. Kay
Henry C. Bernstein (afternoon only)	Adolph Kiesler
F. Gordon Borowsky	Moses A. Leavitt
Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove	Irving Levick
Rabbi Isadore Breslau	Albert A. Levin
Samuel H. Daroff	Joseph M. Linsey
Melvin Dubinsky	David Lowenthal
Myer Feinstein	Sol Luckman
I. D. Fink	Sam Melnick
Max M. Fisher	Joseph Meyerhoff
Fred Forman	Rabbi Irving Miller
Herbert A. Friedman	Elkan R. Myers
Edward Ginsberg	Shimon Peres
Nolan Glazer	Simcha Pratt
Mrs. Jack A. Goodman	Leonard Ratner
Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin	Samuel Rothberg
Gottlieb Hammer	Samuel Rubin
Joseph Holtzman	Sol Satinsky
Mrs. Hal Horne	Herbert Schiff
Samuel Horelick	Robert W. Schiff
Dr. Dov Joseph	Joseph J. Schwartz
Milton Kahn	Selig Schwartz (afternoon only)
Abe Kasle	Joseph Shulman

~~Isaac Silveroff~~

Louis P. Smith

Rudolf G. Sonneborn

Mr. & Mrs. Alex Stanton

Michael A. Stavitsky

Gerald Soroker

Dewey D. Stone

Al Taubman

Milton I. Taubman

Max Varon

Edward M. M. Warburg

Morris Zale

Philip Zinman

Henry Zucker



Harry D. Biele

Edward R. Vajda

Jonah Ettinger

Chaim Vinitzky

Arthur Fishzohn

Melvin S. Goldstein

Abraham S. Hyman

Irving Jacobs

Raphael Levy

Joseph Schlessinger

Sholem Sontup



October 31, 1958

QUOTAS ASSIGNED - CASH PROJECT

<u>ALABAMA</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Birmingham	\$ 200,000
Mobile	None
Montgomery	None
Tuscaloosa	None
 <u>ARIZONA</u>	
Phoenix	60,000
Tucson	50,000
 <u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Little Rock	None
 <u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Fresno	5,000
Long Beach	40,000
Los Angeles	1,250,000
Oakland	30,000
Palm Springs	None
Pasadena	None
Sacramento	5,000
San Bernardino	5,000
San Diego	60,000
San Francisco	400,000
Stockton	None
 <u>COLORADO</u>	
Denver	250,000
 <u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
Bridgeport	250,000
Danbury	25,000
Greenwich	25,000
Hartford	200,000
Manchester	None
Meriden	None
Middletown	None
New Britain	25,000
New Haven	250,000
New London	15,000
Norwalk	None
Norwich	20,000
Stamford	60,000
Waterbury	60,000
Westport	50,000
Willimantic	None

<u>DELAWARE</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Wilmington	\$ 50,000
<u>D.C.</u>	
Washington	600,000
<u>FLORIDA</u>	
Hollywood	None
Jacksonville	50,000
Miami	750,000
Orlando	15,000
Pensacola	None
Tampa	20,000
West Palm Beach	None
<u>GEORGIA</u>	
Atlanta	250,000
Augusta	10,000
Columbus	7,500
Macon	7,500
Savannah	35,000
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	
Aurora	None
Chicago	1,000,000
Danville	None
Decatur	None
Joliet	15,000
Kankakee	15,000
Peoria	None
Rockford	25,000
Rock Island	30,000
Southern Illinois	None
Springfield	25,000
Waukegan	20,000
<u>INDIANA</u>	
East Chicago	15,000
Evansville	15,000
Fort Wayne	50,000
Gary	60,000
Indianapolis	150,000
Lafayette	7,500

<u>INDIANA (Cont'd)</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Michigan City	\$ 15,000
Shelbyville	5,000
South Bend	100,000
Terre Haute	15,000
<u>IOWA</u>	
Cedar Rapids	15,000
Council Bluffs	None
Davenport	10,000
Des Moines	None
Sioux City	40,000
Waterloo	16,000
<u>KANSAS</u>	
Wichita	30,000
<u>KENTUCKY</u>	
Lexington	20,000
Louisville	100,000
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
Alexandria	10,000
Monroe	7,500
New Orleans	75,000
Shreveport	35,000
<u>MAINE</u>	
Bangor	125,000
Lewiston	150,000
Portland	60,000
<u>MARYLAND</u>	
Baltimore	750,000
Cumberland	10,000
Hagerstown	7,500
Salisbury	None
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	
Boston	2,000,000
Brockton	75,000
Fall River	75,000
Fitchburg	25,000
Haverhill	50,000
Holyoke	None
Lawrence	25,000
Leominster	35,000

MASSACHUSETTS (Cont'd)

	<u>QUOTA</u>
Lowell	\$ 35,000
Lynn	200,000
New Bedford	60,000
Peabody	None
Pittsfield	25,000
Springfield	75,000
Worcester	150,000

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor	None
Bay City	10,000
Detroit	1,500,000
Flint	None
Grand Rapids	35,000
Lansing	20,000
Muskegon	None

MINNESOTA

Duluth	75,000
Minneapolis	100,000
St. Paul	1100,000

MISSOURI

Kansas City	400,000
St. Joseph	None
St. Louis	350,000

NEBRASKA

Lincoln	15,000
Omaha	125,000

NEVADA

Las Vegas	25,000
Reno	None

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester	75,000
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NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park	10,000
Atlantic City	175,000
Bavonne	40,000
Bridgeton	None
Camden	150,000
Elizabeth	60,000
Englewood	35,000
Fairlawn	30,000
Hackensack	20,000

<u>NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Jersey City	\$ 75,000
Lakewood	15,000
Linden	7,500
Long Branch	None
Morristown	15,000
Newark	750,000
New Brunswick	40,000
North Hudson	300,000
Passaic	200,000
Paterson	None
Perth Amboy	20,000
Plainfield	20,000
Red Bank	7,500
Teaneck	None
Trenton	None
Vineland	10,000

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque	None
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NEW YORK

Albany	75,000
Binghamton	50,000
Buffalo	250,000
Elmira	10,000
Glens Falls	12,500
Gloversville	10,000
Kingston	None
Middletown	7,500
Newburgh	20,000
Niagara Falls	None
Poughkeepsie	35,000
Rochester	400,000
Schenectady	50,000
Spring Valley	35,000
Syracuse	175,000
Troy	None
Utica	60,000

CATSKILL AREA

Ellenville	None
Liberty	None

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville	15,000
Charlotte	30,000
Gastonia	None
Goldsboro	7,500
Greensboro	None
Wilmington	10,000

<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Fargo	\$ None
<u>OHIO</u>	
Akron	150,000
Canton	75,000
Cincinnati	300,000
Cleveland	1,500,000
Columbus	200,000
Dayton	200,000
Hamilton	None
Lorain	None
Mansfield	15,000
Steubenville	10,000
Toledo	200,000
Youngstown	150,000
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
Oklahoma City	30,000
Tulsa	350,000
<u>OREGON</u>	
Portland	40,000
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
Allentown	75,000
Altoona	None
Beaver Valley (Upper)	None
Bethlehem	None
Braddock	None
Butler	None
Chester	None
Coatesville	None
Easton	None
Erie	None
Greensburg	None
Harrisburg	150,000
Hazleton	None
Homestead	None
Johnstown	None
Lancaster	None
Lebanon	None
McKeesport	None
New Castle	None
Norristown	25,000
Philadelphia	1,500,000
Pittsburgh	600,000
Pottstown	20,000
Pottsville	15,000
Reading	60,000
Scranton	50,000

<u>PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Sharon	None
Sunbury	\$ 10,000
Uniontown	None
Washington	None
West Chester	None
Wilkes-Barre	175,000
York	35,000
 <u>RHODE ISLAND</u>	
Pawtucket	25,000
Providence	200,000
Woonsocket	10,000
 <u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	
Charleston	50,000
Columbia	15,000
Greenville	10,000
 <u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	
Sioux Falls	5,000
 <u>TENNESSEE</u>	
Chattanooga	15,000
Knoxville	10,000
Memphis	50,000
Nashville	75,000
 <u>TEXAS</u>	
Beaumont	None
Corpus Christi	None
Dallas	250,000
El Paso	50,000
Fort Worth	75,000
Galveston	None
Houston	200,000
San Antonio	None
Tyler	None
Waco	20,000
 <u>UTAH</u>	
Salt Lake City	50,000
 <u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Newport News	60,000
Norfolk	100,000
Portsmouth	15,000
Richmond	30,000
Roanoke	15,000

WASHINGTON

Seattle  
Spokane  
Tacoma

QUOTA

\$ 125,000  
None  
5,000

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston  
Clarksburg  
Huntington  
Wheeling

None  
None  
25,000  
None

WISCONSIN

Appleton  
Green Bay  
Kenosha  
Madison  
Milwaukee  
Racine  
Sheboygan

15,000  
10,000  
None  
25,000  
400,000  
15,000  
10,000

WYOMING

Cheyenne

None





December 16, 1958

ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
Statler Hilton Hotel - New York City  
December 12, 13 & 14, 1958

National	716
New York City	313
Total	<u>1029</u>

ATTENDANCE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Wallace Cohen  
Mrs. Benjamin A. Roth, Exec. Secy.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX

Harold H. Alpert  
Mrs. Dasha Todd

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES

Dr. Max W. Bay  
Julius Bisno, Exec. Secy.  
Louis Freed  
Julius Retner, Ast. Exec. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. David Weisz

PALM SPRINGS

Hon. William H. Friedman

COLORADO

DENVER

J. L. Berman  
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Bronstine  
Charles Goldberg  
Adolph Kiesler  
Nathan Rosenberg, Exec. Dir.  
Richard Tucker

CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA

Mrs. Michael Aaronson

BRIDGEPORT

Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Samuels

DANBURY

Mrs. Alvin Effron  
Louis Katz  
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Marcus  
Dr. & Mrs. Michael Rifkin  
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Siegel

HARTFORD

Mrs. Gerald S. Person  
Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Bishop  
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard L. Gottlieb, Ex. Dir.  
Mrs. Morris Joseloff  
Saul Kovarsky  
Mr. & Mrs. N. Aaron Naboichek

MERIDEN

Mr. & Mrs. Harold M. Rosen  
Judge Selig Schwartz

NEW BRITAIN

Ben Stark, Exec. Dir.

CONNECTICUT - continued

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Louis Feinmark  
Mr. & Mrs. Israel Friedman  
S. F. Gingold  
Mrs. Louis Goodwin  
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Goodwin  
Mr. & Mrs. B. Kopkind  
Mrs. M. M. Krevit  
Abe Lapides  
Stanley Leibner  
Miss Bernice Levine  
Mrs. Rose Jacobs Levine, Admn. Secy.  
Benjamin N. Levy  
Dr. & Mrs. David Rozen

NEW LONDON

Dr. & Mrs. Charles M. Krinsky

NEWTOWN

Mr. & Mrs. Isidor Katzman

NORWALK

Mrs. Solomon Dietz

STAMFORD

Mrs. Joseph Ackerman  
Mr. & Mrs. Max Epstein  
Mr. & Mrs. Leon Kahn, Exec. Secy.  
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Pompadur

WATERBURY

Benjamin Krinsky  
Ralph Segalman, Exec. Dir.  
Aaron Solomon  
Mr. & Mrs. David Stein

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Theodore K. Broido  
Leo Nevas

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Simon Krakow, Exec. Dir.  
Howard Miller  
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Rubenstein

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rabbi & Mrs. Isadore Breslau  
Meyer H. Brissman, Exec. Dir.  
Mrs. Alexander Hassan  
Paul Himmelfarb  
Mr. & Mrs. Abe S. Kay  
Joseph Ottenstein  
Mr. & Mrs. I. S. Turover

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Jack Carner  
Martin Peppercorn, Camp. Dir.  
Dr. Benjamin B. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.  
Mrs. Samuel Simonhoff  
Mrs. Gerald Soltz

JACKSONVILLE

Harold E. Katz, Ex. Dir.

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Nathan C. Goldman  
Samuel A. Schutzer, Exec. Secy.

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Mrs. George Chait  
Mr. & Mrs. David Davis  
Edward M. Kahn, Exec. Dir.  
Samuel Rothberg

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Irving Bilow, Pub. Dir.  
Miss Rachel Bilow  
Max Bresler  
Joshua B. Glasser  
Samuel A. Goldsmith, Exec. V-Pres.  
Arthur Horwich  
Albert A. Hutler, Camp. Dir.  
Mrs. Celia Klein  
Phillip R. Paris, Assoc. Camp Dir.  
Miss Lois Payne  
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur S. Pos  
Arthur Sherr  
P. Tauman

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Samuel Rothberg

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Hyman H. Ruffman, Exec. Dir.  
Harry Wolff

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FORT WAYNE

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Levine, Exec. Dir.

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Mrs. Jack A. Goodman  
Oscar A. Mintzer, Exec. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel S. Schahet

SOUTH BEND

Bernard H. Natkow, Exec. Dir.

IOWA

DAVENPORT

Victor Lipsman  
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Lipsman

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

Mr. & Mrs. Norbert Friedman  
Clarence F. Judah, Exec. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. Morris M. Kling  
Mrs. Edward Nash  
Dr. & Mrs. Irwin Rosenbaum

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

Mr. & Mrs. Harry I. Barron, Exec. Dir.  
Mrs. Joseph Cohen  
Paul Kapelow  
Label A. Katz  
M. E. Polson  
Roswell J. Weil

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PORTLAND

Mr. & Mrs. Harmon Hugo  
Jules Krems, Exec. Dir.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Mr. & Mrs. Louis J. Berman  
Mrs. Jacob Blaustein  
Mrs. Hugo Dalsheimer  
Mrs. Hyman Granoff  
Mrs. Harry Kairys  
Mrs. Richard Marcus  
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Meyerhoff  
Mrs. Leslie William Moses  
Elkan R. Myers  
Mr. & Mrs. Julius Offit  
Julius Rosenberg  
Mr. & Mrs. Isadore I. Sollod, Camp. Dir.

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Sidney S. Cohen, Exec. Dir.  
Philip Coleman  
Miss Phyllis Eisenberg  
Milton Kahn  
Joseph Kruger  
Joseph M. Linsey  
Mrs. Harry Michaels  
George Michelson  
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Monosson  
Robert Silverman, Secy. (UIA)  
Mrs. Isidore Slotnick  
Louis P. Smith  
Mrs. Carl Spector

BROCKTON

Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Green  
Dewey D. Stone

HOLYOKE

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob L. Barowsky

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Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Axelrod  
Mr. & Mrs. Sam Axelrod

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Bennett Silverblatt

LYNN

Hy Addis  
Ben Schneider, Exec. Dir.

NORTHAMPTON

Jack August

WORCESTER

Melvin S. Cohen, Exec. Dir.

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Dr. & Mrs. William Haber

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 Max Fisher  
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Holtzman  
 Mrs. John Hopp  
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 Mr. & Mrs. Julian S. Tobias  
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 Paul Zuckerman

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A. Alfred Taubman

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Melvin Dubinsky

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OMAHA

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NEWMARKET

Samuel Smith

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 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Cassman  
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Epstein  
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis Kligerman  
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Neustader  
 Mrs. Joseph B. Perskie  
 Mr. & Mrs. Isaac D. Sinderbrand  
 Irving T. Spivack, Exec. Dir.

NEW JERSEY - continued

BAYONNE

Mr. & Mrs. Max Lourie  
 Mr. & Mrs. Barry Shandler

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Jess Katzberg  
 Bernard Illfelder

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 Bernard Dubin, Exec. Dir.  
 David H. Markowitz  
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel L. Rosenberg  
 Philip Zinman

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 Mr. & Mrs. Louis Kousin, Exec. Dir.

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 Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Rosenberg

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 Mr. & Mrs. George Black  
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 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Chasis  
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Ferguson  
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis R. Kagen  
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Kanter  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Katz  
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 Mr. & Mrs. Irving Kriegel  
 Mr. & Mrs. Marvin M. Lansey  
 Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Lothar  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sol Mesel  
 Mr. & Mrs. George R. Milstein  
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 Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Nutkis  
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Parnes  
 Mr. & Mrs. Max Pillersdorf  
 Mr. & Mrs. Saul Safier  
 Dr. & Mrs. Meyer K. Schleider  
 Hirsh Schpoont  
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Schupper  
 Sol Schustrin  
 Dr. & Mrs. Harry Silberman  
 Louis Struhl  
 Mrs. Ellis I. Taube  
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Wasserman  
 Mrs. Benjamin Waxman  
 Harry Weinberg  
 Emanuel Weitz  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Wexler

KEYPORT

Miss B. Dorothy Cohen

NEW JERSEY - continuedNEWARK

Herbert R. Abeles  
 Alan Augenblick  
 Arthur Brody  
 Alvin Bronstein  
 Mr. & Mrs. Irving Finegold  
 Mrs. I. Bernard Harkavy  
 Martin Levin  
 Dr. & Mrs. Edward Lockman  
 Leon A. Marantz  
 Mr. & Mrs. Frank Newman  
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 Robert D. Schlenger  
 Alvin Schottenfeld  
 Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Stavitsky  
 Jack E. Waldman  
 Sidney M. Weinstein  
 Leo Yanoff  
 Jack Zurofsky

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 Mr. & Mrs. Isadore Sapiro  
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 Abe Yaches  
 Mrs. Irving Sosin

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 Mrs. Bertha Daitzman  
 Murray Gillette  
 Mr. & Mrs. Harold Janpole  
 Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Knaster  
 Miss Sadie Kolson  
 Judge Abraham Lieberman  
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis Podolsky  
 Rose Stadfeld  
 Mr. & Mrs. Morris Walter

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 Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Levy

PASSAIC

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 Mrs. Abraham Feltman  
 Max Grossman  
 Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Hain

PATERSON

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 Phillip Diamond  
 Dr. Solomon Gelt  
 Mrs. R. Kramer  
 Arthur Schwartz  
 Joseph Shulman  
 Albert H. Slater  
 Max Stern, Exec. Dir.

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 Dr. & Mrs. Morton Klein  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Lorber  
 Dr. & Mrs. Jack Shangold

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Mr. & Mrs. Leonard H. Gidding  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Kanter  
 Rubin Lefowitz  
 Mrs. Anne Shrager  
 Mac R. Tarnoff  
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Weinberg

SOUTH RIVER

Mr. & Mrs. Alex Siegel

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 Mrs. P. Heyman

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 Morris Kaplan  
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 Mrs. Milton G. Silverstein  
 Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Teich

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 Maurice Freedman  
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 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Goodman  
 Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Levine

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 Mrs. Moe Ein  
 Mrs. Harold S. Goldman  
 Mr. & Mrs. Edward H. Kavinoky  
 Irving Levick  
 Dr. John J. Maisel  
 Mrs. Meyer Rivchun  
 Sol Silverman

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 Mr. & Mrs. Louis N. Zipperman

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 Dr. & Mrs. Hochbaum  
 Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Shindler

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Mr. & Mrs. Henry Sinowitz

NIAGARA FALLS

Abraham Kushner

POUGHKEEPSIE

Miss Berta C. Friedman

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Mrs. Sol Aiolo  
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred Forman  
 Joseph H. Kaplan  
 Elmer Louis, Exec. Dir.

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Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Veingarten, Ex. Dir.

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Mr. & Mrs. Abe Meltzer  
Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Mendelson  
Mr. & Mrs. Nathan A. Robins  
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Schatz  
Alex Schwartz  
Max Yokel

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Mr. & Mrs. William Ginsburg  
Lewis R. Goldner  
Samuel H. Greene  
Mrs. Reuben Gross  
Mrs. A. S. Menter  
Mr. & Mrs. Marshall W. Reisman  
Joseph Roth  
Mr. & Mrs. Louis A. Yaffee

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Mr. & Mrs. Irwin M. Lasky, Ex. Dir.

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Robert I. Marcus, Exec. Dir.  
Mrs. Florence R. Sitron

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Miss Amy Emanuel

WINSTON SALEM

Mrs. Alice G. Solomon

OHIOAKRON

Mr. & Mrs. Philip Bear  
Mr. & Mrs. Seymour J. Kaplan  
Mrs. Noah Miller  
Nathan Pinsky, Exec. Dir.

CANTON

Leonard Sebrans, Exec. Dir.

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Martin M. Cohn, Exec. Dir.  
Miss Clara Greller  
Mrs. Joseph H. Hoodin  
Sol Luckman

CLEVELAND

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Mr. & Mrs. M. David Fredman  
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Ginsberg  
Samuel Goldheimer  
Eugene H. Goodman  
Mrs. Merrill D. Gross  
Sol J. Jaffe, Pub. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Kane  
Albert A. Levin  
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard M. Loewenthal  
L. W. Neumark  
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Ratner  
Richard Ronis, Secy. W. D.  
Ezra Shapiro  
Gerald S. Soroker, Camp. Dir.  
Dr. Irwin E. Yoelson & Mrs.  
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Zehman  
Henry L. Zucker, Exec. Dir.  
Mrs. Sanford Arsham

OHIO - continuedCOLUMBUS

Charles C. Goldsmith  
Mr. & Mrs. Herman M. Katz  
Mrs. Simon Lazarus  
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert S. Levy  
Ben M. Mandelkorn, Exec. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. Abe I. Yenkin  
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Yenkin  
Herbert H. Schiff

DAYTON

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Fitterman  
Robert Fitterman, Exec. Dir.  
Ralph N. Kopelove  
Boris F. Sokol

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Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Berer

TOLEDO

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur H. Edelstein  
Mr. & Mrs. Abraham Eiser  
Marvin G. Lerner, Exec. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. Herman Wiener

OKLAHOMATULSA

Milton I. Taubman

PENNSYLVANIAALLENTOWN

Mr. & Mrs. George Feldman, Exec. Dir.  
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Senderowitz, Jr.

ERIE

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL



December 13, 1958.  
2:30 p. m. Session,

Statler Hilton Hotel,  
New York, New York.

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The National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal met at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, New York for its Saturday, December 13, 1958 session.

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MR. MOSES A. LEAVITT: Ladies and Gentlemen: Some of you have been on U.J.A. missions in the past, and on your way to Israel stopped off in Paris to attend the sessions of the JDC Directors Conference, an annual conference that Joe Schwartz started -- I think it was 1946 or 1947 -- and which we have held every year since. It usually takes place in October between Yom Kippur and Succoth. And at this meeting we hear from the members of our staff wherever they may be in the world -- from the specialists in headquarters, in their reports of what had taken place for the past year, and in their plans of what they were planning to do for the coming year.

At first these directors conferences consisted only of country directors of the JDC. As, however, the community leadership began to take over the activities which we had restarted after the war, they came to these Directors Conferences as lay and professional leaders.

And now, when we hold a conference of the directors, as we did last October, in Geneva, you found a roomful of about 120 people consisting of JDC staff, and consisting of lay leadership of the countries in which we operate, Europe, North Africa, and so on -- Israel.

And in the exchange between the provisionals and the lay leadership, an exchange that takes place over a period of about three days, much is learned by everybody there. It is one of the thrilling experiences of most people who are fortunate enough to sit through that kind of a conference.

We were asked many times, "Why don't you bring the conference to America?" Well, it is very difficult to bring 120 people to America, in order to set up a Directors Conference. It can't be done. But we did think that perhaps we could present a miniature directors conference to you, and in that way give you a little journey to the horizon, as it were, of the global activities of the JDC.

You will get it from three of the top staff of our overseas staff.

My job is a very simple one: It is to introduce to you, as they say, if you will forgive the expression, a

man who needs no introduction. And he will act both as a rapporteur, as well as Chairman of the discussion. And, so far as I am concerned, I hope you forgive me if every now and then I butt in on the proceedings.

With this, I want to introduce to you Charles Jordan, the Director General of JDC overseas activities, who will chair this meeting.

Thank you.

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

(Continued on next page.)



LITTLE FALLS  
ERASABLE  
COTTON CONTENT

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CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Ladies and gentlemen --

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thank you Moe -- ladies and gentlemen, this business of providing a tour of the horizon of JDC global activities is a very difficult assignment, indeed. Only a few weeks ago a mission from a country from the Western Hemisphere on their way to Israel, came through Europe, and asked me to meet them in Paris to do that kind of job with them. They had been on the plane, the plane was delayed, they came in tired, and they were supposed to leave almost immediately for Israel, and their chairman came to me and said, "We understand, Mr. Jordan, how this sort of thing is, could you limit yourself to 20 minutes?" This is the sort of presentation to which we are accustomed in our country. I had quite a battle with him to persuade him that the session which we had scheduled to last for a day would be concentrated and sort of composed into units which would not exceed two hours.

That is what we have in mind today. We can't do more than that, and in doing that, we cannot give you a picture of the total JDC's operation in detail.

I know that you will understand that we can only provide you with highlights of the JDC's operation. When I say "highlights," I say deliberately not dramatic high-

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lights. Because by drama, and by dramatic presentations, people usually understand things that upset people, that arouse people's emotions. Things merely that make the headlines -- riots, pogroms, mass suffering, the exodus of Hungarian refugees. The exodus of Egyptian refugees. Pogroms in Morocco. Or fire or flood, or whatever it may be -- things which affect masses of people in a concentrated fashion and call for a Red Cross type of action on the part of the overseas arm of the United Jewish Appeal, the JDC, in Europe, and in the rest of the world. This you know more about than we could tell you about, because that has been talked about at great length in many ways, by many people. But what I hope we will be able to accomplish today is take you behind the scenes, and give you a little bit of the everyday lifesaving work, which is done by a devoted, dedicated staff, of hundreds -- as a matter of fact of several thousands of people, professionals and volunteers all over the world, under the banner of the UJA, through the JDC.

Now, may I say that this involves the work, the devoted dedicated work of thousands of people, I must add to it that unfortunately, in many instances it involves them in a way that we cannot talk about it publicly, that

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we cannot name them publicly, and that we must exercise the greatest possible caution and discretion in referring to the activities, in referring to some activities of the JDC in some countries overseas, because any publicity involving these activities, and these people may mean a matter of life and death, not only to them, but to tens and hundreds of thousands of people who are directly concerned with the help which we are bringing to them.

This reference will become clearer to you as the afternoon goes on, but we ought to start the session with some reports from less delicate areas, and first of all I would like to call on our Director General of Malben, of the JDC agency in Israel, to give you an insight into what is being done by the organization, in the briefest possible fashion.

(Continued on next page.)

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Mr. Leavitt reminds me of what he has already said to you, namely that we have in mind, in trying to bring out the best there is in the story, to interrupt the speakers up here, and to put questions to them provoking them to answer such matters of interest as we believe should become known to you.

So it may look a little disorganized, but there is a little bit of a system in the maddest that you will find.

Malben, you have heard about it, is the agency which has been created by agreement between the state of Israel and the Jewish Agency, and the J. D. C., in '48, so as to relieve the Israel government of the care for handicapped immigrants, which at the time and subsequently came into Israel, in very large numbers, the care for the aged, the care for the blind, the care for the crippled, the care for the deaf, the care for all kinds of invalids, all kinds of uneconomical families and individuals, who would have presented a tremendous burden to the Israel government, if the Israel government had had to take care of them, and as only the J. D. C. by its history and by its structure, and by its experience, and by its skilled people was able to do it.

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ERASABLE

COTTON CONTENT

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So, Lou, I wonder whether you want to start this meeting going by telling us something about present-day activities of Malben, particularly, I think, as far as it refers to the participation of the J. D. C. in its modern program to the arrival of new immigrants, to the work that we are doing together with the Jewish Agency in the ma'abarots, and related matters. I am reminded of the story that came out of Israel during the Suez crisis, when the story of the Israeli is told who was in the Israeli Army, and who took an Egyptian prisoner to camp. And as soon as the Egyptian got there, he complained bitterly about these terrible conditions in the camp.

And the Israeli officer said to him, "Why should you complain? I am taking you to a fine prison camp, but I have to return to my ma'abarot.

So, Lou, with this in mind, maybe you want to get the thing started.

MR. LEAVITT: This just my first interruption, I am sorry. I should have introduced the members of the panel. Lou is Lou Horowitz.

So many of you who have been to Israel know Lou.

On my left, is Sam Haber, a man who has been

in charge of our Morroccan program. He is responsible for the Polish program, and is now situated in the headquarters at Geneva as Charlie's assistant.

I did introduce Charlie Jordan.

It is Lou Horowitz we are talking about, and the other gentleman is Herbert Friedman.

MR. HOROWITZ: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

I have been asked to speak to you about Malben, J.D.C. work in Israel. I could, of course, talk to you for many hours about Malben. Some of you in this audience I have talked to for many hours. I don't intend to do that today. I am getting only a few moments. Therefore I can only touch highlights.

As Charlie said, Malben was born in '49, and I want you to think back to that year, '49, when tiny little Israel, still at war, taking in 250,000 refugees in that one year, a Jewish community of 650,000 souls.

Translate it in terms of your own community. You yourselves have known the difficulty that you have had in absorbing a handful of Hungarian refugee families in the recent past.

I know from my own experience the difficulties

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and complaints that have come from communities who received Hungarian refugees during those fast moving moments.

Think of small Israel taking in this percentage of its own population, as against your large prosperous well established Jewish communities, with the social services, hospitals, and other institutions.

This same Israel took in almost a million during these ten years.

And we, in Malben, were asked to help Israel, the Jewish Agency, in the absorption of this mass group movement into this tiny part of the world.

J. D. C. was asked to come in, because J. D. C. had the know-how. And J. D. C. wanted to come in, because J. D. C. had worked with these same groups since the end of World War II, and wanted to complete the task until they were able to be independent, and taking care of themselves in their new home.

I don't want to go into history. Israel had developed in these ten years. Its agriculture has been tripled, its industry built up, housing has gone up, not enough to keep up with the mass movements into the country, but much more much different than '49. And Malben had to keep up with these changes.

What I want to talk to you about are four main areas, which are of particular interest, I think, to you, which took place, which developed during '58.

The first, the largest group of handicapped immigrants that we take care of, the aged.

During '58, our emphasis was in assisting the aged in communities, in their own home, as much as possible, as against placing them in institutions. For those who needed institutions, to have places for them; and not have them on long waiting lists.

Why do we do this? Because in this way we knew that people would be helped to reach the goal they wanted. People want to live normal lives, if possible. They want to live in their homes, if possible. They want to live in their own communities. It is better for them, and it is cheaper for us.

(Continued on next page.)

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Now, how did we do it? We built apartments for them. We found housing in every possible way in Israel during this year. We helped those who could work to get work to supplement their income. We gave them pensions. We supplemented the National Income Fund of the government, and provided pensions for those who didn't have them. In every possible way we helped them stay at home with their families or move into new housing near their families, or near their friends and neighbors, and not come into institutions. But those who needed institutions, those who were sick and could not look after themselves, we immediately provided a place.

We gave them full absolute priority for those whom we call infirm aged, and placed everyone of them during this year.

The result: The beginning of this year, we had a waiting list for places in institutions of 12,000 persons. When I left Israel, only a week ago, our waiting list was 42 persons, and we were holding up those 42 persons, because they are able-bodied, and we were looking to see if we could not finally place them in a community, rather than in the institution. We may have

to place them eventually.

Persons who come to us sick and in need of institutional care are placed immediately. We have no person on the waiting list for an infirm aged person.

If we can save money in this large program of assisting aged, we can then put it into meeting the needs of groups that have not been assisted to the extent that we have been assisting aged in these ten years.

What groups are these? Early this year, it was reported in Israel that there were 1400 mentally defective children who needed institutional placement, without which their families could not be resettled into new areas in the country, because they dragged down the possibilities of these families to live constructive lives.

Crippled children needed care. Defective children, other types of handicapped, and there is a need for developing full, definite programs for the care of these handicapped immigrants, so that their families can go on to independent life in Israel.

The third area I want to touch upon is our work in the medical field, our second largest program.

During these years we have assisted thousands of chronically ill immigrants to become well, and to help them live independent lives in Israel.

But we want to go further than that. Looking to the future, we want to build into the health services of Israel, those services which will be permanent, which will be available to immigrants, without the need of outside help. In one area, for instance, the care of tuberculars, a few years ago we developed a national coordination program, together with the Ministry of Health, for the care of all tubercular patients in hospitals and outside of hospitals. This joint program developed a network of TB clinics throughout the country, and we coordinated the use of beds in the country, so that there would not be one bed for an immigrant, and a different kind of bed or no bed at all for an old settler. Beds for tuberculars would be given to Israelis alike.

During the time of these five years, the figures show the number of beds for tuberculars have been reduced from 2200 in 1953 to 800, or less than 800 today.

You know in your own community the cost of the care of a patient per day, per month, per year. Translate

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these figures into the savings to the government of Israel, and Malben in this achievement.

More than that, the funds saved by the Ministry of Health, and by Malben have been plowed back into the business of providing better health services in Israel, by the establishment of a joint program between us for the expansion and improvement of care for mentally ill.

You may or may not know, but mental illness is the number one medical problem in Israel today. And this program, which is a new one, is already underway, with a newly-developed, newly-constructed pavilion in the major general hospital in the central part of the country in Tel Adashim, with Halfway House, and discharge facilities to help patients leaving the hospital, and return to their homes. Without these facilities they cannot do so.

We are developing all the needed psychiatric services, which will keep patients out of hospitals, and return them home as rapidly as possible, and to earning their own living, living independently, taking care of their families, where they belong.

This program is just under way, but it already appears to be in the right direction, and will show results in the years to come.

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Equally, we have found the need for developing a National Coordination Program for the chronically ill persons. Because, with the development of hospital beds by Malben for immigrants, there is today in Israel a disproportion in the number of beds for immigrants who are chronically ill, as against the old settlers. And it doesn't make any sense.

MR. LEAVITT: At this point, I think it would be of interest if you explained the eligibility of patients of Malben, because that is one of the problems that we here in New York have in the correspondence with people throughout the country, who don't understand why a settler is not eligible, but an immigrant is eligible, for Malben's services.

MR. HORWITZ: All right, I will, Moe.

As you know, we assist handicapped immigrants in Israel. For aged persons, all persons who come into Israel, since May 15, 1948, and who at the time of entry, who are 65, if they were male, 60, if they were female, are eligible for care as an aged person, no matter what time of referral to us for care.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Those who came in after.

MR. HORWITZ: After May 15, 1948, who were either

60 or 65 years of age.

MR. FRIEDMAN: What about those who came in before May 15, 1948?

MR. HORWITZ: There are in Israel facilities for care of aged, for what I call the old settler, who, by definition, is someone who came into Israel before May 15, 1948. One has to set an arbitrary date line, in order to delimit the activities, and this has been a dateline determined by the government and JDC together.

For the sick and handicapped, they must have come into the country 18 months prior to the time of referral, and have had the handicap or chronic illness at the time of entry into the country.

These are the simple eligibility rules that are applied by Malben, and are well known throughout the country.

To go on to the question of national coordination of the chronic sick, there is definitely a crying need to make the beds that are available in Israel equally available to immigrants and to the old settlers, since now the immigrant has the favored position of having a bed available, when frequently the old settler does not.

The government of Israel has been too busy

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providing for the acute ill persons, and has not been able to develop adequate facilities for chronic sick. We may then be able to use those facilities we have developed, by developing a National Coordination Program, making these beds available both to immigrants, and to old settlers alike.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Lou, how many beds have you got altogether? How many beds does Malben have in all of its institutions?

MR. HORWITZ: We have 4,700 beds for aged persons, 1,200 beds for chronic sick of all kinds; we have 500 in sheltered workshops; and we assist about 800 in constructive developments for rehabilitation to normal independent living.

In addition to this, we have some 800 beds that we use from other institutions.

MR. FRIEDMAN: It is over seven --

MR. HORWITZ: 6,500 beds.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I want to make a point. There are about 7,000 beds in the City of New York, that are supported by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies here, and the Federation of Philanthropies in New York City raises \$16,000,000 a year.

You are running 7,000 beds for Malben.  
Are you spending \$16,000,000 a year? That is another  
figure I think we ought to get out.

MR. HORWITZ: I thought you knew what the  
budget of Malben is. It is \$10,000,000 a year, from  
which we carry on this program as well as similar  
programs I am going to describe.

The last area I want to deal with, which is  
the one I am most interested and excited about, and I  
think you will be -- we have learned in 1958 that we have  
a possibility of being of greater help to the Jewish  
Agency, and the government in Israel, in its most  
important and significant area.

What is that? I believe that we can assist the  
Jewish Agency in Israel to more speedily, more rapidly  
eliminate the ma'abarot. For all of you who have been in  
Israel, and know the ma'abarot, you know what I mean.

Now why do I say so? Because during this  
year, we have made some experiments along those lines.  
Let me tell you of one. There is near Haifa a reception,  
what was a reception center called Shaar Aliyah. It  
means in Hebrew "gateway," going up. This camp had at  
one time 50 or 60 thousand persons, at the time of the

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very large immigration I spoke of earlier.

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Early this year I found that there were several hundred of the hardest of the hard-core kind of cases in this camp, the persons who have been placed out by the Jewish Agency in settlement after settlement, and had failed, and had to be brought back to Shaar Aliyah, and placed out and brought back; and by this time everyone felt helpless about them, they didn't know what to do with them. We sent in, together with the Jewish Agency, a team, social workers and doctors, to go over every one of those cases. And we found that we could clear them out.

And I can tell you that today, within several weeks now, the last person will be taken out of Shaar Aliyah, through this method. I can tell you that a small group left over from Barqusiya. Some of you saw the film, the JDC film, here the other night, when Barqusiya, the camp of 5600 aged disabled, handicapped, several years ago was brought down to a group of 30 or 40.

A VOICE: Can you tell us what you have done with those 800 you took out of Shaar Aliyah?

(Continued on next page.)

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MR. HORWITZ: It is not 800, it is a few hundred, I will tell you about that. Now we are going into a third place, Beth Olim Shimon, where are more, and from the first impact I can see where it is going to work.

What did we do? We brought the facilities to bear at the spot, and we gave a priority to these groups at these places, because this was the most important place to clean out in all of Israel. We found infirm aged, we put them into beds, because we had given prior to the infirm.

We found them directly and placed them in without going through any paper work, because they were infirm immigrants, and we had the beds, and we put them into the beds.

We found people who needed loans, and we gave them loans, and got them out. We needed people for vocational training.

We found mentally ill, mentally developed. We found a psychopathic deaf and dumb youngster from Morocco who was a threat to everyone around him, and we got the authorities to give that boy some help.

One by one we identified the problem, and

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applied the solution immediately. That means in several months for 212 persons, in Shaar Aliyat, the others could go out of the 700 or 800 that were there. The different ones, the 200 that couldn't be touched with the ones we took out.

The easy ones, the Jewish Agency had the facilities for moving them out.

Beth Olim Shimon is the same. We don't have to take the whole 400 there, but there are 200 that need this kind of approach. How will it approach work in Ma'barot? We haven't done it yet. But I visit Ma'barot near Rahawat. There are 400 families there. There may be up to 50 to 100 of these kind of cases that the social workers in their normal process can't touch. We will bring our facilities, Jewish Agency and Malben working together, social workers and doctors, identify the problem, and apply the solution immediately.

What does that mean? It means that the social worker who is plagued by the difficult case for which they have no solution, can now deal efficiently with the families that can move out and earn their own living immediately.

I have a feeling that if we apply this in the Ma'brot-Rahawat, that it will close down more rapidly

LITTLE BALLS

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than it can be envisaged without it. I said I was excited about this, and you can see I am.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: I think you ought to point out here that this is very, very significant, because many of the immigrants, particularly from oriental countries, have large families, and are related to other large families, and all of whom don't move if there are one or two people in that whole family group who need some care. And while money, of course, for the Jewish Agency is the prime requirement, to do this job, this highly individualized type of work which resolves an individual family problem, is going to be very important in helping to move some of the most difficult units in large numbers, I think, from Ma'barots, and from the immigrant camps.

VOICE: I would like to know how the 200 people who you said that you couldn't touch were forcibly moved?

MR. HORWITZ: They were not forcibly moved. When you place a person from Shaar Aliyah, which is a rough camp, were mud houses, with mud with rough houses and mud instead of walks, and give them loving care in one of our homes for infirmed aged, and you took out some 60 of them from this place, that is not forcible movement. That is the proper place for them. And they would



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come to us eventually over a period of time.

But we went in and applied the beds that we knew were available, and took these people out. For those 40 who got constructive loans, the same focus, the emphasis, the white light, blazing on this group, enabled the machinery to move more rapidly, and be effective for that group, during this period of time.

VOICE: That wasn't my question.

MR. HORWITZ: I am sorry, I didn't understand it.

VOICE: You made a statement that there are difficult ones who couldn't be touched, aside from the ones that you have just spoken about, who were taken up. I know there are many hard core cases in the Ma'abrot that will not move under any conditions, and I wonder how you took those difficult ones out who couldn't be touched, and where they were taken and placed?

MR. HORWITZ: The normal process of moving people out of Ma'abrot, as to find a shikun and a job, and the family has employable members and they go out and take the job and find housing. That is how Ma'Arbot has been reduced over the years.

These people can't earn their own living, these

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are handicap people who need care. But the application of care wasn't made, or wasn't meeting the issue of closing this particular place.

So we brought the facilities which Malben has for handicapped people to bear for this group, and use the facilities we had, and move them out of the camp, leaving those who could move out in a moral way to the Jewish Agency, which has its facilities to that purpose.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Lou, would you say something about this: As we watched the immigrants coming through from various countries now going to Israel, we find that unfortunately, or fortunately, as you may want to look at it, the Jewish Agency, and the Israel Government really have nothing to say very much about the kind of people that should be permitted to come to Israel.

As long as they are Jews, and as long as their countries of present residence permit them to leave the country, Israel will take them. That is the agreed upon policy.

But many of these family units, even today, include difficult members, sick members. And since we accept the fact that there is a large scale movement going

6-6 on now, and that will probably continue in the foreseeable future, how well is Malben prepared, both facilitywise, staffwise, and particularly moneywise to do what will be necessary to be done for this unselect immigration, of which there is always a very substantial percentage of difficult cases who under the agreement come under our care.

MR. HORWITZ: Well, that is a large question, it almost means another speech, in a sense. Certainly no one here would say they shouldn't come. As a matter of fact, there is no option, they are just more or less expelled out from these countries, and there is no other place for them to come, except Israel.

So it is not really a question. They do come. That goes back to what I said. Certainly there will be a percentage of aged persons among them, but we will not be taking care of the large number in institutions, we will be taking care of them in their own homes and communities provided for them in the country, and they will be made available as they are for all of the immigrants.

Let me give you an example. The agreement I have with the Jewish Agency in providing for the meeting of immigrants at the ship, there will be some infirm aged on

6-7 those ships, We will immediately put them into a bed. We have them. There will be a larger number of able-bodied aged.

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The Jewish Agency is providing housing especially built for aged persons, where they can go to them. The aged person with this help can live for five or six or seven more years, and only when he is infirm then, has to have a bed, at that time we will have a bed available for him.

The marginal cases require taking a look at them for a week or so, to determine what should be done. Some can go to these kind of housing, and some we will have to take into our institutions.

In this way, we will not need so many beds.

A VOICE: What is the general health of the people, Lou, who are now coming into the country?

MR. HORWITZ: There is every indication that it is a good group, and not an undue percentage of handicapped persons.

But there always are some, if you take a perchantage, you find some among them, and you find individuals in the family, who would hold the family back

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if they didn't get adequate care.

A VOICE: Lou, what are you doing with the rehabilitated people who are in the institutions, and perhaps are ready for discharge, but don't have homes to go to? I am thinking of those who don't have someone to take care of them,, what do you do with them?

MR. HORWITZ: The question is what do we do with people who are in hospitals, have completed their medical care, are ready to leave, and have to have homes, a place to live?

A VOICE: What about those cases that you say have to have a place --

MR. HORWITZ: I haven't answered the question, I have only given the question. We do have, Ralph, a wide variety of services, and they are being developed more fully to provide whatever is needed by the individual cases.

As you know, most of them require housing. Our arrangement with Jewish Agency is, since the Agency is the housing agency with the government, to provide housing for all such medical cases when they need housing. But they need more than that. They need furnishing for the houses, they need a job, they need various other things.

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We do have those.

Even more important. We go back to our National Coordination Program for tuberculars, this program of rehabilitation of TB is not even in Malben, it is in the government, and in the Ministry of Health. And we are assisting them and strengthening their services which will be available not only for these years of emergency, but for years to come as a regular part of a regular government service for its own citizens.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: I can see that we should have reserved all afternoon for the discussion of the JDC program in Israel. That is the way it usually turns out. But I am afraid that we just can't do it.

I would suggest, therefore, that those of you who still have questions, wait till the end of the session, when we will try to arrange for a general question period of about 15 or 20 minutes, if we get through with our program in due time.

But the question which I put to Lou, of course, maybe he didn't know the answer, is that the way it is.

(Continued on next page.)

7-1

MR. HOROWITZ: Wait a minute. I will finish that.

Some one interrupted me.

Do I have enough money? Of course, I do. And institution comes to me taking care of deaf children, and they need small things to make their service complete, so the deaf child learns to speak, and then teach him a trade and then he can be a grownup adult, taking care of himself and his family.

Without these services, he becomes a person requiring assistance for years to come, or special facilities like a sheltered workshop.

And I don't have it. J. D. C. cut this from my budget this year. I tell you, that if I can make savings in our aged area, or wherever I can, I am going to apply it to these particular fields, and build them into Israeli agencies, where they will carry it on for years to come.

Ralph knows, because he has been after me on this for care for crippled children.

What is the problem? You have various services of all kinds but it isn't properly coordinated, it needs to be put together to meet the requirements all along the line, a whole gamut of services which meet the requirements of these crippled children so they don't become handicapped,

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7-2 so they can take care of themselves.

There are all kinds of problems.

Israel is a wonderful place to be, and the problems are manifold, complex, ever present, and new ones coming every day.

Charlie, there isn't any such money. You can't take that million people in this small place, and solve the problems overnight. We have dealt with it as much as -- aged and chronic sick, and we are getting some of them under control. And, as we can save the money from them, we will put it into new areas of handicapped that have been untouched. And you have to help us.

With you, we can meet all of these problems as early as we possibly can.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: You know, actually, he was awfully mad when I told him that we can't give him all the money he needs in '59, and I don't blame him, because seeing these things right in front of your very eyes, and knowing that they have got to be done, if you can't do them without money, you can't do them. And we had quite a hard time with Lou, I want to tell you, very difficult.

As I said, there is method in the madness of the presentation, and, therefore, in calling on the next reporter, I am not going to let him talk about what he is



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known to know best now, which is the story of Poland. He has been in the last year responsible for our work in Poland, but he is not going to talk about that now.

Prior to that, he was responsible for our work in Morocco, from which he went from seven years of hard labor in Germany, with the Sheritza Patar.

Anyway, Sam Haber, who, as I mentioned in our own meeting a few days ago has been overseas now for the better part of twelve years is still quite fresh today, and will be called upon for two reports.

Sam, will you please tell the people here something about the situation in North Africa, and the J. D. C. part in it, of course?

MR. HABER: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

It is perfectly logical for Mr. Jordan to have called upon me to follow Lou Horowitz, because in one or another way I have sent most of his clients to him, either from Germany, or from Morocco, or now from Poland, the cripples, and the sick, and people who are just not able to cope are the ones whom Lou picks up after I have sent them his way.

Now about ten years ago, or directly after the war, -- I know there are people on the platform, and in the room who know more about this than I do, but I vaguely

7-4 recall that a committee existed which was called the Committee for the Forgotten Million, and some pamphlet or another was written by them. The people who wrote and who were interested in the movement of the forgotten million referred specifically to the Jews of the North African countries.

In my own report, which will take, I hope -- and I am not allowed more than about ten or fifteen minutes for it -- will include the countries of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia or the littoral of the of the Mediterranean side of the North African continent.

It was absolutely correct that they were forgotten. Their plight, their hunger, their degradation, their misery, their suffering had been forgotten. And it was important because with the loss of the six million in the holocaust, in the butchery, and the massacre in Europe, it was important that every survivor, every Jew, who could be saved should be brought into the fold, and it was time that we of the Western and of the Free World became aware that there were a million Jews somewhere in the world about whom we knew all too little.

The figure may have been a bit exaggerated, but certainly not their plight. Today, ten years later,

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it is my pleasure and indeed my privilege to report to you that they are no longer the forgotten people of the world. And it is a credit to you, and to every single member in every Jewish community in the United States, that you accepted them, and that the wonderful remark that Mr. William Rosenwald made in his speech yesterday morning at the opening of the U.J.A. conference, that he at one time had wondered when he saw these people what particular identification he had with them, -- and if I remember correctly, and I think Bill is in the audience, and I may be paraphrasing what he said, it didn't take him long to realize that they too were his brothers, and that they too were Jews who belonged to the world community, and for whom we too are responsible.

I shall not talk about politics in North Africa, although it is an interesting subject, but they only gave me ten minutes, and what can you say about politics in ten minutes? The only thing you can say is the famous, and old, old story, about the two Jews who met on the Kurfursten Dam in Berlin, in '38 in the bitter, bitter days, and one said, "Oy" and the other fellow said, "Oy", and the first fellow said, "For God's sake, we are not supposed to discuss politics in public."

In any event, I didn't discuss politics here because I haven't got time, but I have something more important in a way to tell you. We found a people who were ridden with endemic disease of trachoma, of ringworm of the scalp. We found that the death rate of children from diarrheal disease was fantastically high. We found a high rate of tuberculosis. We found hunger, ladies and gentlemen. And so, we established a program through the funds that you people make available, which could not take into consideration the older people.

Now, it may sound cynical as all hell, but it is true, we said we are going to concern ourselves with the children, with the young boys and girls, with those whom we can save, because there was no point in tackling the larger problem, and the larger issue of saving the 250,000 Jews of Morocco, the hundred thousand Jews of Tunisia, and the approximately 80,000 Jews of Algeria. The need was too vast. It was a bottomless pit. But it wasn't so for the Children, and so we established a variety of programs, a program of medical care, where we stopped children from going blind from the ravaging disease of trachoma, which is a relatively simple problem, because it is curable, providing you catch it in time. We stopped the devastation

of ringworm of the scalp, which doesn't kill, but which maims the boys and girls.

The boys and girls who were not treated before we came to that part of the world, are psychologically deformed as a result of the disease, even if physically they are all right.

We did everything we possibly could in order to stop the devastation of the diarrheal disease in children, because of the death toll, and we established dispensaries in seven cities of Morocco, and in Tunisia, and to some extent supported the same kind of work in Algeria, where our program is not as vast as it is in the other two countries.

And so, all in all, ladies and gentlemen, it is true that we have made a tremendous impact on the young boys and girls of both school age and pre-school age, because when you see the melas or the ghettos of the cities of Morocco and in the cities of Tunisia, and in the city of Casablanca, where 40,000 Jews are backed into an area which beggars description, and in literally one minute you cross the big square in the city of Casablanca -- the Place de France, and you walk from the twentieth century into the tenth century, and in this tenth century

live 40,000 Jews packed in like the proverbial sardine, where neither the sun, nor light, nor air, often penetrates into most of the hovels in which most of the people live, and there are a number of people in this room who have visited there -- including my good friend Lou Smith from Boston, and others, whom I see around the room. And I have had American visitors who the U.J.A. sent, who came to my office, after the visit to these places. We sent them first to see these terrible places, and only afterwards to see what we did in order to impress upon them the tremendous impact that our program had on the population of these areas, and when they came to the office, practically without exception, every one wanted to know one thing:

What else can we do? What kind of money do you need? What kind of personnel do you need?

Because it is a terribly important and devastating thing to see the way tens of thousands of our people live in that part of the world.

But, to go on, in addition to the medical program, we established in the schools, in the Alliance Elite Universal, the Jewish public school system, where some 25,000 children attend, in the religious schools of the Ozar Hatorah, and the Babitur, where another 8,000 children

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attend a feeding program, a feeding program involving a school lunch daily. Now, that school lunch daily, ladies and gentlemen, please do not permit me to confuse you, because there is no relationship between that kind of program, and, let us say any school lunch program with which you may perchance be familiar in the United States, and I will tell you why, because the child in America who has a lunch in his school, that is just an incidental thing, because he has had a wonderful breakfast, he comes home to a wonderful dinner, he comes home to a home, and the lunch which he gets, which costs us one dollar a month, is in most cases the only meal that that child gets during the entire day, and I cannot emphasize enough the tremendous impact of both the feeding program, and the medical program which I have already mentioned.

My time is running out. It is ridiculous to give me ten minutes, Mr. Chairman, but that is your business; if it is a bad report, it will be his fault. He could have given me more time anyway.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Are you finished?

MR. HABER: No, I am not; stay where you are.

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the worst sufferers in that part of the world is the child, is the pre-school

child.

The child of school age who is able to get into school at least has a chance. He is taken care of medically by our program, he is fed, he is given clothes -- somebody is worrying about him, but that pre-school child, who is hovelng in the dirt of the melas of Morocco, of Tunisia and of Algeria, has no chance at all.

But we did something about that too. In 1948, when we began our work in Morocco, there was exactly one kindergarten, which was pretty bad, of a very low standard.

Today there are, I think, either 18 or 17. I left Morocco over six months ago. Maybe I have forgotten, but I think it is 18, and there are about 4,000 children.

I have heard remarks, Herb Friedman, and Dov Joseph, and Lou Horowitz, about loving care. I don't like that remark, but it is as good a remark as any. I want to tell you that those children in those kindergartens, are really given loving care, and the Alliance schools watch for those children who have gone to the kindergarten of the Joint, because that child coming into the Alliance school is a different child, and they are delighted to get that child. He is best adjusted, in a better physical condition, and better prepared than the child who didn't



have that chance.

But we only have room for 4,000, and I dare say that there must be another 10,000 who are among the underprivileged, because they cannot be taken in.

We have a little thing called a deaf-and-dumb school, run by the ORT, and by the Alliance. There are only about fifty kids in that. I don't know whether anybody in this room has ever had that particular pleasure, privilege, and sadness, to go into a deaf-and-dumb school, to see a child, especially in that part of the world, already dreadfully handicapped, already in a dreadful position with reference to his potential of becoming a dignified human being, being trained in a deaf-and-dumb school.

It is at the same time a heartbreak and something wonderful to see, and the ORT and the Alliance, of course, need I say, largely supported by the "Joint" has set up a magnificent school.

If any of you ever go to Casablanca, it is right near the J.D.C. office. By all means visit it.

Finally, let me mention only one other program, and that is the ORT itself. The ORT has set up in Morocco, in Tunisia, and in Algeria a network of schools. There are about 3,000 involved in Morocco.

When you go into the Ensaba School, which is a suburb right outside of Casablanca, and you see 600 men from the first to the fourth year being given a complete training; if you don't know where those boys come from, you lose half of the significance of it, because you have got to go back to the mela of Denat, to the mela of Fez, to the dirt and the "smutz" of Casablanca, in order to appreciate the fact that here you are looking at a perfectly normal boy, here you are looking at a young man who had every chance in the world, so far as we are able to do, so far as the ORT is able to do it, of bringing that youngster up in a way that he will be able to live in a dignified, and in a decent way, and ORT makes it possible. Six hundred boys are in that school, in Ensaba. Three hundred girls are in the school in Veldafa -- this is all in Casablanca. Thirteen hundred young people are in a service apprenticeship -- that is an apprenticeship program.

Eleven hundred old people, illiterate, who never had a chance to go to school are given training in an accelerated training program.

But too, Charlie, as in the case of Malben this year, that program has to be reduced, because there aren't funds enough.

MR. WARBURG: I want to know where the ORT gets its money.

MR. HORWITZ: He wants to know where the ORT gets its money. I will let the Chairman answer that question.

Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to conclude with just one remark. I started out by saying that right after the war there was a Committee of the Forgotten Million. I am glad to conclude on two notes:

Number one, it is no longer a million, because hundreds of thousands of them have emigrated to Israel, and, regretfully, the newly independently formed State of Morocco has recently shut its gates, but I predict that the gates will not remain shut, because tens of thousands of the Jews of that part of the world want to go to Israel, and know that Israel is their only answer to their lives, and to the lives of their children.

Secondly, that we of the JDC, and you of the UJA must continue to remember these people, to be aware that they are just as much Jewish survivors as are the Jews of Europe, and from the Stettins of Europe where most of us stem.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, you realize now that I am the director in name only. I haven't been able to do very well with Sam Haber, in controlling the time which he took; but I think that his presentation was very worthwhile.

(Applause)

I think I ought to tell you, I ought to just mention one figure: The JDC statistical report for 1957 says that -- and it is true, we don't publish anything that isn't fit to print -- that the unduplicated numbers of beneficiaries of the JDC program in the Moslem countries -- and that includes, incidentally -- I ran -- it also includes some other countries in which we, despite the fact that we are not able to operate there officially, nevertheless, do a life-saving job. The number is 99,390 persons. And the budget for the Moslem countries for 1959 should be \$4,800,000. But because of the insufficient expectations of moneys to be gotten from the UJA, and other sources, we may have to reduce that to \$4,100,000, which means a number of things:

First of all, you can see that the average per capita expenditure for the year in this case would be \$41. For all the things that you have heard Sam Haber describe,

I think this is absolutely unbelievable.

In the second place, to just mention a detail, by having to recalculate our potential expenditures in these countries, we had to take out of the budget one hundred thousand dollars, which were urgently needed, or would be urgently needed to clothe, give minimum clothing to almost 40,000 children in schools supported by the JDC, throughout North Africa.

I submit that this is a pretty sad picture, and a pretty sad record.

I know that we will always want to take great pride in that which is accomplished, but I think we must never forget that which we are not able to do because of lack of the means of doing it.

And now to supplement Sam Haber's report on North Africa, and to complete the story on Moslem countries, I would like to ask for Moe Leavitt, since he has recently been to Iran, to say something about the JDC program in Iran.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Before you do, I think the question about ORT should be answered.

MR. LEAVITT: I want to answer that question. I didn't know whether Sam Haber, talking about the ORT, was

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talking as a member of the JDC staff or talking as the brother of William Haber, the head of the American ORT Federation.

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The fact of the matter is that one of the real oases in the desert of the Moslem countries is the work done by the ORT and by the Alliance, two agencies that are keeping the coming generation really going in those two countries.

I do want to say a few words about Iran. Because it was my first visit to Iran.

A VOICE: Tell them who the Alliance is.

MR. LEAVITT: The Alliance Universal, is an old French organization that undertook some 80 years ago to set up schools in the whole Mediterranean littoral, among the Jews, and they set up a remarkable system of schools throughout North Africa, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, as well as in Israel.

The work of the Alliance had been prior to the Second World War, financed by the French government. But after the war, we began to supplement the needs of the Alliance, until today, it has become one of our major beneficiary organizations, due to the fact that they have increased the number of students in their schools; and,

secondly, due to the fact that their subvention from the Moroccan government has been fixed, and been fixed at a level which does not permit of an increase either of students, or of teachers' salaries, or even enlarge expenditures.

The Alliance schools, to those of you who visited North Africa, probably represent, as it did to me, one of the brightest spots in the whole program of the Moslem countries.

I had seen the melas of Morocco, and in Tunis, but I want to say that when I got to Iran, I felt that I hadn't seen the lowest. I know that Sarah Goodman will agree with me that there is nothing that is as bad as a mahela, which is the way it is called in Iran, in Persia, as a mahela in Iran. It is indescribable, and I won't attempt to describe it. It is worse than what you heard Sam Haber tell you about the melas of North Africa.

The people live underground, because they weren't permitted to build their homes above ground. You go down ten feet into a little second patio -- we call it a patio -- it sounds like a nice word, but it is nothing but a heap of dirt, and filth and disease. And we have gone into a country where if they lived in North Africa in the

tenth century -- these people have been living in the first or the second century. There has been in a period of seven, eight years, there has been a complete revolution in the lives of the Jews of Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Ahmidan, and other places of Persia, in which we have really literally brought these people out, we have made them conscious of the fact that there is such a thing as disease germs. They didn't believe that. They know now what it means to keep the privy apart from the water supply. We have built kindergartens, we have built the mother and child clinics, which we have not done in other parts of the world.

MR. HABER: Yes, in Morocco.

MR. LEAVITT: Not on the same basis as you see them in Iran. We had the maternal which we built in Casablanca. But here throughout we have specialized on a mother and child clinic, which I felt was an advance, and something that perhaps other countries ought to emulate, because of the tremendous help it gives to the child -- first to the expectant mother, then to the newborn baby, then to the mother, and the well baby, as well as the sick baby, after birth.

I want to say that there we can do three times



the amount of work that we are doing, if we had the money. There we are not giving them anywhere near the money that they need. And there, there is a possibility of doing so much more -- if you went to Tehran, and if you saw the mothers come with their children, knowing they can't get the child into the kindergarten, but, nevertheless, bringing the children to the kindergarten, hoping, hoping, maybe we will take that child into the kindergarten, then you will understand what it means.

Because when you see the children in the kindergarten, and you see how well they look, the pride of the mother in the child, that has suddenly become a new human being, you would understand the jealousy, the pain, the envy of the mother, who isn't fortunate enough to have her child in that kindergarten.

A VOICE: About what year did the Joint start working in Iran?

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: In 1950.

MR. LEAVITT: Eight years ago.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish we would have the time to call on some of the people in this audience, who have been to Iran, who have been to other countries in the Moslem world. They have talked in other

meetings, and they have talked to us about it, and their stories are really marvelous and exciting, and very important. But I am afraid that we can't do that. First of all, we still have a question to answer, the question being, where do the ORT and Alliance get their funds?

The answer to that is that ORT and Alliance receive the major part of their funds through the JDC, from the JDC, from the UJA. But I want to say something off the record now. I want to be candid, I want to be blunt.

That is, I appeal to people in this audience, who are newspaper people, who are correspondents, to forget about it after I have said it. Jews in Arab and Moslem countries want to leave those countries, and want to go to Israel. Jews in Arab countries feel that rising Arab nationalism has overtaken them, and that life for them in those countries will not be tolerable, after a while.

Unfortunately, through the influence of the Arab League, certain of these governments of Moslem countries, although they are basically friendly, in their internal operations, to the Jewish minority, will not permit the Jews to leave those countries.

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If you would bring 25 ships into the port of Casablanca today, if the Moroccan government would be willing to let these people go, tens of thousands of the Jews of Morocco would leave everything, whatever little they own, behind, and get on the boats, and go to Israel.

The same is true for the Jews of Iran, even there to a somewhat lesser extent, because the same climate does not yet exist there that already exists in Morocco.

But Jewish leaders in the North African countries certainly believe that Jews must be permitted to leave those countries, and resettle primarily in Israel, if they want to continue to live as Jews, and if their children should be able to live as Jews, eventually.

Since 1948, some 80,000 Jews have left those countries to go to Israel, and it was only in 1957 -- more -- what is the number?

MR. HABER: Over 100,000.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Over 100,000; all right. There are still left in those three countries, as Sam Haber pointed out, some 400,000 Jews.

The worst country, when it comes to emigration, is Morocco. There the doors are really closed since the

beginning of 1957, when the new security regulations made impossible the continued work of Kadema, which was the Moroccan arm of the Jewish Agency.

Since then, thousands of Jews from the provinces from behind and within the Atlas Mountains, people who don't know any better, uneducated people, but people who are Jews and who want to live with Jews, and live in freedom as Jews, have gone on the road without permission of their government, without any means at their disposal, except the thumb, to go on a ride to a port of Morocco, from which they thought, hopefully, somebody would pick them up, and take them out, and get them to Israel. They have been stranded in Tangiers, and in Tetuan, which is the Spanish part of Morocco, for the last year and a half.

Some 2,000 such Jews, the poorest of the poor, with their wives and children, and their aged parents. And they have been bottled up there. If it hadn't been for the JDC, and our facilities in Morocco having been brought to bear on assistance to them -- I don't want to exaggerate, I don't have to arouse anybody emotionally here -- but I can assure you that these people would have died, and rotted away in the gutters of Tangiers, only because they couldn't continue to exist in the far-away

areas in the "bled" and strove with all their might to go to Israel.

One other reason why the Jews from Morocco want to go to Israel is because of the large numbers that have preceded them, and because of the close relationships which I mentioned before exist between large numbers. As a matter of family reunion, and very strong representations, are made to the Moroccan government by competent Jewish bodies to permit the continued emigration of the Jews on that basis.

As Dr. Schwartz, who was here a few minutes ago, and Bill Bien, who was our first director of the program for Morocco, can testify, the work which we have carried on in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria, and also in Iran, was, while important by itself in saving these people from disease and poverty and ignorance, equally, if not more important, in relation to their future in Israel.

Because the arrival of a hundred thousand underprivileged, oppressed Jews in a country like Israel which is coping with so many difficult problems, without some spade work having been done by the JDC, a pre-immigration, would have been an intolerable burden. And the Israel government and the Jewish Agency will be the first one to agree that it was important then to do it, and

that it is most important to carry it on to cure what can be cured, to educate what children can be educated, to equip what families can be equipped with the hope that sooner or later the doors will again be open, and more tens of thousands of these Jews come to Israel, and then be an asset to Israel, rather than a liability.

Are there any questions or comments that anyone wishes to make? We can spend a few minutes on that.

Mrs. Fink?

MRS. FINK: I want to add one thing to what was said on Iran. I think that we have to understand one very important factor, and this is that until 27 years ago, Iranian Jews were locked in the mahalal, they weren't free to go out, they couldn't go out.

There is the difference between the sick in North Africa, in the mela, the Jews had to live there, but they can then go out and try to make a living, if they were capable of making one.

There is one very important thing that I want to stress. The importance of Alliance schools, and the importance of ORT, is not so much that they are providing schools for the children and providing skills to the others. It is the injection that those children have been

giving to their parents when they come back to the mahalai or the mela. The parents from then on, only since the children come back, have a desire for betterment which they never had before. They want to better themselves now, to go out, to work, they want to have a better life, as they were perfectly satisfied for 2,500 years to live the way they live. And our support to those two institutions, is more than just helping children to get ahead. It is rebuilding, and resettling an entire population, of people who will finally understand what civilization means, and what they can do with it.

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Mr. Fink.

MR. FINK: Now that you have heard my motive power, Charlie, I think that there is one facet of the Iranian program that should be told, because I think that this represents some of the soundest judgment, and one of the most important facets of the Joint program in Iran. I doubt that there are many people in this room who understand that coordinate with, and alongside of, the program of relief, and rehabilitation, is going a program of training for the entire Jewish population of Iran, to teach them to support their own needs. You people in this room, and the Jews of America don't alone support that Iranian program.

When I was in Iran, a year ago, I spoke to groups on many occasions -- I considered it to be a major part of my job when I was there to point out to them that not only were they to be commended for having raised \$300,000, from among the few more fortunate ones in their own community, during the previous year, but that the Joint and the Jews of America and of all the world look forward confidently to the time when they themselves would raise all of the money needed for their own support. And in addition to that, raise money to participate with us in the future requirements of Israel.

I am satisfied on the basis of the meetings that I held there with the most important Jews in the community, those few who have risen above this condition, that the time will not be long until the Jews of Iran will raise all of their money for their entire needs wholly, and will be sending money, along with ours, for relief in Israel.

A VOICE: Can we get some of our local needs, too?

A VOICE: We haven't heard a word about Egypt. Is there anything new from there?

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Yes. I was going to cover that in my final statement, because it belongs to an area



of operations of the JDC which is somewhat difficult to describe at great length.

We are now coming to the last point on our program this afternoon, and that is a report on Poland.

Mr. Bien, will you get up and show yourself.

Mr. Bien was our last director in Poland, and was politely but firmly asked to leave Poland, in 1949. He had to close shop in a hurry -- again, this is off the record -- he had to close shop in a hurry, he was on the list for something worse than expulsion. The climate in Poland was very bad at the time, for reasons which have nothing to do with us, obviously, and between 1949 and 1957 we were practically cut off completely from the Jews of Poland.

In 1957, after the Golumka revolution, as it is referred to, in October 1956, as one of its acts, the Gomulka government made an agreement with the Russian government for the repatriation of Poles who were cut off in Russia, so that they could finally return to Poland. This involved a group of almost a half million Poles. And it soon became very evident that included in that group would be some 45,000 Jews.

With the first arrivals in Poland of the

repatriates, it became perfectly clear to the Polish government that the returning Jews were somewhat different from the returning non-Jewish Poles, for the reason that the non-Jewish Poles found survivors, families, in Poland, to whom they could go, where they can find shelter and find work, while the Jews returned to the mass graves, to the Auschwitz, to the Tremblenka, to the place in which their loved ones had perished. And they presented a very serious problem to the Polish government, which wanted to mete out the treatment accorded to the returning Poles in equal measure, both to the Jews and to the non-Jews. And so, in desperation, and swallowing their pride, they instructed the Polish ambassador in Washington to approach the JDC and ask whether the JDC would be willing to send some missionaries, or emissaries to Poland, to discuss with them how one could best deal with this very difficult problem.


Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, I submit that we did swallow our pride, too, because when it came to caring for our brethren who had been cut off from us in Russia, many of whom had been to Siberia, many of whom had been to Siberian prison camps, and to return to Poland without anything of a material, or of a human, relationship, that it was necessary, it was compelling for us to place ourselves

at their disposal, and see how we can alleviate their pride, how we can help them.

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And so I went into Poland in September 1957, for meetings with the Jewish community, and with the government. I arrived at certain agreement with them, which we then asked Mr. Haber, although he was still our director for Morocco, to go to Poland and implement; and I now want to call on Sam Haber to tell you the story of the implementation of the agreement and where the matter stands today.

(Continued on next page.)



MR. HABER: They again gave me ten minutes.

Mr. Jordan, I think, has given you the background of what actually you must bear in mind here to understand what I am going to tell you in the next ten or fifteen minutes. The fact is that out of the approximately 200,000 Polish nationals who are going to be running to Poland during the lifetime of the agreement, about 20,000 will be Jews.

The agreement ends at the end of December. Those Jews, and those peoples who have registered before the end of December will be permitted to leave Russia until the end of March 1959.

I want to take off from this, ladies and gentlemen, to tell you my impressions of how I see these new repatriates, as well as the so-called settled people in Poland. I think there is one basic fundamental characteristic which we must all bear in mind, namely that none of them want to remain in Poland. They did not leave Russia -- and here I must ask one thing -- I do this not for effect. If I had the time, I would tell you what happened to me the last time I was in Poland, as a result of my speech in Geneva on the Polish question.

I would like to ask that particularly if there is any Jewish press representation that nothing is printed

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about my speech, unless it is cleared with me, or with somebody in the JDC office. Because a simple remark that I made in Geneva caused me no end of embarrassment on Sunday morning, the 17th of November -- that means a few weeks ago.

The important thing then, to go on, is that they come back from Russia with the intention of getting out of Europe, to wash the very soil of Europe and of Poland off of them. The reasons are clear, and it hardly is necessary for me to tell you what they are. Nonetheless, I want to mention a few of the points.

First of all, there is a very hot hatred of the land in which six-million of their brothers and sisters, and fathers and mothers, and relatives died.

Secondly, there is a absolute lack of any identification -- they have come back to nothing. This was a country rich in Jewish culture, rich in Jewish tradition, rich in everything that has been wonderful in the contribution of the Jews to civilization -- and they come back to an empty desert.

Thirdly, and probably most astounding of all -- it is to me, and I am not naive, ladies and gentlemen, I have been around and travelled around the world now for the last twenty years -- and I don't understand it. In a country

where six-million people died, there were three and a half million Jews, where there is, today, left between 38,000 and 40,000, there is a virulent and vicious anti-semitism, to some extent from the top down, since the October Revolution, and to a complete extent from the bottom up. And here is this small group of Jews finding themselves in this kind of a caldrone.

Let me tell you a story of something that is almost as astounding and unbelievable in this very connection. In October 1956, Mr. Jordan has already referred to the Gomulda Revolution. It is the right name for it. A breadth of fresh air and freedom swept across Poland. People walked freer. People talked freer. Papers began to come out -- one of them was called Papoosta -- I don't speak Polish, but it means plain talk -- and the students of Poland were talking plainly. And the people for the first time were expressing their freedom.

And do you know what happened? During the days of the real oppression there was a real effort made to prevent anti-semitic expression. But the minute they were free an anti-semitic wave spread over Poland. So between October 1956, and the summer of 1957, a matter of nine months, 38,000 Jews literally fled to Israel. That was what the

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new freedom meant for the Polish Jews. So coming back from Russia, finding this kind of an atmosphere, you can understand that when the doors are really opened, most of the Jews of Poland will leave, and the few thousand that will remain, may perhaps in a thousand years again represent a viable Jewish community, but there is no occasion today that Poland represents any potential of a really live Jewish community life.

There are other reasons as well. The feeling of insecurity which exists, and as I said in Geneva a few weeks ago, is very real. I walk around Poland, I know that I am being watched. But what the hell, a lot of people are watching me, even in the JDC office in Geneva. I just walk around, I don't particularly care. But I know they are watching. But I have got a green passport in my pocket. I can get on the plane. I am an American citizen, I don't have to worry about them, and their security, and their secret police.

But the poor woman who comes into my room, number 119 at the Hotel Bristol, and just because the ORT representative is sitting with me, and she doesn't know me, she asks, Who is that man? I said, He is my comrade, my colleague, he works with me. She wouldn't talk unless two things were true. One, the absence of anybody else in the

room; and two, the radio should be playing loud enough, because the walls are wired.

That kind of insecurity exists. Finally there is the economic situation. The Jews, as I think Mr. Jordan said in introducing me, are even poorer than the Poles, for reasons that we can't go into.

And finally the fact of the existence of the death camps, the existence of Auschwitz a few hours from Warsaw. The existence of Magdonoc two hours from Warsaw. The existence of Tremblenke, an hour and a quarter from Warsaw. The existence of these death camps has thrown a pall over the whole atmosphere, about which Herbert Agar in his wonderful address the other evening was talking about, and which cannot be translated to you, but all I want to say, ladies and gentlemen, in this particular context is:

When the agreement ends and the Polish Government really keeps its word and permits the Jews to leave my prediction is (A) that practically without exception the 18 to 20,000 repatriates who have arrived under this agreement between the two countries will leave, and of the remaining population 50 per cent of them, or an additional 10,000 will also go out.

Now bearing these things in mind you will want to



know why the JDC went back -- you know we were invited back but what are we doing since we went back?

In a very few minutes I must tell you that we have set up a program which basically has no relation to long-range plans. We have set up an immediate goal program. We are feeding, taking care of people the repatriates who came in "naked and boorvis", literally many of them -- we had a one-time grant and we didn't get involved in the business of social investigation. We didn't ask a social worker to go and take a look, "Does this guy need it and this guy doesn't." We would rather lose the three per cent that didn't need it so the 97 per cent got it when they needed it to buy a pair of shoes, a stove, an overcoat-- everything they needed, they needed at once. We took care of all the repatriates as of one time, quick emergency grant.

Then we got involved in something that we didn't expect. We went back as Charlie Jordan told you, for the purpose of caring for the repatriates. But what we found -- and by the way that is why the government invited us back in -- what we found was something else. We found that the 25 or 26,000 so-called settled Jews were in as desperate were in as miserable circumstances as were the repatriates who had come back from Russia. Only more so. We found

the aged and the chronics and the sick -- and everyone of them were in need and they were not getting any help.

I would like to tell you one quick story where, in one of the more hectic meetings I sat in on, one

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meeting where one of the members of the Communist Organization said we lived before you came, and we can live after you go. At which point, Dr. Neboh, who was at that time the president of the Religious Congregation almost beyond control got up and insisted that the remark made by this other member of our committee be stricken from the record.

And he inserted instead in the record that yes, we lived before the Joint came, but we existed, and we barely managed to eke out an existence at that.

And we welcome the Joint back, because it means our life for us. And that, in effect, ladies and gentlemen, is that the program has meant for 50 per cent of the Polish Jews, of the Jews living in Poland today.

That means that out of the 40,000 Jews today in Poland, approximately 20,000 are in the net, so to say, of assistance, either in the schools, assistance as an aged person, as a chronic, as a hospitalized person, as an unemployed person, or as an unemployable person.

Our program in 1959 is going bigger than in 1958, because we were just getting started. We want to be sure that every single Jewish person who was really in need -- and I want to tell you something what need

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2 means.

For some categories of people, the Polish Government gives a small assistance, a war veteran, or a person with a war inflict injury or student, they give a grant of approximately 300 zylotys a month. 300 zylotys a month means approximately \$30. \$13 is a very big sum of money, providing you can buy a Chevrolet with it, or a good box of Joe Holtzman's cigars, or something of that kind.

But if 300 zylotys means that you can buy a pair of poor quality shoes for 600 zylotys, and you need 14 zylotys to buy a kilo of apples, then you know that these 300 zylotys are literally not enough on which to live, and just a little bit too much on which to die.

The JDC program brought into every one of these categories some increase, and some improvement.

As far as the program is concerned, I want to mention ORT, because ORT deserves a special mention. And I don't like the remark that, who was it -- Moe Leavitt, or Charlie Jordan --

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: I didn't have anything to do with it.

MR. HABER: If I had any critical remarks to

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make about ORT, I would make them, but the truth of the matter is that ORT in Poland, particularly, has acquitted itself wonderfully.

They have taken these repatriots, these people from Russia, these people from Kazak, Stalin, Sverdlov, and Omsk, and Tomsk, and all over the world, where for a generation, they didn't know why they were there, and where they were going, the ORT came in and established a network of schools.

And 3,000 men and women, 2,700, I should say, and 300 boys and girls in the school, have been trained and retrained, and everyone of those, whether they get to Israel, because they are all to go to Israel, when the doors open, will be sure to have a better change of integrating themselves in the Israeli society.

Ladies and gentlemen, my time is running out. But I cannot close without telling you at least one other thing.

These kind of reports must lack something -- you hurry through them. You hope you get across to the public a microcosm, and you somehow feel sure that you haven't done it.

I feel that way about my report this afternoon.

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But I must tell you this before I sit down. There are three little points that I want to make, and that is No. 1, never mind about what I told you about the JDC's program -- important, 20,000 people are benefiting, but forget it for a moment.

The JDC is dreadfully psychologically important to the people in Poland. The fact that we are back there -- that is why anybody who says, who questions it is wrong is a 100 per cent wrong.

The fact that we are there, the fact that the identification has been restored, the fact that this is a handful, the remnant of the Sharitza Patar knows that the world Jews have not forgotten them, that is dreadfully important.

I will tell you a second by-product of that that is even more amazing -- I don't want to exaggerate this, but I feel I ought to tell it to you, -- namely, that we have had some effect on the Communist leadership of the Jewish community. And I will tell you how.

For the first time since the Communists took over, the Volkstymie, the official Communist organization and, of the official organization, the cultural and social union, didn't come out on Yom Kuppur and Rosh

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Hashana this year. And the day before Habenze gevirged (Hebrew), not only to the Jews of Poland, but to the Jews of the world. And finally, ladies and gentlemen, to go to Poland today is a personally devastating and trying experience.

Because although I am not of Polish origin, as you travel through the country, and my ever present commissarsits alongside of me -- a good fellow, by the way, not a bad fellow at all, I personally like him, what can I do -- and we go through Bialystok -- I don't know, there are a number of older people in this audience in whose mind Bialystok rings a bell, because it was a great name in Jewish Polish history. There were 60,000 Jews in Bialystok, there are 17 today.

You go through Lodz, a great textile industrial Jewish city, of a quarter of a million Jews, and there are perhaps five thousand scattered broken lives.

And then you go through a town on the way to Auschwitz, and my friends, my commissar, my protector tells me, this little town here -- I can't pronounce the name -- they were 3,000 Jews, in there, and it was a very orthodox Hassidic community, where there wasn't a Jew to be seen on the street, because they were in the

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temple, or they were at home, and today there isn't one.

And so it is all over Poland. And then finally, you can't get out of your own skin the fact that no matter where you are you know of the six million, because death is all around you.

Mr. Augar caught the picture the other night, he caught it very well, and I regret to say that I keep catching it each time I have gone there for the last eight times.

For the six million, ladies and gentlemen, we can do nothing, except to vow that we shall not forget them. But for the remaining ones we can do a helluva lot more than we are doing.

Thank you very much.

(Applause)

CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Any questions or comments?

Ladies and gentlemen, thanks to Sam Haber, who has been taking more time than he was permitted to, to begin with, but to which you didn't object very strenuously, we have reached the limit of the time which we had scheduled for this afternoon's meeting.

I am very sorry about that, because I would have liked to share with you some more and equally important



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information about the work of the JDC overseas, but we can't afford the time. And so to conclude this meeting, I would like to call on the Chairman of the JDC, Mr. Edward Warburg.

MR. EDWARD M. M. WARBURG: I don't recall a session of the National UJA Conference where we ever had the opportunity of hearing the minority report, so to speak of the Joint Distribution Committee.

I think it has been a very exciting meeting, and I know how disappointed Charlie must be at this point, not to report to you on certain aspects of our work and answer at the same time certain questions.

But I think that what must come through what has been said here -- first of all I hope you agree with me is the caliber of the people who were speaking, and secondly, that adequate or inadequate as their presentation may have been, that unquestionably the program requires much more than we are able to put into it: The budget that we have just passed for the Joint Distribution Committee -- which I hope is a pessimistic budget, but is one based upon the realism that we have learned over the years that we must not, and we do not dare go overboard, means that every one of these programs is being

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throttled, and that each one of them given a small percentage point more might be able to achieve a success, which if you and your contributors of your communities were present in that particular spot, if the decision was well what are you going to do, why don't you do the final thing that is needed to put this across, then through channels it comes back to a Lou Horwitz, to a Sam Haber, through them to a Charlie, through Charlie to me, to me, and to the larger committee, and we have to say, "No, you can't."

And why do we have to say "no, you can't," because we are bound into agreements, and we are bound into campaigns, and we are testing in my mind the validity of some of our premises.

I just want to say that I have been going around to some communities on present campaign budgeting, and I am delighted that these communities which are all communities that are our friends, that are our major support, they are like our big givers, our friends again, and when we go to see them, we are always told why do you waste your time coming to see us, we know, we know.

I wonder if they do know? And I wonder if the communities really do know? Because we fight an uneven battle. We fight a battle against, in the local community,

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the very real and natural and healthy expansion of the local needs, and the national needs. But the only thing that we are angry about, if we are angry at all, we are disappointed in, is that the community doesn't, at the same time that it assumes these new responsibilities, raise more money. And because it doesn't raise more money, it comes to us and says, "You are major now -- UJA -- our major beneficiary, you unfortunately, you will understand, we are sorry, we have done our best, but you can't have it, or you can only have so much."

This is something that the American Jewish community is going to have to work out, and I hope work out in entirely new atmosphere than it ever worked out before.

Not you against somebody else, but worked out together. But the answer isn't one one side, or on the other. The answer is on finding how we can raise the size of fund-raising. And I am quite sure that we can be raised.

I think we have to understand certain problems of psychology. I think there is too much glorification of the man who reinstates a cut. He becomes the new hero of the situation. It is a sort of strange kind of

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glorification.

Let me just say this: It may not, in fund-raising meetings be possible to tell all this story -- we haven't been able to do it even today, and even if Charlie had had his chance, we would not have told the whole story, we couldn't have told the whole story.

If you get over to Europe, if you get to Geneva, where we have our new headquarters, if you get to almost any corner where our program exists, and it exists in almost every corner, make it your business to keep abreast, to learn, to know, to study, to understand.

We found out that most of you don't like to read, but lots of you do like to travel: Would you come, at least, when you are traveling to our headquarters. You will always find a welcome, you will always find an intelligent face, and after they have shown you how to go shopping, they will also show you some of the things of the program we are doing.

When you have, help us. We are a small organization, in terms of what we nationally can do about spreading the story. But it is one of the bright and noble chapters of American community life. It is ashame that it should be lost for the expediency of fund-raising.

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Thank you ever so much.

(Applause)

(Meeting closed.)

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