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National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal [New York,
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December 6, 1966


Rabbi Herbert H. Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Sixth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Herbert:

Enclosed please find a draft of the report, in duplicate, which I am going to make on Friday. I am sorry that it's been delayed. It was somewhat longer but my people here cut the hell out of it.

If you have any questions about it, don't hesitate to phone me, because I probably will not read it anyway.

Sincerely yours,


Louis Broido
Chairman

LB:pm
Enc.

*reduce pages 1, 2, 3 to a token P of acknowledgment
eliminate pp 4, 5, 6, 7*

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REPORT
TO 1967 UJA NATIONAL CONFERENCE
FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
BY LOUIS BROIDO, CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is difficult for me to fully express the great pleasure I have in appearing before you this morning at the end of my first year as Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

You are gathered here in such great numbers from all over the United States, Canada and from other countries in this Annual Meeting to discuss the needs of the Jewish People in the State of Israel and all over the world, and to hear and learn from the leadership of the beneficiary agencies what has been done with, and what they propose to do with, the tens of millions of dollars which are raised by the United Jewish Appeal in behalf of and for the constituent agencies which created it and which now operates as the greatest voluntary fund raising organization in the world in behalf of its constituent agencies. I wish at the outset in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee to pay tribute to Chairman Max Fisher and to the Executive Vice Chairman Rabbi Herbert Friedman and to the entire Executive Committee and campaign cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal for the wonderful job which they have done and are continuing to do in mobilizing the support of the American community in behalf of the

beneficiary agencies. I want also in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee to thank the officers and staff of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds for their unflinching support of these agencies and of their representative, the United Jewish Appeal throughout the country, and I wish also in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee to thank all of those people in the great communities throughout the country and the Executive Heads of their local philanthropic agencies for their fine understanding and support of the work of and the needs of the constituent agencies of the UJA. We are deeply grateful to all of these people and we are particularly grateful to all of you who have come here from all over to attend this conference in New York to show by your personal presence here your solidarity with the management of these agencies and your deep and abiding interest in the great tasks which confront them.

I consider it a great compliment to be asked to share this program with Mr. Dewey Stone, who is reporting to you this morning about the work of United Israel Appeal and of the great work of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Stone is one of the outstanding leaders of Jewish life in America. His contributions need no recital from me. I can only say that I am very proud to share this program with him.

I think I should also tell you how very proud and humble I am to be here as Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee known with a combination of pride, love and gratitude all over the world as the "Joint". It has had a wonderful history. It has had before me only three Chairmen in the 52 years of its existence since the time of its founding in 1914. It was for almost a quarter of a century headed by Mr. Felix Warburg, then for a brief period by the sainted Mr. Paul Baerwald and then for twenty-six years by Mr. Felix Warburg's gifted son, Edward M. M. Warburg who was for four years of that time the General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. His record and his contribution and that of his family to the great task of the saving and redemption of the Jewish people and his contribution to the founding of the State of Israel and its support and development since are too well known among you to require any detailed elucidation. I can only say that I consider it a great honor to follow him in this task as Chairman and I hope that I may be able in some small way to continue the extraordinary task which he performed so brilliantly.

Having been a practicing member of the bar in two states, then for twenty-six years the Executive Vice President of a great Department Store Chain, having after retirement

spent a few years as a General Partner in a Wall Street Investment Company, and having just retired twelve weeks ago from a four-year hitch as Commissioner of Commerce and Industrial Development of the City of New York (a job which paid \$1,00 per year more than the job as Chairman of the Joint), I am now embarked on what has been called my fifth career and I am sure, in terms of the scope of the task, the most important of them all.

I do not wish to burden you with a recital here of the history of the Joint. It is well-known to most of you. But if you will look at the statement of income and disbursements of the Joint, in the years from 1914 through 1965 contained in the Annual Report of the Joint which many of you have received, you will find that the total expenditures for the entire period of fifty-two years since its founding in 1914 represents approximately \$850,000,000, all voluntarily given primarily by the citizens of this country, other than approximately \$76,500,000 received from the German Claims Conference over an eleven-year period. All of this money was contributed through the voluntary giving of the Jews of this country and Canada either directly to the Joint, through our combined campaign with United Palestine Appeal, or in the past twenty years through our combined effort in the United Jewish Appeal.

If you look at the records of disbursements in behalf of the suffering Jews of the world, from \$61,000 of expenditures in 1914 when the Committee was founded, to the \$69,000,000 spent in 1947; when you see that from the beginning of World War I to the high point of its population dislocation in 1920, when the Joint spent \$11,000,000; when you see how this dropped to an expenditure of \$340,000 in 1932 to the rise to \$69,000,000 in 1947 and its decline to an expenditure between \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year since 1951, you have a tracing of the story of the suffering and dislocation of the Jewish people all over Europe and the Middle East during the two great wars that we have participated in during our adult lives, and on the other hand the imperishable story of the founding, development and growth of the State of Israel.

The outstanding factor, not in our budget of needs, but in our budget of actual expenditures, is the loss which we suffered in 1965 because of the end of the series of payments amounting to \$7,000,000 per annum which the Joint received from the German Claims Conference. Our income dropped from \$27,000,000 in 1964 to twenty and a half million dollars in 1965, and our expenditures dropped from \$28,000,000 in 1964 to \$23,000,000 in 1965. This meant that sharp and steep cuts had to be made by our Director-General, Mr. Charles H. Jordan and our staff in expenditures all over the world, and the inescapable fact is that while the needs continued and continue today, these cuts had to be made and have to be made in order for the organization to survive.

These factors are still with us as we face up to our budgetary needs for 1967. The result of our loss of income from the Claims Conference and the cut in expenditures during

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the year resulted in the fact that in 1965 for the first time, the Joint was not able to live on a pay-as-you-go basis, that is to say that while we had recourse to bank borrowings in many years we were always able in the main to discharge them, but we ended December 31, 1965 owing the banks four and a quarter million dollars. You all know that while receipts from UJA contributions rise to a high point in December and slowly drop off during the year to pick up again in the late fall, during the summer months receipts are at a low ebb so that beginning in June, we had to have a succession of bank borrowings.

You all know about the financial stringency which the country met in the summer of 1966 so you may know without detail that the new Chairman and his associates had to do some skilful skating through the whole last half of 1966. Of course, he has had some wonderful tutelage in this in observing the exceedingly skilful operation

with respect to the Agency's financial problems of Mr. Pincus, Mr. Stone and Mr. Gottlieb Hammer.

Now, may I address myself to our budgetary proposals for 1967. Our requirements, as we have cut them down for 1967, total approximately \$23,000,000. On the basis of UJA's 1966 collections and from other sources, we may have expendable income of \$22,000,000 which would leave us a deficit for the year of approximately \$1,000,000. Against this we will have additional income to the extent of 12-1/2 percent of the amount by which the UJA National collections exceed sixty-one and a half million dollars. Since we receive only 12-1/2 percent of each additional million of the net proceeds it would take an additional \$10,000,000 of UJA income for us to be even.

We will have three possibilities: (1) to continue to cut our expenditures wherever we can; (2) to encourage local sources to provide some or more funds for our programs in these countries; and (3) to borrow more from the banks. I will address myself to this last point later on.

Of our anticipated expenditures for 1967, I will not give you any detailed breakdown on them, but will point

out the big items of expenditure. Almost one-third of our budget is spent in Israel in the Malben program and in the slightly over \$800,000 which we have budgeted for the partial support of over 125 Yeshivoth. It is hard to convey to those who have not seen it the extent of the JDC-Malben Program in Israel. We are concerned there mostly with the aged, ~~with the handicapped children~~, with the development of programs for the care of the mentally ill. Our figures in 1966 show a monthly average of 18,500 people, mainly aged, who received cash relief; 3,175 old people cared for in the Homes for the Aged; 7,760 who received medical care. Our Malben facilities contain almost one-half of Israel's bed capacity for the aged. The average age of the residents in our Homes is over seventy-eight years. There is a shortage of approximately 2,000 beds for the aged in Israel today and to ease that shortage and the pressure on its own, Malben is extending its extra-mural program, particularly for well aged who, with some assistance, can take care of themselves. In all of these programs, including a diagnostic center for mentally retarded children, a project for cerebral palsy children and other projects such as workshops, kindergartens, clinics and aid to deaf mute children, the Joint is conducting in Israel the kind of activities which you are conducting

through the Federations and the Welfare Agencies in your own cities, although we are dealing with immigrants who have come from Central Europe or from Arab or other Moslem countries. Those of you who were on the last mission and who participated in the wonderful visit we made to the Old Age Home at Pardess Hannah saw over a thousand aged persons well provided for in excellent surroundings and I know from personal observation at what happened at the luncheon when a group of little children from a neighboring school sang Hebrew and American songs; how touched everybody was by what was being done there with the money which you contributed here. It was a very moving experience.

Our next largest expenditure is in the Moslem countries, where we expect to spend in 1967 almost five million dollars. We will spend in Iran almost \$1,200,000. In Morocco, in our subvention to the Alliance Israelite Universelle, and through the Ozar Hatorah and the Lubavitcher schools we will spend upwards of a million and a half dollars. May I say something of these schools. I have just returned from a seven weeks trip abroad, the last two weeks of which I spent in Iran. Here is a country of twenty-five million with a population of approximately eighty thousand Jews. A handful of them are quite rich, but neither they nor their

Iranian confreres have leared^{not} the American habit of giving, nor do they have a tax structure like ours which promotes it. The consequence is that practically everything that is being done in Iran to help twenty-three thousand very poor Jews, and particularly their children, is being done by the Joint. The schools which we visited in Tehran, Isfahan and Shiraz are wonderful to behold. They are organized and partially supported by active Ladies' Committees. These schools, including what we in the United States have just caught up with in our Head-Start program, have classes for children from three to six, pre-kindergarten. These children are mostly out of the Mehellah or the ghetto. The JDC is providing for these children ten thousand meals every day, cooked in kitchens in the schools maintained by the JDC. In each school there is a clinic and a doctor in attendance. The little children are bathed by people assigned for that purpose. Their health record is kept from the beginning and it follows them all the way through their school into their young adult life. The death rate of children in the Mehellah in Tehran was four hundred per thousand when the JDC started its program

of sanitation and education. It is now down to two percent. We have sanitized the ghetto, gotten the community to pave the streets in some fashion, and we have held out to these hundreds of children the opportunity for healthful growth, for an exposure to Hebrew and to an education to Jewish religious life.

The same thing is true in Morocco, where we are feeding, and to some extent clothing, ten thousand children every day with the only hot meal they get, with milk in the morning and a snack in the afternoon; and where, as in Iran, by our contributions to the Alliance Israelite Schools and to the Ozar Hatorah, and the Lubavitcher Schools, we are producing a whole new breed of young children with an elementary and a high school education. In addition, in Teheran we have helped to support a nurses training program, we are helping the

community to build next door to the hospital a surgical hospital, we have helped to support a maternity hospital, and I think that we are making a great contribution to the life of these people. In Morocco, which I intend to visit in January, and which some of our missions have visited, our people there have done an outstanding job in health, education, aid to the handicapped people and to the aged. We must remember that in the North African countries where so many thousands have fled to France or to Israel frequently the able-bodied left and the old people were left behind with no one to take care of them, and this residue of misery which is left in the midst of a hostile Arab world, we have the obligation as one of the consequences of the immigration to Israel and to France to handle and We have the same problem in a much smaller way of course in Algeria and Tunisia, to work on. We believe that in the approximately five million dollars we are spending in the Moslem countries that we are doing the kind of a relief and rehabilitation job that you would want the Joint to continue.

The next big item in our budget is \$3,000,000 which we are expending in ten European countries, in some of which our present expenditures are reduced to a minimum. Our second largest expenditures are in Italy which at Naples as the receiving point for immigrants coming out of Romania and some other countries and from which they are sent either to Israel, United States, South America or elsewhere. Those of you who have visited our installation in Rome know what we are doing there. Because the Joint is a household word among Jews all over the world, it was but natural that in the past few weeks, we have been called upon to give assistance to the Jewish communal institutions which were seriously injured by the flood in Florence and by the use of unexpended appropriations from the Material Claims Conference Funds, we have appropriated \$50,000 to save from complete ruin some of the very structures that we built with Claims Conference Funds in the first place.

Our largest expenditure in Europe is in France where we have budgeted one and three-quarters millions of dollars. You should know that through our efforts, the French Jewish community has organized its own UJA, the FSJU "Fonds Social Juif Unifie".

This Fund is growing. The wealthier class of the French Jews are conscious of their responsibilities. Because of an influx of three hundred thousand Jews from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt, the Jewish population in France is now the third largest in the ^{Diaspora} world, numbering well over a half million people. By the force of our example, our leadership, and through their own recognition of their responsibilities upwards of forty million francs that will be spent by the Jewish community of France this year will require from us a contribution ~~from them~~ of under twenty percent, and we hope that as their annual effort grows, we will be able to cut our contribution.

The communal problems raised by this influx of North African Jews are tremendous. For example, ^{in the} ~~that~~ a city of Angers where I spent much time during World War I, where there were zero Jews, there are now three hundred. In Rennes, in Brittany, the heart of a very devout and strong Catholic community, where there were zero Jews, there are now three hundred. What must we do to organize

some kind of religious and communal life for these people? This means the building of synagogues, schools, youth centers, the exploration of every avenue which can keep this community tied to its Jewish past and its Jewish religious life. It has been estimated that if this work is not vigorously pressed, there are one hundred thousand Sephardic Jews in France who, through intermarriage, lack of knowledge, and lack of interest will disappear from the Jewish community in the next ten to fifteen years. In all of this work, your contribution plays an important part.

The next large item which we are very proud of is our support of ORT. No finer job of reconstruction is being done anywhere than is being done in the vocational schools built by and operated by ORT. I believe that Doctor William Haber and his associates, including Mr. Max Braude, are doing a wonderful, wonderful job in the ORT schools. The new ORT school in Haifa is a fine building and a fine school. The new ORT installation in Tehran with dormitories for young children from the countryside must be one of the model vocational schools of the world.

ORT's needs are very great and of the almost twelve million dollars it will receive from all over the world, our contribution is minimal. While it has not yet been settled, I hope that our budget will permit us to make a substantial increase in our contribution to this great program for 1967. Whatever it is, we know it will be well-used.

The last large item I would like to talk about is our Relief-in-Transit program where we will spend this year almost three million dollars. This is a program carried on by JDC in Eastern Europe.

Our best studies indicate to us that we are doing a fruitful job in this area, holding out the hope to hundreds of thousands of Jews in Eastern Europe that the Jews of the world have not forgotten them and are interested in their ultimate welfare.

These are then in the main the areas of our large expenditures; but in countries all over the world beginning with Austria and ending with Yugoslavia, and including still smaller amounts for Australia, Latin America and India, the worldwide commitment of the Joint Distribution Committee is constantly in action. I know that we have some criticism from the left and from the

right. I know that there are some, and there may be some here in this room, who believe that the future of the Jews of the world would be best served if we gave up these world-wide activities and concentrated our efforts and attention and our money on further increased expenditures in Israel. On the other hand, on the right we have others who think it quite wrong that we spend any money in Israel at all, and who are somewhat aghast that we spend a third of our money in Israel. We cannot have it both ways, and we feel that in trying to help poor, suffering and needy Jews and, particularly, Jewish children and the aged and wherever they are in the world, we are doing the job which the Joint Distribution Committee started out to do in 1914 and which it has done successfully to date.

Despite the size and variety of this budget of proposed expenditure, let me say to you what worries us are the funds not in the budget, omitted from the budget, missing from the budget; like \$750,000 for a 120 bed home for aged Jews in and around Marseille, France. (This sum represents only the contribution of the Joint Distribution Committee, the remainder of the cost to be provided by the Fondes Social Juif Unifie and the French government); \$1,100,000 for JDC's share in setting up a longterm fund for the care of the aged in Israel; \$1,050,000 for JDC's share over a three year period of a program to build snyagogues, schools, homes for the aged, youth facilities, summer camps and children's homes in France, to help the Jewish life in that country and to lessen the pressure of assimilation in that country; \$328,000 to cover vocational training programs of ORT -- programs vitally needed, but not undertaken because of lack of funds; \$1,000,000 for the thousands of names that have been added to the waiting lists of JDC's relief-in-transit programs since the end of 1965. These and a score of other vitally needed programs are not included in the budget of JDC for 1967.

We are obliged to forego them; just as last year we were obliged to cut down on our clothing distribution program for the children in Morocco and Iran.

Now, I would like to say just a word about our financial position. We ended the year 1965 owing two New York banks four and a quarter million dollars, as I have said. We will end December 31, 1966 owing these banks four and a half million dollars. The deficiency of inflow from UJA during the summer months requires us to go to the banks for temporary help. We have as an asset the sum of approximately twelve million dollars which is always due us from UJA. As I have said, for every million dollars of increased contribution over fifty-five million dollars, we get only \$125,000. For us to get another million dollars from the UJA the campaign would have to produce another ten million dollars.

We feel it extremely distressing that the JDC should be in a position where it is unable to discharge its loans on some plan. In addition, we have used up several millions of dollars carried on our books as reserves for separation allowances for our hundreds of employees all over the world, and which we must find a way to replenish. Short of abandoning some of these important programs, which we do not wish to do, there is only one way that the disparity between our needs and our income can be overcome, and that is through a sharp increase in the funds raised by the UJA, both nationally and in New York; and this means sharp increases in contributions to the welfare funds and federations all over the country.

No more glorious chapter has been written than the story of the JDC. No more wonderful chapter has been written in the area of private, humanitarian and philanthropic

fund raising than has been written by the American Jewish community and their friends through the local welfare funds and the UJA. To go on year after year raising upwards of ~~fifty~~^{sixty} million dollars for the Agency and the Joint and for the United HIAS and Nyana is a wonderful accomplishment of which we should be very proud. However, we should not overlook the fact that we have a senior partner in this enterprise, and that is Uncle Sam. We live in a country which has embedded in its tax laws, direct and immediate means for the support of voluntary philanthropic giving. If the average contributor is in the fifty percent bracket, then one half of everything we raise and use for these causes is contributed by the government of the United States, and that means by all of the other citizens of the United States, Jews and non-Jews. The laws are not so written in the rest of the world. When the British Jews raise ~~twelve~~^{seven} and a half million dollars per annum for these purposes, it comes right out of their own pockets, and that is equivalent to ~~twenty-five~~^{fifteen} million dollars raised in the United States. We must,

therefore, constantly bear this in mind; and while I recognize the great sacrifice made by Jews all over this country in the wonderful support they have given to their voluntary philanthropic agencies, I never forget the contribution made to this work by our own government. I am not unmindful of the great sacrifices you all have constantly made and are continuing to make. I merely call upon you to exercise great moral courage and to do all that you can possibly do to carry out across the country the level of increases which we here were given on the opening meeting on Thursday night, so we can increase the 1967 return. I am deeply grateful to all of you for giving me this opportunity of telling you the JDC story for 1967.

WERNER NACHMANN

75 KARLSRUHE 28.11.1966
Bismarckstraße 37
Tel. 4 22 68

HERRN
RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMANN
200 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH

NEW YORK N.Y. 10019

U.S.A.

LIEBER HERR RABBI FRIEDMANN!

ANBEI ERHALTEN SIE DAS GERIPPE MEINER REDE DIE ICH BEI IHREM MEETING HALTEN MÖCHTE.

ICH WERDE SELBSTVERSTÄNDLICH NOCH AUF DAS EINE ODER ANDERE NÄHER EINGEHEN, ABER UM IHNEN DIE VORLAGE NICHT ZU SPÄT ZUKOMMEN ZU LASSEN ERHALTEN SIE DIESELBE IN ETWAS KÜRZERER AUSFERTIGUNG.

ICH WERDE AM 6. DEZEMBER MIT DER LUFTHANSA-MASCHINE FLUG NR. 404 UM 16 UHR DORTIGER ZEIT AUF DEM FLUGHAFEN KENNEDY ANKOMMEN.

MIT DEN BESTEN GRÜSSEN

IHR



SEHR GEEHRTER HERR PRÄSIDENT
SEHR GEEHRTE HERREN DER EXEKUTIVE
HOCHVEREHRTER HERR RABBINER FRIEDMANN
MEINE SEHR VEREHRTEN DAMEN UND HERREN!

ZUNÄCHST MÖCHTE ICH MICH BEI IHNEN ALLEN FÜR DIE EINLADUNG ZU IHREM
DIESJÄHRIGEN MEETING HERZLICHST BEDANKEN. ES IST FÜR MICH ETWAS GRANDIOSES,
EINE SOLCHE VERANSTALTUNG MITERLEBEN ZU DÜRFEN UND ZU SEHEN, WIE DIE JUDEN
HIER IN DEN USA GROSSZÜGIG DEN JUDEN DER WELT UND INSBESONDERE DEM STAATE
ISRAEL HELFEN.

GESTATTEN SIE MIR, HIER NOCH EINMAL, WENN AUCH NACH VIELEN JAHREN, DER
JÜDISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT AMERIKAS MEINEN DANK AUSZUSPRECHEN FÜR DIE EINMALIGE
LEISTUNG, DIE SIE NACH 1945 DEM EUROPÄISCHEN JUDENTUM UND BESONDERS DEN AUS
DEN KONZENTRATIONSLÄGERN BEFREITEN JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND DURCH IHRE GELD-,
LEBENSMITTEL- UND KLEIDERSPENDEN ZUKOMMEN LIESSEN.

MAN KANN DEM AMERIKANISCHEN JOINT NICHT GENUG DANKEN UND ES GAR NICHT IN
WORTEN AUSDRÜCKEN, WAS DIESE ORGANISATION MIT IHRER HILFE FÜR DIE GERETTETEN
JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND ALLES GELEISTET HAT.

MEIN GANZ BESONDERER DANK GILT MR. JORDAN, STELLVERTRETEND FÜR ALLE ANDEREN,
DEREN LEISTUNGEN EINMALIG WAREN UND HEUTE NOCH SIND.

NUR DURCH DAS WISSEN, DASS BRÜDER UND SCHWESTERN DA SIND, DIE EINEM IN DER
NOT HELFEN, KANN MAN GEWISSE SITUATIONEN, DIE ZUNÄCHST OHNE AUSWEG ERSCHEI-
NEN, BEWÄLTIGEN UND NUR DADURCH WAR AUCH DIE MÖGLICHKEIT GEGEBEN, DIESEN
SO SCHWER GEPRÜFTEN JUDEN WIEDER EINEN HALT, ABER AUCH EINE JÜDISCHE
GEMEINSCHAFT ZU GEBEN.

ICH MÖCHTE HIER NICHT MEHR DARÜBER SPRECHEN OB ES RICHTIG ODER FALSCH WAR,
GLEICH NACH DIESER VERHÄNGNISVOLLEN ZEIT IN DEUTSCHLAND WIEDER JÜDISCHE
GEMEINDEN INS LEBEN ZU RUFEN; ICH DARF LEDIGLICH NOCH EINMAL IN ERINNERUNG
BRINGEN, DASS DIES DAMALS AUS DER NOT DER GEgebenHEITEN RESULTIERTE, D.H.
DASS EINIGE MÄNNER UND FRAUEN IHRE AUFGABEN DARIN SAHEN, DEN KRANKEN,
GEBROCHENEN UND ALTEN MENSCHEN, DIE AUS DEN KONZENTRATIONSLÄGERN ODER AUS
DER EMIGRATION ZURÜCKKEHRTEN, EINE SOZIALE ABER AUCH RELIGIÖSE BETREUUNG
ZU GEWÄHRLEISTEN.

WIR DÜRFEN NICHT VERGESSEN, DASS ES FÜR DIE MENSCHEN, DIE DIE KZ'S ÜBERLEBT
HATTEN, KEIN LANGES SUCHEN ODER ÜBERLEGEN NACH IHREM ERSTEN FREIEN WOHNSTZ
GAB, SONDERN DIESE MENSCHEN DACHTEN NUR, ENDLICH WIEDER EINMAL JEDE STUNDE
DES TAGES UND DER NACHT DAS TUN ZU DÜRFEN, WAS SIE WOLLTEN UND NICHT IMMER
UNTER DEM DRUCK EINES BEWACHERS ODER GAR UNTER DER PSYCHISCHEN LAST EINER
STACHELDRAHTUMGEBUNG ZU STEHEN.

ANDERE WIEDERUM, DIE NICHT IN DEN KZ'S WAREN UND SICH IN EINEM NACHBARLAND DEUTSCHLANDS RETTEN KONNTEN, WAREN GLÜCKLICH DARÜBER, MIT ECHTEN PAPIEREN UND ALS ANERKANNTE UND ANGESEHENE MENSCHEN ENDLICH WIEDER FREI LEBEN ZU KÖNNEN. DIES WAREN DIE HAUPTGRÜNDE, DASS -OHNE ÜBERHAUPT DIE FRAGE SEIN ODER NICHTSEIN ZU STELLEN- WIEDER JÜDISCHE GEMEINDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND GEGRÜNDET WURDEN. AUS DIESEN GEMEINDEN ENTSTANDEN DANN DIE HEUTE GUT FUNKTIONIERENDEN JÜDISCHEN ZENTREN, WIE Z.B. FRANKFURT/MAIN, MÜNCHEN, BERLIN, DÜSSELDORF, SOWIE DIE KLEINEREN GEMEINDEN WIE KARLSRUHE, MANNHEIM, AUGSBURG, HAMBURG USW.

DIESE GEMEINDEN, DIE INSGESAMT NUR CA. 30 000 MITGLIEDER ZÄHLEN, SIND SEHR REGE IN ALLEN JÜDISCHEN BELANGEN.

DIE GOTTESDIENSTE SIND IM VERHÄLTNIS ZUR GRÖSSE DER GEMEINDEN SEHR GUT BESUCHT. ICH DARF Z.B. SAGEN, DASS IN DER KLEINEN GEMEINDE KARLSRUHE MIT ETWAS ÜBER 200 SEELEN AN FREITAG-ABENDEN 50-60 PERSONEN, DAS SIND 30 % DER JÜDISCHEN BEVÖLKERUNG UND AM SABBATH-VORMITTAG GENAUSOVIEL PERSONEN IN DER SYNAGOGUE SIND.

DIE SOZIALBETREUUNG WIRD VON DEN GEMEINDEN AUCH NACH GRUNDSÄTZEN DER ZENTRALWOHLFAHRTSSTELLE DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND BESTENS ERLEDIGT.

DIE JUGENDARBEIT, DIE HEUTE EINES UNSERER WICHTIGSTEN PROBLEME IST, STEHT ÜBERALL AN ERSTER STELLE. WIR SIND UNS DARÜBER IM KLAREN, DASS GERADE WIR IN DEUTSCHLAND GANZ BESONDERS UNSERER JUGEND DAS JUDENTUM SEHR NAHE BRINGEN MÜSSEN UND IMMER UND STETS IHNEN IHRE VERANTWORTUNG ABER AUCH IHRE AUFGABE, DIE SIE ALS JUDEN DER GESAMTEN JUDENHEIT GEGENÜBER HABEN, VOR AUGEN ZU HALTEN. WIR SIND VERPFLICHTET, IN DIE OFT KLEINEN JUGENDGRUPPEN VIEL GELD ZU INVESTIEREN. ALS BEISPIEL DAFÜR DARF ICH IHNEN DIE GRÜNDUNG DER MAKKABI-VEREINE IN DEUTSCHLAND VOR AUGEN FÜHREN. WIR HABEN BEREITS ÜBER 13 SPORT-VEREINE, DIE EINEN ETWAS GRÖSSER, DIE ANDEREN ETWAS KLEINER; ABER ALLE DIENEN DAZU, DIE JÜDISCHE JUGEND DURCH SPORT ZU ERTÜCHTIGEN UND DURCH GESELLSCHAFTLICHE EREIGNISSE INNERHALB DIESER VEREINE ZUSAMMENZUKOMMEN UND SICH KENNEN ZU LERNEN.

IN FRANKFURT HAT DIESER SPORTCLUB SCHON SO GROSSE ERFOLGE, DASS ER BEI EINER BEVÖLKERUNGSAHLE VON CA. 4000 JUDEN NAHEZU 1000 MITGLIEDER ZÄHLT.

NUN ZU DEM ÜBERALL SO OFT DISKUTIERTEN PROBLEM: "WAS MACHEN DIE JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND BERUFLLICH?"

EIN GROSSER PROZENTSATZ DER JÜDISCHEN BEVÖLKERUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND IST NICHT MEHR BERUFSTÄTIG, SONDERN LEBT VON SEINER WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSRENTE. BEI DENJENIGEN, DIE NICHT MEHR ARBEITSFÄHIG SIND UND EINE ZU KLEINE RENTE BEZIEHEN, HELFEN DIE SOZIALABTEILUNGEN DER GEMEINDEN. WIR HABEN FERNER EINE KLEINE GRUPPE FREIBERUFLICHER AKADEMIKER. DER GRÖSSTE TEIL DIESER GRUPPE SIND RECHTSANWÄLTE UND DAVON DIE MEISTEN MIT WIEDERGUTMACHUNGSPROBLEMEN BESCHÄFTIGT. AUCH EINIGE ÄRZTE ^{ingenieure und Architekten} SIND WIEDER IN DEUTSCHLAND TÄTIG. GROSSE INDUSTRIEUNTERNEHMEN, DIE IN JÜDISCHEN HÄNDEN SIND, GIBT ES NUR NOCH GANZ WENIGE UND HABEN AUCH DIESE, NACH AMERIKANISCHEN MASS-STÄBEN GERECHNET, NUR EINE MITTELMÄSSIGE BEDEUTUNG IN IHREN JEWEILIGEN SPARTEN. GROSS-BANKEN, DIE FRÜHER IN JÜDISCHEM BESITZ WAREN, GIBT ES HEUTE LEIDER KEINE MEHR UND SIND AUCH DIE FRÜHEREN KAUFHAUS-KONZERNE NICHT MEHR IN JÜDISCHEN HÄNDEN.

DER GRÖSSTE PROZENTSATZ DER BERUFLICH TÄTIGEN JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND HAT ENTWEDER EINZELGESCHÄFTE, ODER MITTLERE KAUFMÄNNISCHE BETRIEBE, HANDELSVERTRETUNGEN UND DERGLEICHEN. ICH SCHÄTZE, DASS JÜDISCHE ARBEITGEBER IN DEUTSCHLAND ZUSAMMEN NICHT MEHR ALS EINIGE TAUSEND LEUTE BEI SICH BESCHÄFTIGEN.

SIE SEHEN DAHER, DASS WEDER IN DER WIRTSCHAFT NOCH IM HANDEL DIE JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND WIEDER ZU EINER STARKEN UND BEDEUTENDEN POSITION GEKOMMEN SIND. ES WÄRE HIER ZU ERWÄHNEN, DASS BEI EINIGEN GRÖSSTEREN FABRIKEN AUF DEM WEGE DER WIEDERGUTMACHUNG WIEDER JÜDISCHES KAPITAL VORHANDEN IST; DIE BESITZER JEDOCH DIESER ANTEILE NICHT IN DEUTSCHLAND LEBEN.

ICH MÖCHTE NICHT VERSCHWEIGEN, DASS DAS IM AUSLAND SO OFT DISKUTIERTES PROBLEM DER VIELEN JUDEN, DIE BARBESITZER SEIEN, AUCH FÜR UNS GEWISSE PROBLEME DARSTELLT.

EIN GROSSER TEIL DIESER LEUTE HAT SICH ZWISCHENZEITLICH EINEN ANDEREN BERUF ZUGELEGT.

ES WAR DIES IN DER VERGANGENHEIT AUCH EIN SYMPTOM DER NAZI-ZEIT, DA DIE MEISTEN DURCH DIE VERBRINGUNG IHRER JUGENDZEIT IN KONZENTRATIONSLÄGERN KEINE MÖGLICHKEIT HATTEN, EINEN BERUF ZU ERLERNEN UND AUCH DURCH IHRE UNZUREICHENDEN SPRACHKENNTNISSE NIRGENDWO SONST UNTERGEKOMMEN WÄREN, ABER AUCH DIESEN BERUF KANN MAN ANSTÄNDIG UND SAUBER FÜHREN, GENAU WIE MAN JEDEN ANDEREN BERUF EBENFALLS KORREKT ODER UNKORREKT FÜHREN KANN.

DAS ZUSAMMENLEBEN DER JÜDISCHEN BEVÖLKERUNG DEUTSCHLANDS MIT IHRER NICHT-JÜDISCHEN UMWELT HAT SICH EBENFALLS NORMALISIERT. ES IST GANZ SELBSTVERSTÄNDLICH, DASS MAN SICH SEINE FREUNDE AUF IHRE VERGANGENHEIT HIN ANGESEHEN HAT.

GROSSVERDIENER UND SEHR REICHE LEUTE GIBT ES IN DEUTSCHLAND NICHT MEHR. WIRTSCHAFTSFÜHRER IM SINNE WIE SIE ES IN AMERIKA KENNEN UND WIE MAN DAS FRÜHER DURCH DIE GROSSEN BANKEN UND KAUFHÄUSER IN DEUTSCHLAND KANNT, GIBT ES LEIDER AUCH NICHT MEHR. AUS DIESEM GRUNDE IST DAS SPENDENAUFKOMMEN, WELCHES DIE JÜDISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT IN DEUTSCHLAND SOWOHL FÜR IHRE EIGENEN SOZIALEN UND RELIGIÖSEN VERPFLICHTUNGEN, SOWIE FÜR DEN STAAT ISRAEL AUFBRINGT, PROZENTUAL GESEHEN EIN BEWEIS DER FESTEN UND STARKEN JÜDISCHEN ÜBERZEUGUNG IN DIESER GEMEINSCHAFT.

ICH DARF IHNEN ERKLÄREN, DASS FÜR MAGBITH IN DEN JAHREN 1964 UND 65 JÄHRLICH NAHEZU 2 MILLIONEN MARK AUFGEBRACHT WURDEN, GRÖSSERE SUMMEN WURDEN FÜR ^{KKL} DIE JUGEND-ALIJAH, WIZO UND ORT GESPENDET UND DER VERKAUF AN ISRAEL-BONDS HAT ALLEIN VON JÜDISCHER SEITE IN DEN JAHREN 1965 UND 66 JEWEILS NAHEZU 1 MILLION DOLLAR BETRAGEN. AUSSER DIESEN SPENDEN HAT DIE JÜDISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT IN DEUTSCHLAND AN MEHREREN GRÖSSEREN PROJEKTEN IN ISRAEL SICH BETEILIGT, PROJEKTE, DIE ALLE IM INTERESSE DES STAATSAUFBAUES SIND.

ICH MÖCHTE GARNICHT DAVON SPRECHEN, DASS VIELE KLEINERE SAMMLUNGEN ODER SPENDEN, DIE VON SCHULEN, UNIVERSITÄTEN, JESCHIWAH'S ODER DERGLEICHEN IN DEUTSCHLAND DURCHGEFÜHRT WURDEN, ALLE VON ERFOLG GEKRÖNT WAREN. SIE SEHEN DAHER, DASS DIE JÜDISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT IN DEUTSCHLAND IHR MÖGLICHSTES DAZU BEITRÄGT, UM DEN STAAT ISRAEL ZU UNTERSTÜTZEN UND IHM ZU ERMÖGLICHEN, SEINE GROSSE UND BEDEUTENDE AUFBAUARBEIT FORTSETZEN ZU KÖNNEN.

GETRAGEN VON DEM GEDANKEN DER GROSSEN AMERIKANISCHEN HILFE ZUR ZEIT, ALS WIR IN DEUTSCHLAND ODER EUROPA DIES BRAUCHTEN, HAT DIE JÜDISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT IN DEUTSCHLAND IN DEN LETZTEN JAHREN AUCH ÜBERALL DORT MITGEHOLFEN, WO JUDEN IN DER WELT AUS POLITISCHEN GRÜNDEN ODER WEGEN DEN FOLGEN VON NATURKATASTROPHEN DIE HILFE IHRER BRÜDER UND SCHWESTERN BENÖTIGTEN.

WIR SIND SEHR STOLZ DARAUF, DASS WIR DIESEN KLEINEN DANK FÜR DAS, WAS MAN UNS GETAN HAT, DAMIT GEBEN KÖNNEN.

UND NUN, MEINE DAMEN UND HERREN, GLAUBE ICH, IST ES IHNEN BEKANNT, DASS IHR PRÄSIDIUM UND VOR ALLEM HERR RABBINER FRIEDMANN UNS BEI SEINEM LETZTEN DEUTSCHLAND-BESUCH DAVON UNTERRICHTET HAT, WELCH GROSSE PROJEKTE SIE IN ISRAEL VORHABEN, ZU REALISIEREN.

WIR HABEN UNS BEI DER DAMALIGEN BESPRECHUNG IN HAMBURG BEREIT ERKLÄRT UND KANN ICH IHNEN DAS IM NAMEN MEINER FREUNDE HEUTE NOCHMALS VERSICHERN, EINES DIESER GROSSEN PROJEKTE ZUSAMMEN MIT IHNEN ZU REALISIEREN.

SIE KÖNNEN VERSTEHEN, DASS WIR ALLEIN NICHT DIE MÖGLICHKEIT HABEN, OHNE DAS AUFKOMMEN DER MAGBITH, JUGEND-ALIJAH, KKL UND ANDERER JÜDISCHER SAMMEL-ORGANISATIONEN ZU BEEINTRÄCHTIGEN, AN SOLCHE PROJEKTE HERANZUTRETEN.

DESHALB IST ES UNSER WUNSCH MIT IHNEN ZUSAMMEN EIN GEMEINSCHAFTLICHES WERK IN ANGRIFF ZU NEHMEN.

DAMIT WOLLEN WIR BEWEISEN, WIE SEHR AUCH WIR VOM WUNSCH GETRAGEN SIND, DEM STAATE ISRAEL BIS ZUR GRENZE DES MÖGLICHEN ZU DIENEN, ABER AUCH DIE ZUSAMMENGEHÖRIGKEIT ALLER JUDEN, EGAL IN WELCHEM LANDE SIE LEBEN, ZU UNTERSTREICHEN.

ICH BIN SICHER, DASS EINE ENGE ZUSAMMENARBEIT ZWISCHEN IHNEN UND UNS ZU EINEM GROSSEN ERFOLG FÜHREN WIRD.

GESTATTEN SIE MIR NUNMEHR NOCH EINIGE WORTE ZUR AUFGABE, DIE DIE JÜDISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT IN DEUTSCHLAND SICH HINSICHTLICH DER POLITISCHEN WACHSAMKEIT GESETZT HAT, ZU SAGEN.

UNSERE ARBEIT IST ES SCHON SEIT VIELEN JAHREN, IMMER WIEDER ZU WARNEN UND RECHTZEITIG MASSNAHMEN ZU FORDERN, WENN WIR MERKEN, DASS IRGENDWELCHE KREISE SICH ZUSAMMENTUN, DIE DIE DEMOKRATISCHE ORDNUNG GEFÄHRDEN KÖNNTEN.

AUCH JETZT WIEDER HABEN WIR ALLEN GRUND, DURCH DIE LETZTEN ERFOLGE EINER RECHTSGERICHTETEN PARTEI IN 2 LANDESTEILEN, DAS UNSRIGE ZU TUN, UM EINE GEFÄHR, SEI SIE AUCH NOCH SO KLEIN, SOFORT ZU BEKÄMPFEN UND SCHON IM KEIME ZU ERSTICKEN.

WIR DÜRFEN DIESE ERFOLGE RECHTSSTEHENDER KREISE NICHT DRAMATISIEREN, WIR KÖNNEN SIE ABER AUCH NICHT VERNIEDLICHEN. WENN MAN UNS AUCH VON GEWISSEN SEITEN IMMER WIEDER ERKLÄRT, DASS ES AUCH IN AMERIKA UND ANDEREN LÄNDERN, WIE FRANKREICH UND ITALIEN, KLEINERE RECHTS-GRUPPEN GIBT, SO BETONEN WIR IMMER WIEDER, DASS ES IN DIESEN LÄNDERN EXTREMEN GRUPPEN NOCH NIE MÖGLICH WAR AN DIE MACHT ZU KOMMEN UND DANN ZU WÜTEN UND ZU MORDEN, WIE DIES IN DEUTSCHLAND GESCHEHEN IST UND LIEGT DAHER DER UNTERSCHIED AUF DER HAND.

SIE DÜRFEN VERSICHERT SEIN UND UNS SOVIEL ZUTRAUEN, DASS WIR AUCH WEITERHIN DIESE UNSERE AUFGABE IN DEUTSCHLAND MIT ALLEM ERNST UND NACHDRUCK VERFOLGEN WERDEN.

WIR SIND NICHT NUR ALS JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND AUF DIESEM GEBIET TÄTIG, SONDERN FÜR ALLE DEMOKRATISCH GESINNTEN MENSCHEN EIN GARANT, DASS, SOLANGE WIR IN DEUTSCHLAND LEBEN KÖNNEN, EINE GEFÄHR FÜR DIE DEMOKRATIE NICHT BESTEHT.

ICH GLAUBE, IHNEN HIERMIT EINEN KLEINEN ÜBERBLICK ÜBER DIE JÜDISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT IN DEUTSCHLAND UND DEREN AUFGABEN GEGEBEN ZU HABEN.

ICH BEDANKE MICH NOCHMALS DAFÜR, DASS ICH AN IHRER VERANSTALTUNG TEILNEHMEN DURFTE UND VERSICHERE IHNEN, DASS ICH DAS, WAS ICH HIER GEGEHEN HABE UND MITERLEBEN DURFTE, DAZU BENUTZEN WERDE, UM UNSERE ANSTRENGUNGEN DER GEMEINSAMEN SACHE WEGEN NOCH ZU VERSTÄRKEN.

Neckmann

*Werner Nachman
for 1966 UJA Conference*

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Executive,
Rabbi Friedmann, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me first of all express my most cordial thanks for the invitation you have extended to me to this year's meeting. To me, it is an occasion of great splendor to be able to participate and to experience, as well as to see what takes place here, and to observe the manner in which the Jews of the United States dispense their admirable and generous aid to the Jews throughout the world, and particularly to the State of Israel.

Allow me here, once again, even though after a lapse of many years, to express to the Jewish community of America, my thanks for the great single contribution that you have made after 1945 to European Jewry, particularly to those who have been liberated from the concentration camps in Germany, by the gifts you have bestowed upon them in money, food and clothing.

One could not possibly give sufficient thanks to the American Joint, and words are too meager to express what this organization has accomplished with its aid to those Jews who have survived in Germany.

I must address my particular thanks to Mr. Jordan, and through him to all others whose contributions were with us in the past and continued into the present.

Only the knowledge that brothers and sisters are with us, ready to come to our aid if the need for it should arise, give one the firmness to master certain situations which, as you confront them, appear hopeless, and only because of it, was it possible to furnish a foothold to the Jews who have seen so much grief in their lives, and also establish a Jewish community.

I shall not dwell here on the question as to whether it was right or wrong to call into life Jewish communities immediately after this fearful period; I should like to say only that at the time it flowed by necessity from the existing conditions, which is to say, that the few men and women felt it to be their mission to bring not only social but also religious solace to the ill, the maimed and to the old returning from the concentration camps or from the places to which they had emigrated.

We must not forget that these people who had survived the concentration camps had to be spared long periods of seeking and uncertainty in their endeavor to establish their first residence as free men, and that all that these people were concerned about is that they might be able to do every moment of the day and night whatever it is they wanted, not under the ever watchful eye of a guard, free of the psychological duress of a barbed wire environment.

Others who had not been in the concentration camp and were able to save their lives in some country neighboring on Germany, were happy over the fact that they were again able to live as free men and women, provided with authentic identifying documents as acknowledged and respected members of a community. These were the principle reasons why Jewish communities were again established in Germany, without as much as bothering about the question of to be or not to be. These communities gave birth to the well functioning Jewish centers which we see thriving today, such as Frankfurt am Main, Munich, Berlin, Dusseldorf, as well as the smaller communities such as Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Augsburg, Hamburg, etc.

These communities which embraced in their totality no more than about

30,000 persons, are very active in all spheres of Jewish life.

The religious services are very well attended, if one considers the size of these communities. I want to say, for instance, that in the small community of Karlsruhe with a total population of little over 200, the attendance at the synogogue is 50 to 60 persons, which is to say, 30% of the Jewish population, and on the Sabbath morning, there are just as many people in the synogogue.

The Social Welfare Services are performed by the communities in accordance with the guide lines of the Central Welfare Bureau of the German Jews, most efficiently.

The youth work which is today one of our most important problems, occupies a prominent position everywhere. We are aware of the obligation which devolves more especially on the Jews of Germany, to bring our youth close to Judaism, and to keep steadily in focus for them the kind of responsibility that rests upon them, not forgetting of course, the task which devolves upon them as Jews, towards all of Jewry. Frequently, we find it necessary to invest considerable monies in the youth groups which are frequently of small membership. As an example, let me cite the founding of the Maccabee Societies in Germany. We have at the present time already a total of 13 Sports Societies, some of them larger, and the others somewhat smaller; but all of them are engaged in the task of bringing physical fitness to the Jewish youth, bringing them together and getting them to know each other through the events which are sponsored by these societies.

In Frankfurt such a Sport Club has been so successful, that in the case of a population of some 4,000 Jews, its membership comes to 1,000.

We shall now touch upon the question which is so frequently discussed

nowadays, namely, "What are the Jews doing in Germany professionally?"

A large percentage of the Jewish population in Germany is no longer engaged in professions but lives on the income from restitution.

In the case of those who are no longer able-bodied, and whose income is too meager, are assisted by the Social Welfare Departments of the communities. We also have a small group of University graduates in the free professions. Most of the latter group are attorneys, and

the greater majority of them is engaged in handling problems of restitution. We also have now in Germany a number of physicians, engineers, and architects. There are very few industrial companies in Jewish hands and measured in terms of American standards, these are of a rather modest scale in their different branches. Unfortunately there are no longer any large banks which had previously been owned by the Jews, and the former department stores are no longer owned by any Jews.

The largest percentage of Jews exercising professions in Germany, is either conducting its own businesses, or some modest commercial enterprise, acting as trading agents or the like. I estimate that Jewish employers in Germany do not employ overall more than a few thousand people.

It is obvious to you, then, that the Jews in Germany have not returned to occupy a solid or significant position, be it in the economy of the country or in trade. It should be mentioned here that in the case of several larger manufacturing ^{CONCERNS}, the investment of capital by Jews has again come to the fore, through the channels of restitution. However, the owners of these investments do not reside in Germany.

I should not like to blink the fact that the problem of the many Jews who are proprietors of bars, a matter that is frequently broached in discussions abroad, also poses certain problems to us.

A good many among these people have in the interim acquired another occupation.

In the past, this was a symptom of the Nazi era, since most people lacked every opportunity of learning a trade, having spent their adolescent years in concentration camps, owing to the inadequate knowledge of the language, also being unable to find a niche for themselves.

However, this occupation can be pursued in a clean and upright manner, just as any other trade or profession can be conducted either in a proper or an improper manner.

The coexistence of the Jewish population in Germany with those of the non-Jewish milieu has also reached a certain norm. It is very obvious, of course, that in seeking out friends, one had to cast a searching look into their past. Managerial personnel of the kind one is accustomed to finding in the United States, and which in the past one has also encountered in Germany, through the large banks and the department stores, one no longer finds today, regretfully. For this reason, the contributions which the Jewish community in Germany makes both towards the satisfaction of its own social and religious needs, and also for the State of Israel, viewed in terms of percentages, constitutes persuasive evidence of a dedicated and sound commitment to that community.

✓ Let me inform you at this point that for Magbith in the years 1964

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And now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to speak for a moment of our readiness to join you in a great and important effort which you have undertaken. Rabbi Friedman has made us aware of what you are doing in connection with secondary education in Israel.

In September a delegation of your leadership, including Rabbi Friedman and Mr. Edward Ginsberg, met in Hamburg with our leadership and urged us to participate in the program of the Israel Education Fund in behalf (of secondary education in) Israel. At that time we told your delegation that we would help to accomplish one of the great projects of this Fund in joint effort with you.

In behalf of my colleagues I want here and now to confirm this promise of support, in joint effort with you. You will realize.....

and 1965 , nearly 2 million marks were collected annually, and larger sums have been contributed to the KKL, Youth Aliyah, Wizo and ORT, and the sale of Israel bonds , if we take the Jewish community along, has come to about ^{1 MILLION} dollars for each of the years 1965 and 1966. In addition to these contributions, the Jewish community in Germany has participated in a number of large projects in Israel, all of these projects being associated with the task of building up the State of Israel .

I need not overly stress the fact that many small collections or contributions which were undertaken by schools, universities, yeshivahs and the like in Germany, have invariably met with success. You can see, therefore, that the Jewish community of Germany contributes to the utmost to the support of the State of Israel, and towards the end of enabling it to continue its great and important work of building the State.

Mindful of the great assistance which came from the United States when in Germany and in Europe as a whole, we were greatly in need of it, the Jewish community in Germany has given its assistance of recent years wherever, in any part of the world, for political reasons or in consequence of natural catastrophes, Jews found themselves in need of the help that could come to them from their brothers and sisters.

We are very proud of the fact, therefore, that we are thus able to return our modest thanks for the help we have received.

~~And now, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that you are aware of the fact that your Board, and above all Rabbi Friedman, has made us aware of the great projects in which you are taking a hand in Israel.~~

At the conference we then held in Hamburg, we expressed our readiness,

and I want to take this opportunity of confirming it today, on behalf of my friends, to accomplish one of these great projects in joint effort with you. You will realize, of course, that by ourselves, we could not possibly engage in the fulfillment of such projects without hindering in some way the soundness of Magbith, Youth-Aliyah, the KKL and the other Jewish collection agencies.

That is why it is our wish to launch upon a joint enterprise with you.

By these means it is our intention to manifest how much we are prompted by the motive of aiding the State of Israel to the limits of our ability, while demonstrating at the same time the unity of purpose that inspires all Jews regardless of the country they are living in.

I am sure that close cooperation between you and ourselves will lead us on to a signal success.

Let me now say a few words concerning the task which the Jewish community in Germany has set for itself in terms of political alertness.

Over a period of many years we have pursued our objectives, to sound prompt warning and serve prompt demands to act in good time, whenever we observe that any groups are making common cause towards any goal that might place in jeopardy our Democratic system.

At this particular time we have ample reason, in the face of the most recent advances of right-oriented parties in two States of the Federal Republic of Germany, to exert every effort to nip in the bud, without any delay, any danger, however slight, that might rear its head.

We need not overdraw the progress made by these rightist circles, but neither can we afford to minimize it. When we are told in some quarters

as we rather frequently are, that in the United States as well, and in other countries, such as France and Italy, one finds these small rightist groups, we come back with our rejoinder, on every possible occasion, that in these countries the extremist groups have never succeeded in taking power and unleashing a reign of destructive fury and murder with impunity, as has indeed happened in Germany, and so not too much acumen is needed to appreciate wherein lies the difference.

You may rest assured, and trust us when we say that we will continue to pursue this mission in Germany in dead earnest and without flinching. We are active in this area in Germany, not only as Jews, but as an earnest to all democratically-minded people that so long as we are able to live in Germany, there will be no peril to the democratic system.

I trust that I have given you some insight into the Jewish community in Germany and of the tasks which it must fulfill.

I want to thank you again for the opportunity you have granted me of taking part with you on this occasion, and I can assure you that I will make good use of what I have seen and experienced here, for the further intensification of the efforts and endeavours of a common cause.