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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

MS-763: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Collection, 1930-2004.

Series H: United Jewish Appeal, 1945-1995.

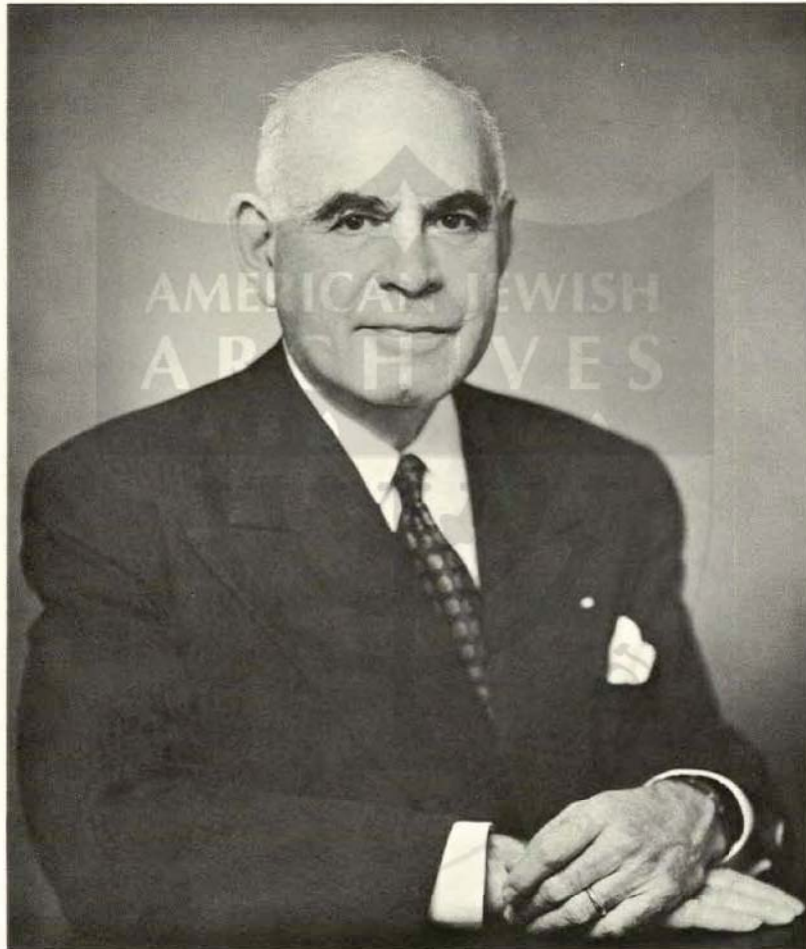
Subseries 4: Administrative Files, 1945-1994.

Box
42

Folder
15

Lehman, Herbert H. Testimonial dinner. 1955-1956.

For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the
American Jewish Archives website.



In Appreciation

The hearts and minds of men of good will throughout the free world go out with us tonight to Herbert H. Lehman as we pay tribute to him for a lifetime of inspiring leadership and service in the cause of human freedom.

We salute him for the noble work of rescue and regeneration he carried forward as Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

We salute him for his vigorous championship of the people of Israel and for his dedicated efforts on behalf of distressed Jews everywhere.

We salute him for his long and distinguished record of public service as Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the State of New York, and as United States Senator from the State of New York.

Wherever and whenever he has made himself heard, he has championed the underprivileged, the oppressed, the dispossessed of all races and creeds—a mighty voice and a noble spirit embodying and emboldening all that is best in the tradition of America and the heritage of the Jews.



Testimonial Dinner

in honor of

AMERICAN JEWISH
Herbert H. Lehman

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK

tendered him by the

United Jewish Appeal



SAMUEL BRONFMAN
President, Canadian Jewish Congress
CHAIRMAN

The Star Spangled Banner

Hatikvah

•
INVOCATION

•
ADDRESSES

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

HIS EXCELLENCY ABBA S. EBAN
Ambassador of Israel to the United States

•
WILLIAM ROSENWALD
General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

RESPONSES

•
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
President, United Jewish Appeal

THE HONORABLE HERBERT H. LEHMAN
United States Senator from New York

•
BENEDICTION

•
JANUARY 21, 1956

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

MRS STUART

August 1, 1955

NOTE FOR WM. ROSENWALD FILE - MESSAGE PASSED TO MRS. COHEN FOR MR. ROSENWALD ON JULY 29th.

RE: Our national Big Gifts meeting - January 21st.

I telephoned Mrs. Cohen on July 29th and told her that after speaking with Henry Bernstein, I felt that Mr. Rosenwald should call Mr. Salim Lewis, the President of Federation at his office (Digby 4-8500) to obtain Federation's agreement to have the National UJA hold a national Big Gifts meeting in New York on January 21st. The reason for this is that no space is available in New York on February 4th and the American Jewish Committee is holding its annual meeting in New York on January 28th.

I suggest that Mr. Rosenwald call Mr. Lewis with reference to the UJA Study Mission this year and to invite Mr. Lewis to participate in it. Mr. Rosenwald could say to Mr. Lewis that he knows that the Mission will go abroad during the Federation's period of campaigning but that if Mr. Lewis could take ten days or two weeks to fly to Israel and join the Study Mission, he would get a great kick out of it.

Mr. Rosenwald could then say that he didn't know whether Mr. Lewis was aware of the discussion that had taken place regarding the Special Gifts dinner for January 21st. but Mr. Rosenwald thought that in the interest of Federation, for UJA not to be able to run a special gifts dinner because it was 10 days prior to the end of Federation's campaign period would have a very bad effect. News of what happened would get around and that would do neither the Federation nor the UJA any good. The fact is that the UJA cannot get a room for February 4th and January 28th is out because of the AJC.

With regard to the possibility of holding a meeting outside of New York City, if Mr. Lewis should bring that up, Mr. Rosenwald could say that it isn't possible because people will not attend this type of meeting outside of New York.

Mr. Rosenwald might say, if necessary, that he knows Mr. Leidesdorf took this up with Federation but he doesn't know with whom this was discussed.

Mr. Rosenwald could then return to the subject of the Study Mission and if Mr. Lewis says he cannot go, then Mr. Rosenwald could say that anytime he might be able to go to Israel he should let us know so UJA could arrange to have him see the country properly.

All of the above is in Mr. Rosenwald's capacity of General Chairman of the UJA.

MSG:hs

Meh

August 2nd, 1955

Records

Melvin S. Goldstein

National Big Gifts Meeting, New York, January, 1956

Before calling Gus Levy and Sy Lewis yesterday, Mr. Rosenwald thought that it might be a very good idea for us to book a ballroom for the first Saturday in February, being February 2nd, 1957, so that the Federation could be assured that National UJA will not again in 1957 be obliged to hold a National Big Gifts Meeting in New York in January. We took an option on the Grand Ballrooms of the Roosevelt, Ambassador and Biltmore and Mr. Rosenwald was so informed.

Henry Bernstein called me last night and said that Mr. Rosenwald had spoken with Sy Lewis after having spoken to Gus Levy and then Sy Lewis called Mr. Rosenwald back. The net result is that Mr. Lewis made a suggestion which Henry said is untenable and Mr. Rosenwald told him so. Mr. Rosenwald felt he should point out that this would leave the UJA in a position where it has no choice but to pick some other early date in February, a day or two before February 4th which would raise the question as to why the UJA did not hold the meeting on a Saturday night and that would not be good for Federation since it would indicate that Federation did not cooperate. Mr. Lewis said he took that as a veiled threat and Mr. Rosenwald took umbrage and said he is as interested in Federation as anyone and felt that Mr. Lewis ought to know that this must result in difficulties for Federation. Mr. Lewis suggested they arrange a meeting with Mr. Leidesdorf who can best decide what to do. Lewis suggested August 17th as a date for the meeting. Mr. Rosenwald said he would call back and he did and said he could not clear his calendar at this point and, therefore, could not say at this time that he could make the meeting. This message, Mr. Rosenwald gave to Ted Rosenfeld, who is Mr. Lewis's assistant.

This matter has been left on the basis that Mr. Rosenwald is to notify Ted Rosenfeld as to whether Mr. Rosenwald can make the meeting on the 17th. Mr. Rosenwald is to call Mr. Leidesdorf today to tell him about what occurred and to ask for his suggestion as to what we are to do. If Mr. Leidesdorf should say we are to have a meeting then, said Henry we will say that the meeting will be worked out in Mr. Rosenwald's absence. The fact is that we want to arrange a time when Mr. Warburg can be present. It is felt that Mr. Warburg can get Federation's approval because Leidesdorf would hate to turn down a request from Mr. Warburg.

XX

AUGUST 3,

55

HERBERT FRIEDMAN
JOINTFUND
TUNIS (TUNISIA)

V.U. CABLES

FEDERATION RELENTED PERMITTING NATIONAL BIG GIFTS MEETING NEW YORK JANUARY TWENTYONE
STOP ROSENWALD BERNSTEIN SUGGEST GET HERBERT LEHMAN AS GUEST HONOR ROSENWALD PREPARED
CALL LEHMAN WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR AUTHORIZATION REGARDS

MELVIN



cc: LLB

134

MRS. STUART

Please call Berger.

Bennett says his,

~~Our~~ effort to obtain Senate Lehman's address from his office in New York led to our being informed address cannot be given to us unless there is emergency. We decided drop matter for the moment.



MS
9/4/55

placed
Mrs Berger
9/15

(116)

↓ MSG

MR. BENNETT

Re Fehman for Jan 21 -

Is the plan to wait until Oct 13th and ask
Sister Fehman at that time?

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

(116)
9/19/55

I think this feasible. However, MCB prefers
to have WR call her abroad. Suggest it be
discussed further.

MB

note to MCB

file
Sept. 21, 1955 *tes*
10/1

Henry Bernstein

Melvin S. Goldstein

Senator Lehman for January 21st.

I just want you to know that no action whatsoever has been taken at our end with regard to getting Senator Lehman for the January 21st dinner. I think you know that Senator Lehman's office informed Lou Bennett that the Senator can be contacted only in an event of an emergency.

I am certain you will want to give this some thought and we will have to discuss this and decide on a course of action. This is just by way of a follow-up.

HEB:ed

cc P. Goldware
F. Schiat

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
NEW YORK

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Paris, 29 September 1955

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

In response to your telephone call inviting me to be the guest of honor at the opening dinner of the UJA on Saturday evening, January 21, I cabled you yesterday that I would accept and that January 21 was a satisfactory date for me.

I know very little about the program although I have attended a number of these dinners, notably the one last year. I would appreciate it however if you would let me know a little more about the program and what you intend to do, or want me to do.

We have had a good vacation in Switzerland, Italy and France. Unfortunately however our good times are drawing to an end as we are sailing for the United States on October 6th. I will see you on my return.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Rosenwald in which Edith joins me, I am

Yours,

M.H.L.

October 5, 1955

Senator Herbert H. Lehman
820 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Governor:

Everyone here at the United Jewish Appeal is very appreciative of the fact that you will be the guest of honor at the UJA meeting on January 21.

The dinner will be similar to the one given in honor of Eddie Warburg last January at the Waldorf Astoria in New York which you attended. We haven't set the program yet and this is something we will, of course, discuss with you in the very near future.

It was good to learn that you had such a fine vacation. Mary and I sail from New York on October 8th in connection with the UJA Study Mission and will be back on November 15th. We both look forward to seeing you and Mrs. Lehman shortly after that.

Kindest regards,

Cordially,

(Bill)
(Wm. Rosenwald)

WR
MSG:an

November 30, 1955

Miss Caroline Flexner
Office of Senator Herbert H. Lehman
41 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Flexner:

In accordance with our telephone conversation today, I am enclosing a copy of the letter Mr. Rosenwald sent to Senator Lehman on October 5, 1955 in appreciation of the acceptance by the Senator to be guest of honor at the UJA dinner on January 21st.

I would like to confirm that this date stands and we are, of course, looking forward to having Senator Lehman as our guest of honor on that day.

Sincerely,

Melvin S. Goldstein

MSG:he

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Radio Cables and Radio
Cables

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JERUSALEMISRAEL 12 21 1220

ETAT D ISRAEL

FRIEDMAN UJAPPEAL

NYK (FRIEDMAN C/O UNITED JEWISH APPEAL 165 WEST 46TH

ST)

IS LEHMAN DINNER ADVANCED TO DECEMBER SEVENTEENTH QUERY

TEDDY



1955 NOV 21 4 02
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Q

December 19, 1955

Notes on meeting of Mr. Rosenwald and Rabbi Friedman, the morning of December 18th:

Mr. Rosenwald felt that a meeting of the nation's leadership should be called to discuss the increased needs of Israel. It was agreed that for the time being, space be reserved for January 22nd, the day following the Lehman meeting. (This was subsequently taken care of and the Bert Room at the Waldorf was reserved.)

Mr. Rosenwald thought that something like the Washington conference should be run to launch the project. He thought that it might be a combined meeting of all organizations similar to the one that launched the Bond Drive. He thought that this would be a device for getting across to the public that this is a problem involving \$100,000,000 or more but without saying that the WFA is raise the \$100,000,000.

Mr. Rosenwald wasn't certain that the January 22nd meeting should be a WFA meeting although he felt it might be. This requires further consideration. He felt that at the meeting on January 22nd, the Special Fund should be raised from twenty-five million to fifty or one hundred million. He thought that three or four hundred people should attend and they would be the people who would be normally present at the January 21st dinner, as well as welfare fund presidents and others in that category.

Mr. Rosenwald thought that notes should be sent to the presidents and executive directors of welfare funds to inform them that we are working on the January 22nd meeting and asking them to keep that day free. This letter should be sent immediately after the invitation to the Lehman dinner is mailed.

This is to be discussed at the Rosenwald Staff meeting on Friday, December 23rd.

NSG:hs
cc: WR, HAY, IW

WR file
- (file) Conference N.Y. Jan. 22, 1956

December 19, 1955

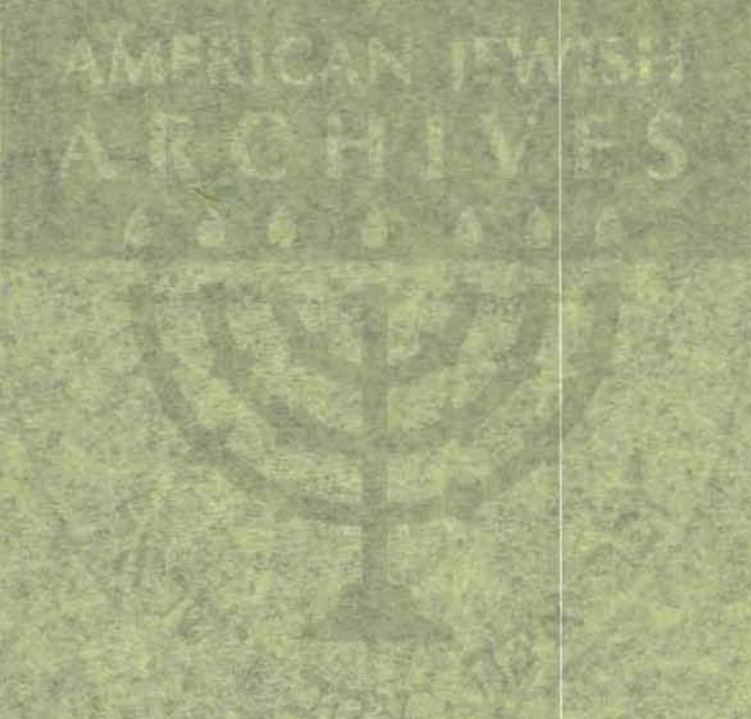
Mr. William Rosenwald

Melvin S. Goldstein

January 22, 1956—Meeting

For January 22nd we have reserved the Sert Room at the Waldorf-Astoria. Luncheon will be served in the Empire Room. We can use the Sert Room for our meeting from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

MSG:bs



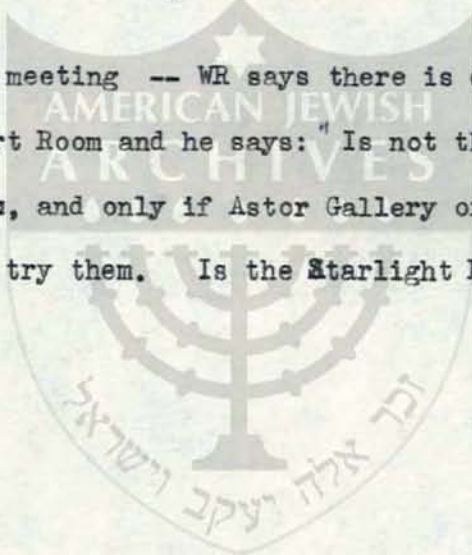
FLORRIE CHERT

December 21, 1955

Miss Berger called

re: Notes on the meeting WR/HAF December 18

January 22nd meeting -- WR says there is discussion here about the Sert Room and he says: "Is not the Sert Room too small? If ~~we~~, and only if Astor Gallery or Jade Room much larger, try them. Is the Starlight Roof available?"



Handwritten: L.H. Jones --
Conf. N.Y. Jan 22
Jee
1/22/57

December 22, 1955

Mr. Irving Jacobs

Melvin S. Goldstein

January 22nd Meeting

Regarding the meeting tentatively scheduled for January 22nd for which you have reserved the Sert Room, Mr. Rosenwald has asked:

"Is not the Sert Room too small? If, and only if Astor Gallery or Jade Room much larger, try them. Is the Starlight Roof available?"

Would you be good enough to follow through on this, and let me have your comments.

MSG:ba

Handwritten: I called Berger & told her the ask was in light of party needs 12/23 is it still necessary to reserve this room for 1/22.

Handwritten: (initials)
1/28

HS/
file: 1/21 folder

December 27, 1955

Records

Melvin S. Goldstein

Lebanon Dinner--Chairman

Mr. Rosenwald spoke with Walter Annenberg by telephone yesterday and invited him to assume the chairmanship of the Lebanon testimonial dinner. Mr. Annenberg said that he could not do any soliciting because of his position as a newspaper publisher. After some discussion, however, it was felt that Mr. Annenberg should be invited to become Chairman and that it would not be necessary for him to solicit gifts actively. Mr. Annenberg accepted the invitation and said that he would try to stimulate as much participation as possible. He will, in the connection, try to get people to attend.

Mr. Annenberg told Mr. Rosenwald that he thought there should be a toastmaster at the dinner because he did not want to act in this capacity. Mr. Rosenwald said that this would be worked out and that a letter would be sent to Mr. Annenberg giving him all the details.

MSG:ba

cc: Messrs. Bennett
Diele
Friedman
Jacobs
Goldstein ✓
Weinberg
Fishrohn

File for Chairman's Meeting
December 29, 1955

MEMORANDUM

Date December 27, 1955

To Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

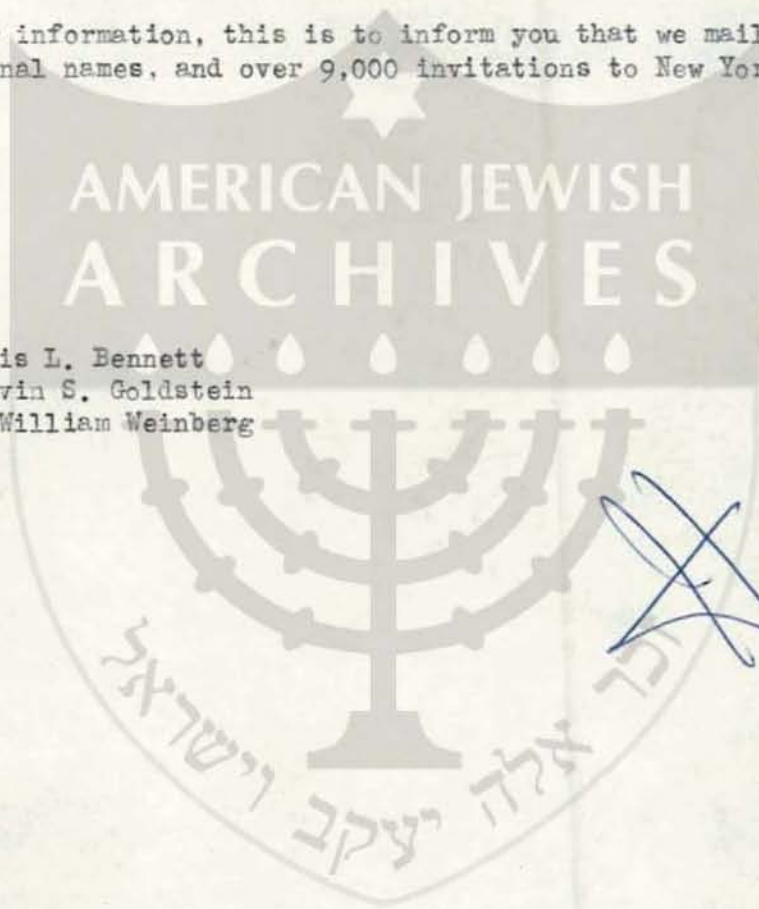
From Irving Jacobs

Subject Mailing list for Lehman Testimonial Dinner - January 21, 1956.

For your information, this is to inform you that we mailed 3,781 invitations to National names, and over 9,000 invitations to New York City names.

IJ:FF

cc - Louis L. Bennett
Melvin S. Goldstein
M. William Weinberg



UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, INC.

165 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

Date December 27, 1955

To Mr. Melvin S. Goldstein

From Irving Jacobs

Subject Lehman Dinner - Chairman

I have your note to records regarding Mr. Walter Annenberg's acceptance of the chairmanship of the Lehman dinner.

As you know, the invitation which was mailed on Friday nationally, and today locally, did not contain the name of the Chairman, nor was the Chairman's name on the return card and envelope.

IJ:FF



Work Files -- Lehman Dinner

December 27, 1955

Records

Malvin S. Goldstein

Lehman Dinner--Chairman

Mr. Rosenwald spoke with Walter Annenberg by telephone yesterday and invited him to assume the chairmanship of the Lehman Testimonial Dinner. Mr. Annenberg said that he could not do any soliciting because of his position as a newspaper publisher. After some discussion, however, it was felt that Mr. Annenberg should be invited to become Chairman and that it would not be necessary for him to solicit gifts actively. Mr. Annenberg accepted the invitation and said that he would try to stimulate as much participation as possible. He will, in the connection, try to get people to attend.

Mr. Annenberg told Mr. Rosenwald that he thought there should be a host-master of the dinner because he did not want to act in this capacity. Mr. Rosenwald said that this could be worked out and that a letter would be sent to Mr. Annenberg giving him all the details.

Records

cc: Messrs. Bennett
Kale
Friedman
Jacobs
Goldstein
Weinberg
Nichols

R. Levy
File for Chairman's Meeting
December 29, 1955

*Walt Lees - Lehman Dinner
no to be squared*
Teich
12 30

December 28, 1955

Mr. Louis L. Bennett

Melvin S. Goldstein

Lehman Dinner--Chairman

Further to our conversation yesterday about Walter Annenberg to serve as Chairman of the Lehman dinner--my official message from Rosenwald now says that Annenberg accepted the chairmanship but will not solicit, and he wanted a toastmaster to preside.

Mr. Rosenwald explained to Mr. Annenberg that the purpose of the dinner was to build a sample line. Mr. Annenberg had said that he would try to get maximum participation at the dinner which I believe means as many gifts as possible. Mr. Rosenwald says that Annenberg's idea of maximum participation will have to be reconciled with our own view that the dinner be a showcase for greatly increased gifts.

In due course, I am sure you will take up with WE--perhaps at the meeting tomorrow--the names of persons who might serve as toastmaster.

MSG:ba

HR Files - Lehman Dinner

December 29, 1955

Mr. William Rosenwald

Melvin S. Goldstein

Lehman Dinner

Attached hereto is a copy of a memorandum from Irving Jacobs on the subject of the Lehman dinner.

The next invitation that goes out on this subject will, of course, contain the name of Mr. Annenberg as Chairman.

MSG:ba
Encl. 1

cc: R. Levy

XXX

JOSEPHHAL
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

December 29, 1955

HOPE AVRIEL HAS CONVEYED TO YOU OUR MOST URGENT DESIRE HAVE YOU DELIVER
MAIN ADDRESS LEHMAN TESTIMONIAL DINNER JANUARY TWENTYFIRST STOP THIS MOST
IMPORTANT NATIONAL FUNDRAISING MEETING WHICH WILL FEATURE IMPORTANT INCREASES
TO SPECIAL FUND STOP ALL OFFICERS HERE JOIN ME IN URGING YOU AGREE ADDRESS
THIS FUNCTION STOP APPRECIATE DIFFICULTIES MAKING THIS TRIP ESPECIALLY WHEN
YOU ARE NEEDED IN ISRAEL BUT DO HOPE YOU CAN COME PLEASE CABLE REGARDS

FRITMAN

HAF/gfc
cc: AF

(Telephoned from HU. 6-7468 but charged to UJA)

work files

January 5, 1956

Mr. William Rosenwald

Melvin S. Goldstein

Lehman Dinner

I think you should note that there are really three main items we have to take care of in connection with the Lehman dinner:

1. Toastmaster
2. A person to make the pitch
3. Ed Murrow to make the presentation to Senator Lehman

Incidentally, Dr. Josephthal told us that there will be a decision on Sunday regarding "Kfar Lehman".

MSG:hs

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the upper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PA256 AA129

16 JAN 5 AM 5 48

A (LSA113) 36 NL COLLECT=ATLANTA GA 4=

FC/PMA

HERBERT A FRIEDMAN=PERSONAL UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

165 WEST 46 ST NYK=*Chy* ES

TRIED TO CALL YOU TONIGHT STOP HOPE ARE PRESSING JOSEPTAL TO COME BECAUSE I AM DEFINITELY LEAVING JANUARY 16 STOP PLEASE DO NOT DEPEND MY STAYING LEAHMAN DINNER STOP BELIEVE IF PRESSED JOSEPTAL WILL COME=

GOLDA=●

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 5, 1956

Mr. William Rosenwald

Melvin S. Goldstein

Lehman Dinner

I think you should note that there are really three main items we have to take care of in connection with the Lehman dinner:

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MSG:hs

DAIS

January 6, 1956

Mr. Louis L. Bennett

Melvin S. Goldstein

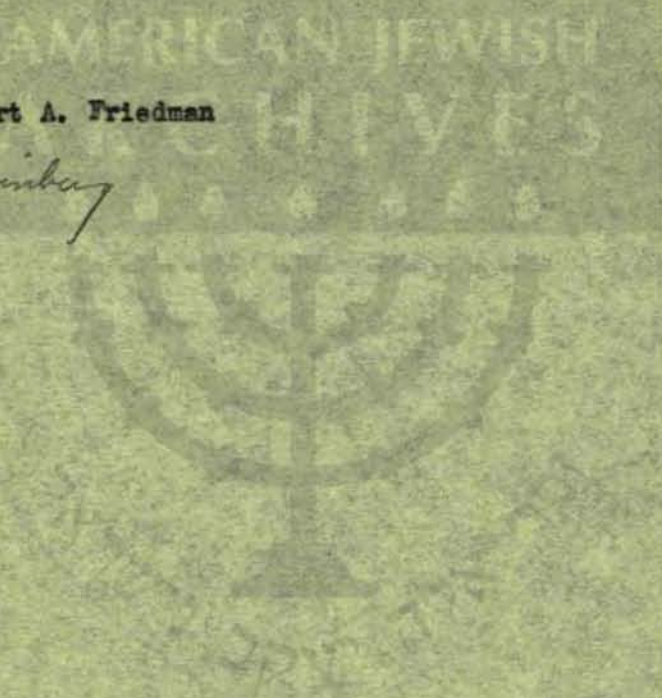
Walter Annenberg

Mr. Rosenwald told me that he spoke with Annenberg, and it is understood that he is no longer the Chairman of the Lehman dinner, but we will do nothing further about it. Mr. Annenberg said he would attend the dinner on January 21, with his wife, and is willing to be seated on the dais.

MSG:ba

cc: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

M. W. Weinberg



Kc/anh
MSG
January 6, 1956

In my new capacity as Chairman of the National Campaign Cabinet, I wish to extend sincerest greetings to you and ask you to note that the next meeting of the Cabinet will take place on Saturday, January 21, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, with a luncheon starting at 12:30 P.M., immediately preceding our Testimonial Dinner to Senator Herbert H. Lehman - which will take place in the same hotel starting at 6:30 P.M.

With respect to the dinner for Senator Lehman, we are going to do two things that evening - honor the Senator and launch this year's campaign. Every Cabinet member must do his utmost to make this an outstanding success because of the effect this will have on the entire 1956 campaign, including the Special Fund effort.

Please make it a point between now and January 21 to solicit major contributions in your area. In addition, please urge and help to arrange as many parlor meetings as can be held for the purpose of big gift announcements. Last but not least, it is imperative that your best contributors be urged to attend the Dinner.

In this connection, many communities are now holding local Big Gifts meetings in which emphasis is being put on maximum contributions for both the regular and Special Fund campaigns. The best of these gifts will be announced at the Dinner, so that we are actually working toward a showcase for truly outstanding commitments. Our over-riding objective is to set the most inspiring and electrifying standard in this hour of towering crisis and responsibility.

The meeting of the Cabinet earlier in the day will, of course, review many of these factors in full. In addition, the Cabinet agenda includes a review of the Special Fund campaign; plans for the second National Big Gifts Meeting, to be held at Miami Beach, Florida on Sunday, February 26; and an up-to-the-minute review of the latest developments in Israel and North Africa.

Looking forward to greeting you personally at the Cabinet meeting and to joining you at the Testimonial Dinner in the evening, and with all best wishes, I am

Sincerely

Joseph Meyerhoff

JM:JB

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
165 WEST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

File

January 9, 1956

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Exec. Vice Chmn.
United Jewish Appeal
165 W. 46th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rabbi Friedman:

You have already received a formal invitation to attend the Dinner which the United Jewish Appeal is giving in honor of Senator Herbert H. Lehman, to be held on Saturday evening, January 21, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

The Senator is one of our great American Jews and for nearly fifty years has added lustre to the American Jewish community by his many contributions to the advancement of freedom's cause. The oppressed, the driven, the downtrodden in many lands have known his generosity and his leadership. I feel that all of us, by our individual expression of concrete action, will be reflecting their feelings when we accord this tribute to this wonderful American.

It would be a very real tribute to the Senator if you were present and I know that he would be highly pleased. No better or finer testimonial could be accorded to this outstanding humanitarian than the attendance of Jewish leaders like yourself.

I trust sincerely that you will make every effort to be present and look forward to greeting you in person. All best wishes for the year 1956.

Cordially,

Wm. Rosenwald

WILLIAM ROSENWALD
165 WEST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

*W.R. Files - Lehman
Primer*

January 9, 1956

Mr. William Rosenwald
122 E. 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

You have already received a formal invitation to attend the Dinner which the United Jewish Appeal is giving in honor of Senator Herbert H. Lehman, to be held on Saturday evening, January 21, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

The Senator is one of our great American Jews and for nearly fifty years has added lustre to the American Jewish community by his many contributions to the advancement of freedom's cause. The oppressed, the driven, the downtrodden in many lands have known his generosity and his leadership. I feel that all of us, by our individual expression of concrete action, will be reflecting their feelings when we accord this tribute to this wonderful American.

It would be a very real tribute to the Senator if you were present and I know that he would be highly pleased. No better or finer testimonial could be accorded to this outstanding humanitarian than the attendance of Jewish leaders like yourself.

I trust sincerely that you will make every effort to be present and look forward to greeting you in person. All best wishes for the year 1956.

Cordially,

Wm Rosenwald



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Mr. William Rosenwald
895 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

MRS. DAVID M. LEVY
993 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

January 10, 1956

Dearest Bill:

I wanted to explain to you that I had every intention of going to the dinner in honor of Herbert Lehman but I will be in New Orleans attending Edgar Stern's 70th birthday celebration. There is no one in the world I'd rather honor so I'm sad about it. I will send him a wire but will you please explain to him why I can't be with all of you on this important occasion.

Devotedly,

Adelle

14th

XXX

JOSEPH TAL
JEV AGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

January 10, 1956

WOULD APPRECIATE GREATLY STRAIGHT CABLE STATUS KPAR LEMMAN WHICH
VERBIBLY IMPORTANT REGARDS

HAF/gfc



XX

JANUARY 11

56

JOSEPH TAL
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM (ISRAEL)

W.U. CABLES

MANY MANY THANKS YOUR CABLE OF POSITIVE AND SWIFT ACTION CONNECTION LEHMAN PRESENTATION
STOP APPRECIATE FULLY LIGHT POLICY ISRAEL HOW MUCH EFFORT WAS INVOLVED OBTAIN FAVORABLE
DECISION AND ALL HERE MOST GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR ALL YOU DID BEST REGARDS

HERB

*MSTG
FRC/kve*

January 11, 1956

TO CAMPAIGN CABINET MEMBERS

Ambassador Eban has just given a candid picture of Israel's critical situation. The facts he disclosed were shocking.

A small group met with him at the Israel Consulate in New York last Sunday. We were stunned. The Ambassador's grave statement forced the realization that our campaign operations must be greatly expanded.

Although it was not intended to be a fund-raising meeting, the impact of the report produced spontaneous and startling announcements of extra gifts.

The Ambassador's description of the present situation does not lend itself to a written statement. Therefore, it is imperative that you attend the luncheon meeting of the Cabinet at the Waldorf on January 21, so that you can get an oral report.

In the meantime, here is what we can do immediately! We must use the occasion of the dinner to Senator Lehman as a powerful demonstration. I urge you to do everything within your power to obtain the greatest number of significant gifts to the Special Fund, and the best possible attendance, from your community. In impressive terms, this opening event of the 1956 UJA campaign must show the country that we are unified in our determination that the people of Israel shall be helped to build their freedom - that the Jews of North Africa shall not be abandoned.

One thing is certain. The officers and the Cabinet are faced with a far more pressing task than we had realized. We must work harder - and faster - than ever before to arouse the American Jewish community to the bitterly serious developments.

Please let me know that you will attend the Cabinet meeting and that you will do everything in your power to assure a mighty response to the Lehman dinner.

Cordially,

Wm Rosenwald

HAF

January 11, 1956

TO PRESIDENTS (OR CHAIRMEN) IN COMMUNITIES OVER \$100,000

Ambassador Eban has just given a candid picture of Israel's critical situation. The facts he disclosed were shocking.

A small group met with him at the Israel Consulate in New York last Sunday. We were stunned. The Ambassador's grave statement forced the realization that our campaign operations must be greatly expanded.

Although it was not intended to be a fund-raising meeting, the impact of the report produced spontaneous and startling announcements of extra gifts.

The Ambassador's description of the present situation does not lend itself to a written statement. But, one thing is now eminently clear! We are faced with a far more pressing task than we had realized. All of us must work harder - and faster - than ever before to arouse the American Jewish community to the bitterly serious developments.

Here is what we can do immediately! We must use the occasion of the dinner to Senator Lehman on January 21 in New York as a powerful demonstration. I urge you to do everything within your power to obtain the greatest number of significant gifts to the Special Fund, and the best possible attendance, from your community. In impressive terms, this opening event of the 1956 UJA campaign must show the country that we are unified in our determination that the people of Israel shall be helped to build their freedom - that the Jews of North Africa shall not be abandoned.

We are counting on you to do everything in your power to assure a mighty response to the Lehman dinner.

Cordially,

Wm Rosenwald

HAF

January 11, 1956

TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS IN WF OVER \$100,000

By the time you receive this letter you may already have heard something of what transpired at a meeting Ambassador Eban held with a group of top leaders at the Israel Consulate in New York on Sunday.

The Ambassador gave a forthright picture of Israel's critical situation. The gathering was stunned by the shocking facts he disclosed. Although it was not intended to be a fund-raising meeting, the impact of the Ambassador's candid report evoked spontaneous and startling announcements of extra gifts.

It is apparent, in the light of those facts, that our current campaign operations must be greatly expanded. The first big movement in that direction must be taken at the 1956 campaign's opening event - the dinner to Senator Lehman at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 21.

I am appealing to you to help make the Lehman dinner a powerful demonstration. I urge you to do everything within your power to obtain the greatest number of significant gifts to the Special Fund, and the best possible attendance, from your community. The occasion of the Lehman dinner must be used to show the country in an impressive way that we are unified in our determination that the people of Israel shall get the help they need to build their freedom and that the North African Jews shall not be abandoned.

All of us in UJA are relying on you and your associates to make an out-of-the-ordinary effort to assure that a mighty response comes forward at the Lehman dinner.

Sincerely,

Herbert A. Friedman

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

HAF:BJB

~~FD~~
FCJ

Please tell me about the
Broffman matter.

place in
Jan 21 folder
P

~~AD~~
7/1/56

Dr. Goldmann advised

LLB this a.m. will
probably do it & will
give his official answer
tomorrow.



FLORRIE CHIAT

MISS CHIAT

Barber called

Jan. 12

re: Walter Annenberg

WR says W.A. will be on dais
& asked several times what the
attire would be WR told him
definitely business suit -
WR wants to be advised

he gave him right answer. if
yes

Also, Mrs. Annenberg & Mrs. Roosevelt
should be seated next to each
other.

I found MW about all the

W
1/12/52

FLORRIE CHIAT

Jan 12

KC/
Jan 21 1966

Miss Befer advises

re: Mrs. Levy - Lehman Dinner

WIZ received a letter from

Mrs. Levy.

She wants to be in New York

on the 21st



FLORRIE CHIAT

Lehman Union Jan 13

SAMUEL BRONFMAN will

be toastmaster (per Dr. Goldmann)

Will be ARCHIVES on

Monday Jan 16.

Can be reached at

MU. 6-6900.



RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
25 WEST 43rd STREET, N.Y., TEL. BR 9-0572

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RADIOGRAM

REPLY VIA RADIOGRAM

FAST ACTION

DL to MRB

1956 JAN 12 PM 6 05



FA 298

FA

L502 GM DA398 IU210

AEC 197 4033 JERUSALEMISRAEL 10 12 1610

LEVY UJAPPEAL NEWYORK
EXPECT CABLE LEHMAN SCROLL WORDING FRIDAY ROSENFELD

*cc of Josephthal's cable
sent Rob this am*

RADIOGRAM

REPLY VIA RADIOGRAM

January 13, 1956

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman
820 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mrs. Lehman:

It was a pleasure to learn that you will attend the dinner on January 21st in honor of the Governor.

It would be considered a great honor by all of us if not only in your capacity of Honorary Chairman of the IJA Women's Division, but as Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, you would grace the dais.

Kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

(Wm. Rosenwald)

WR
MSG:hs

cc: HQ, MWW

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Walter Annenberg - Lehman Dinner

January 16, 1956.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER

MAILED BY	DATE
LLB	DATE
JAN 23 1956	
LLB	
LLB	
LLB	
ANSWERED	
<i>FL</i>	

Mr. William Rosenwald,
218 West 58th Street,
New York 19, New York.

Dear Bill:

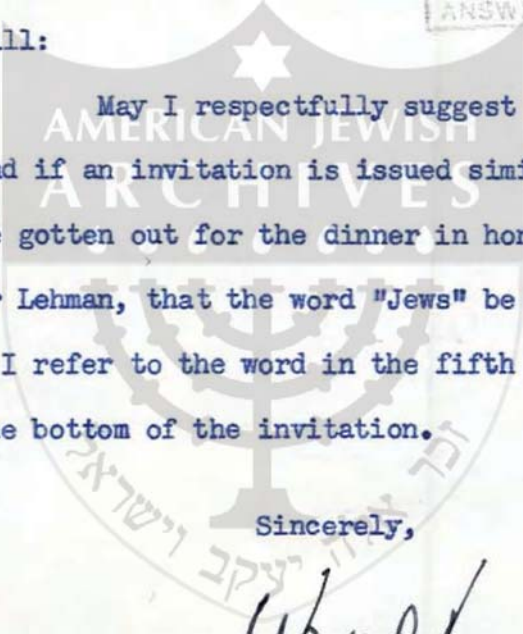
May I respectfully suggest that when and if an invitation is issued similar to the one gotten out for the dinner in honor of Senator Lehman, that the word "Jews" be capitalized. I refer to the word in the fifth line from the bottom of the invitation.

Sincerely,

Walter Annenberg

Walter Annenberg.

WHA:G



January 17, 1956

Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg
Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Warburg:

Further to our telephone conversation, attached hereto is the text of the scroll to be presented to Governor Lehman on January 21st.

Sincerely,

Mévin S. Goldstein

MSG:hs

SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN TESTIMONIAL
The Waldorf-Astoria
Saturday, January 21st, 1956

1/18/56

(T - Tentative)

Out of town 317
New York City 218
Total 535

ACCEPTANCES

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

Judge & Mrs. Isaac Pacht

CONNECTICUT

Hartford

Bernard Gottlieb, Exec. Dir.
Barney Rapaport
Edward I. Suisman

New Haven

Mr. & Mrs. David Levine
Mr. & Mrs. Edward I. Levine

Waterbury

Charles Rosengarten

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Rabbi Isadore Breslau
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Cherner
Louis E. Spiegler

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Benjamin Massell
Samuel Rothberg

ILLINOIS

Chicago

David Borowitz
T-Max Cohen
Arthur N. Horwich

Peoria

T-Samuel Rothberg

INDIANA

Indianapolis

Julian Freeman

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

Label A. Katz
Henry Maslansky

MAINE

Portland

Benjamin Lewis

MARYLAND

Baltimore

Mr. & Mrs. Israel Braverman
Mr. & Mrs. Alex Cooper
Mr. & Mrs. Abraham Goodman
Joseph Meyerhoff
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Silver

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Robert Silverman (plus 1)

Brockton

Mr. & Mrs. Dewey D. Stone

Lynn

Eli Cohen

Somerville

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Marks

Worcester

Joseph Talamo

MICHIGAN

Detroit

Mr. & Mrs. William Avrunin (Assoc. Dir.)
Louis Berry
Mr. & Mrs. Max Fisher
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Friedman
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Holtzman
Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Safran
Mr. & Mrs. Philip Slomovitz
Mr. & Mrs. George M. Stutz

MISSOURI

Kansas City

Julius Karosen
Leon Karosen
Mrs. Henry Newman

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City

Morris Batzer
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Cassman
Benjamin Kramer
I. D. Sinderbrand
Mr. & Mrs. Irving I. Spivack (Ex. Dir.)
Julius Waldman

Bridgeton

Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Schrank

Elizabeth

Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove
Israel Cardonsky
Louis Kousin, Exec. Dir.
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Weinstein

Englewood

Mr. & Mrs. Max Grobow

Fair Lawn

Mr. & Mrs. Saml. J. Rosenthal, Ex. Dir.

NEW JERSEY (cont'd)Jersey City

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 Mr. & Mrs. Sol Berger
 Rabbi & Mrs. Samuel Berman
 Mr. & Mrs. Philip Birken
 Mr. & Mrs. George Black
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Brody
 Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Chasan
 Harry Chasis
 Mr. & Mrs. Abe Feldman
 Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Feldman
 Mr. & Mrs. Bernard German
 Mrs. Ray Glass
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Goldman
 Mr. & Mrs. Sam Goodman
 Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Greenberg
 Mr. & Mrs. Henry Gur-Arie
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hass
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis Kagan
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Kanter
 Mr. & Mrs. Lou Kohl
 Mr. & Mrs. Irving Kriegel
 Abe Lenkowsky
 Mr. & Mrs. George Mesel
 Mr. & Mrs. Martin Meyerowitz
 Mr. & Mrs. George R. Milstein
 Mr. & Mrs. Herman Neuman
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Novick
 Mr. & Mrs. Hy Nutkis
 Mr. & Mrs. Max Pillersdorf
 Mr. & Mrs. Max Polinsky
 Mr. & Mrs. Bennett Robbins
 Mr. & Mrs. Norman Ross
 Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Schimel
 Dr. & Mrs. Meyer K. Schleider
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Schlossberg
 Mr. & Mrs. Hirsh Schpoont
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Semp
 Mr. & Mrs. Morris Stein
 Mr. & Mrs. Abe Taifer
 Mrs. Ellis Taube
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert Wasserman
 Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Weinberg
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Weinberg
 Mr. & Mrs. Emanuel Weitz
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Wexler

Lakewood

Al Tisch

Newark

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 Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Kasen
 Mr. & Mrs. William Margulies
 Herman M. Pekarsky, Exec. Dir.
 Martin S. Rakitt, Camp. Dir.
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Schultz
 Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Stavitsky
 Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Wechsler

New Brunswick

Mr. & Mrs. David Darwin (plus 2)

North Hudson

Monte Beck
 Mrs. B. Daitzman
 Judge Abraham Lieberman
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis Podolsky
 Morris Walter

Palisades Park

Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Levy

NEW JERSEY (cont'd)Passaic

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel S. Berenson
 Dr. & Mrs. Irving E. Ehrenfeld
 Joseph A. Feder
 Max Grossman, Exec. Dir.
 William Zacherowitz

Paterson

Albert H. Slater
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Stern

Red Bank

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Levin (plus 4)

NEW YORKBeacon

T-Mr. & Mrs. Irving Edwards
 T-Judge & Mrs. Seymour S. Levine
 T-Mr. & Mrs. Israel Lewittes

Buffalo

Judge David Diamond
 Mr. & Mrs. Moe Ein
 Hymen Lefcowitz
 Mr. & Mrs. Irving Levick
 Joseph Markel
 T-Arthur Victor, Jr.

Elizaville

Mr. & Mrs. Harry H. Frankel

Newburgh

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 Mr. & Mrs. Murray Gunner (Exec. Dir.)
 Mr. & Mrs. Morris Lascher
 Mr. & Mrs. Sol Reiter
 Arthur Silver

Nyack

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Sakoff
 Rabbi & Mrs. Bernard Zlotowitz

Rochester

Mrs. Sol Aiole
 Fred Forman
 Elmer Louis, Exec. Dir.
 Irving S. Norry

Schenectady

Dr. & Mrs. Walter Gross (plus 1)

Spring Valley

Rabbi Louis Frishman
 Mr. & Mrs. Abe Meltzer (plus 4)
 Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Oolie
 Mr. & Mrs. Nathan A. Robins

Suffern

Rabbi Moses Rosenthal

Syracuse

Mr. & Mrs. Morris W. Berinstein

Walden

Mr. & Mrs. Meyer Jacobowitz
 Mr. & Mrs. Julius Leis
 Dr. & Mrs. Elias G. Stickney

1/18/56

OHIOAkron

T-Jerome Kaufman
Nathan Pinsky, Exec. Dir.
T-Charles E. Schwartz

Canton

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Fisher
Leonard Sebrans, Exec. Dir.

Cleveland

Irving Kane
Mr. & Mrs. Albert A. Levin
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Ratner
Henry A. Rucker
Rudi Walter

Toledo

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Cohen

OKLAHOMATulsa

Herman P. Taubman

PENNSYLVANIAAllentown

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

Easton

Jacob Mayer (and daughter)
Mr. & Mrs. Norman Seidel
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Sher, Exec. Secy.

Harrisburg

Eugene Gurkoff
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Hursh (Exec. Dir.)
Miss Mary Sachs

Philadelphia

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Annenberg
Samuel H. Daroff
Donald B. Hurwitz, Exec. Dir.
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Kravitz
T-Albert H. Lieberman
Sol Satinsky

Scranton

Leon M. Levy

Sharon

Oscar Ben Rosenblum

Wilkes-Barre

Mr. & Mrs. Nathan I. Kuss
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Rifkin
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Smith (Exec. Dir.)
Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Weiss

RHODE ISLANDProvidence

T-Walter I. Sundlun

TEXASDallas

Mr. & Mrs. Dave Rubin

El Paso

Elias G. Krupp

VIRGINIANewport News

Mrs. William Diamonstein

WISCONSIN

William J. Feldstein
T-Ben E. Nickoll



1/18/56

SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN TESTIMONIAL - 1/21NEW YORK CITY

Rabbi & Mrs. Abba Abrams (spkr.)
 Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Anderson & Guest
 Mr. & Mrs. Paul Baerwald
 Mr. & Mrs. Philip Bernstein
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Berse
 T-Morris Brecher
 Abner Bregman
 Mr. & Mrs. Morris Breslau
 Saul Brodsky
 T-Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Bronfman
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Bronfman
 H. H. Butler
 I. J. Caplin
 Lee Carey
 Mr. & Mrs. Hi Carr
 Hon. Emanuel Celler, MC
 Irwin S. Chanin
 Rabbi Zelig Chinitz (spkr.)
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis M. Cohen
 Benjamin Cooper
 Mr. & Mrs. Cutler
 Hon. Irwin D. & Mrs. Davidson
 Abraham M. Davis
 Mrs. Helen M. Davis
 Miss Ruth Davis
 Theodore Diamond
 Mr. & Mrs. Emanuel Dofit
 William K. Dorfman
 Dr. Charles Eichel plus 4
 Max M. Ein
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Eisner
 Max Elkon
 Hugo Emmerich
 T-Dr. Charles T. Englisher
 Mr. & Mrs. Gustave Etra
 Mr. & Mrs. Yonah Ettinger (JA)
 Mr. & Mrs. Leon Finley
 Miss Carolyn Flexner
 Judge & Mrs. Abraham N. Geller
 Mollie Gladstone (spkr.)
 Louis J. Glickman
 Horace W. Goldsmith
 Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Gordon
 John S. Grauel (spkr.)
 Harry Greenfield
 Jack Fein & Guest
 Israel Gitenstein & Guest
 Samuel Goldfarb
 Mr. & Mrs. Monroe Goldwater
 Harry Golub
 Edward Goodell
 Sylvan Gotshal
 Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Gross
 Mr. & Mrs. Felix Greenhut
 Rabbi Peretz Halpern (spkr.)
 Mr. E. F. Hanzlik
 Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Harnatz
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Hausman
 Yehuda Hellman (spkr.)
 Max W. Hollander
 Mrs. Hal Horne
 Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Immerman
 T-Fred Isaacson
 Mr. & Mrs. Harold Jacobi
 Frances R. Jaffin
 Mr. & Mrs. Abraham Kamber
 Mr. & Mrs. Louis Kaplan
 T-George Kaufman
 Hon. Philip M. Kainfeld
 Daniel L. Korn
 David Kosh
 Samuel Kramer
 Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Kravitz
 Mrs. E. Kubie
 Leo Lania (spkr.)
 Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Lazrus
 Mr. & Mrs. Philip Leff
 Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman
 Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell Leventhal
 Mr. & Mrs. Jerome Lewine
 Charles D. Lewis
 Abraham Liebovitz
 Joseph Levy & Daughter
 Mrs. Madeleine M. Low
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Lubin
 Joseph Mailman
 Ben Marcus
 T-Mr. & Mrs. William Marx
 Charles Mayer
 Dr. & Mrs. Edgar Mayer
 Mr. & Mrs. Jakob Michael
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Mitchell
 Henry L. Moses
 Richard Neubauer
 Trude Neubauer
 Gerard Oestricher
 Max Ogust
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry C. Oppenheimer
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Louis Oresman
 Jack Orloff
 Max Ornstein
 T-Col. Leopold Philipp
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 Mr. & Mrs. Abbey Rabiner
 T. R. Racoosin
 Mrs. Stanley L. Richter
 Mrs. William Robinson
 Mr. & Mrs. I. Rogosin
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 George Rosenberg, plus 3
 Mr. & Mrs. William Rosenthal
 Mr. & Mrs. William Rosonwald
 Mr. & Mrs. Oscar S. Rosner
 Jay Rubin
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Rubin
 Mr. & Mrs. William Salzman
 Michael Schatt
 Rabbi & Mrs. Max Schenk (spkr.)
 Mr. & Mrs. James Scheuer
 Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Schneierman
 Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Siegel
 Aaron J. Simon
 Daniel Simon
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 Joseph Singer
 Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Sobelsohn
 Samuel Sperling
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Starr
 Mr. & Mrs. Roger Starr
 William Steinberg
 Robert Sterling & Guest
 Nathan Straus
 Julius Stulman
 Mr. & Mrs. Isidore Tabakin
 Mr. & Mrs. Ben Touster
 Mr. & Mrs. Max M. Varon, Consulate
 W. H. Voeltz

1/18/56

Senator Herbert H. Lehman Testimonial - 1/21

NEW YORK CITY - cont'd.

Mr. & Mrs. Noah Wachert
Edward M. M. Warburg
Milton Weil
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Weiler
Dr. & Mrs. Harold M. Weinberg
Mr. & Mrs. James L. Weinberg
Mr. & Mrs. Solomon J. Weinstein
Louis Weintraub
Robert M. Werblow
Dr. Jonah B. Wise
Mr. & Mrs. Robert I. Wishnick
William Yanoff
Gitti Zand (spkr.)
Morris Zukoff



XXXX

W. R. Zales
Lehman Dinner

United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N.Y.

January 20, 1956

MR. AND MRS. HAROLD GOLDBERG
MAYFLOWER HOTEL
CENTRAL PARK WEST & 61ST STREET
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

YOUR
UNDERSTAND YOU DID NOT RECEIVE/INVITATION TESTIMONIAL DINNER BEING TENDERED SENATOR
LEHMAN SATURDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 6.30 P.M., STARLIGHTROOF, WALDORF ASTORIA. WISH TAKE
THIS OPPORTUNITY EXTEND TO YOU VERY CORDIAL INVITATION JOIN SENATOR LEHMAN'S MANY
FRIENDS AT THIS DINNER

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

MSG/fe

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR LEHMAN DINNER
JANUARY 21, 1956

CHAIRMAN	Walter H. Annenberg
INVOCATION	-
TOASTMASTER	Benjamin H. Swig <i>Lehman</i>
ADDRESS	Levi Esikol (or Giora Josephthal) <i>Lehman</i> <i>or Hilda Rayson</i>
APPEAL	Edward M. M. Warburg
CARD CALLING	William Rosenwald, <i>Stone, Wadley, Holtzman,</i> Joseph M. Mazer Mrs. David M. Levy Dewey D. Stone
PRESENTATION	Edward R. Murrow
GUEST OF HONOR	Senator Herbert H. Lehman
BENEDICTION	-

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

in honor of

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

tendered by the
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



January 21, 1956

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York City

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

0 3 1 0 0 1 3 2 9

The Testimonial Dinner in honor of Senator Herbert H. Lehman given by the United Jewish Appeal convened at 9:25 p.m. in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City on Saturday, January 21, 1956; Mr. Samuel Bronfman presiding.

CHAIRMAN BRONFMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in welcoming you. I wish to give my warm thanks to the members of the Dinner Committee of the United Jewish Appeal. Their efforts and skills have indeed made this impressive assembly possible.

I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that I have a case of laryngitis.

We are gathered here this evening for a two-fold purpose: to do honor to that great American and outstanding elder statesman of our era, Senator Herbert Lehman; and to engage further in the activity of helping the people of Israel, a cause to which, throughout these historic years, our guest of honor has given signal counsel and leadership.

I do not think that it is necessary, nor do a chairman's remarks provide sufficient scope to elaborate upon the personality and the achievements of our guest of

honor. His certainly is a renown which has gone beyond the boundaries of his vocation and transcended the frontiers of his country.

His genius in American statesmanship and his leadership of Jewish affairs have elicited a universal pride in this great mentor of our times. Especially has he endeared himself to American, and indeed to world Jewry, by his unceasing service to the cause of the homeless and the oppressed. Never will Jewry forget that his was the directing hand and his the sympathetic heart which led the great rescue and rehabilitation work of UNNRA.

The very presence of this large and distinguished audience must signify to our guest of honor the high regard and genuine affection in which he is held by the Jews of America.

Not a little of our feeling for Senator Lehman is based on the fact that he tirelessly worked for the establishment of the State of Israel, and has done everything in his power to maintain it as a place of refuge and an outpost of freedom.

Along with him, we Jews of America and Canada have

0 5 1 0 0 1 3 3 2

viewed with pride the revival in our day, after a lapse of 2,000 years, of a nation and a tradition that in ages past gave to the world the Bible, the Ten Commandments, our moral code. We entertain the hope that this moral code may again come to the entire Middle East with a new vigor and reality. We are further bound in our sympathy with the people of Israel by the knowledge that at a time when survival in Europe, and later in Africa and Asia, became impossible for tens of thousands of our co-religionists, their country provided a refuge and hope. Israel is indeed the Promised Land which, in word and deed, keeps its promise.

Like America, Israel lives by the principles of democracy, the premise that every man owes a responsibility to his neighbor. Like America, it seeks within its melting pot to fashion a single nation out of the refugees from seventy different countries. And like America, whose standards of prosperity and happiness are the envy and emulation of the world, Israel hopes, in peace, with time, and through self-dedication, to build a way of life in the Middle East that will serve as an example and inspiration to its languishing millions.

051001333

The people of Israel have perforce required help and assistance during the past seven years as they took their first tentative steps towards self-sufficiency. The Jews of America (and in this phrase I include, of course, the Jews of Canada) have played a major role, through UJA, in helping the Israeli people to approach that point in their development where, all else being equal, they will be able to stand completely -- and move forward swiftly -- on their own feet.

The time for Israel to do without our aid, without the money that we give to the men, women and children of that little democracy, with which they maintain health, welfare, rehabilitation and educational services, has not yet come. That time, indeed, is being delayed by the extraordinary international pressures to which the people of Israel are constantly subjected by their neighbors. Were it not for these threats and pressures, they would have forged ahead at an even faster economic tempo than they had hitherto achieved.

Today, the people of Israel stand once more in a condition of emergency. The hands of friendship which they extend to their neighbors are summarily rejected.

These neighbors persist in considering the establishment of Israel as a mere incident, that may pass, and not as an advent, that has come to stay.

Freedom is not born without birth-pains, and it is not a little thing for the Jews of Israel to have sought, and partially succeeded in seven full years to fill the gap left by 2,000 empty years. One thing certainly we must watch for, and that is the danger of getting tired.

The Israeli people are not tiring. Despite grave threats to their existence as a nation, they are keeping their gates open -- wide open -- to more than 45,000 immigrants from North Africa who must be taken in this year. The UJA Special Fund is to be used exclusively to finance this vast movement of human beings from tension and danger to safety and security.

We won't get tired, we can't get tired, if we recall the plight of the many who died during the Thirties who might be alive today, if there had been an Israel then. We are a Jewry diminished by six million. Thank God, now we have a home for the homeless, a place of hope for the hopeless, a refuge for the sick, and the weary.

The wiping out of six million of our people -- that was not emergency; that was catastrophe -- and to have moved from catastrophe to emergency is, ladies and gentlemen, stupendous progress.

Let us, therefore, meet the present emergency as we have met those in the past -- with will, with resolution, that that which has with such great effort been built, we will not readily let go by default. After all, there is only one thing to be done about an emergency, and that is to face it and emerge from it. I know that this evening, after we have listened to our distinguished guest speakers (and have heard from our distinguished guest of honor), we will from this gathering of free men, in this forum of peace, through our contributions, help thousands upon thousands of our fellow Jews overseas find the courage, the strength and the means with which to live and thrive and prosper in peace.

And when that time comes, as it surely will, we shall look back with pride and satisfaction and say when the need was great, thank God we were not found wanting.
(Applause)

It is my extreme pleasure now to introduce to

you a great leader of men, one who is at once concerned with the spiritual implications and the practical realities of our work, the Executive Vice-Chairman of the nationwide United Jewish Appeal, Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman.

His has been a career of constant dedication to the cause of the underprivileged and the oppressed. When in 1945, the Ninth Infantry rescued some 30,000 Jews from the concentration camps in Southern Bavaria, it was Rabbi Friedman who was Chaplain of the Army of Liberators. When, in the months and years which followed, it was necessary to provide food, clothing and shelter, both for the survivors of Hitler's extermination camps and for the refugees from Communist terror in Eastern Europe, it was Rabbi Friedman who, as the only Jewish Chaplain in Berlin, endowed these activities with inspiration and leadership. Again, as displaced persons flooded into the key cities of Western Europe, desperate in their search for sanctuary in Israel and the other democracies, it was Rabbi Friedman who was called to act as Assistant Advisor on Jewish affairs to General Joseph T. McNarney, the successor of General Eisenhower as Commander of the United States Occupation Forces in Germany. Here, as he contributed to the

molding and maintaining of the United States Military Command's sympathetic and humanitarian policies, as he brought aid and assistance to thousands of refugees, Rabbi Friedman performed a signal service, both for the country which he represented and the refugees whom he helped.

His dynamic and effective actions as Rabbi, Army Chaplain, Advisor of Jewish affairs, and outstanding leader of the United Jewish Appeal, have made him one of the foremost spokesmen for American Jewry.

I take great pleasure in introducing the Executive Vice-Chairman of the National United Jewish Appeal, Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman. (Applause)

~~RABBI FRIEDMAN: I hate to think of what Sam would have done if he hadn't lost his voice.~~

Mr. Chairman, Senator Lehman, Mr. Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen, each of us is most often the prisoner of his own thoughts and his own experiences. We know best what we have been living closely with and those of us who have been living very closely and breathing very intimately with the Special Fund for many months know it perhaps too well. We sometimes forget that there are others of you less familiar with this Special Fund than are we

who have dealt with its implications so often.

I should like to tell you quickly what this Special Fund of the UJA is all about in the year 1956. That Fund was conceived at a time shortly after the ugly rioting in Morocco last summer, when it became apparent that ever larger numbers of Jews would be seeking an exodus. The circumstances of mob violence at that time, political upheaval, economic strangulation which overtook our people, are all well known to you.

There was a surging stream of humanity desirous of leaving North Africa for Israel, and it became obvious at the end of last summer that the proceeds of any campaign conducted at the 1955 level would not in any measure be able to cope with that flood. ^{RV} The regular annual appeal of the UJA must take care of what we ^{have} ~~can call~~ come to call the bread and butter needs of the agencies, the people, the programs we support. The entire revenue of the regular annual appeal must be devoted to the continuous absorption and colonization of the hundreds of thousands of people who have come to Israel over the past years and who are not yet fully self-sufficient.

The regular campaign could not begin, by the

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wildest stretch of the imagination, to take care of the new immigration when the regular campaign hardly had the capacity to take care of the old. There are still people in ma'sboroth, still people unemployed, still people in need. We Jews in the outside world, no matter how generous we have been, have not provided for the past several years enough to take care of the bread and butter needs, and I think we should face the bitter fact that we, as well as we have done, have still imposed upon the people of Israel the obligation to take up the slack, and the slack last year -- hold your breath -- was something between \$31 and \$34,000,000 which the people of Israel had to put up to finance completely the programs which we in all our generosity were inadequately supporting.

On the 27th day of September, this last year, Egypt announced its arms deal with Czechoslovakia, and as though the first problem in North Africa were not enough, it was conjoined on that fateful day with this second problem, so large in magnitude as to stagger us, now that we fully understand its deepest implications.

As though the problem of finding extra money for more immigrants were not enough to tax our ingenuity,

we learned very quickly on that day that Israel would be unable to participate in picking up the slack any longer. The reason is obvious. Rearmament would have the first call on every Israeli dollar, and there is no one of us who would gainsay that. Should Israel buy guns or should she build houses for immigrants? Who among us would dare tell her to do the latter and not to do the former?

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And so the Special Fund acquired (by September or October) a double urgency. It had to be large enough to give heart and courage to those who would be rescued by it. It had to be large enough to give relief to a beleaguered Israel. We ^{would} pay for the immigration. Israel ^{would} pay for the guns. We must give her financial relief to the extent that we take the entire cost of the immigration, so that none of the slack be left to her, and anyone who knows anything about financing knows that all financing begins with what is called an enabling act. The Special Fund is our enabling act, so that we take this and relieve her for that. Could the this and that be any clearer?

And so on the 18th day of November, just a few short weeks ago, a great and composite body of dignified

and authoritative people, the weight of whose names and the presence of whose faces gave them obvious authority to exercise a mandate, issued such a mandate when they resolved that a Special Fund be established. There are two paragraphs in their resolution of especial concern.

Paragraph Sixth said: "That contributions by individuals to the Special Fund be made and accepted over and above and without reduction of the contribution which that individual makes to the regular fund of 1956."

Paragraph Seventh said: "That the Welfare Funds of America in all the communities agreed that the UJA share from the regular campaign fund be no less than it was last year."

The spirit, the intent of these two statements are both crystal clear. Individual support of the Special Fund and community support of the Special Fund must in no way lessen individual or community backing of the regular fund. That is the story behind it. That is the history of how it gathered its momentum.

All our efforts both as individuals and as communities are literally being watched this evening. I tell you that what we will do here later this evening will

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demonstrate to the Jews of America that they are concerned with the present plight of the people of North Africa and that they are concerned with the overwhelming problems recently facing Israel. Our fellow Jews throughout the United States are watching what we are doing, and I am confident that if something electric, magical and exiting happens here tonight, they will follow our example.

Not only are our fellow Jews watching us. I am convinced that the enemies of Israel are watching us. They are watching us to see what we are doing, hoping to see a slackening of our support for the causes of freedom and democracy and love. The men, women and children of North Africa, I think, also are watching us tonight in a symbolic way, knowing that their futures are in our hands.

And finally and perhaps most importantly of all, the people of Israel are watching us tonight because they know this meeting is being held. They know the deep pregnant possibilities in this meeting and they are watching it with the same tenseness and anxiety as they watch all affairs which have an effect upon their lives.

I say simply that we must show all who are watching us, the Jews of America, the people of the world,

our enemies, our friends -- we must show all who are watching us that we are equal to the demands of this almost cataclysmic moment in history. The bread and butter campaign must be sustained. The coffers of the Special Fund at this special hour, which I think you understand, must be filled. The greatest honor can be done our gallant guest if we act nobly, grandly and hugely. The greatest honor can be paid gallant Israel if we match their courage with our courage, their giving with our giving.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

CHAIRMAN BRONFMAN: Our next speaker has come to personify in the minds of millions of American Jews and non-Jews alike, the spirit and aspiration of the young state of Israel. His voice is the voice of Israel. The sentiments and thoughts of the people of his nation, his words directly reflect; his statements constitute the visual embodiment of Israeli policy. What he has to say, he says rationally, logically, with even temper and unerring directness. Yet, beneath the surface we sense and feel always the emotion and power of the speaker and of the people he represents.

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When the State of Israel was established in May, 1948, Abba S. Eban became head of the Israel mission to the United States. In June, 1950, he was named Israel's Ambassador to the United States. He is the permanent Israeli representative to the United Nations. And, it is before that august body that he has most distinguished himself in putting forth the position of his government to the world. This he has done ably, persuasively, brilliantly. As a diplomat he is unequalled; as a spokesman for the cause of democracy he is unexcelled; as a leader in the fight against the forces of reaction and war he is unrivaled.

May I present to you the man who, for more than fifteen years, has played a key role in the political affairs of his people, the man who, we hope, will continue to speak on Israel's behalf for many more years, the Honorable Abba S. Eban.

(The audience arose and applauded)

AMBASSADOR EBAN: Mr. Bronfman, Senator and Mrs. Lehman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the twinkling firmament above our heads has seldom shone down on a more splendid scene than that which confronts

tonight. From all corners of the American republic you are assembled here in tribute and in solemn dedication. The tribute is to one of your most illustrious countrymen and to one of the great ornaments of contemporary Jewish history.

I stand in a special relationship to Senator Lehman tonight, and I define that relationship in terms of deep and reluctant compassion. I have often been his guest. I have sometimes been his host. But never before have I stood before him in the capacity of executioner, as he is offered up as a sacrificial lamb on the altar of a testimonial dinner. (Laughter and applause)

I remember an occasion when the roles were reversed and I had good reason to be thankful for his moderation and indulgence. I promise full reciprocity tonight. But for millions in his own country and for many millions more across the continents of the world he symbolizes the ideals of American freedom at its most exalted level.

The ancient Hebrew heritage of social morality and the revolutionary rhythm of American democracy have come together in him to form a personality of unusual

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dignity and breadth. Young in vigor, mature in experience, indefatigable in high causes, courageous in adversity, constructive in success, he is about the only man in my acquaintance of whom the conventional phrases of a testimonial dinner are more than approximately true. (Laughter and applause)

In honoring him, you honor the causes which he leads -- the cause of American patriotism, the cause of civic justice, the cause of incorruptibility and honesty in legislation and in executive government, and the cause of mature counsel in the international affairs of our time. He is one of the generation of Americans who have exercised their powers of leadership during the two great contrasting moments of Jewish history, the moment of tragedy and the moment of exaltation.

In the sequel to the Second World War, as the leader of the United Nations Relief effort in Europe, he saw with his own eyes and closely, face to face, the dark chasm of tragedy and affliction, of bereavement, of anguish and of humiliation into which our people had fallen, as it reeled under the heaviest blow of hatred which had ever befallen any family of the human race.

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Within a few years he shared constructively in the great moment of exaltation, that vast and epic transition from weakness to strength, from indignity to sovereign pride as the State of Israel achieved its independence and closed the somber cycle of exile and inferiority which had strangled and paralyzed our historic development for more than 2,000 years.

I do not think that anybody who has lived through that transition will ever fail to approach the retrospect of his life without a deep and a stirring emotion, and I think that these considerations are of deep relevance tonight, when we come to face the mood of solemn dedication which you superimpose upon your personal tribute. I interpret your sentiments as one of dedication to the cause of Israel's security at a moment when that security faces dangers unheard of since the crucial and glorious days of 1948.

It is my duty to inform you that the coming months will be dominated by issues such as Israel has not faced since those years of turmoil and decision. We deal no longer with specific episodes of controversy or with the marginal issues of conflict. Today the issues are

nothing less than the balance between peace and war, between stability and chaos, between an Israel pursuing its peaceful enterprise and an Israel valiantly fighting to renew the assurance of its survival. All who cherish Israel's statehood must pass through the coming months in a mood of deep solemnity and of stern resolution of purpose.

What do we mean when we say to ourselves and to the world that Israel's security now lies in the balance? The very utterance of that phrase should fill us with a sense of reverence and awe, for think what a variety and complexion of universal issues are bound up in this question of Israel's security: Israel, the climax to 2,000 years of prayers and of dreams; Israel, the sanctuary of the ancient Hebrew culture which more than Greece and Rome has determined the contours of western civilization; Israel, the young bulwark of free institutions; Israel, the shelter of our kinsmen in their agony and their need; Israel, the home of free endeavor and of braver ideals; Israel, in the grace and fertility of its modern renaissance; Israel, the focus of a worldwide Jewish pride; Israel, the consolation of the Jewish people at

the lowest ebb of his historic fortunes -- all this is Israel.

And to say that all this is in danger, that the security of all this now stands to be protected against the supreme and the ultimate perils is to enunciate a situation of deep significance in terms of universal history.

Would not a shudder of horror go through the conscience of our generation if a state in which such a rich variety of memories, ideals and associations have been invested, were again to be submerged in a torrent of violence? This then is the background of universal historical thinking, against which all who cherish Israel's statehood should frankly contemplate the dangers which confront it.

On what do I base this grave and somber analysis of our peril? There are four factors which lead us to this grim but challenging conclusion. First, there is the relentless and implacable hostility of the Arab world. Second, there is the uncritical support of the Soviet Union and its allies for Arab hostility to Israel. Third, there is the recent drastic disturbance in the balance of

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military power. And fourth, there is the ominous fact that the established situation between Israel and her neighbors lacks the protection of any effective international guarantees capable of deterring an aggressor or reassuring his prospective victim.

Let me say a few words in elaboration of these four sources of peril and then ask you to contemplate with me the avenues of remedy which open out before western statesmanship, if it will seize but the magnitude of the danger and the exhilarating opportunities of salvation.

Of this relentless Arab hostility I need say little to you, except to recall it with deep and earnest regret, that it shows no single sign of abeyance. All the available evidence shows the Arab leadership directing its purpose, its thought and its utterance not to the attainment of peace, but rather with growing buoyancy and with sinister self-confidence towards the renewal of the onslaught. The problem of Israel's security in a hostile world faces us at two levels of anxiety and preoccupation. There is the problem of our local and specific security which arises with special acuteness in the frontier areas where Israel and its neighbors meet across this barrier

of unrelieved rancor.

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You know of the problems which this antagonism imposes upon us and of the constant international litigation in which we have been plunged. I can only tell you that Israel's security problem is like unto nothing else in contemporary international life. There is no other government in the United Nations or outside it which has the daily experience of having its citizens murdered, its countryside terrorized, its ports illicitly blockaded, its enterprise boycotted and travesty by constant pressure of hostility, its very right to existence challenged by constant menace, its ears assailed by the dreadful tones threatening its violent extinction from hostile territories close at hand, all of its land frontiers sealed off by implacable hate, two of its maritime arteries illicitly intercepted, the citadels of its patience and restraint constantly bombarded by relentless hostility which sometimes make a breach in that hard-pressed wall.

If some of our choices are unusual, it is because our dilemma is unique. In the broad perspective of history, men may well judge that the State of Israel, faced this fantastic burden of death and havoc, if not

always with perfect judgment, then at least with no greater measure of fallibility than attends all human decision.

One thing is certain: that the world community has been unable to assure for Israel the minimal security for life and for limb, for territory and for freedom of peaceful enterprise which are the lot of every one of these 75 other members of the organized community of nations. Confronted as we sometimes are by a disturbing unanimity of criticism, I can only reflect that our position is so unimaginable, that it is almost impossible to require others to imagine it. No one who is not in our place can understand the constant burden of these grave decisions with which we are sometimes faced between the renunciation of life, the renunciation of territorial sovereignty and of peaceful enterprise on land or sea, or a desperate effort to challenge hostility, to clear a path for peaceful development and to win a breathing space for normal life.

Israel alone amongst the nations faces the basic problem of its physical security anew with every rising dawn and with every approaching nightfall when, as so often happens, the threat of violence is translated into

open fire, then in a small country with its narrow road frontiers and its complex configuration, every single man, woman and child in Israel feels the icy wind of his own vulnerability. Our Arab neighbors are in no such situation, for behind their frontiers, which are just as peaceful or as turbulent as they wish them to be, there stretch out vast hinterlands of huge territories and great populations utterly tranquil and completely remote from the tensions of frontier life.

This is the problem of Israel's daily security, the efforts of a people of workers and farmers and fishermen to pursue in peace the construction of their society, the establishment of a country in the image of their immortal tradition, but even this problem now yields in importance to the overriding problem of a threat to security which impinges not upon any single sector of our tortuous frontier, but upon the very issue of the survival or the extinction of our statehood in itself.

I cannot leave this problem of Arab hostility without wistfully pondering upon its utter sterility and its lack of basis in equity. There is perhaps nothing more impressive in the modern world than this great pageant

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of successful Arab advance towards the extension of the frontiers of its nationhood and sovereignty. Where only a month ago there were six Arab states in the United Nations, there are now eight. Jordan and Libya have now completed their integration in the national community. Where there were only eight Arab states a few weeks ago, there are now nine Arab states members of the Arab League, because Sudan has now joined that great and expanding inheritance, fully recognized by sovereign governments of the world, and Israel, despite all the basic rancors which it faces with the Arab world, was one of the first to send to independent Sudan a fraternal word of welcome into international freedom.

Look then at this huge map. It is now three million square miles. It is now 50,000,000 people. It is now nine sovereign states. Would you not expect that in the very glut of this good fortune, the Arab world would cease to spend all its energies in a senseless grudge for this little, arid, neglected corner of huge patrimony which the world conscience has carved out in the Arab domain for a solution of this universal problem? Would it not have been an indelible disgrace to the inter-

national conscience if a world which had rightly encouraged Arab liberation in its intercontinental expanse, had not been able, in the aftermath of world Jewish tragedy, to find 8,000 square miles in which the State of Israel would arise within the smallest territorial margin in which a sovereign community can ever survive?

But, alas, it seems to us that the more an Arab nation increases its own vast inheritance, the more it covets our own small corner of freedom. This hostility is bad enough in itself, but it has recently been enforced and aggravated by the second development to which I have invited your anxious attention. The Soviet Union has entered the Middle East not to placate, to appease or to pacify, but rather to seize upon this Arab hostility as the central basis of its own efforts in the expansion of its strategic power.

Thus the Soviet Union, with one reckless act, has overthrown the equilibrium of forces upon which our security precariously rested and has sustained Arab hostility by encouraging its every mood and by adopting a policy of open and avowed and one-sided identification with every Arab state in every quarrel and dispute with

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its neighbor. This sudden eruption of the Soviet Union into the Middle East both aggravates the effects of Arab hostility and sets up a tendency for competitive action or inaction by other powers which further increases our country's vulnerability.

And here comes the third source of our peril, and it is the most acute and dangerous of all: the headlong disturbance in the balance of military power resulting from the recent Soviet transaction in Egypt, which has resulted in the early prospect of an overwhelming preponderance for the strongest Arab state against Israel on land, on sea and especially in the air. To our deep regret, the unbalancing effects of the Soviet rearmament of Egypt have been incomprehensibly compounded by British arms shipments not to Israel to balance the disequilibrium, but to Egypt to increase it still further, and the compounded imbalance created by Soviet and British reinforcement has, as of this night, the 21st of January, not been counteracted by western assistance to Israel either entirely or even partially commensurate with the huge infusion of offensive strength which our adversaries have received.

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Is there not then a clear prospect that by the summer of this year we shall have an Egypt so preponderant and over-confident, and an Israel so desperate and tense, that an explosion will be seriously possible unless action to repair the balance is taken?

Over and above these three perils there comes the fourth element of our vulnerability. The boundary between Israel and her neighbors, vulnerable as it is, bombarded as it is by hostility and non-recognition, lacks the protection of effective guarantees of the kind which have saved the peace in Europe and Asia and which have proved their capacity of deterrence in other parts of the world. This fourth factor combines with the others into a pattern of unusual danger.

Here then you have quite bluntly and plainly the map of Israel's security. Violent hostility by the great Arab world, reinforcement of that hostility by Soviet penetration, a headlong and adverse disturbance in the balance of power, and all of this wide open, fully breached, without the effective protection of firm and compelling international guarantees. Any two of these factors together would constitute danger. Any three of

them added one to another would build a picture of peril. The four of them all together constitute in the Middle East the focal point of danger for Israel's security, and therefore for the stability of the Middle East.

These two things are synonymous. The peril to Israel's security is a danger to Middle Eastern stability. For this people of Israel is not the sort of people that will be lightly overcome. It will struggle for its survival, it will defend its heart and home at every cost, and therefore a threat to its security portends a collapse of stability in the Middle East, and there is no way whatever of bringing stability to the Middle East except some way which will stabilize the situation and avert the full peril of further decline.

Do we have any factors of relief in this somber contemplation? We find many consolations. First, we find it in this great surge of sympathy, of good will, of solidarity and of fraternal support which surges towards us from all parts of the free world, not merely from millions who share with us the matchless dignity of descent from the Hebrew faith and tradition, but also from millions of others who revere Israel's history as the

parent source of their own Christian civilization.

In Paris and Geneva at the end of last year, where the representatives of Israel came to plead the cause of our growing vulnerability, we felt flooding in upon us these great tidal waves of international sympathy. They went up with special force in communities which cherish their own freedom, and nowhere in more gushing abundance than in this great republic of the United States.

And there is a second element of consolation. The problem is intricate, the dangers are great and imminent, but I assure you that remedies are available, and they are not remedies to be conceived by some adventurous mood of desperation. The remedies are easily available. They are waiting to be taken up in an act of courage and decision by governments which dearly cherish stability in the Middle East and the world.

First among those remedies is the most obvious of them. It is of paramount urgency that Israel's defenses be strengthened, especially in the air, in order that we should maintain our basic military deterrent and thus preclude the prospect of an early conflict. Here I am not enunciating anything eccentric, anything original,

anything unidealistic, anything impure. World peace everywhere hangs upon an adequate balance of strength between those who challenge freedom and those who are prepared to defend it. In his State of the Union message, your own President, defining the American posture upon the world scene, said that American security depended on two factors: its military deterrent and its active quest for world peace.

If a basic military deterrent is an element in the strength of a country so vast, so relatively remote from any danger, how can it be irrelevant and non-applicable to the most vulnerable of all states whose security lacks any other compelling sanction for its preservation? Therefore we pursue with the utmost tension and zeal our efforts to bring Israel's defenses into a posture to some extent commensurate, if not wholly so, with the greatest reinforcement which our neighbors have recently received.

The urgency of this becomes ever apparent when we examine the latest utterances of the motives which govern Arab statesmanship. Only a few days ago the Prime Minister of Egypt on Constitution Day, in presenting to the Egyptian people the blueprint of their despotism, de-

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fined the objects of this worldwide Arab independence in these terms: "From the Atlantic towards Central Asia there stretches this great unified Arab world. The object of its liberation will be to restore to the Arab nation that part of the Arab nation which was poucked out of its heart."

In other words, he doesn't take pride and satisfaction in his constructive good fortune, but he looks upon that good fortune as a kind of a pincer with which to complete the story of Arab liberation and to make the Middle East the monopoly and the domination of the Arab people alone. Surely with such a background, the prospect that we should then in a few months lie naked and exposed to the fury of assault, takes on added urgency.

I am forced to communicate to you my conviction that Israel will be successful in its efforts to strengthen its means of defense, and I express that conviction not because I have received or my colleagues elsewhere have received the slightest concrete assurance in that direction. I express that belief because I dare not believe anything else. I dare not believe that it is the objective of friendly countries that Israel should lie

naked and exposed, its cities and villages, its farms and its factories, its men, its women and its children exposed to the full brunt of an aerial assault such as that which the Egyptian neighbor will be in a position to inflict.

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I cannot see that it is in the interest or in the conscience of any western country that Israel should deliberately be in that position, that all these universal assets should stand in such hazard that our life should hang upon the slender thread of the Egyptian dictatorship statesmanship. Do we trust that statesmanship as the assurance of our very life and statehood? Did that statesmanship last September shine out in such glorious colors? Did the act of opening the Middle East for the free eruption of Soviet penetration and of great power rivalry, did that show such a degree of enlightenment of peace-loving necessities, of maturity, of international responsibility as to make us believe that he would face another, more somber choice in a more affirmative and constructive spirit?

I cannot believe that it is the intention or the policy of our friends to put us in any such position.

I do not believe that the peoples of free countries want Israel's hands to be tied behind her back while its adversary makes ready to strike a stunning blow to its head and heart. Everything that we have been taught to believe about the chivalry and decency of free peoples forbids us to allow any such contingency even to cross our minds.

It is only upon that, only upon this kind of imponderable faith, that is the only basis at this moment for believing that Israel will not be deliberately left in a weakened position to face the raging tempests which threaten to overwhelm it. To me it would have to be proved that there are such designs in the free countries of the world before I can possibly believe it. At this moment, I decline. It is perhaps my professional duty to be the last to believe that any such response will confront our efforts.

This then is by far the first and most paramount task which we think western statesmanship should face, responding to our very modest requests for defensive armaments capable of deterring the possessor of new weapons from any consciousness of immunity. We believe that if

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this is to be, this simple thing is done, then any serious prospect of an explosion will roll away and precious time will be created for more fundamental and far-reaching solutions. For there are more fundamental solutions.

For example, we believe that the western world could do much to dispel the danger of conflict and to relieve mutual fears by proclaiming in solemn public compelling contractual terms its determination to help resist any change of the existing frontier by force. Is this such an eccentric or a revolutionary doctrine? Only five years ago in May, 1950, the three western powers assumed that obligation. Do they take that obligation seriously? If they propose to apply it in the hour of danger, why should they hesitate to proclaim and express it in the compelling and formal terms commensurate with the new status of our sovereignty, with the new danger and with the new peril of our times?

There is, I fear, little value to us in the mere enunciation in private, which we often receive, of the determination of certain friendly countries, that if Israel is besieged by aggressive violence, these countries will then, by virtue of their traditional friendship, come to

our aid. We do not wish to be rescued from the heart of peril. We want the peril to be prevented, and if the peril is to be prevented, then this intention must be proclaimed in advance. Only then will it give assurance to Israel, only then will it provide deterrence to her neighbors, and it is fully within the framework of our policy that both the assurance and the deterrence should be offered with complete equality to all parties on each side of the frontier line.

It is, I think, only by prior proclamation and expression in a legal instrument that such assurance has value, for even those who sincerely intend to apply such measures in an emergency will surely lack the capacity to do so if they do not make it one of the public commitments of their own country. They cannot in the heat of battle suddenly say to their own people, "Gentlemen, we forgot to tell you, but it has always been our view that if Israel were attacked, we would come to her aid." It is the prior enunciation with appropriate methods of implementation which gives to these intentions their deterrent power, which avoid miscalculation.

Here I seek nothing but the application at least

of the basic premise, the fundamental laws which have evolved in the international diplomacy of free powers on every continent within recent years.

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And third, we must say one word on our last and most important subject, the subject of peace. Does anybody doubt that Israel welcomes any sincere pursuit of a peace settlement? You only have to look at the map with that menacing stretch of Arab territory, and Israel perched precariously in its midst, in order to conclude that we want peace, to believe that Israel wants peace. You do not have to attribute to us any special morality. You simply have to assume that we are not completely off our heads. For how can anybody confront the map of the Middle East and see for Israel any stable future except upon the assumption and in the conditions of regional peace?

But peace must be advocated in terms of mutual-ity and reciprocity. You will not obtain peace by inviting little Israel to become still smaller in order that the vast Arab empire shall further expand. To say that peace is only possible on the basis of Israel's mutilation would be to say that peace is not possible at all. We only

have to go back to 1938 to see a somber illustration of certain views now being put about, that Israel should surrender a part of its in order that what remains should be internationally guaranteed.

My friends, by giving up part of yourself to be devoured by your neighbor as the price of peace, you secure peace for the exact duration of his period of digestion. To such principles of peacemaking we cannot pledge our faith. Peace is not a surgical operation. To get peace between countries you don't go about with a pair of scissors, made in England, in order to cut chunks off existing sovereign states in the hope that they will somehow then fit better together. That isn't peacemaking.

Peace is to take sovereign states as they are and to tie them together in a rich and varied network of cooperation and intercommunication, to establish the habits of intercourse and of trust between them. That is a peacemaking process in such a vision of a Middle East of peace, of an Israel in the integrity of its frontiers, cooperating with the vast Arab world, opening its ports and communications to the commerce of a reviving region.

To such a vision we are firmly dedicated, but

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are our neighbors ready for such a consummation? And if there is no peace, what then is our answer? Do we say that there must either be peace or catastrophe? That there are no alternatives between the most perfect solution and the relapse of the Middle East into chaos and war? I am concerned by the sharpness with which these alternatives are now projected. It is either heaven or hell. There is nothing in between. We may have to find something in between.

If peace is not possible and since war is unthinkable, can we not evolve certain concepts which I would place under the heading of stabilization, something perhaps not too ambiguous and not too heroic, but something which would shore up the collapsing structure of the existing international situation which would give it stability, which would repair the military equilibrium, which would confirm the integrity of the frontiers by firm and unequivocal guarantees, and in the stability thus created we shall continue to explore the complex and intricate horizons of a future peace?

It may well be the case, to such a program of stabilization western statesmanship should be summoned,

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but it can fulfill it only by being willing to make the basic commitments in favor of military equilibrium and of firm guarantees for the status quo without in any way surrendering the need for the onward journey to more peaceful horizons.

I conclude, my friends, that there has never in my experience been a greater peril capable of easier relief, but the relief will not happen by itself. It will follow only from firm, deliberate and speedy action. You may be surprised to hear from me in conclusion that central amongst these remedies by action there stands the great enterprise under whose banner you are gathered tonight. Israel will not find any means of strengthening its defenses unless its overall financial capacity is improved. We will not close our doors to our brethren from North Africa. Their perils in that inflamed continent forbid any such course. We have seen too many millions of our people submerged in the flames of conflict in Europe for us to allow ourselves to witness some of their remnant now being swept away in the great ravages which divide the French empire from the national movements in North Africa.

Moreover, these people are, for us, not a burden.

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They are the citizens of our future. They are the reinforcement of our security. They and their children are the carriers of our future hope. And therefore we ask that to the measure that you relieve us from those burdens which are fully within the province of your own enterprise, to that degree will you liberate Israel's other resources for the inescapable defense of its integrity, for an Israel which is not secure, there is no virtue in constructive achievement, in agricultural productivity, in industrial enterprise, in cultural advancement.

This is what we hope from you, with all the poignancy of our hearts, and we want it not merely for the material assistance which it will bring to us; we want it for the message of moral support which it will convey. I shudder to think of what conclusions the people of Israel would draw as to their prospects of surmounting these tempests if this moderate proposal for the Special Fund were not to be subscribed and oversubscribed. Would not our friends, would not we, would not our adversaries learn that perhaps the Jewish world is less seriously concerned for Israel's security than was popularly supposed?

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I am convinced that you will not face any such contingency and that your efforts will rise to the level of this hour. If you do this, then we shall look back upon this stormy January and say that in these weeks of travail the people of Israel were surrounded by the warmth and consolation of an unbreakable and ever-lasting Jewish kinship.

(The audience arose and applauded)

MR. ROSENWALD: Mr. Ambassador, just a year ago, because of the very serious problems facing the Jews of North Africa and the Jews of Israel, I had the privilege at a comparable function of doubling my annual gift from \$100,000 to \$200,000. When, as you have heard tonight, in the fall of this year the situation became drastically worse and we launched our \$25,000,000 Special Fund campaign, in response to Joe Holtzman's magnificent challenge that he would give \$50,000 additional to the Special Fund if 99 others in the country would do likewise, I was happy to take two memberships in the Special Survival Fund for a total of \$100,000.

Since then, however, as Ambassador Eban has just now extraordinarily and eloquently pointed out, it

has become increasingly apparent that even \$25,000,000 will be totally inadequate to meet the great crises that are now confronting us, that much more will be needed, and I think the time has come for all of us, regardless of any amount we may have previously announced or previously had in mind, to give a great deal more to the Special Fund, and in that spirit I am happy tonight to take a third membership in Joe Holtzman's \$50,000 club. (Applause) I am giving \$150,000 for the Special Survival Fund, a total with my regular 1956 contribution, of \$356,000. (Applause)

MR. HERMAN TAUBMAN: I sort of feel that the New Yorkers must not take all the credit for the great work that our people are depending on us to do, and being around Mr. Rosenwald for so many years, I am learning the greatness of his good work and the goodness of his heart, and even though I am from the hill country, from Oklahoma, and in comparison it would be like a monkey and an elephant, nevertheless I am proud and happy to be a part of this great undertaking, and I may say to you that I do not envy Mr. Rosenwald for his great capacity to give, but I pray to God that anybody who can give, will do so.

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I do want you to understand that what I am going to announce is not money lying around idle, seeking to do something. Anyone who is busy in this country can certainly use capital, so it is no excuse for anyone to state that he has no cash but wants to depend on tax money and it therefore gives him license not to contribute. In my case, I don't belong in that class, but I am certainly happy that I can manage to get into it, even though I have to borrow to do it.

I gave \$40,000 in my little community of Tulsa in the regular drive in December. When I was here three weeks ago when this emergency was explained to me, I was the first one, I believe, to say that I would give \$50,000 to the Special Fund, which makes my contribution \$90,000. Tonight, from what I have seen and heard this afternoon, I am happy to announce that in honor of our great leader, one that I am happy and proud to be alive in such company, and also to share the platform with our great Senator Lehman, and in honor of our Ambassador, I am going to give an additional \$10,000 for each one of them. That means a total of \$110,000. (Applause)

I hope and pray that every one of you will try

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to do likewise, and remember that we have a challenge before us, and we must not be negligent and say we should have done better. I assure you if I could raise a million dollars I would do it, but my powers do not carry me that far. (Applause)

MR. ROSENWALD: Thank you, Herman Taubman.

Our Chairman, Sam Bronfman, has asked to say a word.

CHAIRMAN BRONFMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, we are working hard in Canada on our annual campaigns. We are asking for increased gifts to the Emergency Fund also. We hope to increase our annual gift of \$385,000 by an additional \$250,000, speaking of the Bronfman family. (Applause)

MR. ROSENWALD: That is a total of \$635,000.

I must say this comes as a thrilling surprise to me, and I can promise you that everybody so far has acted in the spirit of giving more than they had in mind, because I talked to Sam Bronfman just before Ambassador Eban spoke. How much does that make a word, Ambassador?

(Announcements were made and cards called, resulting in a total raised of \$16,870,000)

CHAIRMAN BRONFMAN: It is my great pleasure now to present to you the man who, for over a decade and a half, has stood in the forefront of United Jewish Appeal leadership, one whose name has become synonymous with that sense of responsibility which is the guiding principle of our work, a great humanitarian, a tireless champion of his people, Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg.

Mr. Warburg's special area of service has always been the United Jewish Appeal. Even as he went to Europe during World War Two, after turning down an officer's commission and enlisting in the United States Army as a private, he was soon involved in helping victims of war and oppression. He worked with the Refugee Aid Mission, was assigned by Supreme Allied Headquarters to help displaced persons in Belgium, and having advanced to the rank of Major, concluded his military service by directing the establishment of refugee centers in Western Europe.

From 1951 to 1954 General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee since 1946, President since 1945 -- his outstanding leadership has been equalled only by his outstanding

devotion.

In wartime and in peacetime, in military and in civilian life, Mr. Warburg's main concern has been with the alleviation of human suffering and the elimination of human misery. Thus, has he earned the gratitude of hundreds of thousands of people in Israel, and thus, has he won the admiration of American and Canadian Jewry.

Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United Jewish Appeal, Edward M. M. Warburg. (Applause)

MR. WARBURG: Ladies and gentlemen, the hour has grown late. I think that it must be apparent to everyone that this thrilling meeting couldn't have happened if it hadn't been for the love and affection we feel towards our guest of honor. I think that the only words I want to limit myself to is to say that I want not to call on the guest of honor, but I want one person to take a bow, the person who has let us have the guest of honor here tonight and has let the community have him over the years, Mrs. Lehman.

(The audience arose and applauded)

MR. WARBURG: In this Starlight Roof, in these desperate times navigators look for sure signs, sure

illuminations by which to steer, and all of us have learned to know that the man whom we honor tonight is much more than a star in our firmament. He is a planet, and whenever we want to know the right course, whenever we want to have our compass truly set, we set it to this planet.

It is my special privilege tonight, on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal and on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to make a rather special presentation.

Senator, may I present you with this, the text of which reads as follows: "The officers of the United Jewish Appeal and the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine hereby make known to Herbert H. Lehman, American statesman, international public service, humanitarian, that henceforth and for all time to come, in the State of Israel a Jewish settlement on the Mediterranean coast in the District of Ashkelon will bear the name Lehman. By the name it bears, this settlement will enshrine in perpetuity the appreciation of the Jewish people for his lifelong leadership and magnificent service in the cause of universal freedom and the welfare of Jews the world over, and for his vigorous and weighty support for the

independence of the State of Israel, its development and its progress. Signed, Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Berle Locker, Chairmen of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and William Rosenwald, Rabbi Herbert Friedman and Edward M. M. Warburg for the United Jewish Appeal."

(The audience arose and applauded as presentation was made to Senator Lehman)

MR. WARBURG: We have received a cable from the President of Israel, Itzhak Ben Zvi, as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to extend congratulations on naming for you a new settlement in Israel. I know very well this honor is abundantly merited. It expresses the admiration and appreciation of the Jewish people. My greetings also and best wishes for success to the United Jewish Appeal."

And now I present to you the Honorable Herbat H. Lehman.

(The audience arose and applauded)

SENATOR LEHMAN: Rabbi Friedman and other members of the staff of the United Jewish Appeal, Ambassador Eban, Mr. Bronfman, Bill Rosenwald, Eddie Warburg, and my many friends, I know the hour is very late. I wouldn't

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give the speech save to thank you for the very friendly reception you have given me and the contributions that have come in. But I think it sufficiently important to be carried by the press and therefore I am going to ask your indulgence. I shall try to hurry through it as rapidly as possible, and I am not going to take offense if anyone wishes to leave, because I do know that it is late.

In the first place I want to thank you all for this very heartwarming welcome that you have given me. The regard and affection, if I may characterize it that way, which you have shown to me, have been a source not only of great pleasure to me, but of very great encouragement. You know, it is a great satisfaction to be here among so many men and women with whom I have worked closely a long number of years. I worked closely in some of the things that apply very closely to Israel and to the principles for which Israel stands and has stood before many of you even were born, because I was one of the founders, and it is one of the great sources of pride to which I look back. I was a founder of the Joint Distribution Committee in 1914 at the outbreak of the First World War.

I have had the very great privilege of working

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very closely with the father of your present President, Bill Rosenwald -- Julius Rosenwald, of course, of sacred memory, who did so much for this country and for his people and his faith, and with the father and grandfather of your former President, Eddie Warburg. I shall always look back with great appreciation and gratitude to my very close association with Felix Warburg, than whom there never existed a finer man, and with Eddie's grandfather, Jacob H. Schiff, so my being here tonight and my interest in Jewish affairs, spiritual, lay, is not a matter of recent history. It is something which came to me early in life because of the teaching of my parents.

I can't tell you how grateful I am at the evidence of your friendship tonight; the honors which have been paid to me with the naming of this settlement are something that I will always cherish. I am grateful to all of you, and to you, Mr. Ambassador, and to your government, for the mechanism by which this settlement was named in my honor, but it is a very great honor which has been paid to me.

I am sure that you know that I am moved by the tribute you have paid me this evening. It is a tribute

that comes to very few men, but I do not consider it a tribute to be directed to me personally. I would be vain indeed if I did. I take your approbation to be for those causes and principles for which I have stood and fought for many years. I am proud and glad of the support that you have thus expressed for these causes, and principles, and I want to thank you with all the sincerity at the bottom of my heart.

I would surely be insensitive if I were not deeply affected by your having singled me out as a symbol of these causes and principles, but what means even more to me is the fact that this large assemblage has shown with its deeds tonight a true devotion to some of these causes. I mean the cause of freedom, I mean the cause of humanitarianism, and I mean the cause of democracy.

In a sense, Israel symbolizes all of these causes, and more. Israel is also the cause of faith fulfilled, of prophecy come true and of sacrifice recognized and rewarded. But in contributing to the United Jewish Appeal as you have so generously done tonight, you are doing more than contributing to the State of Israel and of the cause for which she stands. You have contri-

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buted to the fight against prejudice and discrimination and oppression. The United Jewish Appeal stands for these causes as well as for the welfare and the upbuilding of the State of Israel. You have contributed to the hope of a future for hundreds of thousands of Jews in North Africa, in Europe, in Asia and wherever Jews still live with the mark of fear upon their hearts.

You are holding out to them the lifegiving hope of emigrating one day to a land of refuge, of freedom and of opportunity and of escaping finally from either the shadow of the fact, or the fact of terror and tyranny.

This in itself is a noble and essential undertaking. I need not enumerate the full category of all the accomplishments of the UJA reflected in human souls' rescue from every quarter of the globe and resettled in many quarters of the globe. That work is going on today and of course it must continue to go on, but it is surely worthwhile to reexamine and reassess the fundamental significance of what UJA has up to now accomplished in Israel and to the full scope of the present challenge that exists there, and which was so eloquently described by Ambassador Eban of Israel. Thus we may be able to see

that problem in full perspective.

What has been achieved up to the present? My friends, you have helped to build a state, a fortress of freedom, a haven of refuge and a bastion of democracy in the Middle East. You have helped to transform an idea into a fact, a hope into a reality, into a prayer, into a realization. You have helped to provide asylum for 800,000 hard-pressed human souls, the unwanted, the uprooted, the homeless and the helpless. You have helped to write history and to fulfill an ancient promise, and you with your contributions have helped to buy that which is beyond price and purchase -- a future for an entire people and a place in history for a new democratic nation.

But all of us know that what has been done in the past provides only a measuring stick for that which remains to be done. The present challenge is far greater than any faced heretofore. We must, however, understand better than we do the nature and magnitude of this challenge. It is not susceptible of a simple description or a simple solution. Forces have been unleashed which we did not conceive of when the establishment of Israel was first undertaken and pressed to realization. Stupendous

dangers have arisen beyond any which we foresaw.

We must see them clearly now and grapple with them. There is, of course, no turning back now on the turnpike of history. There are new entrances, but the exits are equally few and equally difficult to reach. We are supremely confident that whatever the dangers ahead, Israel is on this turnpike to stay. (Applause) Israel's dangers today in the Middle East were not brought into being by Israel. There were always there at all times, but they were brought into focus by Israel, and today they are directed against Israel. These forces are not local; they are international, just as the dangers are international, and they are not singular, but plural.

First of all and most apparent is the force of international Communism, aggression and subversion. This force, while worldwide, has only lately loomed as an immediate danger in the Middle East, but in fact it was potentially there all the time. Side by side with this ruthless force is another even more powerful violence, -- the revolutionary force of the oppressed and the underprivileged peoples of the world, awakening after centuries of troubled passivity to demand their share of the Twenti-

eth Century. This force was also there in the Middle East all the time, but it too was not recognized. Some unhappily do not recognize it and do not reckon with it even today.

Frequently these two forces, so utterly different and distinct, are mistaken for one and the same. Of course, they often overlap each other. In this lack of perception on our part there lies a danger to us as great as from Communism itself. The tidal waves of these two tremendous forces churning the waters of our time, wreaking havoc upon all shores, could scarcely be expected to spare Israel from their effects and they have not. In fact, Israel today lies at the very focus of both of these forces and is receiving buffets from both of them.

To the Soviet Union, Israel represents an intolerable enclave of freedom and stability in the midst of a seething world ripe for Communist-type revolution. To the Arab leaders, Israel represents a convenient diversion for the surging forces of foment and upheaval within their countries, a ready object for blind feelings of resentment and indignity among the rude and oppressed

peoples of the area.

Israel symbolizes a kind of revolution too, but an orderly, western type of revolution. The unleashing of the energies of her people for dynamic progress within the framework of democracy and by the consent of the government -- to both the Arab leaders and the Kremlin then, but for different reasons, Israel is a menace. To the Arab chieftains, a dangerous example. For the men in Moscow, a dangerous center of western influence.

In the face of this situation what has been the policy of the free nations and more particularly the policy of our own government? I want to say to you that that policy, in my opinion, has been a shortsighted policy, reflecting little resolution or determination, and no comprehension whatever of the basic forces or factors involved. Our government has followed the policy of so-called impartiality as if it were a simple question of favoring one or the other, of two equally good friends who cannot get along with each other, just as if the merits were equally distributed on both sides.

Our government has acted as if the Arab nations were stable powers and stable societies like England and

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Norway and Holland and Denmark. We sought to draw one and then the other of the Arab states into our complex pattern of world politics, as in the Baghdad Pact and the Northern Tier. This, we have built a fortress out of straw and set it up on quicksand. What a folly that has been! What a lack of understanding that has shown! We have reaped from some of the Arab nations, for all of our so-called impartiality, harvests of hostility and anti-western agitation, and we set the stage for the direct entry of the Soviet Union into the very center of the scene. Perhaps it was inevitable, but we made it doubly easy for the Communists, and doubly hard for ourselves.

Meanwhile, our policies have served to give the Israelis a shattering sense of isolation, a feeling of having been abandoned and left to shift for themselves, or surrounded by deadly enemies bent on their very destruction. We should have based our policy on the bedrock facts of the Middle East today -- grinding poverty, unrest and instability in the Arab states, and dynamism, democracy, and stability in Israel. But instead of that we based our policy on pious phrases, meaningless senti-

ments about impartiality and mechanical calculations of naive military strategy. We undertook to build up a line of defense against the Soviet Union without reckoning on the power of the Communists to leapfrog the line and come up in our rear. We have given short shrift to the stable and the democratic nation of Israel whose ideals are exactly the same as our own.

Meanwhile, we have vainly courted the favor of neighboring totalitarian regimes. We sit uncertainly on top of seething volcanoes within their own countries, and which logically look for any expedient to remain in power, even the expedient of alliance with the Soviet Union.

But where do we go from here? It is rather easy to criticize, and I would be less than fair if I did not say that the problem is hard and complex, even beyond description. I do not envy Secretary Dulles' responsibility, although I strongly disagree with the solutions he has put forth up to now. Nor would I begrudge him his mistakes if they were the result of efforts pointed in the right direction. But it is not enough to speak of peace as a goal and of impartiality as a principle.

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The test of words and sentiments lies in all specific policies and programs. It seems crystal clear to me that as far as the Arab states are concerned, we must concentrate with all our might on helping them to resolve their basic problems. We must not let them fall prey to Communist type revolutions or to Communist intrigues. We must help to raise the status of their people. We must assist and cooperate in basic economic undertakings such as the Aswan Dam in Egypt, and the Jordan River development program. We must offer large-scale assistance for the resettlement of the Arab Refugees. We must encourage progressive and forward-looking policies such as land reform and the disestablishment of economic feudalism. We must be generous, but at the same time we must be firm.

And above all things, when we do follow this course which I have described, we must make clear that our economic assistance is designed to release the energies of the Arab peoples, to enable them to help themselves, to peace and prosperity, not to war and hostility against Israel. And Israel must be assured of security and a territorial integrity. Her fears of aggression

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must be quieted and the sabre-rattling that now resounds through the area on both sides must be stilled. A program of progressive disarmament, as soon as peace has been agreed upon, should be and can be in order so that all energies may be harnessed for the betterment of the peoples concerned.

I have given great thought to this. I have discussed it with countless people within our government and outside of our government, and I have concluded that the following must be our answer to the Soviet intrusion into this area: first, a security pact with Israel; arms for Israel as long as arms are needed to maintain the present balance; third, large scale and long range economic aid to the Arab states and to Israel; and then, finally, peace and disarmament.

My friends, I ask you, does this not constitute a positive policy? I think so. Let us then, as a nation without regard to any partisanship whatsoever, unite on some such policy with all the collateral programs and conditions which are required. Let us take the lead and convince the other free nations of the desirability of this policy, and to solicit their cooperation and parti-

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icipation in it. Let us as individuals advocate and support such a policy. Let us meanwhile continue to support our embattled and endangered co-religionists in Israel and elsewhere with UJA help and with Israel Bonds. Let us do this with unmeasured devotion and unstinted generosity, and then let us all together work and look forward to the day when the spur of our efforts will not be the threat of war and destruction. Peace on earth, justice to all, and security for all.

This, my friends, if we do this we will surely achieve in the not too distant day. We will achieve it, however, only if we have courage and faith and humility before God, the one father of us all.

I can't tell you, in conclusion, again how much I have enjoyed being here with you and the wonderful demonstration of friendship and confidence which you have shown in me, but I want to say one more word: I think if Israel was allowed to be overwhelmed, then I would judge by what Ambassador Eban and others have said, that the danger is indescribably great. It would be one of the most tragic evidences of humanity that is practiced by man against other people. I believe it would

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be a blot from which democratic nations would never recover, because Israel has shown by every act in its short history, by the attitude of its government, by the determination and heroism and fine purposes of its people, that she is built on the same high principles that our beloved republic has been built -- love of democracy, love of justice, and finally, love of peace, peace for all peoples in the world.

(The audience arose and applauded)

MR. ROSENWALD: I have two announcements that I think will excite you all. First of all, I want to tell you that you have participated tonight in an event which is historic in two ways: it is historic due to your participation because thanks to it we have made this the largest single initial meeting that the UJA has ever witnessed; and secondly, because you have been present when the State of Israel has, for the first time in its existence, named any locality with just the name of a living person. There is no comparable honor that has ever been paid to anybody, and Senator Lehman, I think you will be particularly interested in that.

I would like to express thanks to all of you

who made all this possible, especially to Sam Bronfman who not only lent the eminence of his personality, but who literally, as you may have noticed, came here from a sickbed, and this despite the fact that he has an important meeting tomorrow in Canada at which he hopes to launch the Emergency Fund there in the style which has been so inspiring to all, such as his surprise announcement of tonight. Sam, I want to thank you for all that, and Mrs. Bronfman too.

I would like to thank you, Ambassador Eban, and last but of course very far from least, you, Senator Lehman, for having been the focal personality of this occasion and for the inspiring and challenging and affectionate address which bespeaks the high order of statesmanship which has characterized all that you have done. May that continue and may we continue to have the benefits of it for a great many more years to come.

(Applause)

(The benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned at 12:20 a.m.)

מְדִינַת יִשְׂרָאֵל
LE PRESIDENT DE L'ETAT D'ISRAEL

Jerusalem, January 22, 1956

Senator Herbert H. Lehman,
New York,
U. S. A.

My Dear Senator Lehman,

It affords me great pleasure to know that the Jewish Agency, in consultation with the Government of Israel, have offered you the distinction of naming a new settlement in Israel in your honour, and that you have accepted this.

I am deeply sensible of the outstanding, indeed unique contribution you have made to the welfare of the Jewish People all over the world. In particular I know you have been a good and powerful friend of the State of Israel, and have assisted, by your leadership and by your own endeavours, in the historic redemption and rehabilitation of a people which we have witnessed in our time.

I feel that the tribute paid you in the banquet given in your honour by the United Jewish Appeal of America, and the naming for you of the settlement "Lehman" are but outward symbols of a deep appreciation, sincerely and warmly felt by multitudes of Jews in Israel and all over the world.

Allow me to add my own cordial greetings and congratulations, and those of Mrs. Ben Zvi.

Sincerely yours,

Ben-Zvi
Itzhak Ben-Zvi
President of the State

COPY

RABBI JONAH B. WISE
8 Hawthorne Way
Hartsdale, N.Y.

January 24, 1955

Dear Bill,

Your conduct of the meeting Sat. nite was fabulous -
your vigor your restraint (others talked too long saved us from
a catastrophe and made it a triumph. I was happy to see Mary.
More power to you. Best to Mary.

Yours

Jonah



January 25, 1956

Mr. Walter H. Annenberg
The Philadelphia Inquirer
Inquirer Building
Philadelphia 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Walter:

The error in the invitation to the dinner honoring Senator Lehman is indeed regrettable.

The word "Jews" was, of course, correctly capitalized in the original copy. Unfortunately, because of the shortage of time the engraver did not submit a proof. Needless to say, every safeguard must be employed to prevent a recurrence in the future.

Your interest and your thoughtfulness in writing to me about this are appreciated.

Cordially,

William Rosenwald

WR:JR
(RM)

WR hs

January 30, 1956

Dr. Jonah B. Wise
8 Hawthorne Way
Hartsdale, New York

Dear Jonah,

Thank you ever so much for your very kind words of praise on the conduct of the Lehman dinner. It's a task that always poses a problem and it is good to know that you think it went off well.

It was certainly a very great pleasure to have you with us that evening.

Very best wishes and kindest personal regards in which Mary joins.

Cordially,

(Bill)

(Wm. Rosenwald)

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