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Study Conference '72 [Israel]. 1971.

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NATIONAL UNITED JEWISH APPEAL STUDY CONFERENCE OCTOBER 18-25, 1971 (INCLUSIVE)

MONDAY OCTOBER 18

- 7.15 p.m. Reception - Ballroom Foyer
- 8.00 Dinner with General Aharon Yariv, Chief of Army Intelligence
Overnight Hilton Hotel

TUESDAY OCTOBER 19

- 8.30 a.m. Depart for Jerusalem
- 10.00 Visit Yad Vashem with special ceremony
- 11.00 Visit Military Cemetery, Kaddish by Military Chaplain
- 12.00 noon Visit the Knesset - Greetings by Mr. Teddy Kollek,
Mayor of Jerusalem
- 12.30 p.m. Lunch at the Knesset with Mr. Simcha Dinitz, Political
Advisor to the Prime Minister
- 2.30 Tour of Jerusalem
- 4.30 Visit the Western Wall with special ceremony
Return to Tel Aviv
Evening Free
Overnight Hilton Hotel

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 20 Immigration Day

- 6.00 a.m. Breakfast
- 6.45 Departure for Lod Airport
- 7.30 Witness arrival of newcomers and meet them
- 9.30 Depart for Absorption Centers (Beth Shemesh, Kiryat Malachi,
Pardess Hanna, Givat Ada)
- 10.45 Visit Absorption Centers and meet newcomers

(cont'd)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20 (cont'd)

12.15 p.m. Depart for hotel for lunch
1.30 Lunch at hotel
3.30 - 5.30 Immigrants panel - Moderator Rabbi Mordechai Kirschblum,
Member of Executive, Jewish Agency,
Associate Head of Immigration
& Absorption Department

Questions & Answers summary by Uzi Markiss, Director
General of Immigration and Absorption
Department, Jewish Agency

Address by Mr. Aryeh Dultzin Treasurer of the Jewish
Agency

Dinner Free

10.00

First Caucus

Overnight Hilton Hotel

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21

7.45 a.m. Depart for visit to JDC/MALBEN at Pardess Hanna
8.30 Arrive at Neve Avot - JDC/MALBEN home for the aged
Sub-mission reports: Harry Dozer - Vienna
Donald Robinson - Rumania

12.15 p.m.

Depart for Haifa

1.30

Buffet Lunch with Officers of Israeli Navy

2.30

Sail on Cherbourg boats and view Navy manœuvres

4.30

Return to Tel Aviv

Dinner Free

Ginsberg Dinner

10.30 p.m.

Second Caucus

Overnight Hilton Hotel

B.G.

9.646
 7.731
 1.915

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22

Security Day

8.15 a.m. Depart for visit to Air Force base
 9.00 Visit Air Force Base
 11.00 Meet with Mr. Pinchas Sapir Minister of Finance
 Meet with Brig. Gen. N. Kain of Ministry of Defense
 on Security Budget

IB +
 MP

1.45 p.m. Lunch at hotel *Schittah committee*
 7.30 Dinner with General Moshe Dayan, Minister of Defense
 10.30 Third Caucus

Overnight Hilton Hotel

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23

Optional tours

7.00 p.m. Chairman's reception and buffet dinner

Overnight Hilton Hotel

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24

Observations of Poverty Problems

8.30
 breakfast
 4 people

10.30 a.m. Address by Mr. Louis A. Pincus, Chairman of the Jewish Agency
 12.00 noon Lunch
 1.30 p.m. Depart for various locations to study poverty conditions
 5.00 Panel with social welfare experts

Jewish
 IB take Yevne

Evening

Free

Overnight Hilton Hotel

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25

Alternative Programs

JB - in Jerusalem

A. Syrian Border

6.00 a.m.

Coffee

6.15

Depart for flight to Rosh Pina

Breakfast at Ayelet Hashahar

Depart for visit to foothills of Mt. Hermon and front line of Israel/Syrian border

1.30 p.m.

Lunch at Ein Gev

3.00

Depart for Tel Aviv

B. Massada

+ FF for lunch

8.00 a.m.

Depart hotel for Massada via Ein Fescha along the shore of the Dead Sea

Climb Massada by Cable Car

Visit Massada

3.30 p.m.

Return by plane to Tel Aviv

C. West Bank

8.00 a.m.

Depart from hotel for West Bank and Allenby Bridge

Drive through West Bank via Natanya, Tul Kerem, Shechem, Jiflik to Allenby Bridge

Visit Bridge one of the passage points for civilians between Jordan and Israel

Return to Tel Aviv via Jericho and Jerusalem

Lunch in Jerusalem



MONDAY OCTOBER 25 (cont'd)

7.15 p.m. Reception in Ballroom Foyer
8.00 Closing Dinner with Mrs. Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel
Overnight Hilton Hotel

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26

Transfer to Lod Airport for departure.



~~Heberich
Cohen~~

~~Loval~~

~~Dany's address~~

~~p. Ash Beaudon~~



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AMERICAN JEWISH
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ARCHIVES



PARTICIPANTS - UJA STUDY CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 18 - OCTOBER 25, 1971

(as of 10/14/71)

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MURRAY	&	GOLDYE	WEINBERGER	SCRANTON, PA.
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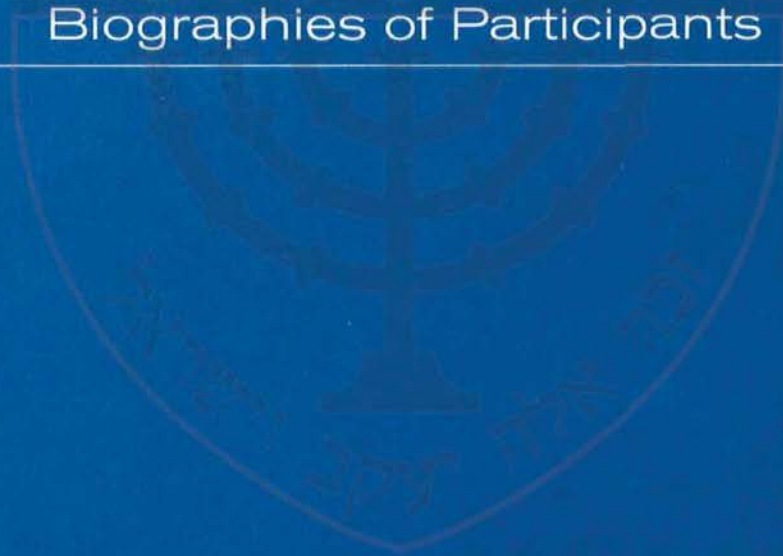
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1972

UJA STUDY CONFERENCE

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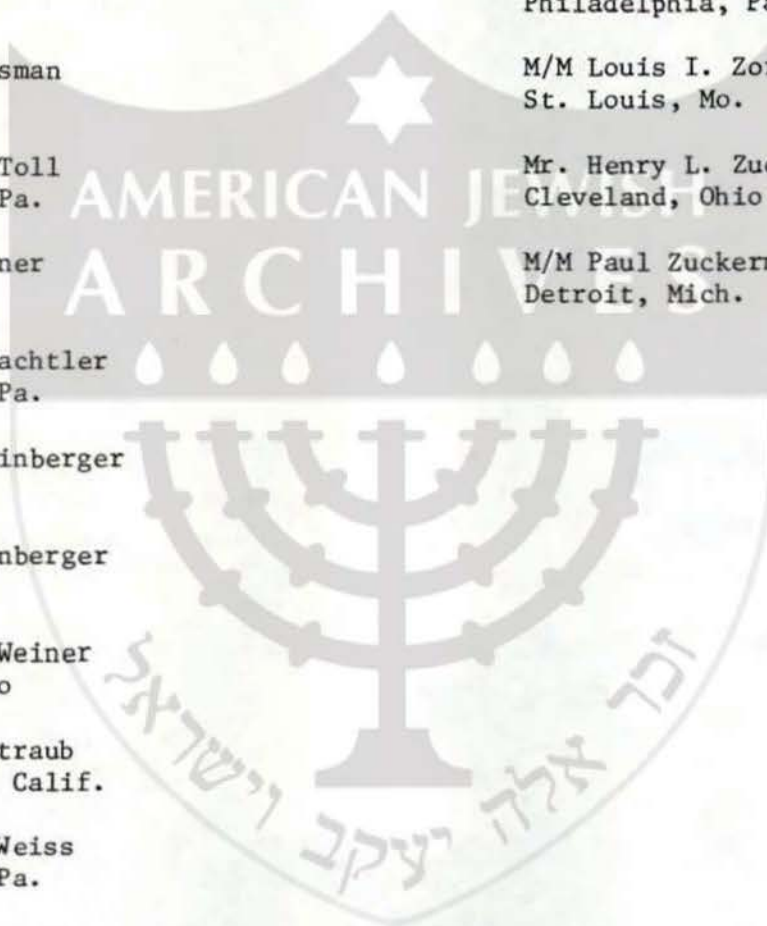
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ALBERT B. ADELMAN, Milwaukee, Wisc., is a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and a member of the United Jewish Appeal Executive Committee. A veteran campaigner, he headed the 1960 and 1961 drives of his community's Welfare Fund, and is currently President of that fund. He is also on the Board of the United Israel Appeal, Inc., the Jewish Agency, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee, and Mount Sinai Hospital in Milwaukee. He is a former Director of both the Jewish Community Center and the Home for Aged Jews. At Northwestern University he won the Big Ten Conference Award for athletics and scholarship. Behind his quarterbacking Northwestern won the only undisputed football championship in the history of the school and Mr. Adelman earned All-American honors. He is President of Adelman Laundry and Cleaners, Inc., one of the largest textile maintenance concerns in America. He is also on the Board of Directors of the Pfister Hotel Corporation of Milwaukee and the Monarch Laundry Company in Chicago, and is one of the owners of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team. He is past President of the Wisconsin Young Presidents' Organization, and a member of the Greater Milwaukee Committee. Mrs. Adelman (Edie) who accompanies her husband, was appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin to the Commission on Children and Youth. She is a member of the Board of United Jewish Appeal National Woman's Division and President of the Milwaukee Jewish Federation Women's Division.

BENJAMIN ALPERT, Great Neck, N.Y. is a Senior Partner of J. H. Cohn & Co. the largest independent accounting firm in New Jersey. He is also a director of several corporations. Mr. Alpert and his wife, June, who accompanies him, made a previous trip to Israel in 1965.

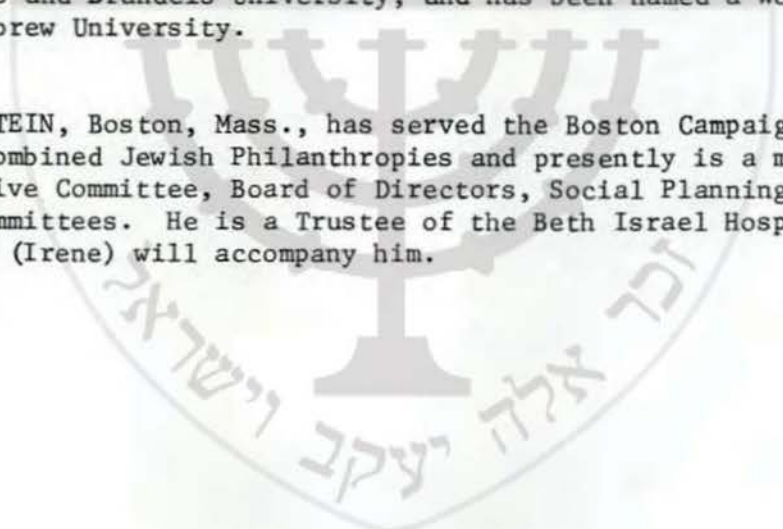
HILLIARD ARONOV, Montgomery, Ala., a Past President of Agudath Israel Synagogue, served as Co-Chairman of his local JUA Drive in both 1946 and 1967. He also served on the Steering Committee of the fund-raising drive for the Lurleen Wallace Cancer Hospital, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Aronov is President of Fabrics, Inc., a firm which manufactures cushions and bedding. He is also Secretary of the Aronov Construction Company, and Vice President of the Aronov Realty Company. Mrs. Aronov (Hazel), who accompanies her husband, is a member of her local Sisterhood and served on the fund-raising campaign of her local Federation. The Aronovs made a previous trip to Israel with the UJA Study Mission in 1968.

DAVID E. BEBER, Omaha, Neb., is a Trustee and Past President of Congregation Temple Israel, and a Trustee of the M. S. And C. N. Livingston Foundation. He is a former member of the Executive Board of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Omaha. Mr. Beber, an attorney, is a partner in the law firm of Beber and Richards and serves as Counsel for the Housing Authority of the City of Omaha. He took part in the UJA Annual Study Mission to Israel in 1958. His wife, Arlene, accompanies him.

MRS. CHARLES J. BENSLEY (HILDA) gives leadership through the UJA of Greater New York. Her husband is a member of the UJA Executive Committee and is retiring as President of the Israel Education Fund of the UJA to assume the post of Chairman of the Board of Governors of Haifa University.

MARTIN M. BERGER, Elkins Park, Pa., is General Chairman of the 1972 Allied Jewish Appeal of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia. He serves on the Board of Directors of these organizations: Israel Bonds, the Home of the Jewish Aged, and Temple Beth Zion. He has been awarded the Allied Jewish Appeal--Israel Emergency Fund Medallion of Honor. Mr. Berger is President of Philadelphia Philanthropies, Vice President of the Baily Institute for Heart Research, Treasurer of the Elder Craftmen's shop, and President of Salute to Our Responsible Youth. He is a member of the Locust Club, the Ashborne Country Club and the Variety Club. He is President of Universal Vendors, Inc. and of Intermist, Inc., and is a founding member of the National Automatic Merchandising Association. Mr. Berger, who has made three previous visits to Israel, is being accompanied by his wife, Lucille, who is a member of the Board of the Federation of Jewish Agencies. For 29 years, Mrs. Berger has held key positions of leadership with the Philadelphia Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and for three years she was President of the Mildred Malschick Fuhrman Charities. She has been Chairman of major social events for both Israel Bonds and the Albert Einstein Medical Center. Mrs. Berger is on the Board of Israel Bonds and Brandeis University, and has been named a Woman of the Book by the Hebrew University.

DAVID W. BERNSTEIN, Boston, Mass., has served the Boston Campaign as Vice President of Combined Jewish Philanthropies and presently is a member of the CJP Executive Committee, Board of Directors, Social Planning and Allocations Committees. He is a Trustee of the Beth Israel Hospital. Mrs. Bernstein (Irene) will accompany him.



IRVING BERNSTEIN, New York, N.Y., is the Executive Vice Chairman for the United States of the nationwide United Jewish Appeal. In January, 1961, he served as Director of the West Coast Region for the UJA for 12 years. During this period he also participated in a number of on-the-spot surveys of the situation of needy Jews overseas and UJA programs on their behalf. He has participated in each of the annual Study Missions from 1961 on, and has made special trips to Eastern Europe, North Africa and Asia. Four years ago, almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities in the Middle East, Mr. Bernstein went to Israel as part of a four-member UJA leadership team to survey the effects of the war on UJA-supported immigrant absorption and rehabilitation programs. He led the sub-Mission to Iran in 1964, to France in 1963 and to Germany in 1962. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the College of the City of New York and his Master's Degree from Columbia University.

ROBERT M. BERNSTEIN, Philadelphia, Pa., is Honorary Director of the Allied Jewish Appeal of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Philadelphia branch of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, an Honorary Fellow of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Honorary Director of Congregation Adath Jeshurun. He was honored in 1962 at a State of Israel Tribute Dinner, in 1964 received the Alumni Award of Merit of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1971 received the Annual Award of American Jewish Congress. In 1960 he received the Outstanding Graduate Award of the McKean Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania. A prominent attorney and Senior Partner of the law firm of Bernstein, Bernstein, Harrison & Kessler, he is a member of the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association and Philadelphia Bar Association and is admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bernstein is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers and of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. He will be accompanied by his wife, Edith, who has served as Chairman of the Philadelphia Hadassah Donor Campaign.

MR. HAROLD BERRY, Detroit, Mich., is Chairman of the Real Estate and Building Division of the Allied Jewish Campaign in Detroit, Vice President of the Jewish Community Council, a member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Detroit, and a member of the Detroit Chapter of ORT. Mr. Berry is Executive Vice President of the Fisher-New Center Company, a real estate and hotel investment and management firm; President-elect of the Michigan Hotel & Motor Hotel Association; and, Vice President of the Detroit Convention Bureau. Mrs. Berry (Barbara) is a Past President of the Sherwood Chapter of Hadassah, a former board member of the Jewish Family and Children's Service and a former member of the Women's Division of the Allied Jewish Campaign in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Berry made a previous trip to Israel with the Detroit Study Mission in 1961.

ARTHUR H. BIENENSTOCK, New York, N. Y., is a Trustee of both the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York and the Park Avenue Synagogue, a member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Theological Seminary of American, and a founder of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Real Estate Group of the National UJA and the Executive Committee of Bonds for Israel. Mr. Bienenstock, a member of Planning Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, is the owner of a building and a real estate investment firm in New York City. Mrs. Bienenstock (Elaine), who accompanies her husband, is Board Chairman of the Women's Division of the Park Avenue Sisterhood UJA, Board Chairman of her local Jewish Federation chapter at the Park Avenue Sisterhood, and a patron of the Jewish Theological Seminary. She is also a patron-donor of the Jewish Guild for the Blind.

BERNARD BLOCH, Youngstown, Ohio, has been serving as Director of the Jewish Federation of Youngstown for 12 years. He is also Director of Heritage Manor, a Home for the Aged in Youngstown. He served as Advanced Gifts Chairman for the 1960 UJA Campaign in Youngstown and as General Chairman for that city's 1962 Campaign. Mr. Bloch is President of the Mahoning Valley News Agency, Wholesale Magazine and Newspaper Distributors. Mrs. (Bernice) Bloch, who accompanies her husband, is a member of the National Women's Committee of Brandeis University, a member (and former board member) of Youngstown's National Council of Jewish Women, a member (Donor Chairman 1956; Co-Chairman 1957) of Hadassah, a member of B'nai B'rith, and a member of the Heritage Manor Home for the Aged. She is a former member of the Youngstown Jewish Federation's Women's Division Board. The Blochs took part in the UJA Annual Study Mission in 1968, and Mr. Bloch also took part in the 1970 Mission.

MILTON C. BORENSTEIN, Brookline, Mass., is a member of the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee. He is a Trustee of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Boston; and Executive Campaign Committee Advanced Gifts Chairman for 1971. He served on the Allocations Committee (1970), as Paper Division Chairman (1969-70), and as Co-Chairman of the Food Team Dinner (1970). He is an Overseer of the Jewish Theological Seminary, a member of the National Board of the American Friends of Hebrew University, a member of the National Governing Council of the American Jewish Congress, Assistant Treasurer of the American Jewish Congress for New England, and Treasurer of Congregation Kehillath Israel in Brookline. Mr. Borenstein is also Chairman of the Boston Organizations for Israel Bonds, and a Trustee of B'nai B'rith (Amos Lodge), the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center, Boston, and the Chelsea Hospital Board. He serves as Assistant Chairman of the Harvard Law School Scholarship Committee, as a member of the President's Council of Sarah Lawrence College, and as a member of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Borenstein, a recipient of the National Community Service Award from Jewish Theological Seminary, is an attorney, President of the Sweetheart Paper Products Company, and President of Maryland Baking Company, Atlanta. He is also Vice President and Director of the Maryland Cup Corporation. Mr. Borenstein took part in the Laskey Israel Bond Mission to Israel in 1967. His wife, Anne, accompanies him.

MRS. ABNER (KITTY) BREGMAN, Port Chester, N. Y., is Chairman of Information of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, and has been a member of its Advisory Board since 1954. She writes the periodic newsletter, "The Katherine Bregman Report" for the New York City Women's Division. Mrs. Bregman also is a member of the Executive Board of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

HENRY BRENNER, Plandome Manor, N. Y., is a founding member, Trustee and Vice President of the Community Synagogue, Sands Point, L. I. He is a member of the Executive Committees of both the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues. He is a Past President of the Radio and Television Research Council and the former Chairman of the Advisory Council of Marketing Research Directors. Mr. Brenner is President of the National Purchase Diary Panel and Chairman of Marketing Evaluations, Inc., Port Washington, N. Y., as well as Chairman of several other Long Island-based firms. He is also a consulting editor for several trade magazines and is listed in "Who's Who in Advertising." Mrs. Brenner (Anne), who accompanies her husband, has served as local Women's Division Chairman for the past two years. She also previously served as President (1955) and Vice President (1969-1970) of the Port Washington Hadassah. The Brennens made previous trips to Israel in 1966, and with the New York UJA Study Mission in 1968.

MEYER H. BRISSMAN, Rockville, Md., is Executive Director of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater Washington, D.C. He received a B.S. degree from Brooklyn College in 1935; LLB from Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University in 1938; and was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1938. He practiced law in New York State until his induction into the Army in 1941. Until 1945, Mr. Brissman served on active duty in the Infantry, in the Intelligence Branch, and Chief of a Judge Advocates program handling legal affairs for thousands of troops and their families. He has been an annual guest lecturer at Catholic University Graduate School of Social Work, and has served as a fund-raising consultant in the Building Fund Drive for the Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Md.

MYRON J. BRODIE, Miami, Fla., is Association Executive Director of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and is primarily responsible for the annual Combined Jewish Appeal-Israel Emergency Fund Campaign, the development and maintenance of the Young Leadership Training Program, and the Multiple Appeals Program. He came to Miami from Hollywood, where for four years he was Executive Director of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Jewish Family Service of Broward County. He is a graduate of Western Maryland College, received his Master's Degree at Boston University's Graduate School of Social Work, and is a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers. He is also a member of the National Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Jewish Communal Workers, and the National Association of Jewish Community Organization Personnel.

LOUIS BROIDO, New York, N. Y., Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee since December, 1965, is a member of the UJA Executive Committee and National Campaign Cabinet, and has been a leader of New York's philanthropic and economic life for many years. He is a former Commissioner of Commerce and Industrial Development for the city, and more recently a special consultant on land development. He is a former President of the UJA of Greater New York and continues to serve as an officer and Director. After a distinguished law career, Mr. Broido became Executive Vice President of Gimbel Brothers, and later Chairman of the Advisory Committee, serving the company for 25 years. While with Gimbels, he was Chairman of the Retail Drygoods Association of New York, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State Retail Council, and a board member of the Better Business Bureau of New York City. Commissioner Broido has an active record in civic affairs. He was a member of the Charter Revision Commission which revised the City Charter in 1961. He was also Chairman of the committee appointed by the City Council to study the question of an increased minimum wage for New York City. He served as Chairman of the New York City Community College before its merger with the City University. His public services in the economic field date back to World War I, when, as a negotiator for the U. S. Liquidation Commission after the Armistice, he wrote the contracts that settled the claims between the U. S. and France and between the U. S. and Italy. He has received the French Legion of Honor Medal. Mrs. Broido (Dorothy) accompanies him.

MATTHEW BROWN, Brookline, Mass., is President of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, and also a Board member of the National Joint Distribution Committee. He has served as general chairman of the Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston and as Vice President of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies. Judge Brown is a Past President of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston and is presently a member of its administrative council. He is also President of the New England Region of the American Jewish Committee and Honorary President of the Boston Chapter. In addition, he served as President of Temple Israel Brotherhood and is an honorary life trustee of Congregation Adeth Israel. A Board member of Brandeis University Associates, Judge Brown is active in the Urban League, the Big Brothers Association, the Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Opera Group and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He is also a director of Beth Israel Hospital, the Norfolk County Trust Company and the Winde-McCormick Lumber Company. A senior partner in the law firm of Brown, Rudnick, Freed & Gesmer. Matthew Brown was appointed a Special Justice of the Boston Municipal Court in 1962, and has been admitted to the Massachusetts, Federal and United States Supreme Court Bar.

VICTOR M. CARTER, Los Angeles, Calif., is a member of the National Executive Committee and the National Campaign Cabinet of the UJA, and a Director of the United Israel Appeal and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. In Los Angeles, he has served as General Chairman of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, President and Director of the Jewish Federation Council, and Chairman for State of Israel Bonds. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University and Tel Aviv University, and a Fellow of Brandeis University. He is Past President of the City of Hope, and a Director of both the Los Angeles Hillel Council and the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. Active in every phase of communal effort, he is President and Director of the Victor M. Carter and Andrea Carter Foundation, a member of the Board of Governors of the Welfare Foundation of Los Angeles, a director and member of the Western Regional Committee of the Urban League, Past President of United Way, Inc. and former General Chairman of the United Crusade. In 1966, Mr. Carter received the Shield of David from Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and in 1969 led the American delegation to the Economic Conference in Israel. Mr. Carter has been deeply interested in promoting friendship between the United States and Japan. He is President of the Japan-America Society of Southern California and the Japanese Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles. In 1968, the Emperor of Japan decorated him with that country's Order of the Sacred Treasure. His wife, Andrea, who will accompany him, has served as Campaign Chairman of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Welfare Fund. Mrs. Carter is a member of the Board of the Jewish Federation Council and the National Board of the Joint Distribution Committee. She has been Campaign Chairman of the Women's Division for Israel Bonds, President of the Hamburger Home for Girls, and Co-Chairman of the United Way (Beverly Hills).

JOSEPH M. CHECKERS, Chicago, Ill., is Vice President of the Jewish Welfare Fund and a board member of the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago. Mr. Checkers, a CPA, has been a member of Checkers, Simon and Rosner, an accounting firm, for 44 years. Mrs. Checkers (Dolly) accompanies her husband. She also has been active in community affairs. She has served on the Women's Boards of the CJA, the Welfare Fund, and the JUF. Mr. and Mrs. Checkers visited Israel in 1957.

GERALD L. COHEN, New York, N. Y., gives service to his local UJA. Mr. Cohen is President of Harvey's Stores, Inc. (Women's Apparel), Vice President of D. H. Blair Securities Corporation, and President of Delanair, Inc. a firm involved in mergers, acquisitions, private placements and underwritings. He has made two previous trips to Israel.

N. M. COHEN, Washington, D. C., has been active for many years in the United Jewish Appeal on both the national and local levels. He has been a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet since 1959, served as a member of the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees of the UJA of Greater Washington for nearly two decades, and has been Associate Chairman of many of its campaigns. He has also been a prominent leader of the Israel Bond organization. Mr. Cohen is Chairman of the Board of Giant Foods, Inc. As in prior years, he will be accompanied by his wife, Naomi.

SYLVAN M. COHEN, Philadelphia, Pa., is a member of the National Campaign Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal. He is past President of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia, which sponsors the city-wide Allied Jewish Appeal, and served as General Chairman of the 1966 AJA drive. He served as Advance Gifts Chairman in 1965 and Trade Council Chairman in 1964. Mr. Cohen is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Joint Distribution Committee, and is a Trustee of the United Israel Appeal and the Technion Society. He is a Vice President, member of the Chairman's Committee and a Trustee of the United Fund, and a Vice President of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, and the Beth Jacob Schools. An attorney and legal author, he is a former Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Bar Association, and senior partner in the firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Berger, Polisher and Cohen. He is President of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, a Director of Industrial Valley Bank, Scientific Resources Corp., Florida Palm-Aire Corp., and Belmont Industries, Inc. He is a Board member of the Variety Club Camp for Handicapped Children and former Chief Barker of the Club, and Board member of Beth Sholom Congregation. Mr. Cohen will be accompanied by his wife, Alma, as he has been for the past three years.

AMERICAN JEWISH

THEODORE COHN, West Orange, N. J., has been active in many and varied fund-raising projects for the Jewish community for 20 years. He is a Past President of the Occupational Center and the Sheltered Workshop for the Handicapped in Essex County. He is also a Past President of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Association. Mr. Cohn, a managing partner of J. H. Cohn & Co., is a member of both the New York and New Jersey Societies of CPA's, the American Institute of CPA's, and the American Management Association. He is the co-author of two books on Operations Auditing and Management Differences between Big and Small Businesses, co-author of Multi-Media Training Schedules for the accounting profession, as well as author of more than 30 professional articles. He took part in the 1965 Essex County Study Mission to Israel. His wife, Dina, accompanies him.

GERALD S. COLBURN, Milwaukee, Wisc., a member of the UJA Executive Committee and National Campaign Cabinet, was General Chairman of the 1970 Jewish Welfare Fund campaign in Milwaukee, and in the past has headed numerous important divisions for the Fund, serving also on its Board of Directors and Executive Committee. He is Director of the Friends of the Hebrew University, Beth Israel Synagogue and the Midwest Council of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and has served the Home for the Aged, Board of Jewish Education, Milwaukee Jewish Center and Jewish Vocational Service. Mr. Colburn was a delegate to the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. He is President of Jak-Pak, Inc., a toy manufacturer, and President of Products Packaging Corp. Mrs. Colburn (Alice) who is accompanying him, is a member of the Board of the Women's Division of the Welfare Fund, and has chaired many of its divisions. She was Chairman of the Religious School Board of Beth Israel Congregation in 1969 and on the Board of the League of Women Voters the year before. She serves on the Board of Milwaukee Jewish Council and Board of Jewish Education.

CHARLES CONSTON, Philadelphia, Pa., is the 1972 Advance Gifts Chairman for the Allied Jewish Appeal Campaign sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia. He served as Trade Council Chairman for the 1971 drive and is a trustee of the Federation. He is a member of its Executive Committee, as well as a member of the Board of the Jewish Exponent, and a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Friends of the Hebrew University. He serves on the National Overseas Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations and its Welfare Funds, (Community Planning Committee and its sub-committee on Leisure Time Services). Mr. Conston is President of Conston Inc., a chain of ladies' apparel shops. Mrs. Conston (Shirley) is accompanying him on this, their fifth mission. She is Co-Chairman of Country Clubs for the AJA-IEF 1972 Drive. She is also Vice President of the Womens' Council of the Federation of Jewish Charities and Chairman of its Program Committee. She is a member of the board of the Rebecca Gratz Club and the Jewish "Y's" and Centres.

EMANUEL CRYSTAL, Jackson, Miss., is Chairman of his local Jewish Welfare Fund, a Past Chairman of the Fund, a Past Chairman of the Jackson, Miss. UJA, a Past President of B'nai B'rith for the State of Mississippi, and a Past President of Temple Beth Israel Congregation in Jackson. Mr. Crystal was instrumental in building a new temple in Jackson. He is presently a member of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee. Mr. Crystal is Secretary of the Jackson Iron and Metal Company. His wife, Elaine, who accompanies him, is a former Israel Bond Chairman (1950-52), a member of Temple Beth Israel Congregation and a board member of the Sisterhood for 15 years, a Past President of the Sisterhood (1962-64), and a member and Past President (1955-57) of the Jackson Chapter of Hadassah. She is President (and a Charter Member) of Mississippians for Public Education, a member of the National Committee for Support of Public Schools (Mississippi's State Representative to that organization, 1967-70), and Volunteer Chairman of the Jackson Headstart Program (1966-67). She is also President of the Jackson League of Women Voters, a panelist on "Panel of American Women" (an interfaith human relations program), a founder and board member of the Jackson Interfaith Fellowship, and a member of the Jackson Council on Human Relations. She is also a member of the Hinds County Association of Mental Health and served as a volunteer worker at the Mississippi State Mental Hospital (1962-65). Mr. and Mrs. Crystal have both made previous trips to Israel.

AMOS S. DEINARD, Minneapolis, Minn., is an attorney who has long been active for the UJA through the campaigns of the Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service. He has been Federation President, Financial Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors since 1930. He is a Director of the Joint Distribution Committee and a Fellow of Brandeis University. On the community level, he is a Vice President and former Governor of Mount Sinai Hospital Association, a Director and former Co-Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, North Central Region, and a Director and Past President of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Blindness. For many years he was Chairman of the Minneapolis Fair Employment Practices Commission. He also served for a number of years as a Director of the Foreign Policy Association of Minnesota. Mrs. Deinard (Hortense), a former Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Hamline University and a board member of both the Visiting Nurses Association and the University of Minnesota School of Nursing Foundation, is accompanying her husband.

ERVIN DONSKY, Dallas, Texas, has devoted himself to service to the Dallas Jewish Welfare Federation. He headed its 1967 campaign as General Chairman. In 1966, he served as Vice Chairman of the drive and was designated "Federation Campaigner of the Year." Mr. Donsky has served as Capital Fund Chairman and Building Chairman for the Julius Schepps Jewish Community Center and has been Co-Chairman of the Israel Bond Drive in his community. He is a member of the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee, a former President of Congregation Agudas Achim and is currently Vice President of Congregation Shearith Israel. Mr. Donsky, President of the Sterling Jewelry and Distributing Company and of the ENA Investment Corporation, will be accompanied by his wife, Frances. Mrs. Donsky is an active worker in Federation campaigns.

HARRY T. DOZOR, Merion, Pa., is President of Federation Foundation and Chairman of the Trade Council Division of the Allied Jewish Appeal. He is also a member of the following: American Jewish Congress, Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia, Board of Trustees of Albert Einstein Medical Center, the Board of Governors of Israel Bonds, the Board of the FJA Foundation, and the Board of Adath Israel Temple, Main Line. In 1969, he received the Humanitarian Award of the Insurance Division of AJA-IEF and this year received the Humanitarian Award of the Federation Foundation's Insurance Division. Mr. Dozor is active as a member of the Pennsylvania Society and B'nai B'rith and is an Associate Fellow of the Anti-Defamation League. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of Union Fidelity Corporation and its subsidiaries. Mrs. Dozor (Shirley) accompanies him.

HAROLD DRIMMER, Harrison, N. Y., is a President of the Westchester Community College Foundation, a Trustee of Westchester Community College, and a member of the Board of Visiting Overseers of Harvard University. He is a Past Vice President of Beth El Synagogue (New Rochelle), a former member of the Board of Governors of the Westchester Arts Council, and a Past President of the Philharmonic Symphony of Westchester. He is presently a Director of the Symphony. Mr. Drimmer is a Past President and former Board Chairman of a number of firms, and now heads his own investment firm. Mrs. Drimmer (Florence), who accompanies her husband, does work locally for the Women's Division, ORT, Hadassah and the New Rochelle Guidance Center. The Drimmers made a previous trip to Israel in 1966.

NORMAN B. DUNITZ, Reading, Pa., is a former UJA Chairman. He is President of the Gloray King Mills Division of U. S. Industries. Mrs. Dunitz (Elaine) will accompany him. She is a member of the local board of UJA, the local board of Hadassah, and has served on other local philanthropic campaigns. Mr. and Mrs. Dunitz made a previous trip to Israel in 1960.

DR. SIDNEY M. EDELSTEIN, Englewood, N. J., is a National Chairman of UJA and a member of its Executive Committee as well as Chairman of the National Cash Committee. He is a Director of the United Jewish Fund of Englewood, Trustee of the Jewish Community Center, and has been Chairman of Israel Bonds. Dr. Edelstein is on the Executive Committee of the World Federation of YMHA's and Jewish Community Centers. He is on the National Board of the Joint Distribution Committee, and a member of the Board of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. President of Dexter Chemical Corporation of New York and its Director of Research, Dr. Edelstein is a world-famous authority on early chemistry and the history of dyes. His extensive collection of books and manuscripts on the subject is considered the most complete in the world, and he has presented the library of the Hebrew University with a collection of rare scientific manuscripts. He is well-known in academic circles and has lectured widely on the manner in which ancient dyes can reveal historical events. In Israel he was asked by Professor Yigal Yadin to study cloth fragments found in the Bar Kochba caves in the Dead Sea area. He has published more than 50 scientific and historical articles, and is a Fellow of many scientific and historical societies. Dr. Edelstein is the translator into English from Italian of a historic sixteenth-century book on dyeing in Venice for an edition published in 1969 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In November, 1968, Dr. and Mrs. Edelstein (Mildred) dedicated the Edelstein Community Center and Library in Kiryat Shemona, which they built under the auspices of the Israel Education Fund. Dr. Edelstein has made many trips to Israel over the last ten years. He was a delegate to the Conference on Human Needs at Jerusalem in June, 1969. Mrs. Edelstein is accompanying her husband.

SOL EISENBERG, Detroit, Mich., is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. He has headed the Allied Jewish Campaign in his community, and has served as Pre-Campaign Chairman. He has a leadership post in the Jewish Federation of Detroit, which sponsors the Allied Jewish Campaign, and he is a board member of both Sinai Hospital and the Jewish Home for the Aged. He is President of Kenwal Products Corporation, a steel firm in Detroit. Mrs. Eisenbert (Ann), who is accompanying her husband, is a Pre-Campaign worker for the Allied Jewish Campaign.

LOUIS EPSTEIN, Hollywood, Calif., served for many years as Chairman of the Hollywood Division of the Jewish Welfare Fund, and as Associate Chairman of the Greater Los Angeles area from 1957 through 1960. In 1961, he was named to the Permanent Area Cabinet. He is a member of most of the leading Jewish fund-raising organizations, and he now belongs to both Temple Israel of Hollywood and Congregation Talmud Tarah (Boyle Heights). Mr. Epstein, who is Chairman and Consultant of Pickwick Book Shops, Inc., is a Past President of the American Booksellers Association, the Southern California Booksellers Association, and the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of Southern California. Louis Epstein was listed in Who's Who in America (1965-66). Mrs. Epstein (Ann), who accompanies her husband, is Program Chairman of Temple Israel of Hollywood, and an officer of the Sisterhood. She served as Chairman of the East and West Hollywood Women's Division of the UJA (1945-60), and was the first Women's All Over Cash Chairman (1952-55). She also worked on Special Gifts for many years, and was a member of the Program Committee of the Women's Conference of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles. Mrs. Epstein is a member of all the major Jewish Women's Organizations. She is the recipient of a 15 - year Key Award from the UJA. The Epsteins visited Israel in 1968.

HAROLD S. FEINBLOOM, Rochester, N. Y., is the former chairman of the Business and Industries Division of his local Jewish Welfare Fund, and now does work for the Pacesetters Division. Mr. Feinbloom is Vice President and Secretary of Champion Products Inc., manufacturers of athletic uniforms. His wife, Joan, accompanies him.

LEON FILL, M. D., Huntington Woods, Mich., is a member of the Committee on Housing for the Elderly for the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, a member of B'nai B'rith and a lifetime member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. From 1965 to 1968 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan United Fund. Dr. Fill, a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology, is President of the Northwest Community Hospital, Inc. of Des Moines, Iowa; Director of Spartan Research Animals, Inc. of Haslett, Mich.; and Chairman of the Board of Lakeside Medical Center in Detroit. In 1965, he received both the Michigan State Medical Society Centennial Award and the Distinguished Service Award of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. He has made two previous trips to Israel, the first was the Israel Survey Tour with the 1969 Detroit Service Group and the second was earlier this year with Operation Israel. Dr. Fill and his wife, Clothilde, who accompanies him, have two children.

CHESTER FIRESTEIN, Los Angeles, Calif., is a member of the UJA Executive Committee and National Campaign Cabinet, and is one of two General Chairmen for the 1972 Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign. He is a former member of the UJA Young Leadership Cabinet and was its Regional Chairman for Southern California. Mr. Firestein is a Board member of the UJA Israel Education Fund. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles, a member of the Council's Public Information and Community Relations Committees, as well as Associate Chairman of its Committee on Leadership Development. In 1970, he was Chairman of the Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund. He is a member of the Pacific-Southwest Regional Advisory Board of the Anti-Defamation League, a member of the Specials Funds Committee of the Jewish Centers Association, and former Chairman of the Community Service Committee. He was Chairman of the October, 1968, UJA Young Leadership Cabinet Mission to Israel, and Chairman of the December, 1969 Los Angeles "Operation Israel" Mission. Mr. Firestein, the 1961 recipient of the Robert Greenberg Leadership Award, is a certified public accountant, and Executive Vice President of Max Factor & Company. His wife, Beverly, who is accompanying him, is Co-Chairman of the Women's Division of the UJWF, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Beverly Hills National Little League, a member of the Board of Helping Hand of Los Angeles and President of the Board's Junior Auxiliary. She has played major roles as both a Girl Scout leader and a volunteer worker at Cedars-Sinai Hospital.

ROBERT FORTINSKY, Wilkes Barre, Pa., is Chairman of the 1972 Campaign of his local Jewish Welfare Fund. He served as Co-Chairman in 1971, Maximum Gifts Chairman (1970), Advanced Gifts Chairman (1968-69), and Special Gifts Chairman (1966-67). Mr. Fortinsky is President of both Fortune Fabrics, Swagerville, Pa. and Angel Fabrics, New York City. His wife, Shirley, who accompanies him, is a board member of her local Jewish Welfare Agency and Hadassah.

LARRY M. FRANK, Atlanta, Ga., is an incoming National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, a member of the UJA National Executive Committee, and a member of the National Israel Bonds Executive Committee. He is a member of the Boards of Governors of both the Hebrew University and the American Friends of the Hebrew University. He is on the National Board of the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry as a community delegate to the Plenum, and a member of the CJFWF National Committee on Overseas Services. He has been General Chairman for Israel Bonds since 1969 in Atlanta. He was the 1971 General Chairman of the Atlanta United Jewish Appeal/Welfare Federation Campaign and was the recipient of the Federation's Leadership Award. He is an officer and a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation; Vice President of the Atlanta Jewish Community Center; and a member of the Advisory Board and the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Regional Anti-Defamation League. Mr. Frank is a member of the Board of the Jewish Children's Service, the Bureau of Jewish Education, the Hebrew Academy, and the Ahavath Achim Synagogue. He is on his Federation's Executive Committee on Israel Affairs and Overseas Jewry and is a member of both B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee. Mr. Frank is President of Olympic Manufacturing Company, a Division of Consolidated Foods Corporation in Atlanta. His wife, Lois, who is accompanying him, is Vice President of the Atlanta Jewish Welfare Federation's Women's Division and has held leadership positions in both the Atlanta United Jewish Appeal/Welfare Federation Campaign and Israel Bond Drive. She is a professional social worker and has held positions with the Family and Children's Services, as well as public service posts with the DeKalb County Developmental Evaluation Clinic for Retarded and Brain Impaired Children.

ABNER M. FRIEDLAND, South Orange, N. J., is a Trustee of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County in New Jersey. He previously served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Suburban YMHA and is a former Vice President of Temple Israel in the South Orange area. Mrs. Friedland (Dell), who will accompany her husband, has been a captain of the Special (and/or) Maximum Gifts Committees of the Women's Division since 1958. She served as Co-Chairman of Special Gifts (1966-1969), and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Women's Division of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County (1968-1969). The Friedlands made a previous trip to Israel in 1960.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN, Jerusalem, is the Executive Vice Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal for Israel. Rabbi Friedman moved with his wife, Francine, and family to Israel in June, 1971. From 1954, he was executive head of UJA and was based at the National UJA offices in New York. In June, 1970, he was the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. During the Second World War, Rabbi Friedman served as chaplain with the rank of Captain and was Assistant Advisor on Jewish Affairs to the Commanding General of the U.S. Occupation Forces in the European Theatre. In this capacity he helped to direct a vast program of aid for Jewish survivors of the Nazi death-camps, and worked in close association with the two major UJA-beneficiary agencies: the Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency--an association which has never been relinquished. He also worked closely with the Aliyah Beth, which organized the so-called "illegal" immigration to Palestine. After the war, he returned to his pulpit and in 1952 became the volunteer Chairman of UJA's Speakers' Bureau.

MARTIN FRIEDMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, has been Co-Chairman of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation Emergency Fund Drive, and has served twice as Chairman of the Steel Division in Federation campaigns. In addition, he is on the Board of JDC and on its Administration Committee. Mr. Friedman also has served as President of B'rith Emeth Congregation, and has been Chairman of the Cleveland Chapter of the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce. Formerly Chairman of the Board of Rusco Industries, Mr. Friedman is now retired and divides his time between Cleveland and Palm Beach. He has made many trips to Israel, and will be accompanied by his wife, Lucille.

LEON GILDESGAME, Mount Kisco, N. Y., is a noted philanthropist, has served as General Chairman of the Northern Westchester UJA for over 20 years and is a member of the Greater New York Campaign of Israel Bonds. He initiated his local Israel Bond Campaign and served as its chairman from 1951 through 1970. He also serves a score of other major organizations, including ORT, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish National Fund, American Friends of Hebrew University, American-Israel Cultural Foundation, Dropsie University, the American Israel Music Alliance and the Gildegames Mobile Music Clubs in Israel, which he founded. Mr. Gildegames is the founder of the Gildegames Foundation and actively supports and serves philanthropic, cultural and educational organizations too numerous to list. He supports inter-faith movements as well. Mrs. Gildegames (Ruth), who accompanies her husband, works locally for Hadassah, the Israel Bond Campaign, the Jewish Welfare Federation and the Northern Westchester UJA. She also serves Brandeis University and the Jewish National Fund. The Gildegames have made several previous trips to Israel.

CARLETON GINSBERG, Swampscott, Mass., has been an active campaign worker and served as a member of the Greater Lynn (Massachusetts) Jewish Community Federation's Campaign Cabinet. Mr. Ginsberg is the President of the Tiara Footwear Company. His wife, Evelyn, is accompanying him. She has been active in the Women's Division Campaign and served this year in the Pacesetter Division.

CHARLES GINSBERG, JR., Cleveland, Ohio, is a member of the UJA Executive Committee and its National Campaign Cabinet. He has been Chairman and General Co-Chairman of the Cleveland UJA Israel Emergency Fund Campaign and a leader of the Joint Distribution Committee and United HIAS Service. He is a Board member of both the Jewish Welfare Planning Committee and the Jewish Community Federation and is on the Federation's Finance and Insurance Committees. He has headed Special Solicitations and the Mercantile Division for the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund. Mr. Ginsberg is a Director of the Israel American Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland and a member of the American Jewish Committee. He is a captain in the non-sectarian United Appeal, and also aids the Red Cross, the American Cancer Society and John Carroll University. Mr. Ginsberg is Chairman of the Board of Sanitas Service Corp. He is President of Aetna Cleaning Contractors in Cleveland, a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Executive Club and Junior Achievement, and is also a Kentucky Colonel. Mrs. Ginsberg (Bernice), who accompanies her husband, serves Bellefaire, a Jewish day nursery, as a teacher's assistant. Her other interests include the Jewish Welfare Fund, Mount Sinai Hospital and the United Appeal. She is a Board Member of the Temple Women's Association. In 1962, when Mr. Ginsberg led the Cleveland Mission to Israel, Mrs. Ginsberg was the women's leader. Both have made frequent trips to Israel before and since.

EDWARD GINSBERG, Cleveland, Ohio, has played a vital role in the UJA Israel Emergency Fund and Regular Campaign as both General Chairman of the nationwide United Jewish Appeal and a member of its Executive Committee for the third consecutive year. He served as Associate General Chairman in the history-making 1967 UJA Israel Emergency Fund campaign. Almost immediately after the cessation of hostilities in the Six-Day War, Mr. Ginsberg led a four-member UJA Leadership team to Israel to survey the effects of the war on the absorption and rehabilitation program. He reported back to the American Jewish community on the intensified needs which the Israel Emergency Fund had to meet on behalf of 500,000 unabsorbed immigrants in Israel. The resultant campaign, with gifts pouring in from Jew and non-Jew all over the country, exceeded all other UJA fund-raising campaigns, even those conducted after the World War II years and the Nazi holocaust. Mr. Ginsberg, a prominent attorney and communal leader, has been a key figure in the UJA for more than a decade. Until his election as Associate General Chairman in December, 1966, he served as a National Chairman. He was elected to his current top-ranking post in December, 1967. Mr. Ginsberg is also a Director and Trustee of the United Israel Appeal, a member of the Board of the Joint Distribution Committee, and a Vice President of United HIAS Service. As General Chairman of the Jewish Community Federation campaigns in Cleveland in 1960 and 1961, he led the community in fund-raising achievements which surpassed all efforts in the Federation's campaign history. He was Vice Chairman of the campaigns from 1962 to 1964, is a Trustee of the Federation, and a former Chairman of its Budget Committee. He is a Past President of Fairmount Temple and a Trustee of Mt. Sinai Hospital. He is also Vice President of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Mr. Ginsberg is a senior partner in the law firm of Gottfried, Ginsberg, Guren and Merritt; a Director of Rusco Industries, and a Trustee and Executive Agent of U. S. Realty Investments. He is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio Bar Associations. Mrs. Ginsberg (Rosalie) who is accompanying her husband, is active in the Women's Division of the Welfare Fund, and is a former Chairman of its Special Gifts Solicitation Committee.

ARNOLD GOLBER, Short Hills, N. J., is a Regional Board Member of the National Anti-Defamation League, a member of the American Jewish Congress and a member of B'nai B'rith. He is Treasurer of the YM-YWHA of Essex County and a Board member of that county's Jewish Community Council. He is also a Past President of B'nai B'rith (Heritage Lodge). Mr. Golber is President of Certified Metals Company, a jewelry-manufacturing firm. Mrs. (Grace) Golber, who accompanies her husband, is a member of the National Council of the J. D. C., a Board Member of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County, National Financial Secretary of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and Women's Division Special Gifts Chairman for her local UJA. She is a Past President of both the New Jersey Chapter of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and the Short Hills Chapter of Hadassah. She is also Past President of the Malverne Chapter of United Cerebral Palsy, and Past Vice President of her local chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Golber took part in the National Women's UJA Mission to Israel in 1964.

KALMAN S. GOLDENBERG, Minneapolis, Minn., is President of the Temple of Aaron (St. Paul), a board member of his local United Jewish Fund and Council, a Past President of his local fund (1950-52), and a member of the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary. He is a former member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, and a former board member of the Council of Jewish Welfare Federation and Funds, the St. Paul Talmud Torah, the Jewish Community Center, Bonds for Israel, and the N. W. Home for the Aged. Mr. Goldenberg is Vice President of Old Peoria Company, Inc., liquor distributors. His wife, Maxine, who accompanies him, is Treasurer of the St. Paul Hadassah, the St. Paul Youth Aliyah, and the Minneapolis-St. Paul Brandeis Auxiliary. She is President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Sholom Convalescent Home, Vice President of the St. Paul Section of the Council of Jewish Women, and Division Chairman of the St. Paul United Fund. She is also a board member of the N. W. Jewish Home for the Aged and an auxiliary board member of Mt. Sinai Hospital. Mrs. Goldenberg was Women's Division Chairman of the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul in 1953. She drew up the original by-laws for the Women's Council in St. Paul and over the years has served the Council in various capacities including two terms as a member of the Budget Committee and as a Charter Member of the \$1000 Club. The Goldenbergs visited Israel in both 1952 and 1966, and Mr. Goldenberg made a trip to Israel with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds Mission in 1961.

LEONARD GOLDFINE, Melrose Park, Pa., is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Friends of Hebrew University and Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee State of Israel Bonds. He is a member of the Committee of Seventy and Chairman of the Lubovitcher Society. Mr. Goldfine is a Past General Chairman of the Allied Jewish Appeal, Past Associate Treasurer of the Federation of Jewish Agencies, Past Secretary of the Federation of Jewish Agencies, Past President and board member of both the Golden Slipper Square Club and the Club's camp. He is also Vice President of the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue. Mr. Goldfine has received many awards for his philanthropic work for the Jewish community. Mr. Goldfine is an attorney, and his business concern is with the Goldfine Truck Rental Company of Philadelphia. Mrs. Goldfine (Beatrice), who accompanies her husband, serves the Allied Jewish Appeal, the Home for Jewish Aged, the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center and the Golden Slipper.

JULIUS GOLDMAN, Sherman Oaks, Calif., is a member of the National Board of the American Friends of Hebrew University, and Vice President of the Southern California Region for that organization. He is a member of the President's Club of San Fernando Valley State College. Mr. Goldman is Chairman and President of Julius Goldman's Egg City, a firm engaged in the production and sales of eggs and egg products. Mrs. (Mary) Goldman, who accompanies her husband, also serves the American Friends of Hebrew University. The Goldmans visited Israel on a pleasure trip in 1965, and in 1969 they were part of the U. S. World Poultry Science Delegation to Israel.

LOUIS S. GOLDMAN, Dayton, Ohio, is a UJA National Chairman and a member of the UJA Executive Committee, as well as a former National Committee Chairman of the UJA Young Leadership Cabinet. He also heads the UJA Operation Israel Planning Committee. He serves his community's Jewish Community Council as Vice President, member of the Board of Governors and member of the Executive Committee. He has been Campaign Chairman and Chairman of the Israel Emergency Fund and serves on the Boards of the Jewish Community Center and the Jewish Home for the Aged. Mr. Goldman is local Chairman of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and a Vice Chairman of the National Committee for Leadership Development of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. He was the 1967 recipient of the Dayton Hadassah Myrtle Wreath Award and the 1968 recipient of the Jewish National Fund Award for Service. In 1965 he received the President's Leadership Award of the Jewish Community Council, and that organization gave him the Certificate of Award for Outstanding Service as 1967 and 1968 General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal campaign. Mr. Goldman is a partner in the law firm of Goldman, Bogin & Fox and is President and Director of Goldman's Inc., Dixie Enterprises, Inc. and the R & R Distributing Company, Inc. He is a member of the Dayton and American Bar Associations and of the Commercial Law League of America. Mr. Goldman will be accompanied by his wife, Barbara. Mrs. Goldman is Past President of the Women's Division of the Jewish Community Council and is Past Chairman of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Campaign.

ALEXANDER GRASS, Harrisburg, Pa., who is a National Chairman as well as a member of the Executive Committee and the National Campaign Cabinet of the UJA, has served as General Campaign Chairman, Associate Campaign Chairman and Emergency Fund Chairman for the Harrisburg UJA. He also served as General Chairman of the Emergency combined United Jewish Community Appeal and Israel Bond Campaign in 1967. He is Executive Vice President of the Harrisburg United Jewish Community, Director of Ohev Sholem Temple and Director of Planned Parenthood. By unanimous decision, the Israel Bond Executive Committee has dedicated this year's Israel Bond effort in tribute to Mr. Grass. He is Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Rite Aid Corporation, a retail drug chain, and Director of the Penn Pacific Corporation and the National American Wholesale Grocers Association. Mr. Grass, who is a member of the bar in Pennsylvania and Florida, is being accompanied by his wife, Lois. Mrs. Grass is a member of the Women's Committee on Communal Services of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. In 1964 and 1965 she served as Chairman of the Women's Division of the Harrisburg UJA, and in 1969 was Chairman of Jewish Family Service for the United Jewish Community, of whose Executive Council she is a member. Her record of service includes the Vice Presidency of the Tri-County United Fund, Trusteeship of the Community Services of Pennsylvania, and membership on the Executive Committee of the Harrisburg American Red Cross. She received the B'nai B'rith Women's Citizenship and Civic Award in 1967, and is President-elect of Holy Spirit Hospital Auxiliary.

HYMAN GREEN, New York, N. Y., gives service to the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York through the Campaign in Rye, N. Y. He is President of the National Development Corporation of New York, real estate developers. Mrs. Green (Fay), who is accompanying her husband, has been hostess to the UJA fund-raising luncheon in her home. She is also active in the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, and formerly was Chairman for Special Gifts in Westchester County, New York.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, San Francisco, Calif., is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Family Service Agency. He has served on the Board of the Jewish Community Center and as Treasurer of the Jewish Home for the Aged. Mr. Green is Executive Vice President of Parsons Optical Laboratories and a member of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Mrs. Green (Frances), who is accompanying her husband, is the 1972 Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign in the San Francisco area. She served as Vice Chairman of the Campaign for the past three years. She has also served in the following capacities for the Welfare Fund: member of Budget Committee, Campaign Chairman of the Women's Division (1964-65), President of the Women's Division (1966-67), Chairman of the Social Planning Committee (1969-71), Chairman of the Public Relations Committee (1970), Vice President of the Board (1968-70) and Secretary of the Board (1971). In addition, Mrs. Green served as Vice President of the Women's Communal Service of CJFWF (1968-1970), was a member of the Board of Directors of CJFWF (1970), and served the UJA National Women's Division in 1965. Mrs. Green has also done work for the Emanu-El Residence Club and Mt. Zion Hospital, and served on the Budget Committee of UBAC. Mr. and Mrs. Green made a previous trip to Israel with the 1966 San Francisco Mission.

HAROLD I. GROSSMAN, Minneapolis, Minn., gave leadership to the 1971 Federation campaign as Chairman of Inaugural Gifts Division. He has held many division chairmanships in previous campaigns. He is President of the Minnesota Cancer Society, and Executive Vice President of Gelco Corporation. Mrs. Grossman (Jean), who accompanies him, is a member of the Federation Board of Directors and Past President of the Federation's Women's Division, and Past General Campaign Chairman of the Women's Division.

SAMUEL L. HABER, New York, N. Y., is the Executive Vice Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee and National Secretary of the United Jewish Appeal, serving on its Executive Committee. He has been with the JDC since the end of World War II and has held important posts in many countries. From 1947 to 1954 he directed the JDC program in Germany, which at that time was its largest overseas operation. From 1954 through 1958, he directed JDC activities in Morocco. In 1967 he went to Poland at the request of the Warsaw government for JDC assistance for the Polish Jews repatriated from the Soviet Union. Mr. Haber became the first JDC representative in Poland since 1950, when JDC activities ceased in that country. In 1958, he became the Assistant Director General for JDC's overseas operations, with headquarters in Geneva. In 1959 he established a special JDC program for Jewish children in Bombay and other parts of India. At the end of 1964, he was recalled to New York to become JDC's Assistant Executive Vice Chairman. Before joining JDC, Mr. Haber was an economist with the Federal Works Agency, and served as an economist and statistician with the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration and with the Federal Government. During World War II he enlisted in the United States Army and served as a Major from 1943 to 1946.

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

GEORGE M. HECHT, Sarasota, Fla., served with the New Leadership Division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York City. He is an art dealer, the President of Buyways Gallery. His wife, Arlene, accompanies him. Mrs. Hecht is active in both Hadassah and B'nai B'rith.

MARTIN HECHT, Cape Girardeau, Mo., is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet and is Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois. He has served as General Chairman of his local UJA Israel Emergency Fund drive. Mr. Hecht was one of the original members of the Young Leadership Cabinet of the UJA, and participated in its 1962 Mission to Israel. He visited Israel again in 1966 with his wife. He is a member of the Board of Regents of Southeast Missouri State College, and President of the Board of Trustees of Southeast Missouri Hospital Association. He is the owner of Hecht's, a woman's apparel shop, and a Director of the Cape Girardeau Federal Savings and Loan. Mrs. Hecht (Laverne) is accompanying him on the mission.

DOUGLAS M. HELLER, Atherton, Calif., is a member of the National UJA Young Leadership Cabinet and Assistant Treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco, Marin County, and the Peninsula. He served eight years on the Board of Directors and two years as Secretary for the Jewish Home for the Aged. Mr. Heller is a partner of the Dinner Levison Company, an insurance firm. Mrs. Heller (Mary), who accompanies him, serves the Women's Division of the San Francisco-Marin County-Peninsula Federation as a Division Director, Residential Chairman and Board Member. She is also a board member of the Emanuel Residence Club, a member of the Jewish Welfare Federation's Speaker's Bureau, and a board member and Treasurer of the Peninsula Volunteers, Inc. Mrs. Heller previously served as President, Treasurer and board member of the Peninsula Auxiliary, Florence Crittenton Home. The Hellers made a previous trip to Israel with the UJA Study Mission, October, 1968.

JOSEPH S. HODIN, Scranton, Pa., is First Vice President of the Scranton-Lackawanna Jewish Council and Secretary of the Jewish Home of Northeast Pennsylvania. Mr. Hodin is a Director of the Lackawanna United Fund, as well as a member of both the Scranton Chamber of Commerce and the Scranton Boys Club. He served as Chairman of the 1968 United Jewish Appeal Drive. Mr. Hodin is an attorney and a partner in Giant Markets, a supermarket chain. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Super Market Institute. Mrs. Hodin (Eileen) accompanies him.

MAURICE HORWITZ, Butler, Pa., serves the National UJA in a leadership post and serves as Secretary of his local Jewish Welfare Fund, a position he's held for 35 years. He is also a Director of his local YMCA, and Director and Vice President of St. Fidelis, a Mental Health Guidance Clinic. Mr. Horwitz is the President of Keystone Tubular Service Corporation, distributors of tubular products. He has made several previous trips to Israel, including one with a UJA Study Mission in the late sixties. His wife, Rose, accompanies him.

DONALD B. HURWITZ, Philadelphia, Pa., is Vice President and Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia, a position he has held since 1955. He came to Philadelphia from Montreal, Canada, where he served in a similar capacity for nine years. He also served as a special lecturer on community organization at McGill University. Mr. Hurwitz started in community work in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1933, and subsequently worked in both New Haven and Houston. He also served overseas with the JDC during World War II, in North Africa, Portugal and England. Upon his return from Europe he served as Assistant Secretary of the JDC. He is a former president of the National Conference of Jewish Communal Service and a former board member of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Mrs. Hurwitz (Irene), is accompanying her husband.

MAX WILLIAM JACOBS, Buffalo, N. Y., is a member of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce and heads the Jacobs Family Foundation of Buffalo, a philanthropic organization. Mr. Jacobs is Chairman of the Board of the Cincinnati Royals professional basketball team and Vice President of Emprise Corporation, a firm specializing in concessions and pari-mutuel wagering. His firm's subsidiary, Sportservice, was the caterer for the Israel Pavilions at the World's Fair in New York (1964-1965) and at Expo '67 in Montreal.

CHARLES KESSLER, Clifton, N. J., is an Executive Board member and Vice President of the Jewish Federation of North Jersey. He has been an active UJA campaigner since 1950, and 1971 marked the third consecutive year he served as General Chairman of UJA of the Jewish Federation of North Jersey. He is a director of the YM-YWHA, and a former President of the Veritans Club. He is a partner in Kessler Trucking Co., and a developer and holder of industrial properties. Mrs. Kessler (Ruth) is a Past President of Hadassah in the Paterson area.

DONALD H. KLEIN, New York, N. Y., is Assistant Executive Vice Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. He was appointed to this position in 1971. Prior to joining UJA, Mr. Klein was Campaign Director for the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland. Mr. Klein is a graduate of City College of New York, and holds a Master of Science degree from the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

JEROME KLORFEIN, New York, N. Y., a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, is a Vice Chairman of the Real Estate Division of the UJA of Greater New York. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the UJA's Israel Education Fund. Mr. Klorfein is a member of the New York Board of Governors of the Anti-Defamation League and a member of the League's National Civil Rights Committee. He is a Founder of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and a Co-Founder of the American Friends of the Hebrew University and the N.Y.U. - Bellevue Medical Center. Mr. Klorfein has spoken throughout the country on behalf of UJA drives. He is engaged in real estate management and ownership.

GEORGE KONHEIM, Beverly Hills, Calif., is serving his fourth term as President of the Vista Del Mar Child Care Service. He is a member of the Major Management Committee of UJWF and has a leadership post with United Way. He has been a board member of Cedars-Sinai Hospital for 10 years, a board member (and Past-Chairman of the Board) of Temple Beth Am for 26 years, and served as a board member and a Past-Chairman of several committees of the Jewish-Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles. Mr. Konheim is Chairman of the Advisory Committee for all phases of construction and parking for both the Beverly Hills Board of Education and the City of Beverly Hills. He has been Chairman of the West Coast Maccabiah Games (covering 28 Western states) for 10 years. He has also served on committees for the University of Judaism, Technion, and Bonds for Israel. Mr. Konheim is President of the Buckeye Construction Company and Executive Vice President of the Buckeye Realty and Management Corporation. He made a previous trip to Israel eight years ago for the Maccabiah Games with his wife, Eva, who accompanies him this year. Mrs. Konheim has served the Women's Division of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, Temple Beth Am, the Vista Del Mar Child Care Service, and the University of Judaism.

SAMUEL J. KRASNEY, University Heights, Ohio, is a member of the Cabinet of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland and serves as a board member and/or trustee of the Hebrew Academy, the Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged, the Bureau of Jewish Education, and the Cleveland Chapter of the Zionist Organization of America. Mr. Krasney is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Banner Industries, Inc., a manufacturing firm. His wife, Rosalind, who accompanies him, serves her local ORT Chapter and Hadassah. Mr. and Mrs. Krasney made previous trips to Israel in 1965 and 1969.

SAMUEL KRASNOV, Allentown, Pa., is a member of the National UJA and has been a supporter of the State of Israel since 1948. He is a member of B'nai B'rith, and a supporter of orphan homes, old age homes and career funds. Mr. Krasnov is President of the Sure-Fit Products Company, Bethlehem, Pa. He traveled to Israel with the UJA Annual Study Mission in 1961. Mrs. Krasnov (Fanny), who accompanies her husband, is a life member of both Hadassah and the Jewish Community Center, and a member of ORT, B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, and Sisterhood of her local synagogue. Mrs. Krasnov, who served the Allentown Chapter of UJA for two years, made a trip to Israel with the American Jewish Congress in 1961.

MORRIS A. KRAVITZ, Philadelphia, Pa., is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, and a Vice President of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia. He was the General Chairman of the 1969 Allied Jewish Appeal conducted by the Federation. He served as Advance Gifts Chairman of the 1968 AJA-Israel Emergency Fund, as Trade Council Chairman of the 1967 campaign, and has held top campaign leadership posts for many years. He is Vice Chairman of the United Fund, Vice President of the Jewish Exponent, President of the Moss Rehabilitation Hospital, a Vice President of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center, and a Board member of the Philadelphia Crime Commission. He is Chairman of the Board of the real estate and development firm bearing his name, and is a principal in the National Land and Investment Co. Mr. Kravitz is a Past President of the 4,000-member International Council of Shopping Centers, and a Vice President of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust. He is accompanied by his wife, Esther.

ROBERT ISRAEL LAPPIN, Swampscott, Mass., is President of the Greater Lynn (Mass.) Jewish Community Federation. Mr. Lappin has served the Federation for several terms as President and as both General Campaign Chairman and Campaign Chairman for Advanced Gifts. Mr. Lappin is president of Shetland Properties, a real estate enterprise. His wife, Marian, who is accompanying him, has been Chairman of Advanced Gifts-Women's Division, and Campaign Chairman of the Women's Division for her local UJA Federation.

BENJAMIN B. LAVIN, Canton, Ohio, is Vice Chairman of the National UJA Drive for 1972, a member of the National Board of JDC, and a member of the National Board of the Joint Distribution Committee. He served as Chairman of the Big Gifts Division of the Jewish Welfare Fund for the third time in 1971. He has also served as Associate Chairman of local drives on several occasions. He is a member of the United Fund, and served as the Fund's Professional Division Chairman in 1967 and its Commerce Chairman in 1968. He is also a member and past director of Temple Israel, a Past President and now a Vice President of the Jewish Community Center, and he served as the Center's Building Fund Chairman in 1961 and 1967. In 1967, Mr. Lavin received the "Citizen of the Year" Awards of both the Professional Educators Association and the Restaurant Association, and in 1961 he received the Junior Chamber of Commerce's "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" Award. He is President and Director of Sugardale Foods in Canton, and a Director of the Ardor Corporation. Mrs. Lavin (Martha), who accompanies her husband, is a Board Member of the Canton Conference of Jewish Women, a Women's Division Worker-Captain, a past director of the Federation Board, and a former Temple Youth Group Advisor. She is also an Officer of the Malone College Women's Advisory Board and a Canton Scholarship Fund Board Member.

JAC J. LEHRMAN of Washington, D.C. is a member of the UJA Executive Committee and the National Campaign Cabinet. He is President of the UJA of Greater Washington and President of the Jewish Social Service Agency. He is Vice President of Giant Food, Inc., Treasurer of Giant Properties and President of Harrisburg Wholesale Grocery Company. Mr. Lehrman is a director of the National Association of Food Chains and a former director of the Supermarket Institute. He is also a former board member of the National Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Lehrman (Charlotte), who is accompanying her husband, is active in the Women's Division of the Greater Washington UJA, and has been Chairman of the Ambassadors' Ball given for the Israel Bond Drive.

RAYMOND LEVENTHAL, Shaker Heights, Ohio, is on the Special Affairs Committee of the Task Force on Anti-Semitism and is active in the Speakers Bureau of the United Appeal. He is Treasurer of the Singer Steel Company in Cleveland, Treasurer of the Cuyahoga Stamping Company and Vice President of the Association of Steel Distributors. His wife, Shirley, who accompanies him, is active in Cleveland Federation, the Montefiore Home for the Aged and the United Order of True Sisters of Fairmount Temple.

AARON P. LEVINSON, Pittsburgh, Pa., is Secretary of the Board of his local United Jewish Federation, Chairman of the Federation's Investment Committee and a member of its Urban Affairs Committee. He is Past General Chairman of his local UJF Campaign, Past President of B'nai B'rith (Steel City Lodge), and a former director of both the Urban League of Pittsburgh and the United Fund of Allegheny County. He is also a director of his local Hospital Planning Association, a director of Hillel Academy, Treasurer of South Side Hospital, a Life Trustee (and Vice President) of the James and Rachel Levinson Foundation, a member of the Board of Directors of the YM and YWHA, and a lifetime member of the NAACP. Mr. Levinson is President of both the Levinson Steel Company and the South Side Land Company, as well as a member of the Boards of Directors of several other firms. In 1953, TIME named Mr. Levinson as one of Pittsburgh's "Hundred Leaders of Tomorrow," and in 1970 he received the Emanuel Spector Award for his contributions to Pittsburgh's educational and philanthropic development. Mrs. Levinson (Sonia), who accompanies her husband, is a Past President of her local Hadassah, and has served that organization in numerous capacities since 1948. She is Donor Chairman for Hadassah's 1971-72 Campaign. She also serves the Council of Jewish Women, B'nai B'rith and the Ladies Hospital Aid. The Levinsons have both made previous trips to Israel. Mr. Levinson took part in the UJA Annual Study Mission in 1958.

LEON LEVITCH, Louisville, Ky., is Chairman of the Conference of Jewish Organizations' campaign of that city, and has been a Co-Chairman and leader in its work for many years. He is Vice President of the Jewish Day School, and serves on the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community Center. Mr. Levitch is President of the Southern Liquor Company, of Falls City Wholesale Liquor, and of Crown Distributing Co. He is Vice President of the Wholesale Spirits and Wine Association of America, and Treasurer of the Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association. Mr. Levitch was a member of the 1970 Study Mission.

RICHARD D. LEVY, Miami Beach, Fla., gives service to his local campaign. He is a partner in the Midland Hotel of Chicago, Ill., and a Vice President of Oriel Enterprises. Mrs. Levy (Beatrice) is accompanying him.

JACK LIEBERMAN, Merion, Pa., serves his local UJA. He is President of Jos. Lieberman and Sons, a brush manufacturing firm. Mrs. (Rebecca) Lieberman, who accompanies her husband, is Vice Chairman of the Merion and Lower Merion Allied Jewish Appeal. She is President of Main Line Hadassah, a Past President of her local American Jewish Congress Chapter, and Past President of her local City of Hope (Junior League) chapter. She also serves as a volunteer library worker in her local school system, and as a volunteer worker for the Philadelphia Psychiatric Hospital. The Liebermans made trips to Israel in 1959 and 1968.

SIDNEY B. LIFSCHULTZ, Larchmont, N. Y., is a member of the Board of Directors of the UJA of Greater New York. Mr. Lifschultz manages the Lifschultz Fast Freight Corporation, a New York trucking concern. His wife, Charlotte, accompanies him.

BERT LISS, South Bend, Ind., is a member of both the National Campaign Cabinet of UJA and the Joint Distribution Committee Cabinet. He is a board member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Jewish Welfare Fund of St. Joseph Valley and the Jewish Community Council, as well as Advanced Gifts Co-Chairman and a member of the Welfare Fund's Advisory Committee. Over the years, he has served as General Chairman of the Welfare Fund and as Chairman of several of its divisions. Mr. Liss was recently appointed an Advisor to the Subcommittee for Returning War Veterans by Senator Vance Hartke and he also has served on the Governor's Traffic Study Committee and as an Advisor for Congressman Brademas' Israel Study Mission in 1970. He has received the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mr. Liss is President of the Indiana Auto Truck Rental Company (Hertz Corporation Licensee). Mrs. Liss (Etta), who accompanies her husband, is a member of the Women's National Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. She is a former General Chairman of her local Women's Division Jewish Welfare Fund campaign, and during the past 20 years has served as chairman of all its divisions. For many years, she was both Fund-raising Chairman of B'nai B'rith Women's Projects and Chairman of various local Hadassah committees. She is a Past President of the board of the Hearing and Speech Center, Past President of the Exchange Club Auxiliary and a board member of the Campfire Girls Organization. Mr. and Mrs. Liss have made several previous trips to Israel.

JACK MANDEL, Cleveland, Ohio, is Governor of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Health Fund, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Federation, and Vice President of the Heart of Euclid Association. He is a former Chairman of Israel Bonds and a former President of Montefiore Home for the Aged. Mr. Mandel's wife, Lilyan, who accompanies him, is active in several social and philanthropic activities, particularly Mt. Sinai Hospital. She is a former member of both the Board of Montefiore Home and the National Board of Israel Bonds.

JOSEPH C. MANDEL, Cleveland, Ohio, is Associate Chairman of the 1971 campaign of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland. He is a Trustee of the Cleveland Jewish News and a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mr. Mandel is Chairman of the Executive Committee of Premier Industrial Corporation.

BEN S. MARCUS, Jamaica, N. Y., a long-time member of the Board of Directors of the New York UJA, has served for many years as chairman of UJA campaigns both in the borough of Queens (N. Y.) and in the fashion industry. Mr. Marcus is one of the founding members of (ATID) American Trade and Industrial Development with Israel; Chairman of the American Fashion Committee of the International Council for Israel's Economic Development; Chairman of the American Committee for the Israel College of Fashion and Textiles in Ramat Gan; and, a board member and Queens Chairman of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation. He is Honorary President of the Hillcrest Jewish Center, Past President of the Queens Cancer Research Society, and a board member of both the Jewish Community Services of Long Island and the Solomon Schechter School of Queens. He has also served as Chairman of the Queens Executive Committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Mr. Marcus is President of Drummond, Ltd., a knitwear manufacturing firm. Mrs. Marcus (Lilian) accompanies her husband. She is Chairman of the UJA Women's Division of Greater New York. Mr. Marcus has made many previous trips to Israel.

ROBERT G. MARCUS, Trenton, N. J., is a Trustee of the Jewish Federation of Trenton and over the years he has been active in all of the Federation's fund-raising drives. Mr. Marcus is a member of the Board of Directors of Har Sinai Temple, a National Trustee of the Joint Distribution Committee, and a Trustee of the Helene Fuld Hospital, the Boys Club of Trenton, and the Greater Trenton Council. He is also a member of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Marcus is Honorary Chairman of the Board of American Biltrite Rubber Company, Inc.; and, is affiliated with Suliatan Ltd., Rehovot, Israel, manufacturers of rubber heels and soles. In 1968, he received the Herbert Lehman Award for Israeli Bonds. He and Mrs. Marcus received an award from the United Jewish Association for their work on behalf of the Trenton Jewish Federation. Mrs. (Natalie) Marcus, who accompanies her husband, is a member of the Board of Directors of Greenwood House, a Jewish Home for the Aged. She is currently Chairman of a drive to build a new Jewish home for the aged in her community. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus visited Israel in 1962.

SAMUEL M. MELTON, Columbus, Ohio, is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. In Columbus, he has been Chairman and Treasurer of the Jewish Welfare Foundation, Treasurer of the United Jewish Fund and Council, and was Chairman of the 1955 Fund Drive. Mr. Melton has established the Esther Melton Education Fund, as well as a Chair in Secondary Jewish Education at Hebrew University, a Chair in History and Jewish Studies at Ohio University, and a vocational high school in Bat Yam, Israel, through the UJA's Israel Education Fund. He is a founder of the Harry S. Truman Center for Peace in Jerusalem; President of the Samuel Mendel Melton Foundation, and recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Ohio State University (1971). He is also founder of the Greater Seminary Project of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York. Mr. Melton is a member of the board of Harsco Corporation and is Founder and President of the Melton Research Center of the Teachers Institute and Seminary College of Jewish Studies. That Center is under the supervision of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Mrs. Melton (Florence), who is accompanying her husband, has served on the board of the UJA National Women's Division, was Vice President of her community's United Jewish Fund and Council, and Chairman of its Women's Division. She is on the Executive Committee of the UJFC and is a member of the Jewish Education Committee, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and the American Association of Jewish Education. Mrs. Melton is a founder and board member of the "Meals on Wheels" program for the Municipality of Jerusalem. In 1964, she received the B'nai B'rith's "Outstanding Woman" award.

ERNEST W. MICHEL, New York, N. Y., is Executive Vice President and Campaign Director of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York. Mr. Michel has been involved in UJA fund-raising campaigns since 1946, beginning as UJA West Coast Representative. He was named to the UJA's executive staff in 1958, and became West Coast Region director in 1962. He has been advisor throughout Europe to the Keren Hayesod, the fund-raising agency which is active outside the U. S. in financing humanitarian programs in Israel.

ALVIN NATHAN, Scranton, Pa., is a member of the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee, Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee of the Scranton-Lackawanna Jewish Council, Vice President of Temple Israel, and a board member of both the Jewish Home of Eastern Pennsylvania and the Jewish Community Center. He is a former Treasurer and chairman of key committees for the Scranton-Lackawanna Jewish Council, and a Past President of the Jewish Community Center. Mr. Nathan is Secretary and Comptroller of the National Pretzel Company of Scranton, a subsidiary of Universal Foods. Mrs. (Melba) Nathan, who accompanies her husband, is Vice President of the Temple Israel Sisterhood, an officer in the Scranton chapters of both Hadassah and Brandeis Women, and a member of key committees for the Scranton-Lackawanna Jewish Council. During the past 10 years, Mrs. Nathan has held key positions in the Women's Division of Scranton's Jewish Campaign. The Nathans visited Israel in 1968.

MARTIN PEPPERCORN, New York, N. Y., is National Campaign Director of the United Jewish Appeal. He is a member of the New York City Bar Association. From 1946-1955 he served as a field representative of the United Jewish Appeal. In 1956 he became the campaign director for the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, which position he held until 1959, at which time he re-joined the staff of the United Jewish Appeal as Assistant Campaign Director. In 1962 he was appointed Associate National Field Director of the United Jewish Appeal. He assumed his present position in 1967.

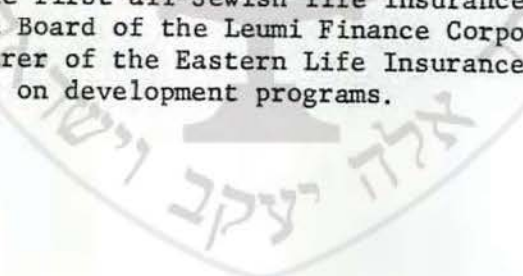
HARRY M. PLOTKIN, Washington, D. C., is on the Executive Committee of the Greater Washington United Jewish Appeal and on the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the Jewish Social Service Agency. He is a partner in the law firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn and he was assistant general counsel to the Federal Communications Commission. Mrs. (Esther L.) Plotkin is active in the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington, a member of the Board of Jewish Education, and is active in the affairs of the Solomon Schechter Day School. She is participating in the conference with Mr. Plotkin as she did in 1969.

JULIUS POPKIN, Springfield, Mass., is a Past General Chairman of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, a Past Chairman of the Fund's Doctors Division and a former member of the Fund's Community Relation Commission's Budget Committee. Currently, he is a Vice President of the Jewish Home for the Aged, and Springfield County Chairman of the New Jewish Home for the Aged which will be completed this year. He is a Past President of B'nai B'rith, a former chairman of ADL and a former director of Kodimoh Synagogue. Mr. Popkin has made two previous trips to Israel, in 1956 and again in 1966. He has received special awards from the Anti-Defamation League. At present, he is Treasurer of Berkshire Corp., a Director of the Springfield National Bank and Director of the Atlanta Merchandise Mart. His wife, Ida, who accompanies him, is a Past President of both the Women's Division of the Springfield Jewish Federation and B'nai B'rith Women. She is also a Past General Chairman of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, and has been active as a Hillel worker, as well as in work for the Jewish Community Center, the Women's Division of the Federation Drive for UJA, and the Springfield Jewish Home for the Aged.

NORMAN S. RABB, Boston, Mass., is Vice President of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies, a member of that organization's Executive Committee, and an honorary lifetime trustee. He serves on the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee and is a trustee of the United Israel Appeal, Inc. Mr. Rabb is a lifetime member of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and is on the advisory committees of both the Public Charities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Citizens' Scholarship Foundation. In addition, he is a founding member of American Trade & Industrial Development with Israel, Inc. and an honorary trustee of Temple Adath Israel. Mr. Rabb is a founding trustee and former Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Brandeis University. He is also a trustee of Boston University, Hebrew College, the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged, Beth Israel Hospital, and the Children's Hospital Medical Center. He serves as a Director of both the Perpetual Benevolent Fund of Newton, Mass. and the American Friends of Hebrew University, Greater Boston Chapter. He is a member of the Board of Governors and is Honorary President of the New England region of the American Jewish Committee. He received the Committee's Distinguished Service Award in 1962, and its Human Relations Award in 1971. He has received honorary degrees from Brandeis University and Northeastern University and is an honorary alumnus of Hebrew University. Prior to his retirement, Mr. Rabb was Senior Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Board of Stop & Shop, Inc., a supermarket chain. He is presently director and consultant to the company.

BERT RABINOWITZ, Boston, Mass., is a member of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal. He has been Campaign Chairman of the Boston Combined Jewish Philanthropies which he has served as Metropolitan Chairman and Trades and Professions Chairman. In addition, he was the first recipient of their Young Leadership Award. Mr. Rabinowitz is a founder, charter member and First Vice President of Temple Beth Elohim. He is a member of the board of the Jewish Memorial Hospital and is on the board of directors of the Boston Council International Visitors. He is President of Colonial Provision Co., Inc. and Chairman of the Government Coordinating Committee of the New England Wholesale Meat Dealers Association. He is also Director of the Board of the American Meat Institute and a member of the American Arbitration Association.

THEODORE R. RACOOSIN, New York, N. Y., is a prominent financier and accountant who has given more than 25 years of service to the United Jewish Appeal. He is a Trustee and a past General Chairman of the UJA of Greater New York, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Jewish Appeal. He is currently the New York City Chairman of the Israel Education Fund and, together with Aaron Rubin of New York, established a comprehensive high school now under construction in Famle, Israel, which will enable thousands of Israeli children to receive a secondary school education. With the approval of the Ministry of Education in Israel, he is heading, on an exploratory basis, the tutoring of students from Eastern countries to help them in their public school studies. Mr. Racoosin is a Governor of the Weizmann Institute of Science, as well as the Institute's National Campaign Chairman of its Executive Committee. He has established the Theodore R. Racoosin Chair in molecular biology at the Institute. Mr. Racoosin also is Treasurer of the Hebrew Free Loan Society of New York, former National Treasurer of U. S. Young Judea, and has endowed the Theodore R. Racoosin Student Loan Fund to help deserving students finish their college education with the aid of interest-free loans. During the turbulent years prior to the establishment of the State of Israel, Mr. Racoosin was active in helping the new State come into being. In 1926, he installed the first all-Jewish life insurance company in Palestine. He is a member of the Board of the Leumi Finance Corporation in New York and a Director and Treasurer of the Eastern Life Insurance Company. He advises a number of governments on development programs.



CLARENCE REISEN, South Orange, N. J., is Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Essex County YM-YWHA, President of Symphony Hall (Newark, N. J.) and a Trustee of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra. He is a former Co-Chairman of the Essex County UJA, a former Chairman for Special Gifts in South Orange, and a former Chairman of the South Orange United Appeal. He also served as President of Fuld Neighborhood House (Newark), President of the New Jersey YM-YWHA Camps, and New Jersey Chairman for fund-raising for the 1957 Maccabiah Games. Mr. Reisen is a partner in Reisen Lumber Industries. Mrs. Reisen (Miriam), who accompanies her husband, is a life member of the National Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah and Brandeis, and a board member of the Women's Service group for her local Federation. She served as Special Gifts Chairman (1962-63), Maximum Gifts Vice Chairman (1966-68), and as a worker in the Pacesetters campaigns of 1969 and 1970. The Reises visited Israel in 1957 for the Maccabiah Games.

IRVING W. RIFKIN, Fort Wayne, Ind., is a Chairman for the 1971 National UJA Drive and a Director of the Joint Distribution Committee. He is also Committee Chairman for his local Welfare Fund, and formerly served the Zionist Organization, ORT, and B'nai B'rith. In 1969, he received an award for his work on behalf of the UJA. Mr. Rifkin is Secretary-Treasurer of Superior Companies, Inc. of Fort Wayne. Mrs. (May) Rifkin, who accompanies her husband, is a board member of both her local Hadassah and the B'nai Jacob Synagogue Sisterhood. For six years she has been serving both of those organizations as representative to her local Federation Board. She has also served as a Red Cross Volunteer and for 20 years as Captain for the Women's Division of her local Welfare Fund. She is a board member of B'nai B'rith women and in that capacity serves as Chairman for a Children's Home in Israel. Mrs. Rifkin has received the Hadassah Ima Award. Mr. & Mrs. Rifkin visited Israel in 1959 and again in 1970 with the UJA Study Mission.

MESHULAM RIKLIS, New York, N. Y., is a General Chairman of the 1971 UJA Campaign of Greater New York. He is Vice Chairman of the Founders of Albert Einstein College of Medicine; a Director of Outward Bound; a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary; an associate trustee of the North Shore Hospital, Inc.; a member of the Board of Overseers of Weizmann Institute in Israel; and a member of the Young Presidents' Organization. Mr. Riklis has received the Anti-Defamation League "Man of Achievement" Award, the "Distinguished Achievement" Award from New York University, the "Eternal Light" Medal from the Jewish Theological Seminary, the "Commander Cross of the Knights of Malta", and a "Horatio Alger" Award (1969) from the American Schools and Colleges Association. Meshulam Riklis is President and Chairman of the Board of Rapid-American Corporation, Vice Chairman of the McCrory Corporation, and Chairman of the Board of Glen Alden Corporation. A biography on Mr. Riklis, "The Magic of Mergers - The Saga of Meshulam Riklis", by Oscar Schisgall, was published in 1968 by Little, Brown and Company. Mrs. Riklis (Judith), New York City, who accompanies her husband, is a leader of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York. She is Pacesetter Chairman of the Women's Division of the UJA of Greater New York, and a member of its Board. In 1969 she was the hostess for the Women's Division "2,500-and-Over" Pacesetter Luncheon.

IRVING ROAMAN, New York, N. Y., is the President of the Metropolitan Jewish Geriatric Center of New York (formerly the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged), and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in New York. He was the Fabric Salesmen's Guild's "Man of the Year" in 1962 and has been feted for his dedicated service at testimonial functions by the UJA, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, the National Council of Christians and Jews, and the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged. Mr. Roaman is Secretary-Treasurer of the Reliable Textile Co., Inc. of New York. Mrs. Roaman (Luzela), who accompanies her husband, has served both the New York City Women's Division of the UJA and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Mr. and Mrs. Roaman made previous trips to Israel in 1952 and 1964.

DONALD M. ROBINSON, Pittsburgh, Pa., is President of the United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh and a member of the UJA Executive Committee and National Campaign Cabinet. He was a Vice President of the Pittsburgh Federation from 1965 to 1968 and served as UJF Campaign Chairman during both the crucial 1967 campaign and in 1968. He is a Past Vice President of Montefiore Hospital (1966-1969). Mr. Robinson is on the board of the Israel Bond Organization in Pittsburgh, and also a Past Chairman of Israel Bond Man of the Year. In addition, he has been Chairman of the Israel Golf Tournament since it began eight years ago. An active campaigner for the United Fund, Mr. Robinson is one of 350 in Pittsburgh who were recently re-elected to the honorary post of "Annual Member" of the Fund. Mr. Robinson is President of White Cross Stores, Inc., a chain of retail drug stores operating in 12 eastern states. He and his wife, Sylvia, who accompanies him, have been to Israel many times. Included among their visits are the 1959 and 1967 UJA Study Missions and the 1961 Pittsburgh Study Mission.

LOUIS B. ROGOW, Hartford, Conn., gives leadership to the Jewish Federation of Hartford. He also serves on the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. He is President of Birken Manufacturing Company, which does high precision manufacturing. He also is President of the Pike Drive-In Theatre and Chairman of the Board of the General Plasma Corporation. Mrs. Rogow (Helen) is accompanying him.

MALCOLM M. ROSENBERG, Roanoke, Va., is a member of the UJA Executive Committee and National Campaign Cabinet. He has served as Chairman of the Fund Raising Committee of the Young Leadership Cabinet and Regional Chairman of North and South Carolina and Virginia. He was also instrumental in forming the Virginia State Young Leadership Cabinet and served as its first Chairman. He also served on the Tri-State Cabinet (Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina). He is also a member of the Small Cities Committee of the CJFWF. He served for three years as Chairman of the UJA drive in Roanoke and during the last drive served as Big Gifts Chairman. Mr. Rosenberg is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Synagogue and is a member of the Community Relations Committee of Roanoke. He is President of Oak Hall Cap & Gown Company, Inc., a manufacturer of academic and religious attire. He is also President of Oak Hall Uniform Shop, Inc., and Secretary-Treasurer of Colonial Realty. Mr. Rosenberg will be accompanied by his wife, Diane.

HAROLD ROSENN, Kingston, Pa., is a member of the National Council of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, a Past Chairman of his local United Jewish Appeal, and a Past President of the Jewish Federation of Wyoming Valley. In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he is the First Vice President of Temple Israel, a former member of the Board of the Jewish Community Center, a Past President of the Jewish Federation, Past President of the Seligman J. Strauss Lodge of B'nai B'rith, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. Rosenn is a partner in the law firm of Rosenn, Jenkins, and Greenwald, and a member of the boards of directors of both Host Enterprises, Inc., and Commonwealth Industries. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission. Mrs. Rosenn (Sallyanne), who accompanies her husband, is a former member of her local Jewish Federation and served on her local Women's Campaign. She is a former Section President of the National Council of Jewish Women and received a "Women of the Year" Award from the Council in 1961. Mrs. Rosenn has been a Girl Scouts Council President for seven consecutive years and received the Community Service Award from her community in 1970.

WILLIAM I. ROSENTHAL, South Orange, N. J., is a board member of the Essex County YMHA and a Past President of the Jewish Vocational Service and its affiliate, Opportunity Workshop, Inc. of Essex County. Mr. Rosenthal, a Charter Life Underwriter, is President of the Association Benefits Agency, a firm specializing in insurance and pension plans. He is also an instructor at the American Savings and Loan Institute. Mrs. Rosenthal (Harriet) accompanies her husband. She has served on several Women's Division committees for the National UJA, is a Past President (1965-67) of the South Orange Division of the National Council of Jewish Women, and served as Chairman of the Newark Beth Israel Hospital Day-Care Centre (1970).

WILLIAM ROSENWALD, New York, N. Y., an Honorary General Chairman of the national United Jewish Appeal and a member of its Executive Committee, is one of the American Jewish community's most distinguished leaders. He has served in the top echelons of UJA since its formation in 1939, and has played an extraordinary role in those years in raising billions of dollars and saving millions of lives. He led the UJA as General Chairman from 1955 to 1957, and now serves as an Honorary General Chairman and a member of the Advisory Board of the UJA's Israel Education Fund. Mr. Rosenwald has long been a top officer of the UJA of Greater New York, where he is an Honorary Chairman of the Board. He was founder and first Chairman of New York UJA's Key Committee, and is serving as a Chairman of New York's Israel Emergency Fund drive as he did in 1968 and 1969. In 1970 he was the recipient of the Herbert H. Lehman Memorial Award, the New York City UJA's highest honor. In 1969, he was awarded the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia's Humanitarian Award, and in 1960 he was the recipient of the Solomon Bublick Award, presented by the American Friends of Hebrew University. He is Vice Chairman, a Director and member of the Administration Committee of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and Vice President of the United HIAS Service. He works continuously for better conditions and improved relations for Jews both in the U. S. and overseas as a lifetime member of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. He has served as the Council's Vice President and as Chairman of its William J. Shroder Award Committee. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and a donor, through the UJA's Israel Education Fund, to the Monroe Goldwater School in Eilat. He is an Honorary Trustee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, and active in the American Jewish Committee as Honorary Vice President. Mr. Rosenwald's chief business interest is in the American Securities Corporation, where he has been Chairman of the Board since 1946. Mrs. Rosenwald (Mary), who will accompany him, is an Honorary Chairman of the UJA of Greater New York.

SAM ROTHBERG, Peoria, Ill., a member of the UJA Executive Committee and National Campaign Cabinet, is an eminent authority on Israeli economic affairs. A former UJA National Chairman, he also served as National Cash Co-Chairman in 1956 and 1967. A founder of the State of Israel Bond Organization, Mr. Rothberg is General Chairman for the bond drive. He is President of Capital for Israel, Inc.; President of Israel Investors Corp., and has been a leader in many delegations of top U. S. businessmen called to Israel to advise the Government on immigrant absorption and economic programs. In August, 1967, Mr. Rothberg was among 60 leading industrialists and economists from throughout the free world who convened in Israel at the invitation of Prime Minister Levi Eshkol to act as an advisory council to the Government in the investment and export fields. Mr. Rothberg is Chairman of the International Board of Governors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and was instrumental in establishing the Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace at the University. The University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon him in 1966, and honored him with its Scopus Award in 1962. Mr. Rothberg is a Director of the American Distilling Corp.

AMERICAN JEWISH

RONALD RUBIN, Penn Valley, Pa., is an active member of both the Federation of Jewish Agencies and the Board of American Friends of the Hebrew University. He is President of the Pan-American Development Corporation and partner and Vice President of the Richard I. Rubin Company, Inc. of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rubin is also Chairman of the Board of the Golden Slipper Square Club of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Marcia Rubin, who accompanies her husband, is a volunteer worker for the Children's Hospital Auxiliary, ORT, the American Jewish Congress and the Adeth Israel Congregation.

BURTON B. RUBY, Michigan City, Ind., is President of the Michigan City United Jewish Welfare Fund and Chairman of the Fund's 1971 Drive. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Memorial Hospital of Michigan City, a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and a member of the Board of Governors of Olin-Sang Union Institute (Chicago). Mr. Ruby is President of Jaymar-Ruby Inc., manufacturers of men's slacks. He is also a member of the Board of Directors for both Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Chicago) and the Citizens Bank of Michigan City. Mrs. Ruby (Helene), who accompanies her husband, is a member of the board of directors for the Sinai Temple Sisterhood, the Elite Youth Center (Boys Club), and the Sheltered Workshop of La Porte, Indiana. She also serves as a hospital volunteer.

MAYER BILLY "BILL" RUDMAN, Dallas, Texas, is on the panel of speakers for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is the Sponsor of the St. Paul Industrial Training School in Malakoff, Texas and is a member of Temple Emanu-El of Dallas. Mr. Rudman is the founder of the Anti-Smoking League of America. Mayer Rudman is a true Texas "oilman," the President and Chairman of the Board of his own Rudman Resources, Inc. He is also Director of both the National Bank of Commerce (Dallas) and the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners. Mr. Rudman made previous trips to Israel in 1949, 1961 and 1964. Mrs. Rudman (Josephine), who accompanies her husband, is Co-Chairman of the Women's Advanced Gift Section and a member of the National Council of Jewish Women. She has received the award for the Advanced Gift Section of the Jewish Welfare Fund Drive. Mrs. Rudman made previous trips to Israel in both 1960 and 1964.

WILLIAM M. SAVITT, Hartford, Conn., gives service to the Jewish Federation. He has received the U. S. Citizen Award of the Jewish War Veterans and the Honor Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is former Chairman of both the local American Red Cross and the Mercantile Division (in fund drives for the University of Hartford and Trinity College in Hartford). He is President of Savitt, Inc., a jewelry firm. Mr. Savitt is also President of Timely Corporation and WMS Corporation, and is a member of the Connecticut Jewelers Association and the National Broadcasting Association. Mrs. Savitt (Helen) is former Chairman of the Women's Division campaign in Hartford, and will accompany her husband.

LAWRENCE SCHACHT, New York, N. Y. and Newark, N. J., is a UJA Honorary National Chairman, and a member of both the Executive Committee of the UJA and its National Campaign Cabinet. He is Chairman of the Israel Education Fund of the UJA of Greater New York. Mr. Schacht is a donor to the Denmark School in Jerusalem through the UJA's Israel Education Fund. He was General Chairman of the New York UJA from 1963 to 1965, and is currently a member of its Board and Executive Committee as well as Co-Chairman of the Israel Emergency Fund in New York. He is also a member of the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee, the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond drive, and served as Chairman of Israel Bonds for Essex County, N. J. from 1957 to 1959. He was the National President of the American Technion Society in 1969, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Technion Society in Haifa. A graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, Mr. Schacht is President and Chairman of the Board of Schacht Steel Construction Company, President and Chairman of the Board of the Standard Dredging Corporation and Chairman of Eastern Dredging Ltd., Haifa, Israel. He is a Director of the Industrial Development Bank of Israel. Mrs. Schacht (Aleen), who accompanies her husband, is a member of the National Board of Hadassah and Hadassah's National Big Gifts Chairman. In addition, she serves on the Maximum Gifts Committee of the Women's Division in the Essex County Jewish Community Council's Campaign.

BERNARD SCHAENEN, Dallas, Texas, a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet, has served his local Jewish community as President of the Jewish Welfare Federation and General Chairman of its drive. Presently he is on the Federation's Board of Directors and is Chairman of its endowment fund. He has been a national Vice President of the American Jewish Congress, a member of the Board of the Jewish Family Service and the Community Center, Vice President of the Dallas Community Chest and President of the Southern Region of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Currently Mr. Schaenen is Vice President of the Dallas chapter of the AJC, Treasurer of the Jewish Vocational Guidance Board and on the Board of the Golden Acres Home for the Aged. He is on the National Executive Committee of the AJC. He was a member of the CJFWF committee that just completed a mission to South America. Mr. Schaenen is affiliated with the Commercial Metals Company, dealing with scrap iron and metals, and is a member and Past President of both the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Gulf Coast Chapter, and the National Association of Secondary Metals Institute, Southwestern Division. Mrs. Schaenen (Fannie) is Chairman of the UJA National Women's Division and a member of the UJA Executive Committee. She has served as Vice President of the Dallas Jewish Federation and as Chairman of the Federation's Social Planning Committee. She also served as President of the Jewish Family Council of Social Agencies. In the past, she has been both General Chairman and Chairman of the Women's Division in Dallas Jewish Federation campaigns.

MRS. MORRIS L. (EMMA LAZAROFF) SCHAVER, Southfield, Mich., a noted American concert singer, is a founder of the Harry S. Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace in Jerusalem, a Governor of Hebrew University, National Chairman of the Builders of Scopus (Hebrew University) and a Past National Chairman of Israel Bonds for the Pioneer Women Organization of America. Mrs. Schaver is Chairman of the Women's Division of Israel Bonds in Detroit, and served as International Chairman of the 6th (1967) and 7th (1970) Zimriya Conclaves in Israel. She established the Morris and Emma Schaver Publications Fund for Jewish Studies at Wayne State University, was awarded an honorary degree from the Jewish Teachers Seminary, and received the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award in 1967. She is a national board member of the Pioneer Women Organization of America, the Labor Zionist Organization, and the National Labor Committee for Israel. She is also a member of the governing council of the American Association for Jewish Education, and serves on the boards of directors of the following organizations; the American Israel Cultural Foundation, the Israel Development Corporation of America, the American Friends of Hebrew University, and AMPAL. As a concert vocalist, Emma Schaver has performed around the world with famed opera companies and symphony orchestras, among them the Israel Symphony Orchestra, the Haifa Symphony Orchestra, and the Kol Zion L'Gola Symphony Orchestra. She is the President of the Central Overall Supply Company and the Morris and Emma Schaver Foundation, both in Detroit.

HERBERT O. SCHEAR, Dayton, Ohio, is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. He has been active in behalf of the UJA for three decades through the Jewish Community Council of Dayton. He has been Vice Chairman for Advance Gifts in Council drives for the past ten years, and has served as Chairman of the Food Division. He is a Past President of Beth Abraham Synagogue, and has been a leader in work on behalf of Brandeis University, the Jewish National Fund, Israel Bonds and the Jewish Theological Seminary, which has given him its National Award for community service. An attorney, Mr. Schear is Chairman of the Board and Treasurer of the Liberal Market, a retail supermarket, and serves as a Director of the Dayton Retail Merchants Association and the Dayton Chamber of Commerce. He is a Director of the National Association of Food Chains, and was a speaker at the International Food Conference. His wife, Blanche, who is accompanying him, served as Chairman of the Women's Division of the Jewish Community Council campaign in 1965. She is Chairman of Zionist Affairs for the Hadassah Herzl Group, and Golden Age Chairman for the Council of Jewish Women. She serves on the Boards of the Jewish Community Council and the Jewish Family Service, and is Auditor of the Dayton Women's Division of Brandeis University. She has received the Community Award of the Jewish Community Council, and the Award for Service of the Community Chest. Mr. and Mrs. Schear have made nine previous trips to Israel.

IRVING SCHNEIDER, New York, N. Y., is a member of the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York and a Director of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United HIAS Service. He is Associate Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, a member of the Board of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, a Fellow of Brandeis University, Trustee of both Temple Beth-El in Cedarhurst, N. Y. and of the Long Island Jewish Hospital. Mr. Schneider is the Executive Vice President of the real estate firm of Helmsley-Spear, Inc., a Director of New York Equities, Inc. and of the Realty Foundation of New York. He is accompanied by his wife, Helen. Mrs. Schneider is active in the program of the United HIAS Service, a life Member of Hadassah and a member of the Women's Service Guild of Long Island Jewish Hospital.

MRS. ROSE SCHWARTZ, New York, N. Y., gives service to the Women's Division of the National UJA. She is also a board member of the Menorah Home, the Jewish Conciliation Board of America, Camp Sussex, and the Hebrew Free Loan Society. She has made several trips to Israel, two with Study Missions.

PETER J. SCOTT, South Orange, N. J., is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Jewish Community Council and served as Advanced Gifts Chairman in the Essex County Community Campaign. Mr. Scott is a Group Executive of Sybron Corporation, a Director of the Theta Electronics Company, and a board member of several Essex County institutions. His wife, Marjorie, who accompanies him, is a member of the Essex County Women's Division Executive Board, a part-time staff worker for B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, and a book reviewer for the Essex County Jewish News. Mrs. Scott also lectures on books and topics of current interest.

DAN SELIGMAN, Shaw, Miss., is a supporter of the UJA and was instrumental in building his local Jewish Center. Mr. Seligman owns real estate. His wife, Bess, who accompanies him, is President of her local Hadassah Chapter. She is also President of the Sisterhood and Superintendent of the Hebrew School in Cleveland, Miss.

MRS. CHARLES SHAPIRO (MARY), New York, N. Y., has been President of a chapter of the American Jewish Congress for three years, President of a chapter of Women's American ORT for 12 years, and President of the National Home for Asthmatic children (Denver, Colorado) for 14 years. She is a Founder and Member of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and Albert Einstein Hospital. She also serves both the Henry Street Settlement and the University Settlement in New York, and is a former "Gray Lady" for Jewish Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Shapiro is the Director of Shapiro and Son, a manufacturing firm in New York City.

ARANT H. SHERMAN, Davenport, Iowa, is a member of the UJA Executive Committee as well as the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Mr. Sherman is President of his community's Jewish Welfare Fund and Chairman of its UJA. He is Chairman of the Board and President of Alloy Metal Products, Inc. and of Exovac Reactive Alloys Corporation, a Director of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel (ISIS), and has served as a consultant to the Department of Commerce for the nickel industry. Mrs. Sherman (Anita) is accompanying her husband.

ABRAHAM SHIFFMAN, Detroit, Mich., is a philanthropist noted for his endowments to educational and medical institutions, including Brandeis University, Wayne State College (Detroit), the Detroit Medical Center, Detroit's Sinai Hospital, and the University of Michigan. Mr. Shiffman, President of the Shiffman Foundation, is a member of the Boards of both Sinai Hospital and the Shiffman Clinic at that hospital. He is also a member of the Board of his local Jewish Welfare Federation, a member of the Federation's Committee on Capital Needs, a member of the Detroit Service Group of the allied Jewish Campaign, and a Past Vice Chairman of that campaign for three years. Mr. Shiffman's contribution to the Israel Education Fund has made possible the Moses and Sarah Shiffman High School in Tirat Carmel as well as Hebrew University scholarship for future high school teachers. Mrs. Shiffman (Lucille), who accompanies her husband, is a member of the Women's Division. Board of Detroit's Jewish Federation. She was Vice Chairman of the Women's Division Campaigns in 1962, 1963, and 1964.

MORTON SILBERMAN, Miami, Fla., is Vice President of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Chairman of the Federation's Community Relations Council, Co-Chairman of its Budget Committee, and a member of the Campaign Executive Cabinet. He is former Treasurer of the Miami Jewish Federation, a Past President of the Palm Beach County Jewish Federation, and a Vice President of that County's YMHA. He was largely responsible for the reconstruction of the Palm Beach County Jewish Federation. Nationally, he is a member of the American Jewish Committee and a former member of the Joint Distribution Committee (1963-65). Mr. Silberman is President of the East Coast Supply Corporation, manufacturers of building supplies. Mrs. (Val) Silberman, who accompanies her husband, has been a member of the Board of the Women's Division of the National UJA since 1965 and Vice Chairman of that Division since 1969. She is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Women's Division and a member of the Campaign Executive Cabinet of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. She served that Federation as Initial Gifts Campaign Chairman (1968-69). She served the Palm Beach County Jewish Federation's Women's Division as Chairman (1963-65) and President (1966). Mrs. Silberman is Region President for Hadassah, a member of the Board of the Jewish Family and Children's Service, and a former member of the National Board of Hadassah (1966-68). The Silbermans took part in the Young Leadership Mission to Israel in 1962.

HERBERT P. SILLMAN, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., is President of the Jewish Family and Children's Service of Detroit, Chairman of that organization's Personnel Committee, as well as a member of both its Board of Trustees and Executive Committee. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, a member of the Board of Directors of the Detroit Service Group, Chairman of the Professional Division of the UJA in Detroit and a member of B'nai B'rith, Detroit. He is also President of both the Oakland County Board of Education and the Oak Park Board of Education, First Vice Chairman of the Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments and a member of the Council's Executive and Education Committees. Mr. Sillman, a managing partner of J. K. Lasser & Co., is a member of the Michigan Association of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Sillman participated in the 1969 and 1970 UJA Study Missions.

ALBERT SIMON, Oakland, Calif., is Vice President, Finance, of his local Jewish Welfare Federation; Pacesetter Chairman of his local UJA; and former Campaign Chairman of his local UJA. He is Vice President and Advisor to the President of the Temple Beth Abraham. He took part in the UJA Annual Study Mission to Israel in 1963 and made two other trips to Israel. Mr. Simon is President of Simco, a distribution firm in Oakland. His wife, Miriam, who accompanies him, serves the Oakland Jewish Welfare Federation and is Big Gifts Chairman of her local UJA Drive. She also does work for the City of Hope and the Diabetic Youth Foundation. Mrs. Simon has made three previous trips to Israel, including the January, 1971 National Women's Study Mission.

JOSEPH SINAY, Los Angeles, Calif., is Chairman of the Furniture Division in the campaign of the Jewish Federation-Council of Greater Los Angeles, and was previously a Captain in the Major Management Division. He is Chairman of the Board of R. B. Industries, Inc. (retail furniture chair) and President of Josam Investment Co. Mr. Sinay is a member of the Board of the American Friends of Hebrew University and of the Board of Directors of the Variety Club. His wife, Dr. Ruth Sinay, who accompanies him, is a psychologist and Director of Child Guidance in the Los Angeles Medical Center.

HARRIS C. SOBOL, New York, N. Y., supports his local UJA. He is Vice President of Faberge' Inc. and has affiliations with Faberge Inc. in Israel.

MRS. ROSE ("BUDDIE") SPERRY, Los Angeles, Calif., is Vice Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, Los Angeles Chapter, a member of the Committee's National Board of Governors, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Jewish Community Foundation. Through the American Jewish Committee, Mrs. Sperry initiated a textbook study in memory of her husband at Pro Deo University in Rome and Louvain University in Belgium. Mrs. Sperry is a Trustee of Immaculate Heart College and is on the Board of Directors of the Chamber Music Society in Los Angeles. She made a trip to Israel on a UJA Mission with her late husband in 1959 and visited Palestine in 1925.

JOSEPH SPIVACK, Cleveland, Ohio, is a board member of the Jewish Community Federation and also serves on both the Planning Committee and the Budget Committee. He is a Vice President of the American ORT Federation, a member of the Federation's Executive Committee, and is on the board of both the Weilman Institute and Mount Sinai Hospital. Mr. Spivack has been named a "Man of the Year" by American ORT. Mr. Spivack is Assistant to the President of Antenna Specialists Company, and a Vice President of Pathcorn Co., Inc. He has made trips to Israel in 1960, 1964, 1969, as well as in 1967 as a member of the ORT mission. Mrs. Spivack, who accompanies her husband, is a member of the Women's Group, Cleveland Federation; served on the regional board of Women's American ORT, 1960-1966; and, is a member of the Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Spivack made two previous trips to Israel in 1960 and 1964.

JACK STEINBERG, Chicago, Ill., serves the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago. Mr. Steinberg is associated with the Jewish National Fund and is the Director of AMLI (Americans for a Music Library in Israel). He is a Past Vice President and a Director of the Zimmerman Heart Foundation. He also serves the National Jewish Hospital and Research Center in Denver, Colo. and the Association for Family Living. He is President of Clara Rug & Carpet Mart, Inc. as well as President of Radcliffe Acceptance Co., and Arrow Realty Co., Inc. Mrs. Steinberg (Gertrude) is accompanying her husband. She gives active service to her local Hadassah Chapter and to Women's Auxiliary of the Highland Park Hospital, Foster Parents, Inc., the Family Counseling Service of Glencoe, Ill. and the North Shore Women for Peace.

CHARLES STERN, South Orange, N. J., is a Vice President of the United HIAS Service and a Past President of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County. Mr. Stern is a partner in Stern Brothers, a stock brokerage firm. Mrs. Stern (Irene), who accompanies her husband, will be UJA Women's Division Chairman for Essex County in 1972. She served the Women's Division as Maximum Gifts Chairman (1965) and Pace Setter Chairman (1969). Mrs. Stern is a board member of the Daughters of Israel, the Jewish Counseling Service, the Women's Service Group, the Day Nurseries of the Oranges and the Theresa Grotto. The Sterns visited Israel in 1962.

MARVIN N. STONE, Chicago, Ill., is Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and Director of his local Jewish United Fund. He is also a Director of both the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago and the John Howard Association. He is a Director and Past President of both Mount Sinai Hospital and the Jewish Community Centers. Mr. Stone is President of the Stone Container Corp. and Executive Vice President of South Carolina Industries. Mrs. Stone (Anita), who accompanies her husband, is a member of the Advance Gifts Committee for the Women's Division of her local Jewish United Fund, and a sponsor for the Women's Division of "Fashionplate" for her local Jewish United Fund. She is a former Vice President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Jewish Community Centers of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Stone made previous trips to Israel in 1951 and 1956

LEONARD R. STRELITZ, Norfolk, Va., is a UJA National Chairman and a member of the Executive Committee and the National Campaign Cabinet of the UJA. He is a member of the Planning Committee of the 1971 Study Conference. He is an Executive Committee member for his local Jewish Community Council, and was 1964 Chairman of the Council's United Jewish Fund Campaign. He also speaks for fund-raising campaigns outside his community. Mr. Strelitz is director of De Paul Hospital in Norfolk, and a member of the Shriners. He is President of the Haynes Furniture Company of Norfolk, and a board member of the Southern Retail Furniture Association. Mrs. Strelitz (Joyce) is accompanying her husband. She is a member of the Board of the UJA National Women's Division, and has served as both Vice President of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Fund and President of ORT.

SYDNEY SUSSMAN, Cherry Hill, N.J., was Vice Chairman of the Allied Jewish Appeal of the Jewish Federation of Camden County, in 1971 and serves on the Federation Board of Directors. He has served as Chairman of Special Gifts, Advance Gifts and as Chairman of "Country Club Day". He also has served as Chairman of the Young People's Division of the Jewish Community Center Building Fund. Mr. Sussman is President of Certified Steel Company of Trenton, N.J., and is a member of the Association of Steel Distributors. His wife, Elaine, accompanies him.

ALBERT A. TOLL, Philadelphia, Pa., works on the campaigns of the Allied Jewish Appeal. Mr. Toll is a real estate developer and a director of both the Jemm Co. and the Aarkboard Corp. Mrs. Toll (Sylvia), who is accompanying her husband, is Vice President of the Samuel Paley Day Care Center and a former Co-Chairman of Special Gifts for the Women's Division. She is a Vice President of Hadassah and a Board member of the Women's Division of the American Friends of Hebrew University.

JAMES M. WACHTLER, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has served as Co-Chairman of Maximum Gifts Division for the Jewish Federation of Greater Wilkes-Barre and is a member of the Board of Directors of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization. He is the principal of a jewelry firm bearing his name and is the Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of the Host Motel Corporation.

MURRAY WEINBERGER, Scranton, Pa., serves his local UJA Campaign. Mr. Weinberger, a mechanical contractor, is Vice President of the G. Weinberger Company of Old Forge, Pa. Mr. Weinberger is accompanied by his wife, Goldye.

MRS. M. EDWIN (SUE) WEINER, Cleveland, Ohio, is a member of the Executive Committee and a Regional Co-Chairman of the Women's Division of the National UJA, and served from 1965 to 1969 on its National Board. She is Chairman of the Women's Organization of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, and is a former Vice Chairman of that organization. She also served the Jewish Community Federation during its campaign as Women's Division Chairman and Special Gifts Chairman. She is Associate Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, and is a former Vice President of the Cleveland Women's Committee for Brandeis University. Mrs. Weiner has made seven previous visits to Israel, including several with her late husband, whose distinguished service to the American Jewish Community included membership on the UJA Executive Committee.

LOUIS WEINTRAUB, San Mateo, Calif., is the Executive Vice President of the Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula. A prominent executive in the field of communal work, he has held that post since the beginning of 1970. Prior to that, he was Executive Director of the Federation for six years, and was its Associate Director from 1956 to 1963. Mr. Weintraub has visited Israel on several previous occasions.

MORTON B. WEISS, Kingston, Pa., is a board member of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council and has been Director of the United Fund of the Wyoming Valley region of Pennsylvania since 1960. He is a Past President of both the Jewish Federation of Wyoming Valley (1965-67) and the Jewish Community Center of Wyoming Valley (1959-63), as well as a Past Chairman of the Wyoming Valley UJA (1958). In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he is a member of the Irem Temple Shrine and the American Jewish Committee. Mr. Weiss, a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been serving as Director of the Harvard Club of North-eastern Pennsylvania since 1958, and as Director of the National Association of Shoe Chain Stores and Volume Footwear Retailers Association since 1950. Mr. Weiss is Executive Vice President of Triangle Shoe Company, Inc., a retail shoe chain. He is also Director of the Host Motel (Wilkes-Barre), owner of the Narrows Shopping Center (Kingston, Pa.), and President of the Wilkes Trading Company (Wilkes-Barre). His wife, Anita, who accompanies him, served as Chairman of Maximum Gifts for the Women's Division of her local UJA Campaign in 1965. She is now serving as President of the Braille Association in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss took part in the UJA Annual Study Missions in both 1957 and 1964.

AMERICAN JEWISH

MERVIN WINEBERG, Adams, Mass., has organized and motivated local UJA and Israel Bond Drives since the 1940's. Mr. Wineberg, a board member of the Berkshire Medical Center, was also Chairman of the Adams - Cheshire Regional School District Committee from 1963 to 1971. In the latter position he planned and organized a new high school and the regionalization of two neighboring school systems. He convinced the voters of the need for this improvement in educational facilities and floated a \$6,000,000 bond issue for the project. Mr. Wineberg, a past president of Temple Aushe Amunim in Pittsfield, Mass., is the President and Treasurer of Adams Super Markets, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Arnold Print Works, Inc.; and, a board member of Berkshire Life Insurance Co., Berkshire Bank & Trust Co., and L. L. Brown Paper Co. Mrs. Wineberg (Florence) accompanies her husband. She is currently Treasurer of the local Hadassah and also does volunteer recording for the blind. The Winebergs made a previous trip to Israel in 1970.

ROBERT H. WINNERMAN, Short Hills, N. J., is the President of the New Jersey Association for Children with Learning Disabilities. He is also Chairman of his local Boy Scout organization. Mr. Winnerman is Chairman of the U. S. Home Corporation of West Orange, N. J. His wife, Rosalind, who accompanies him, was Vice President of the New Jersey Association for Children with Learning Disabilities (1967-1970) and a former worker for Hadassah.

LOUIS WOLIN, New York, N. Y. and North Miami Beach, Fla., has received the Award of Honor from American Red Mogen David of Israel for services rendered during the Six Day War. He is Director of Wolins Pharmica Corp. and President of Wolins Realty Corp., New York City. He made a previous trip to Israel in 1969 and was also accompanied at that time by Mrs. Wolin (Sadie).

GORDON ZACKS, Columbus, Ohio, will be General Chairman of the UJFC's Columbus Campaign in 1972. He was Chairman of the Young Leadership Cabinet in 1969 and Chairman of Future Planning in 1970. He is a member of the UJA Executive Committee, the United Israel Appeal, and a member of the 1969 UJA Midwest Leadership Institute Cabinet. In his home community, he is a member of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the United Jewish Fund and Council, a member of its Budget and Overseas Committees, and Associate Chairman of Advanced Gifts for the Fund. He was Chairman of the National Committee on Leadership Development for the CJFWF in 1965-66, a director of the Hillel Foundation at Ohio State University, and a member of the Board of Education of Temple Tifereth Israel. In 1964 he received the Therese Stern Kahn Memorial Leadership Citation as an outstanding young leader in his community. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the United Appeal of Franklin County, Inc., and serves on their Budget and Finance Committee. Mr. Zacks is President of the R. G. Barry Corporation, manufacturer of foam slippers and foam cushions. He participated in the first Young Leadership Mission to Israel and Europe in 1961. Mrs. Zacks (Carol Sue) is accompanying him.

AMERICAN JEWISH

SIDNEY ZEHMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, is a leader of the Builders Division of the Jewish Welfare Federation Campaign in his community. He is a Vice President of the Bureau of Jewish Education and a Past President of the Cleveland Hebrew Schools. In 1970, Mr. Zehman was awarded the Federation Medallion for outstanding service and dedication to the Jewish community of Cleveland. He is President of the Zehman-Wolf Construction Company. Mrs. Zehman (Irene), who accompanies her husband, is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation and Past Chairman of the Women's Division of the Jewish Welfare Federation Campaign.

RALPH ZIMMERMAN, Woodland Hills, Calif., is Campaign Director of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Los Angeles. In January, 1967, he led the Couples Mission to Israel from the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, Mass. In September and October, 1969, Mr. Zimmerman led the Los Angeles Couples Mission to Israel and Europe. Mrs. (Hilda) Zimmerman accompanies him. The Zimmermans took part in the 1970 UJA Annual Study Mission.

PHILIP ZINMAN, Camden, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa., has long served the UJA in his community as well as nationally. He has served as a UJA National Chairman, a Regional Chairman, and a member of the UJA Executive Committee. He also headed the UJA National Cash Campaign for three years. He is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet and also has served as New Jersey State Chairman. Next year Mr. Zinman will assume the post of President of the Israel Education Fund. Mr. Zinman was the General Chairman of the Allied Jewish Appeal of Camden County during its historic UJA drives of 1948 and 1949, and Bonds from 1954 to 1957. On October 11, 1968, as part of the official Danish observance of the 25th Anniversary of the historic rescue of the Jews of Denmark from the Nazis, Mr. and Mrs. Zinman were received by Princess Margrethe, heiress to the Danish throne. The Zinmans participated in a formal presentation to the Princess of a golden key to the Denmark School in Jerusalem. The Zinmans were one of the donors of the school through the UJA's Israel Education Fund. Prominent in the real estate and mortgage banking fields, Mr. Zinman is Chairman of the Board of Associated-East Mortgage Co., and Associated Mortgage Companies, Inc. He is Past President of various professional and trade organizations.

LOUIS I. ZORENSKY, St. Louis, Mo., is a member of the Planning Committee for the General Assembly of the national UJA and a member of the National Committee on Federation Planning for Jewish Education. He has been serving as President of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis since February, 1971 and as Vice Chairman of the Trades and Industry Divisions Campaign since the early fifties. Mr. Zorensky is a member of the Governing Council of the American Association for Jewish Education, a member of the Advisory Board of the St. Louis American, and a lay panelist on the American Jewish Commission Task Force on the Future of the American Jewish Community. He is also a board member of the Jewish Employment and Vocational Service, the B'nai Amoona Congregation, and B'nai B'rith. He is a Past President of the Central Agency for Jewish Education, a Past Vice President of his local Federation, and a Past Vice President of the Associates of Jewish Hospital. Mr. Zorensky, an attorney, is a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court and the Missouri Bar Association. He is President of Crestwood Plaza, Inc., a real estate investment firm, as well as a Past Trustee of the International Council of Shopping Centers. Mr. Zorensky took part in UJA Study Missions to Israel in both January and December, 1969; and, in the Prime Minister's Mission of September, 1971. His wife, Mary, who accompanies him, is a member of the National Women's Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, a member of the Council's Large City Budgeting Conference, and a member of the Advisory Council of the Joint Distribution Committee. She is President of the Women's Division of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis, and was the Division's Campaign Chairman in 1969.

HENRY L. ZUCKER, Cleveland, Ohio, is Executive Vice President of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Overseas Community Organization and Fund Raising for the American Joint Distribution Committee, and a Director of the National Jewish Welfare Board. He is also a member of: the Board of Overseers of Brandeis University, the National Task Force on "The World of the 70's" for the American Jewish Committee, the Task Force on the Medical Program at Mount Sinai Hospital, the Board of Directors of the National Council for Careers in Jewish Communal Services, and the Urban Coalition of Greater Cleveland. Mr. Zucker is also a Trustee of the Brickner Memorial Lecture Foundation at Fairmount Temple, the First Chairman of the Advisory Committee at the School of Jewish Communal Services in Hebrew Union College, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Jewish Community Organization and a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Appeal of Greater Cleveland. He has made several previous trips to Israel.

PAUL ZUCKERMAN, Detroit, Mich., a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and a member of its Executive Committee, has gained wide recognition as a philanthropist and business leader. He was Chairman of the highly successful UJA "Operation Israel" during the past three years, and was the 1969 recipient of the Fred M. Butzel Annual Award for outstanding service to the Jewish and general communities. In Detroit he is President of the United Jewish Charities and a Director of the non-sectarian United Foundation, Vice President of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and was Chairman of its Allied Jewish Campaign in 1961 and 1962. In June, 1967 he headed the UJA Israel Emergency Fund in his community. Mr. Zuckerman has been honored by the Jewish National Fund Council of Detroit, and a Zuckerman Forest has been planted in Israel as part of the Jerusalem Victory Forest. Among his humanitarian gifts is the Paul and Helen Zuckerman Auditorium and Conference Center at Sinai Hospital, of which he is a Director. He has received a citation from West Bloomfield Township for the gift of a library site, one from the Fresh Air Society for "giving us food for thought and food to live by," and another from the Jewish War Veterans. He is a Director of National American ORT and of the Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews and Protestants; on the Advisory Board of the Wayne State University Press; and active in the Detroit Service Club, the Hundred Club. He was named by President Johnson to head the U. S. Food for Peace Committee in Michigan. He is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Velvet O'Donnell Corp., and has many other business and real estate interests. His wife, Helen, who is accompanying him, is active in the Allied Jewish Campaign's Women's Division, in ORT, Hadassah, National Council of Jewish Women and the Children's Orthogenic School.



MELVYN H. BLOOM, New York, N.Y., is Director of Public Relations of the United Jewish Appeal. Prior to his appointment in 1970 he was an associate of Murden and Company, a public affairs consulting firm. He is a member of the Anti-Defamation League's National Publications Committee, and is Chairman of the Board of Education of the Pelham Jewish Center. He also is a member of the Public Relations Committee of the National Urban League; the Board of Directors of the New York Chapter of the United Nations Association; the Arts and Communications Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism society; and the American Political Science Association.

HERBERT BRODY, Newark, N.J., is Co-Chairman of Advance Gifts for the 1972 campaign. He has been a top leader of his community for a number of years. Mr. Brody is Vice Chairman of the Board of Supermarkets General Corp. Mrs. Brody (Frances) accompanies him.

EMILE S. CARP, St. Louis, Mo., gives service to the St. Louis campaign. He is director of promotion in St. Louis for the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York and a member of B'nai Amoona Congregation's Board of Trustees. Mr. Carp is Executive Vice President of Carp's, Inc., a department store and clothing chain, and a Director of the FTC Development and Urban Program Company of America, and Manchester Insurance Company.

MAX COFFMAN, Brockton, Mass., is a Trustee of the United Fund and the Retarded Childrens Fund. He has served as Honorary Building Chairman of Temple Beth Emunah and as Honorary Chairman of the Israel Bond drive in Brockton. A Fellow at Brandeis University, he is a member of the President's Council at Boston College and at Boston University, and a national council member of Northeastern University. In 1967 Mr. Coffman was the recipient of the Horatio Alger Award. He also is the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Northeastern Law School.

HERBERT COOK, Denver, Colo., has held responsible positions of leadership in Allied Jewish Community Council campaign. He is a member of its Campaign Cabinet and formerly served as Big Gift Chairman and Green Gables Chairman. He is a member of the Board of the Allied Jewish Community Council, Green Gables Country Club, National Transportation District, and is an officer and board member of the General Rose Memorial Hospital of Denver. He is President of Cook's Sporting Goods, Inc. Mrs. Cook (Gloria) accompanies him.

MRS. IRVING DWORMAN (DOROTHY), New York, N.Y., gives leadership to the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

HENRY FEINBERG, Camden, N.J., was Big Gifts Chairman for the 1971 Campaign and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Jewish Agencies of Camden County. He also served as Chairman of the Building Expansion Committee and the Young Leadership Development program. Mr. Feinberg is President of Feinberg-McBurney, a real estate and development firm. He and his wife, Joan, who will accompany him, have visited Israel in the past.

MORRIS FELD, Clifton, N.J., gives leadership to the Passaic, N.J. campaign. He is Senior Vice President of National Cleaning Company, a building maintenance firm. Mrs. Feld (Eva) accompanies him.

JERRY E. FINGER, Houston, Texas, is President of the Republic National Bank in Houston, Chairman of the Board of Beaumont Savings and Loan Assn., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Reagan Bank, and Chairman of Southwest Mortgage and Realty Investments. He also is a director in the Coastal Industrial Water Authority, a member of the Memorial Baptist Hospital in Houston, and Secretary of the Houston Chapter of Young Presidents Organization. Mrs. Finger (Nanette) will accompany him.

J. ROBERT FISHER, New York, N.Y., gives leadership to the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York. He is President of Fisher Chemical Co.

GERALD J. FRIEDMAN, Norfolk, Va., gives leadership to the United Jewish Federation of Norfolk campaign. He is President and Chairman of the Board of Equity Mortgage Corporation of Norfolk. He is a Tidewater Director of St. Jude Hospital Foundation, a board member of the Norfolk State College Foundation, and a member of the Norfolk Sports Club. He will be accompanied by his wife, Nancy.

SAMUEL H. GIVELBER, Cleveland, Ohio, is accompanied by his wife, Esther, who has been an active worker for many years in the Builders Division of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund campaign. An engineer, Mrs. Givelber received the Gold Medal Award of the Cleveland Engineering Society. She is former President of the Case Institute of Technology Alumni Assn., and a member of Case Western Reserve University Board of Directors.

DR. LESLIE K. GULTON, Englewood, N.J., is Chairman of the Board and President of Gulton Corporation. Until 1969 he was President and Chairman of the Board of Gulton Industries. Dr. Gulton, a Ph.D. in physical chemistry, is a member of the American Chemical Society. Mrs. Gulton (Edith) who accompanies him, is a Ph.D. in organic chemistry.

HARRY GUTERMAN, Tulsa, Okla., gives service in the campaign of the Tulsa Jewish Community Council. He is a partner in the Fabricut Co., engaged in the custom manufacturing of draperies. His wife, Ursula, is accompanying him.

EMMETT H. HEITLER, Denver, Colo., is Board Chairman of the Allied Jewish Community Council of Denver and serves on its Campaign Cabinet. He is President of the Board of National Jewish Hospital, Chairman of the Board of Jewish Community Center, Vice President of the Board of Green Gables Country Club, Vice President of the Board of General Rose Memorial Hospital and Chairman of its Budget and Finance Committee; and a Board member of the local YMCA, United Way, and Temple Emanuel. Mr. Heitler is member of the Board of Directors, National Bank of Denver. His wife, Dorothy, accompanies him.

I. KINGDON HIRSCH, Los Angeles, Calif., gives service in the Los Angeles campaign as well as to Hebrew Union College. He is a member of the Brentwood Country Club. He is an executive of Kugel Co., Inc., a textile firm. Mrs. Hirsch (Diane) is accompanying him.

MAX R. KARGMAN, Boston, Mass., has been active in many Boston civic activities including the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee on Urban Renewal, and the executive board of the Committee for the Central Business District. He is a member of the governing body of the World Council for Progressive Judaism and has served as chairman of the Leo Baeck High School project in Israel. A former member of the Harvard Educational Review, Mr. Kargman holds Ph.D's in Urban Sociology and in Education. He is president of the First Realty Company of Boston and affiliated companies. Mrs. Kargman (Marie) will accompany him.

HAROLD J. KAUFMAN, San Francisco, Calif., is active in the City's business and civic life, and prominent in the West Bay area Jewish community. He has been appointed Advance Division Chairman, 1972 Campaign, Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco, Marin County and the Peninsula. Mr. Kaufman serves as a member of the Federation's Budget and Social Planning Committee and as a Director of the Jewish Home for the Aged. He is a member of the National Council Joint Distribution Committee, a Past Director of the Jewish National Fund and a former Chairman of the San Francisco Israel Bond Committee. In addition, he is active as a Director of the Council for Civic Unity and as a member of the World Affairs Council of Northern California. Mr. Kaufman, President of Harrigan Weidenmuller Co., is a past Director of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, and is associated as a Director and officer in numerous business and investment firms. Mr. Kaufman, who is a member of Congregation Temple Emanu-El, resides in San Francisco with his wife, Golda, who accompanies him.

MEYER KOPOLOW, Ladue, Mo., provides leadership to the St. Louis campaign. He is a director of the Technion Club of St. Louis and serves on the membership committee of Temple Israel. Mr. Kopolow is President of both the Marine Petroleum Company and the Mars Oil Company. He is a member of various petroleum and oil associations and of the Harvard Club of Missouri. Mrs. Kopolow (Alene) accompanies him.

CHARLES KROWN, Los Angeles, gives service to the Greater Los Angeles campaign. Mr. Krown will be accompanied by his wife.

MILTON L. LEVY, Weston, Mass., is active in the Boston campaign. He is Senior Vice President of Zayre Corp., discount department stores. Mr. Levy will be accompanied by his wife, Shirley.

DR. ROBERT S. LEVY, Chicago, Ill., serves his local campaign in leadership positions in the Country Club Division. A retired dentist, Dr. Levy is a partner in the General Operating Company, a real estate firm. He and Mrs. Levy (Ruth), who accompanies him, made a previous trip to Israel in 1950.

HARRY A. LIEBERMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., is active in the Allied Jewish Appeal. He is Treasurer of Joseph Lieberman and Sons, Inc., engaged in brush manufacturing. Mrs. Lieberman (Betty) is accompanying him.

JOSEPH I. LUBIN, New York, N.Y., is a National Co-Treasurer of the United Jewish Appeal and of the Joint Distribution Committee. He is senior member of the certified public accounting firm of Eisner and Lubin, as well as past Chairman of the Boards of Directors of United Cigar Whelan Drug Corp., and Phoenix Securities Corp. He is Honorary Chairman of the Society of Founders of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, a member of the Boards of Trustees of Syracuse University, Pace College, New Rochelle Hospital, the Henry Street Settlement, Dobbs Ferry Children's Village and the National Civil Service League. Mr. Lubin presently also is a member of the Advisory Boards of the New York University Graduate Division for Training in Public Service, and the New York State Pension Commission, and is a past Chairman of the New York State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners. During World War II he served as Chairman of the Appeals Board of the N.Y. County Selective Service and as Deputy Chief Investigator of the War Production Board. Mrs. Lubin (Evelyn) accompanies him.

H. BERT MACK, New York, N.Y., is a founder of Boystown of Jerusalem and of the Albert Einstein Hospital. He serves on the Commission to commemorate the New York State American Revolution Bicentennial. Mr. Mack has given leadership to the Israel Bonds campaign as Chairman for Queens and Long Island. He is President of Mack Construction Corp., a firm specializing in construction of industrial buildings. Mrs. Mack, who accompanies her husband, has been active in leadership positions in local UJA campaigns, Israel Bonds and on behalf of Long Island Jewish Hospital. She was Vice President of Hillcrest Jewish Center and taught Hebrew to adults for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Mack visited Israel in 1963.

LOUIS MACK, Las Vegas, Nev., is a leader in his local campaign. Mrs. Mack will accompany him.

GERALD MARCUS, Boston, Mass., was chairman of the Young Adult Division of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies and has served the annual CJP campaign in a variety of other capacities. He is an active member of the American Technion Society and was treasurer of the 1951 graduating class at MIT. Mr. Marcus is vice president of Productive Systems Inc. in Waltham. His wife, Judith, will accompany him.

ARNOLD R. MEYER, Chicago, Ill., is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Metropolitan Chicago. He serves the local campaign as Chairman of Special Gifts. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Anti-Defamation League Executive Committee, and was the recipient of service and merit awards from St. Ambrose College. He is Chairman of the Board of Pronto Foods Corp., producers of pre-cooked frozen foods. Mrs. Meyer (Roselyn), has been active in Hadassah. The Meyers visited Israel in 1961. Mrs. Meyer will accompany her husband to the Study Conference.

MARTIN MILLER, Miami, Fla., gives leadership to the Miami campaign. He will be accompanied by his wife.

BERNARD OLSHANSKY, Boston, Mass., was appointed Executive Director of Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston in August 1970. Prior to this appointment he served the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland as Assistant Director for Planning and Research for six years. Mr. Olshansky is a graduate of Boston University and received his social work training at Simmons College of Social Work and the Florence Heller Graduate School at Brandeis University.

WILLIAM ORENSTEIN, Milwaukee, Wisc., supports the United Jewish Appeal through service to the campaigns, including leadership in the Major Gifts Division, of the Jewish Community Federation of Milwaukee. He is President of Friedman Tobacco Co. Mr. Orenstein is a member of the Wisconsin Food and Tobacco Distributors. Mrs. Orenstein (Ruth), who accompanies him, is President and Campaign Chairman of the Women's Division of the Milwaukee Federation.

MAX RATNER, Cleveland, Ohio, has served in numerous leadership positions in Cleveland's Jewish Community Federation, its local campaign and on the national scene. President of Forest City Enterprises, Inc., he also serves as President of the America-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc.

HENRY RIEKES, Omaha, Nebr., gives service to the Jewish Federation of Omaha. Mrs. Riekkes accompanies him. They visited Israel together in 1959.

AB ROSEN, New York, N.Y., is a leader in the Real Estate Division of the New York City campaign. He is the head of the real estate firm which bears his name. Mrs. Rosen (Miriam) accompanies him.

JOSEPH ROTHBERG, St. Louis, Mo., provides leadership to the St. Louis campaign. He has served as Trustee and Vice President of the Brith Sholom Kneseth Israel Congregation and is a member of its Education Committee. Mr. Rothberg, who will be accompanied by his wife, Beatrice, is President of Manhattan Distributing Company, a wholesale liquor firm.

EMANUEL B. SCHER, Englewood, N.J., gives leadership to his local campaign. He will be accompanied by his wife.

GEORGE J. SEEDMAN, New York, N.Y., gives service to the New York City campaign and is a top executive of Times Square Stores, dealing in automotive accessories. Mrs. Seedman (Barbara) accompanies him.

MILTON E. SELIG, Philadelphia, Pa., is the head of a legal firm bearing his own name and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Selig Foundation. Mr. Selig has given leadership in the Zionist Organization of America.

TED SHANBAUM, Dallas, Texas, is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. In his community, he is a member of the Budget Committee of the Jewish Welfare Federation and a director of the Golden Acres Home. An attorney, he is chairman of the Board of Grayson TV-Radio Enterprises, Peerless Life Insurance Company, Dal-Tex Optical Company, Lee Optical Company, Ashford Realty Corporation, Red Rooster Restaurants, the Dragon Construction Company, and the Sands Hotel of Puerto Rico. Mrs. Shanbaum (Bernice) is accompanying her husband.

AMERICAN JEWISH

I. WILLIAM SHERR, Oak Park, Mich., was Chairman of the Arts and Crafts Division in Detroit's 1971 Allied Jewish Campaign. He also served on the Campaign Cabinet and is a member of the Jewish Welfare Federation Health and Welfare Division. He has been an active campaign worker during past campaigns. In addition, Mr. Sherr is a board member of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Congregation B'nai Moshe, Yeshivath Beth Yehudah Schools and United Hebrew Schools. He is Executive Vice President of Frank's Nursery Sales, Inc., a publicly-held retail chain of garden centers. Mrs. Sherr (Harriet) will accompany him. She is an active campaign worker in the Allied Jewish Campaign and also is a leader in Hadassah, Council of Jewish Women, and Sinai Hospital volunteer activities.

VICTOR SHIFFMAN, Detroit, Mich., gives leadership to the Detroit campaign. He will be accompanied by his wife.

MARVIN SIMON, Norfolk, Va., is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet. He also is a member of the Executive Board of Directors of the Jewish Community Council of Norfolk, and a Director of the Joint Distribution Committee. He is past President and current member of the Executive Board of the Norfolk Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, a Director of Beth Sholom Home of Virginia, Vice President of Ohel Sholom Temple, and former President of the Jewish Community Center. He is a partner in the S & C Company of Virginia Beach, investment builders; Vice President of Sicash Builders, Inc., and President of the Indian River Water Company.

HARRY SLEY, Philadelphia, Pa., is a leader in Philadelphia's Allied Jewish Appeal and is an executive of Sley Garages, as well as active in real estate and investments. He recently donated a pavilion to the Moss Rehabilitation Hospital in Philadelphia. Mrs. Sley (Beatrice Elizabeth) will accompany him.

PHILIP SMITH, Washington, D.C., gives leadership to his local campaign. He will be accompanied by his wife.

JACOB J. SOBOL, Bloomfield, N.J., gives leadership to the Newark campaign. He is an Associate of Century Associates, a life insurance and financial planning firm. He also is a member of the National Association of Life Underwriters and the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters.

MAURICE SOBOL, Newark, N.J., gives service to the campaign through the Jewish Community Council of Essex County.

JOSEPH VEANER, Boston, Mass., was Chairman of the Construction, Real Estate and Allied Industries of the 1971 Combined Jewish Philanthropies campaign. In previous years he was Chairman of the Construction Division. He is a board member of the Jewish Vocational Society, Mount Sinai Hospital and the Jewish Recuperative Center. Mr. Veaner presently is retired, but was Vice President Hertz Equipment, President of Lee Equipment Corporation, President of Lee Crane Service, and President of the Building Trades Employers Association. Mrs. Veaner (Barbara) accompanies him.

GILBERT WEINBERGER, Waverly, Pa., gives leadership to the Scranton, Pa. campaign. He is President of Gilbert Weinberger, Inc., an investment realty firm. Mr. Weinberger is accompanied by his wife, Judith.

EUGENE WEISSMAN, Ladue, Mo., has been active in leadership positions since the late 1940s in Federation campaigns. Nominated to become the 1972 General Chairman of the St. Louis Jewish Federation-Israel Emergency Fund Campaign, he was a member of the Trades and Professions Steering Committee in 1969 and 1970. He is a member of the Jewish Federation Board of Directors and its Budget Committee. Mr. Weissman was named as one of two St. Louisans to the CJFWF National Public Relations Advisory Committee. He is a member of the boards of several local agencies, including the Central Agency for Jewish Education, Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, and Jewish Hospital of Denver. He served on the Board of the Jewish Employment and Vocational Service. He is President of 9-0-5 Liquor Stores, Inc., and a corporate Vice President of Pet, Inc. Mrs. Weissman (Silvia) will accompany him.

ROBERT D. WOLDOW, Philadelphia, Pa., is President of Woodbury (N.J.) Plaza Shopping Center, Trustee of Temple Har Zion and a member of Philmont C.C. His wife, Sonia, accompanies him.

JOSEPH J. ZILBER, Milwaukee, Wisc., is President of Towne Realty Co. He gives service to the Milwaukee Campaign. Mrs. Zilber will accompany him.

PETER B. COLWIN of Melrose Park, Pa., is Associate National Campaign Director of the United Jewish Appeal. From 1941 to 1945 he served as a Field Representative for the UJA and in 1946 organized and was the first Director of its Trades and Industries Division, which he headed until 1951. He then devoted four years to sales managership of the Union Asbestos and Rubber Company in Chicago, returning to UJA as Regional Director for the Southwest in 1956. He then served as Director of Big Gifts Development from 1966 until assuming his present post in 1967. Mr. Colwin is a former member of the Board of Education for Islip Township, Long Island, and a former President of the Lake Ronkonkoma Civic Association of that area, where he formerly resided. He is a Past Master of Adelpi Lodge #23 F. & A.M. and a member of Pi Lambda Phi Fraternity, and of Foxcroft Country Club of Jenkintown, Pa. He is a frequent visitor to Israel, participating in the Annual Study Conferences and the Operation Israel Program. Mrs. Colwin (Estelle), well-known art consultant in Philadelphia, will accompany her husband.

DR. BERNARD KUNIN, San Diego, Calif., gives service to the San Diego campaign and has served as a division chairman.

ROBERT D. RAPAPORT, is a member of the UJA Young Leadership Cabinet and President of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County, which he has served as Vice President for the past 3 years, as well as General Campaign Chairman and Special Gifts Chairman. He is a member of the Overseas Committee of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary. He is a former Chairman of both the American Friends of the Hebrew University in Palm Beach County and Israel Bonds. In 1968 he was awarded the Israel Prime Minister's Medallion. He is a past President of the Temple Beth Israel and now serves as Board Chairman. He is also on the National Council of the Joint Distribution Committee and visited Israel numerous times. A graduate of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University, he is President of Century Builders, Inc. of Hollywood, Florida. He is also Board Chairman of the American International Development Corporation and President of the Century Land Corporation.



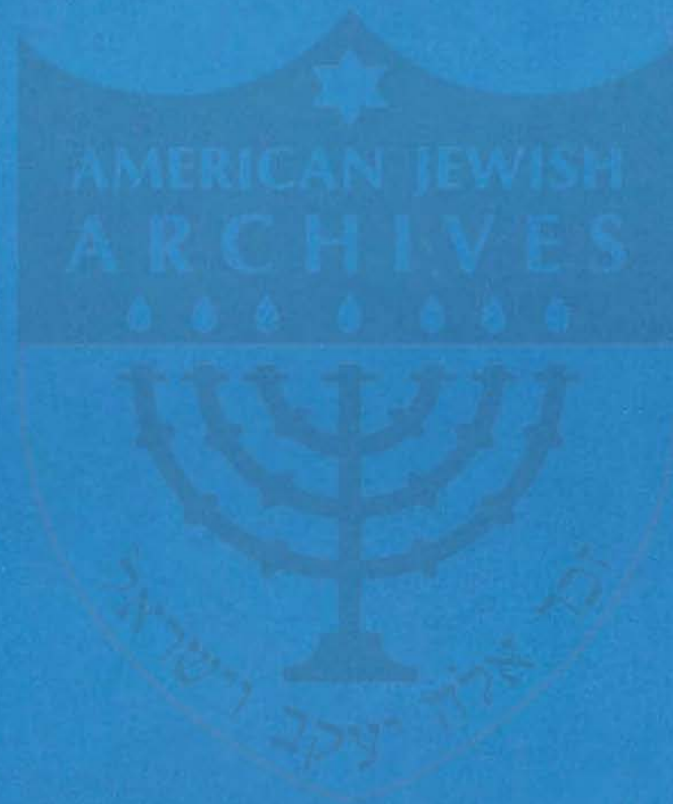
הסוכנות היהודית לא"י
לכבוד
ועידת הסקר של
המגבית היהודית המאוחדת
בארה"ב — 1972

✓
The Jewish Agency for Israel
in honour of the
Study Conference of
the United Jewish Appeal
1972



25

**„עשרים וחמש השנים הראשונות“
“THE FIRST TWENTY FIVE YEARS”**



GLORIOUS MILE-STONES:

Since 1939 — Three billion dollars

Since 1945 — Two billion nine hundred two million dollars

Since 1948 — Two billion six hundred eighty one million dollars

Since 1948 The UJA has helped one million four hundred ten thousand persons immigrate to Israel

Major source countries were:

Morocco — two hundred fifty five thousand persons

Iraq — one hundred twenty five thousand

Rumania — two hundred thirty two thousand

Poland — one hundred fifty five thousand

Yemen — forty six thousand

Tunisia — forty five thousand

Bulgaria — thirty nine thousand

Egypt — thirty seven thousand

USSR — twenty one thousand (1948-1970)

USSR — thirty five thousand (1971-present)

1949 — Year of highest number of immigrants —

two hundred thirty nine thousand. Majority from Rumania, Morocco, Tunisia and Poland.

1951 — Second highest — one hundred seventy five thousand immigrants from Africa, Asia and Europe.

Major fundraising years:

1956 — sixty million

1967 — two hundred forty million

1971 — two hundred forty nine million

1972 — two hundred sixty seven million

ציוני דרך מפוארים

* המגבית היהודית המאוחדת העמידה לרשות תחייית

ישראל, מאז —

1939 — 3 ביליון דולר

1945 — 2 ביליון ו-290 מיליון דולר

1948 — 2 ביליון ו-681 מיליון דולר

* מאז 1948 סייעה המגבית היהודית המאוחדת לעלייתם

ולקליטתם של מיליון ו-410 אלף עולים. הם באו בעיקרם מ-

מרוקו — 255 אלף

עיראק — 125 אלף

רומניה — 232 אלף

פולין — 155 אלף

תימן — 46 אלף

טוניסיה — 45 אלף

בולגריה — 39 אלף

מצרים — 37 אלף

ברית-המועצות —

מ-1948 עד 1970 21,000

מ-1971 ועד עתה כ-35,000

* 1949 היתה שנת העליה הגדולה ביותר עד כה —

239 אלף עולים, בעיקרם מרומניה, מרוקו, טוניסיה

ופולין; לאחריה באה שנת 1951, בה עלו 175 אלף

עולים, ברובם מארצות אפריקה, אסיה ואירופה.

ברכות
GREETINGS BY



פ. צוקרמן
יושב־ראש המגבית היהודית המאוחדת בארצות־הברית
P. Zuckerman
General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal



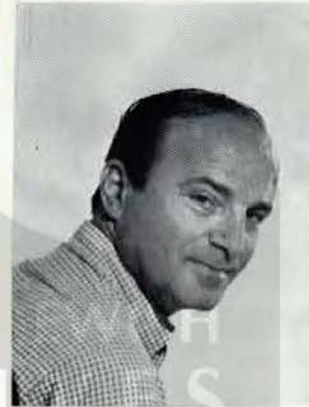
א.ל. פינקוס
יושב־ראש הנהלת הסוכנות היהודית לא"י
A. L. Pincus
Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel

דן אלמגור
Dan Almagor

Dan Almagor is one of Israel's most prolific playwrights and songwriters. More than 40 of his plays, musical comedies and satirical revues have been successfully presented on the Israeli stage during the past 15 years, together with his Hebrew versions of such hits as My Fair Lady and Fiddler On The Roof. Four of his plays have toured the United States during the past year: Only Fools Are Sad (Ish Hassid Haya), which played on Broadway for more than 200 nights, and the Israeli revues Shalom 72, From Israel With Love and The Hassidic Song Festival. Dan Almagor was born in Israel 37 years ago, spent five years in Los Angeles on a Fulbright grant, and received his Ph.D. degree at UCLA.

אילן מוכיח
Ilan Mokhiah

This 24-year-old Tel-Aviv teacher is a composer, arranger and conductor. He trains brass bands in various parts of the country. He has composed and arranged many programs for Army groups, conducted orchestras at various entertainment functions, and accompanied a series of musical programs on TV.



יואל זילברג
Yoel Silberg

Yoel Silberg, stage and film director, was born in Tel Aviv in 1927. At the age of 20 he joined the Palmah's famous entertainment group, The Chizbatron, where he served as accordionist and actor. Just before his discharge, Silberg was seriously wounded when the group's truck drove over an antitank mine. He then studied drama and stage direction in London, where he worked as Assistant Director at the Arts Theater Club. Alongside his career in the theater, Silberg has been involved in film direction. In 1963 he directed his first feature, "The Simchon Family," and a full-length documentary, "Ets-Or-Palestine."

In 1965 he ventured into a new field, musical comedy, and won the Kinor David (Israel Oscar Award) as the Best Director of the Year (1967) in recognition of his adapting and directing the musical "Kazablan," starring Yehoram Gaon. This successful musical had a record run on the Israeli stage (606 performances).

דב בן-דוד
Dov Ben-David

Dov Ben-David studied at the Avni Institute of Painting and Sculpture in Tel Aviv and at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. He completed his professional training in the state television studios in Paris and Rome. His exhibitions have been on display here and overseas, and his sketches for Berthold Brecht's poems were awarded first prize in Paris.





רבקה זוהר
Rivka Zohar

Rivka Zohar's family, the Zinatis, have lived in Israel for many generations. After the destruction of the Temple and the Dispersion, the Zinati family stayed in Peki'in, the family's ancestral home. The family is close-knit, reinforced by frequent intermarriages — in fact, even Rivka's parents are cousins.

Rivka's singing career started during her army service as a member of the Navy Troupe; she became widely known for her performance of the song "Mah Avarech," which she will sing for you this evening. She has been highly rated in song festivals both at home and abroad. She also took part in the "Shalom 72" revue, which toured the US.



חנה רובינא
Hanna Rovina

Acknowledged among the most distinguished actresses of our time, Hanna Rovina has been the queen of the Israeli stage for many years now. She joined the Habimah Theater on its foundation in Russia, and before settling in Israel in 1928 she toured Europe and the USA with the group. Her interpretation of Leah in "The Dybbuk" was acclaimed wherever she appeared. Among her other famous parts are the mother of the Messiah in "The Eternal Jew," Tamar in "The Crown of David" and the title roles in Capek's "The Mother" and Brecht's "Mother Courage." In Greek tragedy her three great roles have been Phaedra, Jocasta in "Oedipus Rex" and Medea. In spite of her international successes, among the memories she most cherishes are the performances she gave during World War II for members of the Jewish Brigade in Egypt, Italy and Palestine.



מישה אלכסנדרוביץ
Misha Alexandrovich

Fifty-seven year old Michael (Misha) Alexandrovich, who came to Israel some two years ago, had a high reputation in the USSR, both as a cantor and stage singer. He holds many decorations, including the "Outstanding Artist of the Republic" Award and the "Stalin Prize," (now known as the "State Prize"). These awards of distinction are only bestowed upon artists of the highest caliber. Until 1943 he was a cantor, who created his own style of Nigun Tefilot. He has given about 6000 concerts during his 25-year career.



חווה אלברשטיין
Hava Alberstein

One of Israel's outstanding singers, Hava Alberstein was born in Poland in 1946 and came to Israel four years later. From the outset of her highly colorful career she has had great success in song evenings, festivals and concerts, all over Israel and overseas as well. Her one-woman show in 1971 was extremely successful. She has made numerous recordings, both in Yiddish and Hebrew.

THE FIRST TWENTY FIVE YEARS

STAGED BY: YOEL SILBERG
TEXT: DAN ALMAGOR

MUSICAL DIRECTOR: ILAN MOKHIAH
STAGE DESIGN: DOV BEN-DAVID
Produced by Forum - Public Relations Ltd.

PART ONE

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Introductory remarks | Master of Ceremonies: Azaria Rapaport | |
| 2. Zahal March | Zahal Orchestra | |
| 3. "Rabbi Akiva" | Rivka Zohar | Words: Dalia Rabikovich
Music: Moni Amarilio |
| 4. "How Shall I Bless Him?" | Rivka Zohar | Words: Rachel Shapira
Music: Yair Rosenblum |
| 5. "Oseh Shalom Bimromav" —
"He Who Makes Peace on High" | Rivka Zohar | Words: Book of Psalms
Music: Nurit Hirsch |
| 6. Yemenite dance | Bnei Hamizrah Troupe | |
| 7. "When the Lord Returned the
Captivity of Zion" | Choir of the Even-Shmuel School,
Lachish | Words: Book of Psalms
Music: Eliyahu Levandovsky |
| 8. "To Live in Jerusalem" | Aryeh Orgad | Words: Dan Almagor
English version: Haya Galai |
| 9. "Jerusalem, the Holy City" | Choir of the Even-Shmuel School,
Lachish | Words: Emmanuel Harussi
Music: Yoel Engel |
| 10. "Dos Yiddishe Lied" | Misha Alexandrovich | Words: Anshel Shor
Music: Shalom Secunda |
| 11. "Af Al Pi Khen — Nevertheless" | Anahnu Kan Choir | |
| 12. "Kol Yisrael Arevim Zeh Lezeh" —
"All Israel are Responsible for
one Another" | Anahnu Kan Choir and
Choir of the Even-Shmuel School,
Lachish | Words: Dan Almagor
(based on traditional sources)
Music: Ilan Mokhiah |

PART TWO

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Addresses | Mr. Paul Zuckerman, General Chairman, United Jewish Appeal, USA
Mr. A. L. Pincus, Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel | |
| 2. "Song of Friendship" | Nahal Troupe | Words: Haim Hefer Music: Alexander Argov |
| 3. "The Silver Platter" | Hanna Rovina | Nathan Alterman |
| 4. "The Silver Platter" (English version) | | Translated by Haya Galai |
| 5. Medley of songs of 1948 | Nahal Troupe | Arranged by Gil Aldema |
| 6. "It's Hard to Talk Ivrit" | Ein Dor Duo: Yona and David | |
| 7. "Momma Won't Let Me" | Ein Dor Duo: Yona and David | American Folksong |
| 8. Medley of dances | Jordan Valley Troupe | Choreographer: Aryeh Katan |
| 9. "The Eucalyptus Grove" | Hava Alberstein | Words and music: Naomi Shemer |
| 10. "Beneath the Volcano" | Hava Alberstein | Words: Dan Almagor Music: Danny Litani
English version: Haya Galai |
| 11. "Jerusalem the Golden" | Hava Alberstein | Words and Music: Naomi Shemer |
| 12. "Hatikva" | | |

חלק א'

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כוריאוגרף : אריה קטן	
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מלים : דן אלמגור	
לחן : דני ליטני	
נוסח אנגלי : חיה גלאי	
מלים ולחן : נעמי שמר	



אריה אורגד
Aryeh Orgad

A 32-year-old Sabra, Aryeh Orgad taught at the Hebrew University Secondary School in Jerusalem and was a radio actor and emcee of youth programs on Kol Israel. After his army service as an electronic technician, he became a Senior Announcer and emcee, producing and supervising many broadcasts. In 1965 the Broadcasting Authority sent him to France for TV training. He joined Israel Television at its inception in 1968, and has been serving in the capacity of emcee and producer there to the present day.



עזריה רפפורט
Azaria Rapaport

A native Israeli, Azaria Rapaport spent two years at the Habimah Theater Studio. While studying literature and history at Hebrew University, he served as an announcer, writer and actor at the pre-State radio station. For twenty years Azaria was an actor with the Habimah Theater, and starred in various films. He also worked for Kol Israel as producer, announcer and emcee. He is currently on leave of absence from Israel Television and is serving as a representative of the Israel Aliyah Center in New York.



צמד עין־דור
Ein-Dor Duo

Known in Israel as the "Ein-Dor Duo," Yonah and David have had an extensive artistic career, both in their native USA and overseas. In 1968 they came to Israel and joined a kibbutz — Ein Dor — their artistic career becoming a hobby. David has returned to his original career as an electronics engineer, and Yonah teaches music and elocution.

תזמורת המופע
עמי פרנקל
אדי שפירוביץ
יוסי לוי
יוסי לוי (פאפו)
ישראל רז
משה קאופמן
מוריס מילר
מרטין קם
איתמר ארגוב
יעקב קלינג
פרץ ירון

MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA

- AMI FRANKEL
- ADI SHAPIROVITZ
- YOSSI LEVY
- YOSSI LEVY (PAPPO)
- YISRAEL RAZ
- MOSHE KAUFMAN
- MAURICE MILLER
- MARTIN CANN
- ITTAMAR ARGOV
- YA'AKOV KLING
- PERETZ YARON



תזמורת צה"ל

The Israel Defense Forces Orchestra

The Israel Defense Forces Orchestra was first formed in 1948. It differs from most other military orchestras in that the majority of the members are amateur musicians serving their conscriptive duty in the army. The band's concerts are often heard on the radio and many recordings have been made over the years. Major Itzhak Graziani has been the conductor of the Orchestra for many years.



להקת בני המזרח

Bnei Hamizrah Troupe

Directed by Nissim Manssour, this company of twelve men and women has been performing continuously for about 10 years; it has a rich repertoire of Yemenite folklore and ritual in both songs and dance. The company will perform two items, the Dance of Yearning and a Yemenite Dance. These express Yemenite Jewry's yearning for salvation and its spiritual and mental attachment to the Holy Land and Jerusalem. The poems of Yemenite Jewry's most famous poet, Shalom Shabazi, will accompany the dances.



להקת הנח"ל

Nahal Troupe

Nahal — the Army's Pioneering Fighting Youth — has a famous entertainment group that has become a Zahal tradition. Its programs have been dazzlingly successful, and it has introduced into the Israeli show biz scene such stars as Haim Topol, Uri Zohar, Yossi Banai, Arik Einstein, Yonah Atari, Miri Aloni, Shmuel Shai and others. The group has 12 members, supported by a five-piece band. Its current program is called "Palnachnik", a combination of the words Palmah (the Haganah Commando Force) and Nahal. This is the 23rd in the group's series of programs, and marks the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Palmah.



מקהלת ביה"ס אבן שמואל
Even Shmuel Choir

The Even Shmuel State Religious School, located in the Lachish Region, has about 1200 pupils, mostly of North African extraction. The school — located in the Shafir District — boasts exceptional scholastic achievements in many fields, its crowning glory being the school choir and orchestra. For many years in succession it has gained the highest ratings at choir contests throughout the country. The choir is conducted by Simcha Raveh (Shema), a graduate of the Aliyah Institute Teacher's Seminar.



להקת „אנחנו כאן“
The "Anahnu Kan" ("We Are Here") Group

Founded by Russian Olim, members of amateur groups performing in Vilna and Kovno since 1957, this company started rehearsing in Israel about four months ago, its members wishing to continue working as a cooperative artistic unit in this country as well. The company appears with a cast of 120 actors, singers and dancers. Its members, scattered all over Israel, meet every four days for rehearsals. The company will give its first full performance in the Mann Auditorium in November.



להקת עמק הירדן
The Jordan Valley Dance Troupe

This troupe has been appearing for the past seven years, and all the performers are members of Jordan Valley kibbutzim. They have dedicated themselves to the development of folk dance as part of the new Israeli folklore. This folklore is based on the songs and dances of the young Israeli-born generation, who are inspired by the spirit and landscape of their native country, but have also been influenced by the traditions which their parents brought with them from the Diaspora.

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* Member, Executive Committee

file
1972 Study
Conference

FROM: Alexander Grass, Chairman of the Resolution Committee

TO: All Mission Participants

Attached is a copy of the final Study Conference Resolution prepared by a committee consisting of the following Study Conference Participants:

Mr. Alexander Grass	Mr. Harry M. Plotkin
Mr. Harry T. Dezer	Mr. George Konheim
Mr. Albert Simon	Mr. William Groen
Mr. Bennett Heitler	Mr. Louis Rogow
Mr. Martin Miller	Mr. Robert Rappaport
Mr. Sol Blumenthal	Mr. Martin Hecht
Mr. Burton Ruby	Mr. Leon Levitch
Mr. David Bernstein	Mr. Max Coffman
Mr. Robert Lappin	Mr. Julius Popkin
Mr. William Sherr	Mr. Harold Grossman
Mr. Dan Seligman	Mr. Emanuel Crystal
Mr. Louis Zoresnky	Mr. David Beber
Mr. Louis Mack	Mr. Sydney Sussman
Mr. Robert H. Winerman	Mr. Charles Kessler
Mr. Robert Marcus	Mr. Max Jacobs
Mr. Benjamin Levin	Mr. Sidney Zelman
Mr. Samuel Melton	Mr. Herbert Shear
Mr. Maurice Hurwitz	Mr. Mortimer Menaker
Mr. Aaron Levinson	Mr. Joseph S. Hodin
Mr. Bernard Schaenen	Mr. Marvin Simon
Mr. Joseph Zilber	Mr. Jerome Klarfein
Mr. Irving Schneider	Mr. Irving Bernstein
Mr. Dan Klein	Mr. Roy Grant
Mr. Hilliard Aronov	

The Resolution will be formally presented to the Conference at this evening's dinner.

ALEXANDER GRASS

Draft Resolution of the 1972 UJA Study Conference

In the autumn of 1971, we have come to Israel as representatives of more than six million Jews residing in 1200 communities throughout the United States. We have come to Israel as participants in the 1972 United Jewish Appeal Study Conference to see, to learn, to act and to carry back to other concerned Jews the inspiration and the message which we have acquired in Israel. For some of us it is a first visit to the land of our forefathers, for others of us it is the most recent of many visits. For all of us it has been a most deeply meaningful experience.

Into the past eight days we have crowded the experiences of weeks. We have traveled the length and breadth of this nation seeking out and meeting with its citizens.

We have met and spoken with the leaders of this nation. Its social services and defence forces. We have listened to and questioned the executives of the Jewish Agency - the unique instrument for fulfilling the human needs of the people of Israel. We have spoken to new arrivals and early pioneers. We have heard the voices of the poor, the handicapped and ill, the under-educated and the young men and women who long for further education so that they might pursue fully the opportunities their fathers did not have. We have spoken with their parents and teachers. Everywhere we have observed and studied the quality of life in this land of promise, Israel.

In a Conference characterized by unique events, a number of these stand out and provide a key by which all our experiences may be evaluated. We met and spoke with Prime Minister Golda Meir who is a figure of affection and inspiration to all Jews. We questioned Defence Minister Moshe Dayan a heroic and stalwart representative of the Israeli's will to survive and live in

peace. We met with Finance Minister Pinchas Sapir, Simcha Dinitz, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Louis A. Pincus, Chairman of the Jewish Agency-- all devoted in their service to the Jewish people.

Our leaders were privileged to pay honor to David Ben-Gurion on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday and to express the love and esteem in which he is held by Jews throughout the world. We regret that Mr. Ben-Gurion was not able to join us, and wish him a speedy recovery. Leader, warrior, prophet, scholar and lover of peace, David Ben-Gurion is, with Theodor Herzl and Chaim Weizmann, among the great Jewish leaders of the past millenium. He stood on the threshold of the future, as did Joshua 3500 years before, dreamed what might be, made a promise to generations of Jews to come, and led his people into the land of Israel. Ben-Gurion has maintained his faith and kept his promise - the promise of a homeland for any Jew who wishes to live in Israel. But we learned that much still remains to be done.

We met with courageous Jews from the Soviet Union -- men, women and children who have kept their faith and retained their Jewish identity under the most difficult and tortuous conditions. Oppressed as Jews, cast off from their cultural roots by official decree, forbidden to learn, study or practice the teachings of their forefathers, they somehow retained the strength of their Jewishness and through sheer stubborn, agonizing struggle and courage, fought for their right to emigrate to Israel, the land that so long had been the focus of their dreams. These Soviet Jews, now living in Israel, are unassuming men and women. They quietly told their stories of years of struggle and oppression. But underlying the apparently simple accounts we are made aware of a core of iron will. A story of inspired immigration, these seekers of freedom have given up all that is

close and familiar for a promise -- the promise of a life of peace and fulfillment among their brothers, a life as Jews among Jews, as free men among free men. Much of that promise has been fulfilled, but we learned that there are still many promises to be kept.

We learned that we, the Jews of America, are full partners in the struggle and in the achievement of our brethren in Israel. We share the triumphs...and we must also share the failures.

Although many of us are physically removed from the day-to-day struggle, the Jews of Israel, as well as those in some 30 other countries, expect us to keep the promise. The Promise of the Covenant. That no Jew stands alone; that one Jew, wherever he may be, can depend on others to help has been restated many times, by one Jew to another for 4000 years. It is this Promise which gives to the oppressed the courage to seek a change in the very terms of his existence; which gives to the visionary the strength to translate a dream into a reality; which gives to the poor and homeless the determination and means to improve the quality of their lives.

We learned that the uneasy cease-fire along Israel's borders is maintained only through a ceaseless vigilance, purchased by the people of Israel at a staggering price - a price which is not only financial, but human. In order to assure survival, the people of Israel freely and voluntarily pay near-ruinous taxes -- the greatest tax burden of any nation in the world.

The price paid by Israel's precarious economy for the men and women who give years of their lives to defend their right to exist cannot be measured. The broken bodies and snuffed-out lives of those victims of warfare and Arab terrorism are unique

and priceless. This also is part of the burden each Israeli carries. We cannot share, nor do the people of Israel ask us to share in this burden. It is their responsibility and they have discharged it magnificently.

Our task lies in another area. More than 50,000 Jews have migrated to Israel during the past year, and thousands of these have come from Russia and other countries of oppression. We, the Jews of the free world, have traditionally taken upon ourselves the responsibility for the full cost of this immigration. We promised that if the people of Israel kept their nation's doors open to all Jews who wished to enter -- and they have fought and died to keep them open -- we would shoulder the cost of caring for and absorbing the newcomers. We must keep that promise.

Adequate housing is a critical shortage in Israel. The inability of the people of Israel to carry the additional burden of shelter for new arrivals, coupled with the rapidly deteriorating temporary housing erected 20 and more years ago to shelter earlier waves of immigrants, the overcrowded conditions in which 200,000 Israeli families live, all add up to a desperate human need.

We have spoken with young people who cannot study, marry, start families or enjoy one of the basic necessities of life -- adequate shelter -- because they are forced through circumstances to wait. And as they wait, they must crowd in with parents or live in single rooms, their hope for the Promise unfulfilled. We must keep the promise to them, the promise that they - and tens of thousands whom we have rescued and brought to Israel over the years - have the right to live in dignity.

As a people who pride themselves with the title, "People of the Book", we have learned that there are people in Israel who

are still illiterate. There are young men and women who must abort their meager education in attempts to support large and poor families; there are youth who are prepared for university or technical education but who cannot find room in overcrowded and under-financed universities and technical schools. There are children, many from disadvantaged and traumatic family situations, who need the preparation of pre-kindergarten classes to give them a headstart -- and who must do without this needed start in life. There are youth and adults who hunger for vocational training or re-training, but who are stifled in their attempts to improve their condition of living. We have met and spoken with these people and we know that we must keep the promise of the best possible education they are capable of absorbing.

We have visited and spoken with the aged and the handicapped at the magnificent JDC-Malben centers and conferred with the dedicated men and women who administer this innovative program. Yet, despite the advances made in the care of the elderly and disabled, for each person cared for in a Malben, there are many for whom no proper care is available. Life for these is a daily strain of borderline existence. More facilities and greater care must be provided if we are to fulfill our promise to them.

In more than 25 other countries, the Joint Distribution Committee, funded through the United Jewish Appeal, provides needed services for tens of thousands of Jews. All these vital programs must be maintained and, where necessary, expanded so that those who are unfortunate may receive the aid so ably provided by the JDC.

The promise has been made, and the promise must be kept. This year we must strive to meet the full needs of humanitarian services in Israel and elsewhere. We cannot reconcile ourselves with a promise only partially fulfilled.

Just as the heroic citizens of Israel have, time and again, amazed the world with their courage and with victories that some thought impossible, so the Jews of America must carry out their responsibilities by providing the resources to win the battle of immigration, poverty, inadequate housing, under-education, the needs of the aged, ill and handicapped.

Every Jew in the United States must know his personal responsibility. Each Jew in every American community must make his commitment to our traditional responsibility. Each Jew, wherever he may be, has made a promise that must be kept.

Therefore, we, the members of the 1972 UJA Study Conference in Israel, hereby resolve:

1. That in addition to meeting our local and national needs, the 1972 UJA Campaign must reach and surpass the announced goal of \$450 million;
2. That each community of which we are a part will assume willingly and with determination its share of this heavy responsibility;
3. That we shall explore every means, utilize every technique, and make every effort to reach out to and commit our fellow Jews to fulfilling the promise;
4. That the heroic Jews of Russia and those from other lands will be given all help possible in their efforts to find a new life for themselves.
5. That every Israeli will be given the full measure of education to which he is entitled, so that all may pursue without handicap the opportunities of this land, to build it and be built by it;

6. That the aged and handicapped should have lives of fulfillment and productivity;

7. That adequate housing will be made rapidly available, not only for new arrivals, but for immigrants of previous years;

8. That as representatives of the Jewish people in the United States we reassert our dedication to "Keep the Promise" that was made by our forefathers, a promise which has become an article of faith from one generation to another.

In the spirit of those sacred traditions which have sustained and nurtured our people, we accept this resolution.

Respectfully submitted,



ADDRESS BY



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

MR. LOUIS PINCUS

CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

to the members of

THE 1972 UJA NATIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE

זכר אלה יעקב וישראל

24.10.71

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Mr Edward Ginsberg

We're honoured this morning that we have with us Mr. Louis Pincus who is Chairman of the Executive Jewish Agency and he'll be properly introduced by Sidney Edelstein. My purpose is to say good morning and introduce Sidney to you.

He's the last in the series of National Chairmen who preside and have presided at the various meetings. I don't know how many of you know that Sidney is a Ph.D. in Chemistry. He also happens to be a world authority, probably the most pre-eminent in his field, the study of eyes. He now, in addition to being a National Chairman, is responsible for the cash collection campaign which really is so vital, because the pledges are one thing - it's the cash that helps pay the bills for the various programs that you've seen and you will see today. And so it's a pleasure for me to present him to you now - Dr. Sidney Edelstein - our National Chairman from Engelwood, New Jersey.

Dr. Edelstein

Louis Pincus migrated to Israel at the time of the War of Independence. He became a part immediately of the development of the economy of the country by setting up El Al. Now, in the early days of the country he served as Treasurer of the Jewish Agency. He is now Chairman of the Board of the Tel Aviv University, but I think among his most important accomplishments has been the fact that he was the architect really of the new reconstituted Jewish Agency and this new reconstituted Jewish Agency which serves for us and all Jews outside of the world for their work in Israel is one of the great and important tools that we have to accomplish our purpose. Now today he is Chairman of the Executive of the new reconstituted Jewish Agency. He has undoubtedly the most sensitive position for understanding the problems of poverty and the problems that confront Israel today with immigration. He is in a position to tell us what must be done, what is being done - there's no one else I could introduce with more pleasure than Louis Pincus.

Mr Louis Pincus

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. Let me this morning confine myself to basically two aspects. They are interlinked actually - all aspects are interlinked - but these two have become by force of circumstances almost polarized. I'm talking about what we call in this country the war against poverty, but it's not only a war against poverty - it's a war against splitting Israel permanently into two groups and when you say have and have nots, you have to add that the haves haven't got so much and the have nots are far below the have nots of practically any other country in the civilized world. You have tasted a bit of it in your country. In our country it's fraught with much graver dangers. Although we are all Jews, injecting a dimension of ethnicity which could destroy us utterly - certainly destroy the dream, the dream of a Jewish State acting as the center and the focal point of Jewish survival, both physically and spiritually. It could destroy in the short run even the basis of our defense which really depends not only on hardware, but upon the will of the people to fight, to survive.

So that's the one aspect and the other with which it is linked and should have been part and parcel and it should be part of the total picture of development, is the picture of immigration. Those are the two aspects on which I will concentrate this morning. But I want to spend just a few minutes to give the background. Let me summarize it as I see it and for this purpose treat me as an ordinary Israeli citizen. And therefore I don't want to be sophisticated - I don't want to deal with all the reservations that every generalization must have in order to be accurate. It's five years after the Six Day War - I want to remind you after the trauma of the fear of utter annihilation came the victory and then we thought, after the third war having been won at least the Arabs will be prepared to talk in terms of peace. That hasn't been the position. Both sides say they want peace. We want peace we say, but it must be a peace that will give us a reasonable assurance of survival. In regard to boundaries, in regard to terms, in regard to conditions. On that principle we are prepared to negotiate anything.

The truth of the matter is, and let's confine ourselves for a moment to the Egyptian attitude, that they want peace, but only as a jumping off point for ensuring not only a return to the '67 boundaries and not only a return to the 1948/9 boundaries, but even prior to that. So that these two positions are the positions that are not yet frozen, but demand from us the kind of preparedness which casts its shadow on everything else that we do.

Five years after the Six Day War we spent more than we ever spent before on defense - more proportionately in regard to our manpower - more proportionately in regard to the gross national product which because of our economy has gone forward, has gone up - more proportionately in regard to our foreign debt - more than ever before at the peak of our country's trials and tribulations.

I don't know how many of you have followed the newspapers in the last few days, but in the newspapers, you know what a traumatic, tormenting business it is where the Minister of Finance says that he just can't go the limit that the Ministry of Defense is asking for defense. These are the consequences that flow - Mig 23s versus Phantoms, hopefully we will be permitted to buy them from the United States - long range artillery which the Egyptians have never had until now - and yet the debate that's going on in the Government is, and I don't know any Government that's going to make that decision - let's not give the Ministry of Defense what it's asked for, because we just haven't got it.

Take it from education - take it from housing - take it from social welfare - take it from health - because says the Minister of Finance that unless he on his budget heaving to the Jews of the world to do what I will refer to in a moment, he on his budget has got to prune something like 250 million dollars as opposed to the previous budget. Well, that's the kind of issue that we've never been faced with - we've always had problems, you know that - the free Jews have known that that's why we've come year in and year out. And so this thing has reached a climax, because since the cease-fire all the evils that many of us knew about, hoped would pass, have come to the surface. Inevitably so - inevitably we couldn't go on as we were going with leaving a huge portion of our population below our poverty line. And yet we have been left with this dimension in which the Black Panthers of Israel is a symptom of a disease that has been gnawing at the roots of our society ever since the large

immigration. And therefore there are families and persons who are still ten, fifteen, twenty years after reaching here in a condition not only where society is losing its value, but their very existence is social dynamite.

And if I can mix my metaphors to torpedo much of what we have already achieved. And as I said in my opening remarks, it's not only poverty - it's Jews from Moslem countries versus Jews from other countries, because in the nature of things, it is the large family, the unskilled worker which is basically families from Moslem countries that are the worse hit. And I feel constrained in whatever else I say is to make it clear that this hasn't happened by chance, nor has this happened by neglect, nor has it happened because we in this country didn't realize what was happening - we did our best, and if you want to paint a picture of a country and a government and a Jewish Agency committed to this thing, we can point to what kind of progress we've made. More and more money being given to social welfare, year by year. In that social welfare program, more and more money given to the lower groups. So that any analogy of discrimination doesn't apply - not to this leadership of this country and not to the people of this country. And when you have added it all up, we draw the poverty line of 24 dollars per month per person. If you earn 24 dollars then you are not below the poverty line. So if you have got a family of five and you are earning 120 dollars per month, then you are not entitled to the maximum benefits. We have 60,000 families living below that line and that line is an arbitrary line, because your poverty line should be much higher. 250,000 human beings are living below that poverty line - and we can do very, very little, even when they live below that poverty line - all we can do is bring them up to the 24 dollars per person or in the case of a five person family to 120 dollars per month.

Now that's not only a monetary question - it's a far more serious problem with much greater implications. You find it coming out in all kinds of things. So the 60,000 people by and large live in disgraceful housing conditions and we spend fortunes on housing. And so I said, 250,000 below the poverty line but there are over 300,000 living in the kind of housing that I described - with children not finding a place to do their homework. We'll come to the education in a moment. We try to facilitate these children to get schooling, but schooling isn't only what takes place in the classroom - schooling is what takes place outside the classroom in the home. Of these 300,000 living in this housing, at least half there is not enough room for a bed for each person in any one of these housing. So I don't want to minimize our achievements and nevertheless forget our achievements - that's why we're able to sit here and talk the way we're doing and face the future with some confidence - but this housing coupled with that poverty has brought about the symbol or the symptom of the Panthers and I believe that with the Panthers we only see the tip of the iceberg. And if things do not radically change, then we are just going to pile up this thing until it explodes. I believe the whole of the image of the Jewish people, the whole of the self-respect of the Jewish people wherever they may be will become untenable, because even in this area with all the capacity, with all the wealth of the free Jewish world, they weren't able to give the kind of assistance that is required.

Let me come to the third aspect which is the most important aspect - education. Our whole problem of education is not only because we are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million - going on for

our third million - but depends upon circumstances beyond our control - in a world in which our neighbours who are hostile to us in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East number something like 100 million, but numbers is not the only criterion and let's face it, if we want to be fair, numbers sometimes act negatively for the country. I'm sure that - the rulers of Egypt would willingly stay the process if they could of adding one million per year to their country - it makes them quite indifferent to loss of manpower - or to throwing people into the front, but it also adds enormous problems to them. But we need education so that we can weld these people. You can't take 100 people from 100 countries at different levels and expect them to make their way without the main instrument of education and you've got the figures. Compulsory education at the primary level - 63% - somehow struggle through primary school, children from parents or themselves from Moslem countries. By the time you've finished graduating at secondary school - that 63% is down to 27%. By the time you have finished the first degree at university it is down to 8% and at the end of the second degree we haven't even got statistics - which in itself says something.

Now that gap which has its roots in the poverty graph - which has its roots in the housing - which has its roots in all the things that are denied the child to take advantage of the educational facilities - and scholarships and the whole network of scholarships are maintained. And so we have got to the position where one of our major problems is that the secondary school level of 14 - 17 where we have over 30,000 such young men and women, boys and girls, who are the flotsam and jetsam of our society, in the development towns, in the big cities, in the slums.

One of the departments of the Jewish Agency is known as youth aliyah. It concerns itself basically with bringing in children without parents from countries abroad. It has concerned itself also with the dropouts - mainly children from Moslem countries. At the beseeching of the Government, we have been asked, the Agency through youth aliyah, to take care of at least another 4,000-5,000 such young people so that we can give them some education, specialized education in our youth centers, in our other institutions. But in July we had to cut the budget for all the purposes that I have spoken about - health, welfare, education, housing. And so we are being driven, because if we don't do that, then this problem will get bigger and bigger and bigger, because the sad fact is that we should be doing this job at a much earlier level - at the kindergarten and pre-kindergarten level and if we don't do it - and when I say we I'm talking about the Jewish Agency that is you. If the Jewish Agency does not do that, there is no money anywhere. A government that is concerned with cutting the defense budget - a government that is concerned with cutting a budget in respect of education which is compulsory by law - can take on no other burdens, because all the taxpayers' money now goes for defense, for redeeming debts, for paying interest on those debts and for doing those things which are imposed by law upon it to do like compulsory education at the primary level.

One other figure - all the countries have juvenile delinquency - but the figures and I don't really even want to make these public, because they inflame passions which are pretty inflamed as they are. Our juvenile delinquency runs this way - 20 out of every thousand are children from Moslem countries. Seven out of every thousand are children from non-Moslem countries. And so the gap in every area is not closing. The magnificent work that we have been able to do, this determined attempt to weld

one people has succeeded, I think, by and large in preventing the gap from getting wider. And therefore this struggle against poverty, this struggle against preventing a split in the Jewish people, this struggle against this social dynamite from exploding when it will be dangerous in the extreme from our morale point of view, from our home-front point of view, because Israel must be ready to face a fourth round.

And therefore I want to spell it out simply. I understand that you have done what you had to do as a Mission - you have to go back and get the other Jews to do it - hold the line, not closing the gap, preventing the gap from getting wider, means that unless the Jews of the outside world are prepared to do it, we are not going to be able to do it in Israel. And if any of you are taking notes, write that down in those notes. And remember when you meet next year, three years, five years from now, that this is what you were told. And the consequences that will flow from not holding the line - I don't think that holding the line is sufficient - I don't know if answering these people by saying that ten years ago the percentages were even worse than they are today and they were, answers the man who doesn't fall into the percentages that improved. To him himself he's a 100% and whether we can afford to have 10% of our population completely under-privileged not being able to utilize what even we are prepared to make available to him - even that we won't be able to maintain if the Jews and I know all the problems, the economic problems, all the problems of the Jews of the free world.

On one occasion I sat with a person whose job it is to live in Moscow at the moment - a non-Jew - when you hear from a non-Jew how he describes this completely miraculous heroism of the Russian Jew - and let me identify with you for the moment, and we the Jews who can, I'm not talking for the Israeli Jews, because we are doing what we can - we the Jews who can are going to say to those Russian Jews - you've taken on the struggle to be Jews, to leave Russia, to come to Israel, with all that that means, under enormous hardships, under threat of physical torture - we're going to say to them - well, you've been silent for 53 years - 55 years, go on being silent.

We are faithful to the principle for whatever it may hold for us. We look forward to 45,000-50,000 coming in - you saw the shiploads - airplane loads - they come by ship too. Iran, North Africa, Soviet Union and I don't want to talk about the free West, but for the first time since 1948 in the first eight months of the nine months of this year - or say up to today - over 8,000 Jews have come in from the Soviet Union. And I think that we for the first time know that the Soviet Union are sensitive to world opinion on this issue and don't anybody believe that the numbers who come will diminish - quoting this gentleman again and not for publication.

He said to me that if he two years ago had been asked a question I'd asked him that evening in my home, he would have answered differently. What has happened in the Soviet Union is that the numbers who leave generate greater and greater numbers -

I tell you that we have never been before a period, despite everything that's going on in the Middle East, where we can ensure an ongoing exodus of the Russian Jews who wish to leave. And I hope that within a month from now I'll be able to say that what I have hoped for had come about - but this time we have a reasonable hope that other areas of Eastern Europe will open up - and we are not going to say no because of our economic and social problems - we dare not.

And the growing number from South America is symptomatic - and I don't want to talk about the blessed, blessed growing numbers that come from your country, from England, from South Africa, from Australia - but I'll tell you about France, I've just come from France. There are thousands of families who want to come from France who are delaying their coming, because they're in contact, they hear, they read and they say, well, if this is the position we will have to join the discriminated - maybe we should delay. And our department in France has to try and keep the balance between non-delay and yet telling the truth. And with all those limitations we are pretty sure of 50,000 - 14,000 families maybe.

One further reference to North Africa and particularly Morocco. There have been certain changes in the situation, particularly since the attempt on Hassan's life. And I tell you friends that Hassan is the one man, and I'm not sure that he's so reliable any more - there have been changes in the situation that can bring about a catastrophe to the 40,000-50,000 that are left. And so I could go on and on. What I want from you is to go back to the States and I want you to understand that we are faced here with a problem to which we have an answer - whether we'll be able to carry the answer into effect depends upon you. We are never going to say to the Jews from outside this country - don't come or wait, because our history is too full of those who waited and then it was too late. We are not going to do it, but when they come and we can't absorb them, we can't integrate them and we can't even deal with the backlog of 10-15 years ago, I'm being so bold as to say the Israeli will have more than anguish, but he won't have any feeling of guilt.

The Jews of the free world have to be so taught and so explained and so brought to their consciousness the facts that if this is not done, then we have missed even in our 2,000-3,000 years of history probably the greatest opportunity, because that's what we are faced with today, enormous dangers, dangers that will test our courage, our society, our will to live. We have never been faced with such opportunities, from all aspects. I am hopeful that your sojourn here, your listening, your seeing, will enable you to go back and really in the 70's these are the crucial year, years, perhaps decade. We'll be able to say to the generations to come that at least in our generation, in our time, we fulfilled what was placed upon us and by those means, the dream that we all hold dear will come a little nearer reality. Thank you.

Mr. Edelstein

Mr. Pincus, you have really presented in shocking starkness our tremendous responsibility for Jewish lives all over the world and only a life in Israel means a life for many, many of our fellow Jews. On behalf of the members of this Mission, thank you again for making us aware again and again of our responsibility for these lives. Now if you'd like to answer some questions.

I'd like to start off with one thing, I'd like to get down to some facts. Would you give us some idea in terms of figures the dollars that must be brought in for the Jewish Agency to take care of these responsibilities as you look forward this year, some idea of the budget and how it relates to us in the United States. Is that a fair enough question?

Mr. Binous

There are two ways of approaching this. I can only tell you of the figures that we dealt with two months ago. We worked out on the basis of 45,000 Jews coming in and we didn't take into account this high rate of immigration from the Soviet Union. Now let me tell you the figures.

Not so much the nine months - September was 1,000. It went from about March from 600 to 1,000 to 1,500 per month and then went down to 800, 700 - September went up to 1,000. We will probably be nearer 1,500 before we are finished October - and we know from the pressures inside the Soviet Union. So the figures we took into account when we framed our budget three months ago will have to be revised upwards. That was one.

Two, we didn't take into account in June-July what has happened to inflation the world over and the whole financial circumstance. Nor did we take fully into account what is happening inside the Government which is also a consequence of the things I referred to like defense and inflation and the financial position in the world. We came up and said that we need close to six hundred million dollars in cash from the world. Because as a result of not meeting the cash position in 1971 we have had to cut back on every single area to which I have referred for 1971.

The Government is sitting now, not only talking about 1972 - she's cutting back not in defense, because that you can't touch, but she's cutting back in the areas of education, health and welfare where she is committed by law. Now in 1972 all that you didn't do in 1971 is going to come home to roost, plus the fact that we will have to up our money that has to be set aside for immigration. I say this joyfully, because if next year means a full year of 10,000, 12,000 from the Soviet Union, there is no pressure on us there. And it could mean hopefully 5,000-6,000 from Rumania. It's going to mean 6,000-7,000 I'm afraid from South America - I'm both afraid and happy, because of what's happening there and if what I foresee, what's taking place in the last week we can get a big exodus from North Africa. I don't know how it's going to turn out, but there is a seething situation developing, particularly in Morocco.

So that without all that we have come to the conclusion of cash of which two-thirds - I'm talking for Israel now - because you have your own needs, and God knows, we are as interested in your implementing your local needs as you are yourselves. Now I'm talking about Israel. We look upon the world really two-thirds to come from the United States and one-third from the rest of the world. It's a very rough and ready division - you always get arguments - it's not fair, it is fair - it's endless. But it's not a question of fairness. That the capacity is there in both areas is no question. So we will be meeting again in February, the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, to revise all our thinking based upon what we will then feel the free world can generate in 1972 and that's why I'm so deeply grateful that your campaign has really already started for 1972. So that by February we will be in a pretty good position to know. That will give us a feel.

Well, if we have got to repeat what we had to do this year - that is, to set our target, not a goal saying, well, we won't reach it, but to set the figure of the needs that without which there is going to be human suffering and untold harm to the long term policy that we want to involve. If we were to do it again next year, ladies and gentlemen, what will happen is less schooling, less scholarships, less kindergartens, less pre-kindergartens, less youthcenters, more social disturbance, the gap growing wider

and maybe if not 1971, 1972 in terms of President Sadat, maybe the determining year. So those are the figures. They didn't speak much louder than any eloquence could possibly speak if you take those figures to heart. And let me say one further thing in case anybody thinks that he's got an ace somewhere - those figures both in Government thinking and in our thinking are premised upon a substantial credit from the United States. You know there's the \$300 million - we wanted \$500 million. If either of those things don't come, then this position is so much worse, because we are premising this position on that kind of thinking.

So we believe there is a mutuality of interest to this part of the world. We think there are some moral principles left in the civilized world, but primarily the task is yours - your obligation to know these figures - they are not figures in the sky - they are dead earnest, they are dead realistic. If we don't reach it, you will be able to see the consequences on the morrow in the streets of Israel. At the expense of again repeating - there is not anything that can be postponed any more with the magnificence of what has been achieved by the Jews, particularly since the Six Day War. It's fallen short of the needs - we will be able to see the result of that falling short - we have already seen it, to the extent that we go on falling short you will be able to see it, feel it, hear it, the world will know it within days of the falling short. And that's why I think this Mission of yours has an obligation way and above even your own contribution and your own first-class staff that you're giving to the campaign. We've got to find a way in which the masses of the Jews in the United States can hear it, because in them, if they'll only know, I have unlimited faith, that these Jews, once knowing the facts, will not let us down.

Well, I'll tell you a story, not only in regard to housing. You know, our universities are bursting at the seams. Compared to other countries of the world, students per head, we're not too bad, we're about third or fourth in the world. Compared to Jewish communities in the rest of the world, of course, we are way down. But we've learned, and I made this point earlier, that the only way we can balance numbers is to have quality. I remember a conversation that I had with the late Levi Eshkol on quite a different issue. We wanted students to come from overseas, Jewish students, and study here. They either stayed or they went back and if they went back, then it was very good for the Jewish community. They learned, they required, they developed a dimension of Jewishness very important for the Jewish community itself. And Eshkol was saying to me - look, we've got to explain this. The people of Israel must understand that this is important for Israel in the long run or even in the short run and certainly for Jewish survival. So my elder boy then was still in the army. I said, you know, Eshkol, I agree with you 100%, but when the day comes that my son one day won't be able to get into university because we are taking in somebody else from outside this country, then I'm going to object to the principle.

And that's one of the difficulties. When I talk here in generalized form, and I'm going to come back to this question of housing - you can make the claim that the Israelis hold back while we have to deal with the housing of immigrants. But when month after month we are adding three to four hundred families per month of young couples who don't get married because they don't get housing and they see, it's inadequate, we don't even do enough for the immigrants, but they see nevertheless we are doing for the immigrants, then it arouses - not irrational, but understandable anger. This is why for the first time we are listening and saying hold off for the immigrants, and get our own problems right. Now I am happy to say, and I'd like to make this point, because I don't want anybody to leave this room on the basis that they have listened to a cry

of despair with no hope and no courage and no future - that isn't so at all. One of the great things that have come out of the Jewish Agency as reconstituted is that it's set up a committee on housing which is going to tackle - with the Ministry of Housing of course, it can't work in a vacuum - to try and solve the problem, because it's not only money in the Jewish world, there's enormous know-how and technical skill, particularly in the building field where the Jewish builder has had outstanding positions in your country as well as in other countries.

Now in spite of everything that I had said, we are going to try to tackle that problem. I think it will not be tackled in the long run, except by borrowing more of whatever that may mean. But I don't think that we can stand the nightmare for much longer of saying to young couples - because we want them to be married - we want them to have children - that gives stability to society - we can't go on postponing that for very much longer, because we've postponed it for ten years. When you put it the way I'm putting it now and you can seriously hold out a reasonable hope within measurable time that the thing will come right, it alleviates so that nobody expects overnight the problem to be solved. But if we can show via the UJA and the Keren Hayesod and the JPA and the United Jewish Appeals of the world that we are beginning to make a dent in the problem, then I think we have a chance of avoiding the ill-effects.

Now public relations and explaining things is the most difficult job. What I have said to you now, I'd be prepared to bet if I were to come back in six months time with exactly the same audience, some of them, if not more than half would ask the very question that you asked now, because it's hard to penetrate, it's much harder to penetrate rationally into the mind of the man who is suffering. We can afford to be objective - he knows or his parents know or his children know the needs. Now that's one of the problems that's part of this whole situation of social dynamite. It's only one aspect. I can give you many, many other aspects.

We basically are responsible for immigrant housing - the Jewish Agency - we are also responsible to some extent for needy people who are not immigrants - but the overall planning of housing in the country for the beginning of some kind of slum clearance, for the beginning of some kind of beating the problem of inadequate or dangerous housing, the Government today has very little money coming out of taxpayers income and that therefore their overall planning can be determined by what we can do.

Rabbi Friedman

For four years our missions went all over this country to understand the problem of the war. Thousands of leaders of the American Jewish community have been to the canal, have been to bunkers down in the kibbutzim and the Beit Shean Valley, have been up and down the Lebanese Border and the Jordan border - the American Jewish community, it's leadership, has come to understand what it means to fight this long, long war and to be able to support it.

We have to begin to penetrate the same way into the internal, domestic problems here of poverty or overcrowded housing - all the things he was talking about. So for the first time this year this Mission this afternoon is devoting itself to an in-depth look through the very short end of the telescope - we're not going to move in ten buses and 300 people and a big crowd. We have got 30 families selected so that if all 300 people on the Mission were to go out, no one family would be visited by more than ten persons - small, tiny group of 10 or 8 or 7 of us - go to visit one family and we're going to spend several hours this afternoon with that family.

TRANSCRIPT OF PANEL ON IMMIGRATION

To the Members of

THE 1972 UJA NATIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



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20.10.71.

Mr. Edward Ginsberg

Ladies and gentlemen, this is what I consider to be one of the most extraordinary meetings that you will ever attend. I'm not going to attempt to tell you what's going to follow, but when it's all over, I'm sure that you will agree that you will have experienced something few of us have ever known existed - in terms of human relations and in terms of what we do here and why we do it.

As you know, the pattern has been to let various people chair meetings and we're going to continue that pattern and give you an opportunity to meet the National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal. The Chairman today who is going to preside is Lou Goldman. Lou is a lawyer from Dayton. He's been involved as much as any human being can be in Israel. He has a daughter here, incidentally, to show you the extent of his involvement, who is on a kibbutz. He has been here many times - he works diligently for Israel and for the things we all believe in. Strangely enough, or not so strangely, the work wears well, because Louis is only 40. So Louis has many, many years to look forward to and it's fortunate for us that we'll have the opportunity to look forward to many years of service from him. We're fortunate to have him - Mr. Louis Goldman of Dayton, Ohio, a National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Louis Goldman

Thank you Eddie. I shouldn't disagree with my boss, but my daughter is at Kfar Silver in Ashkelon, in an agricultural school. I wouldn't even have corrected him, but with so many Israelis in the room I felt I had better say it's not a kibbutz.

Those of you who were with us this morning I am sure had one of the most thrilling experiences that they have ever had in their lives. It was an interesting, emotional, outstanding experience. No matter how many times I witness the arrival of new immigrants, I can never forget each and every time. The Absorption Centre that we went to was also very interesting. This afternoon you're going to hear many more interesting things, and have an opportunity to ask more questions and have more discussion about this particular program. You're going to listen to people that have endured many physical pains, many psychological pains in trying to achieve and earn the right to come to Israel. They're going to tell you about their lives and the lives of their families. They will be telling us their stories. And we have asked Rabbi Mordechai Kirschblum to join us.

The Rabbi is the Deputy Director of Immigration and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency. He's a noted religious and Zionist leader in America and he settled in Israel three years ago. You will have an opportunity to ask him questions also. We have also invited Brigadier General Uzi Narkiss to chair the question and answer period afterwards and to summarize the program. General Narkis is Director-General of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department. A sabra, he was born in Jerusalem - and he began his fighting career age of 15 years with the Hagannah. He led the forces which repatriated Jerusalem in 1967, and since that time he has been facing a different kind of challenge - as director of the immigration department of the Jewish Agency. A little later in the programme we will hear from another dear friend of ours, but I will wait till that time to introduce him, and at this time I'd like to turn the program over to Rabbi Kirschblum and General Narkiss and the rest of our panel.

Rabbi Kirshblum

My very dear and newly acquired friend Mr. Goldman, who will return as chairman of the afternoon a bit later, my esteemed friend and colleague from the Jewish Agency, our treasurer whom you very well know from his many visits in the United States, Mr. Leon Dulzin, and the gentleman and lady on my right whom we are going to present very shortly.

I want to say that when I arrived at seven o'clock this morning at the airport and saw the wonderful array of men and women who came all the way from the United States of America in order to greet brothers and sisters from Iran, from India and from the Soviet Union, the dormant rabbi within me - and the rabbi has been very dormant (not that I don't exercise religion, Heaven forbid - I'm speaking about the rabbi.) I repeat, the dormant rabbi within me prompted me to utter the precious and sacred words which we recite every Shabbat afternoon - "Uni keamcha Yisrael goy echad baAretz" - "Oh Lord, who is like unto thy people Israel? - They are veritably one nation in the worlds" - because this group, as I have learned, was made to rise at five o'clock this morning in order to be at Lod Airport before seven and although continents and centuries as well as Iron Curtains stand between us and many of our brothers and sisters who arrived today and will be arriving tomorrow and the day after - despite all that, we are one people united - and our togetherness, despite all barriers, is what makes us an eternal people.

The hundreds of redeemed people who reached our borders this morning and the hundreds of thousands who preceded them and I dare say the millions who will hopefully follow them in years and decades to come - what brings them here - what are they looking for - and what are we in Israel in a position to offer them?

I think the answer can best be given by a little experience I had during World War Two. I visited an army camp during one of my Zionist propaganda expeditions and I wanted to spend a little time with our Jewish soldiers. There was one particular boy who kept on saying - By us in Chicago - as he put it - until at one point I said to him - My friend, what do you have in Chicago which we don't have anywhere else. He says - my friend, you asked a good question and the answer is one thing - home. Therefore, I say if we ask ourselves the question - why do these people stream to this country - what are they looking for when they come here and what do we aim to supply them to give them - the answer is a simple one: home.

Aliyah, my friends, is the hope of this country and you are the hope of aliyah. You can and will undoubtedly make it possible for every Jew who is in need of a home to get here and be absorbed in our society with dignity and with joy. I shall not burden you with statistics. I will give you only one single but significant figure with which, as associate head of the aliyah department I live day and night - and that figure is, my friends, that we in this country receive every day from 150 to 155 souls. Subtracting Shabbat and Chagim, Sabbaths and Holidays, when immigrants don't arrive - take the total number and divide by the remaining days and you will find that my mathematics is reliable in this respect. You will agree that this is a tremendous undertaking and a challenging job. Of course, it was thrilling to see hundreds of people arriving this morning as we were able to witness, but I wonder whether any one of us has the imagination - and you can't possibly have it - unless you stay there for the balance of the day to see what it takes to take the hundreds of people who arrived and arrange within hours that everyone has a roof over his head.

It is difficult, it is challenging and as it has been said time and again - we alone cannot do it. You realize I am sure, that you alone cannot do it, but there is nothing that you and we in our togetherness can't achieve with God's help in rescuing our brothers and sisters from lands of oppression. This is the meaning, my friends, of aliyah day which we are now about to conclude - although you can never conclude aliyah day - it goes on and goes on forever until every one who is in need of a home will find it in this country. This is the meaning of Aliyah Day in which you have actively participated - this is the resolution which emanates from it. Therefore, in greeting you on behalf of the Aliyah Department of the Jewish Agency, I say to you all - God Bless You.

And now just an additional word about that part of the program over which I will act as Chairman. This program is so geared that you will hear brief expressions from several new olim who can best tell the story of their community, its urge for aliyah and what we can and must do for their liberation. I hope that if there are any press people here - we didn't invite any officially - they will neither mention the names of the people who will appear nor the countries that they come from and nor the stories that they are going to tell. These are going to be brief presentations, after which you will have an opportunity to ask discrete questions of them. General questions pertaining to aliyah and to the absorption centers which you have seen during the day, General Uzi Narkiss will be available afterwards to answer these questions. As my dear colleague Yehuda Dominitz put it very well - succinctly but well - general questions will be answered by the general - and then afterwards we are going to hear the concluding address from the treasurer of the Jewish Agency.

The first new oleh that we are going to hear from represents that ancient and presently oppressed Jewish community known as the community of Iraq. Iraq is a name which fills the hearts of Jews with horror, but we have to remember that Iraq was once upon a time known as Bavel - Babylonia. What contribution Babylonian Jewry made to the world of letters, I don't have to tell you. They also made a tremendous contribution to this country when tens of thousands of them poured into it, and I am very happy to present for a brief expression a very distinguished gentleman who arrived from there only a month ago together with his dear wife, and two children: Mr. Jamil Shem-Tov - and you know Shem-Tov means a good name. He was a contractor and importer, and now has made a contract to live until 120 years with his family in our midst and he's going to be an importer of many more Jews from Iraq to this country. He's the son of the late head of the Jewish Community, the famed Rab Yechezkel Shem-Tov of blessed memory. It's my great pleasure to present him to you - Mr. Jamil Shem-Tov.

Mr. Jamil Shem-Tov

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I arrived from Iraq to Israel about a month ago. I left Iraq nearly a month and a half ago. I will start from ~~the~~ year 1964 to tell you what has happened with the Jews in Iraq.

During the great aliyah from Iraq to Israel in 1950-51 - 130,000 Jews arrived in Israel. In 1964, our Government started to threaten us - started to want to make some organizations so that they can trap the Jews one day or in one night or a few hours. The first thing they did - they gave us a new identity card, only to the

Jews. The Iraqi Jews that were outside Iraq were asked to come back to Iraq to get their new identity cards. They gave them one month to come to Iraq - if not, they will lose all their properties even their future inheritance. Some of them did arrive. They were promised that they would return immediately to their own homes in England, America, other places. But, unfortunately, they have stayed up to now in Iraq - no permission was given to them.

That year, they cut all import licenses - and reduced the import licenses every year to the minimum. We were not able to sell our properties - it was forbidden. Shares in public companies were also forbidden for sale. European and American Companies were specifically asked that they not give any agencies to the Jews. In fact, most of the agencies were withdrawn from the Jews.

There was absolutely no work. That brings us to the year 1967. On June 5th, when war was declared, hundreds of Jewish persons were put in prison within twenty four hours. Immediately, all our telephones were cut. All communications were cut for us. We were not able to leave Baghdad - only we must go to the municipality area there - a very small area - we had to live there and we had to stay there. Our money was frozen in the bank. All import licenses were forbidden - every license that were issued one or two months before were reprieved. They closed all the Jewish chemists - all the pharmacies had to close down - they gave them three days for liquidation. Private companies were asked to dismiss all Jewish officials - because of threats, some of them had to ask them to leave. Companies - Jews who were dealing with companies - with Mohammedans - with Christians - were asked that they not deal with us any more - we should not be their partners. Therefore, they left us to the mercy of the people - how they liquidate our money. Most of the money they were not given up to now. We had to leave to the company we have established - we have built.

On top of that, gentlemen, one day we heard on the radio that nine people - nine Jews were hanged. Among them were children of under 18 years old. That day was declared a public holiday. They brought them from the place where they hanged them - they rehanged them in a big square. On the radio and television, they asked people to come and rejoice the wonderful thing they have done - and tens of thousands of people gathered at the square - they started dancing and enjoying themselves among the bodies - around the bodies - even the President of Iraq had the courage to come and visit them and to rejoice with them.

We had all our friends and relatives put in prison - they were tortured - they were tortured to death and sometimes they gave the bodies of the lucky people to their families. Other bodies we haven't seen. We don't know where they are. Still, the Government claims either that they have escaped from the prison or they don't know anything about them. They never were arrested, and the poor families - the wives and the children of these people - they don't know if their father has died or is he still living somewhere - how can they take their money - how can a young wife with one child - how can she get married again - this is the problem.

So we decided and we had to leave Babel - Babel of before and Babel of now. It wasn't the cry of Moses at that time - let my people go - we had to leave eagerly - we had to leave everything - that is, if we had the courage to leave. Gentlemen, we decided - my wife and my two children - we had to leave as it is - we must leave. Our first time we left in the summer of 1970. Then we tried again early in 1971 - both times we were caught at the border and returned to prison. Thank God, we didn't stay many days, many months in prison - we were released with cash guarantees and police guarding us. Thank God, about two months ago we had the courage to do it a third time and now I am here, gentlemen - really, I can't believe myself that I'm standing on a free soil - to see free people - but thank God we have made it.

Gentlemen, the Jews are now in a precarious state in Iraq - they have no money. The people - we have been feeding the people there - they have no money - the rich people have spent their money in the last five years. If they have money in the bank, they cannot withdraw more than 100 pounds per month out of their own money. Children, I don't know say they are dying of hunger - and women - they are destitute now. They don't know what to do. Even last year we found out that children were coming to the Jewish school without breakfast. Believe it or not, we started giving them a glass of milk and small sandwich. Some of the boys drank the glass of milk and they kept the sandwich either for their brother or for their family and believe it, it's true - I have seen it with my own eyes.

Gentlemen, I can't speak anymore - thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Rabbi Kirschblum

Thank you very much Mr. Shen-Tov and let me assure you that your impressive message which came, we know, out of a pained heart, has indeed registered upon the hearts and the minds of all present. I want you to know that this is actually American Jewry - represented through its leadership - and we are neither going to sleep nor slumber until we get every Jew out of that country and bring him to the homeland.

And now, my friends, it will be my pleasure to present to you two new olim from the Soviet Union - they are not as fresh or as new or as green as the new olim that you saw this morning - they are already what is known in this country as vatikin, because they have been here almost four months.

Before I present them to you, let me tell you that as one who has had the opportunity to watch planes of olim arriving every few days, every few weeks - I want to assure you that this is the kind of a miracle to which you can't become indifferent or grow accustomed. And when I speak about the Russian Jews coming here as a miracle, I'm not only referring to the standpoint of the Government of that country - which is ruthless and difficult and certainly have other plans for Russian Jewry than aliyah - but I'm referring to our own inner-Jewish miracle, of which we should take note. I don't believe there's anybody who can claim credit in having foreseen or having believed that in 1971 54 years after the Russian revolution and after living under an atheistic regime where Zionist and Hebrew and Yiddish and everything Jewish was forbidden, that in 1971 there will be a young generation of Russian Jews. I'm not speaking about the oldtimers who still remembered God and Torah and the Jewish people and the Zionist movement - but a new generation which is going to proclaim the motto, "we want to go home" - and in their case, home is Israel.

I certainly don't want to sound political - just to tell you one thing which characterizes the kind of Jews they are. Some weeks ago, I happened to be in the Golan and I met two new Russian olim who were brought by relatives to show them some of the glories and our achievements. Without attempting to be political either, I heard the wife say to the husband - this is the way they accept a Jewish homeland.

And so, my friends, it's my pleasure to call upon Mrs. Esther Lanovsky - Esther is here with her husband, who sits on her left. They both come from Novasibersk - I believe that Nova means New - that is New Siberia. From our standpoint, it's no better than the old Siberia. They will tell us something about their experience and I guess, as the Talmud tells us, the world is the same all over. When we had to choose between the husband and the wife as to who should speak - she won - and so we are going to hear from Esther - please.

Mrs. Esther Lamovsky

First of all, I want to beg your pardon for my poor English, and I want to tell you about our own experience, as I was asked: How could we come to Israel and why we wanted to. I could speak about that for weeks, but it's better tell it very shortly, and so I want only to stress that, as for our family, we always wanted to go to Israel and always knew that it is our home - even before Israel was Israel - when it was Palestine - I was sixteen then - I wanted to go, only I couldn't. I made some efforts, so to say. My first husband was from Poland, and in 1946 we made an effort - we gave our papers to authorities and asked for a visa to Poland. From Poland we wanted to go to Palestine to fight, but it was not given, and in 1948 the war broke out here in Israel - and Israel began.

My first late husband wrote a letter to an anti-fascist committee in Moscow. He asked to let him go and to fight - to fight for Israel, because as you know, the Arab countries wanted to put an end to this young country and we could not bear this. Then our son was only one year old and we were very young - but Moscow didn't answer and in two years my late husband was imprisoned for this letter. They gave him ten years - of concentration camp - but because of Stalin's death, it took only five years. Five years in a very severe concentration camp in Irkutskai Region - in Russia.

After that, in 1955 - there was two years later an agreement with Poland that Polish citizens could return to Poland and we again tried to go via Poland to Israel. But they refused us for the second time, and two years later my husband died. After that, there was no way out - no way to Israel - because I wasn't Polish. I was born in Minsk - Minsk is in Russia - and we lived in Siberia more than thirty years. We got there when the Second World War began and only in the beginning of 1969 I found out where I worked that - my chief told me that when he was on business in Moscow he saw that some people of Jewish nationality went to Israel. I couldn't believe this - but I know this was an honest man and if he told me, it must be true.

I came home and told my husband and my late father and my son who was 22 and to the parents of my husband - there were six of us. People tried to go to Israel - and the whole family was zionistic. Well, they said - if it is really true that somebody tries, we will try too. It's our country - it's our duty to go there, because Israel is a very little country and when the 1967 war broke out, we didn't sleep all the nights we listened to the radio - Kol Yisrael and BBC is all we could get, because we thought it was our business. It was our land - not alien to us.

Now we decided to find out if it was really possible. Then began the usual procedure. This was our time to go on holiday and my husband and I went to Moscow. There, we made acquaintance with the most prominent people in our movement. This movement just came to life at this very moment. It was the beginning of 1969 when we knew about it. David Gafkin, who is now in Jerusalem, held an open house, as later on we did in our city. He told us about everything - that when someone wants to go to Israel - he needs an invitation, and it is not a matter of from whom to ask it or not and really, he warned us that nobody gets permission to go to Israel - only some people from Gruzia and from Baltic Republics, but not from the Russian Republic. Not from Leningrad, not from Moscow, not from Siberia - but it's only our courage if we are really solid enough - if we have guts then we will try and struggle for it and we'll do it.

And then he told us that we simply have to create a problem. They don't give us permission, but we should give our papers - submit our papers and create a problem. This is the first thing. We asked our new friends in Moscow - maybe it is better to go to Gruzia or to Baltic - move to these cities from where it is more possible to go to Israel. Our friend said that it is not a way for everybody. It is not a way for the whole population - the Jews - it is not a common way - it is better to live in your own State - in your own city - and to show how people should do this way.

We returned to our city and were the first who submitted our papers. We got an invitation from Israel from a person who was officially a cousin of a father of my husband. So we immediately submitted all the necessary papers and began our struggle. We got a refusal four months later, but then they agreed to let out my father, who was 81 - then, the parents of my husband who were near 70. We didn't want to send them - it's a burden to Israel - for them it is not good and it is not the solution of the problem. We refused to take this permission, and they had to make a new decision and they gave permission to go to my son, who was 22. He was young - he is a very smart boy - he was a student and worked simultaneously. He was a trouble-maker, so to say. He had a circle in Novosibirsk - there were Jewish young people - they learned Hebrew - also self-published literature. And they decided it would be better to get rid of him and they decided to let him go.

So in 1969 my late father and my son went to Israel. The parents of my husband were ill. They were in the hospital, and after they recovered they went - it was in August 1970. We were refused all this time, because they simply didn't want to let us go. My husband was admitted to secret work - but that's only official - it's not true. There were no secrets at all - he was a translator - they simply didn't want us to go and they didn't give any permission.

After our family went to Israel, we went to Moscow very often and spent more than half of the time - it took us two years to get from Russia - and more than half this time we spent in Moscow. We had to submit papers - we took literature that was published in Moscow by people unofficially, and took it to Novosibirsk. Then we signed letters - collected and individual. They were translated, broadcast by Kol Yisrael and other newspapers. Sometimes we had trouble with police. I was detained twice. Once I was in Novosibirsk and the second time it was in Moscow when we were near the building of the Supreme Court - where the death sentences were considered for our comrades. The well-known Leningrad case - we were near the Court House and I was the woman who was detained by the police, but there were very many correspondents and it was broadcast by the radio and they had to let me go after two or three hours.

I spoke to many correspondents who asked me - is it not dangerous for you that you speak so openly?; they look at you that you speak about this. I told them - well, it is dangerous, but more dangerous for all of us is silence. If we keep silent, they will kill them. Then my husband came to Moscow and signed a petition of two hundred Moscow people - it dealt with our demand to free the prisoners - the Jewish prisoners that wanted to go to Israel - who signed this and among other thirty nine Jews were arrested and he had to sit in the prison for this.

Well, I don't think I have more time to speak about this - only I want to say that now in our city in Novosibirsk there are more Jews who want to go. When my son was going to Israel, only 12 young people accompanied him to the airport - but when my husband and I left, there were about 70 people all wanting to go - they told us - talk about us, about our will to go to Israel.

Rabbi Kirshblum

I want to assure the husband, Mr. Walt Livosky, that next time he'll have an opportunity to say his piece. Incidentally, they were both translators and teachers of Russian literature and I take it for granted that when they are done with the ulpan, they will start teaching Hebrew literature.

No we are going to listen to Mr. Vadim Menecker of Moscow - an accomplished economist and secondly, a freedom fighter, proven by the fact that, thank God, he's here with us - Mr. Menecker.

Mr. Menecker

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have no right to talk in the name of all Soviet Jewry - all Jews are different - are individuals - I'm only one of many people, but my history, as they said of me, is very typical for many Russian Jewish intellectuals. My family has lived in Moscow more than 100 years. My great-grandfather was a soldier in the Tzarist army, and he held the Order of St. George and had permission to live in Moscow. He was a typical Russian peasant in the Moscow region. Even my Granny - once I saw her Siddur - her prayer books and this Siddur was in two sides - one side was Russian and the other - was Hebrew and I suspect that my Granny more frequently read the Russian side. I didn't know Yiddish and Hebrew - nor were there any Jewish traditions in my family. I have a typical Russian name and I was a typical Russian Jewish intellectual. I tried to help all the poor Soviet people - I dedicated to them all my scientific abilities, and what happened? For instance, I worked out a system of all imports into Eastern Europe and after some time I recognized that my scientific research was accepted with pleasure and it was used for closing contacts with this bloody Iraqi regime. I worked out the system for automatic control of production - it was accepted also with pleasure and it was used for aluminium industry - for production of war planes, missiles, katyushas and for this Mediterranean fleet which stands now against our country.

After my scientific work and in parallel, I participated in a Russian Democratic movement. There are many Jews in this movement. They are defenseless and hopeless. They have no supporters. They are also noble men - they are my friends - but they have no existence. Only after my participation in the Jewish National Movement did I feel bad that they have defence - that I have support - support from my little but great State - from my little but great people from throughout the world - from you also ladies and gentlemen.

Because of my participation in the Russian Democratic movement, I was dismissed from the work in this planned socialist economy country, I was unemployed some months. The invasion of Czechoslovakia once more showed all the people that the Russian regime can fly in the face of all the world - and many Jews from the Russian democratic movement turned to the Jewish National Movement, and they felt that this is an aim worthy if Man.

Now, I'm in Israel and I work also in my profession - on the same job - but my work now is really work for the well-being of the Jewish people. I want to finish my message with words of Heine from the Exodus - freedom has always spoken with a Hebrew accent. In Russia freedom now also speaks with a Hebrew accent - even before Exodus.

Rabbi Kirschblum

Thank you very much. I shall now return you to our dear friend, Mr. Goldman.

Mr. Goldman

The floor will now be open for questions of a general nature relating to olim, and General Narkiss will be glad to answer any of the questions that you have.

Question - the last speaker used the exact words - Jewish National Movement - and the first lady from Russia mentioned visiting Moscow, where there were a group of Jews interested in Israel. Is it possible for them to freely expand on this thought that there is an actual Jewish National Movement functioning in the Soviet Union?

Esther Lamovsky

AMERICAN JEWISH

We always say that it is not organization, but it is a movement. It was possible and not only was possible - but it was always written by us - by the participants of this movement - we wrote letters and these letters were published abroad. I have by chance with me one letter that was published in April 1971, but we began earlier - 1969. So when my husband and I came to Moscow for the first time in 1969, we were just astonished - we could not believe - we even thought that because we lived in Novosibirsk - it is a very distant city - it is distant from Moscow and we didn't know about all these things and when we came we had a letter to David and when we came to his house we were astonished and we even thought that maybe he is an agent of KGB - how could it be - there were very many people from all the cities - from Gruzia - Georgia in English - Caucus - Baltic Republics - Ukrainia - and now we were from Siberia and so we could not believe our own eyes but it was and we asked him, "how could it be - why don't they put you into prison?" And he answered "no, they don't - but I don't know what will be in two years". He was like a prophet - just two years later arrests began to take place, and several of our friends were put into prison - Ruth Alexandrovitch was in our home in Sibersk many times and so on. But at that time there were no arrests and it was a real movement. It was the beginning of the movement, and when we returned to Novosibirsk from Moscow and we gathered all the Jewish people in our cities - acquaintances who were interested in going to Israel and we told them about that and there were very many questions. "Do you think it is a movement? Maybe several people who are very adventurous and very bold, but they will be seized by the police in some days - wait a little." And they waited, but we didn't - we submitted our papers. In Novosibirsk it was only our family then - but we had an open house - it was like an exhibition in our house. What our parents and my son sent us from Israel - all the views - not only landscapes, but photographs of Jewish soldiers and Dayan and Golda and Bar Lev - we had everything and sometimes the police came but did not search - simply under guise - they came and they saw - but we didn't make any efforts to hide it and when there were elections in Soviet Russia we wrote letters - the first time we didn't go to the elections, but the next times we wrote letters that we are protesting. That we didn't want to participate in these elections was a protest and so we didn't hide it at all. And this was a movement. And the number of people who want to go to Israel is increasing from day to day and my husband and I in Moscow we were like Moscovites and we too worked with all the active Jews in Moscow. And when we got permission - it was almost four months ago - we did not know already many active people - they were new and they rose - it was a wonderful feeling when we saw this - it was a small number of us in 1969, but now they are growing like mushrooms after rain.

Question:

Two weeks ago I had a conference with the Dept. of State in Washington DC; This is not published, incidentally, but there is no secret attached to it - we were not told that it should be kept confidential. There were four of us representing the American Jewish Congress as well as a number of other American Jewish and Academic Organizations who are interested in the welfare of Russian Jewry and we came there by previous arrangement for one specific purpose and the purpose was to give Russian Jewry an opportunity to hear, in the Yiddish language, broadcasts from America about the Jews of America and the Jews of other countries in the Yiddish language in song and literature and in poetry. The representatives were the Dept. of State, the Chief of the Voice of America, VOA and the Chief of the United States Information Agency. There were five of them there and four of us here, and we pleaded with them that they should give a program to Russian Jewry in Yiddish so as to warm their hearts, because we know that they're longing and their answer was that to the best of their knowledge and information - they claimed to know more than any Jewish organization - the maximum number of Jews in Russia that could understand or even follow faintly the Yiddish language was 400,000, and for 400,000 Jews they cannot make special programs even though I pleaded with them to give ten minutes monthly - certainly that is not asking too much - just a Yiddish song or a Yiddish lullaby or a Yiddish poem or something about the Jews in Yiddish. They insisted that the maximum number of people in Russia, of the 3 million Jews, cannot be more than 400,000 and I'm asking you people here - whoever know it - the Russians or the non-Russians or those that are acquainted with it, because I have to go back to Washington as soon as I come back to America and I would like to be able to tell them something from people who have the personal knowledge - not from reading or propaganda, but what are the actual facts of the matter and I'll be grateful from anybody who'll give me an authentic and specific answer to the question. Thank you for listening.

Vadim Menecker

It's really a very specific question, but I'll try to answer. The fact is that, as a Soviet population census said, 521,000 people speak Yiddish but I suppose that many people know Yiddish not actively and as they said in the same census, more than 200,000 have Yiddish as their second language, so more than 700,000 Jews know Yiddish. The Voice of America has a transmission in Rumanian for Russia - in Russia there are a million Rumanians - it's the comparable figure I suppose for organizing transmission in Yiddish. And for the reasons of humanity I suppose that many Russian Jews that don't know Yiddish will hear these transmissions with pleasure. That's all.

I suppose that various forms of propaganda are good. In Russian - in Yiddish - in Hebrew - and for Jews who live in Eastern Republics and the Caucasus - in Central Asian Republics - in other Soviet languages - all the forms of propaganda are good. If there will be transmissions in Russia on the Jewish theme - it's also good - so it's not a question in my opinion.

Mr. Goldman

It's five o'clock and we have a long program and at this point I'd like to ask General Uzi Narkiss to sum up what has taken place this afternoon, before we go on with the rest of our program. General Narkiss.

General Narkiss

Only a few words, really, to sum up this session because you have seen enough, I suppose today, although the word enough will not stay in its place, because you can see and see so many things concerning aliyah and it's never finished. Today at the airport we got acquainted with many problems but in my opinion the struggle for aliyah ends at the airport when the people are in Israel - but now begins a fight - a war - a real battle for absorption which is not less important and not less difficult than the struggle for aliyah itself. And here in this domain we have many needs - in this domain we lack many things. Here we are doing many things that you saw this morning, not at the airport, but at the absorption centers and if you stayed here enough with us, you would have seen also how people are going to their homes and all the problems that accompany them concerning housing, concerning the placing of the family as a family - job finding - and also last but not least, the social integration of Jews that come from India as they came this morning - the first ones - and Jews that come from Russia. And in spite of the fact that there is a cordial agreement between Russia and India, there is a long distance between Jews that come from India and Jews that come from Russia, and how to bridge it here is a problem, but I don't want to be here only as a representative of the problems, because we can show that we are also in a way representatives of solutions, because we do things.

You visited absorption centers. For fifty thousand olim that come in a year, we have thirty thousand beds in two series during the year which is an achievement. We have now 15 thousand beds all over the country in absorption centers from Kiryat Shmoneh in the north to Dimona in the south and every six months the population there changes and fortunately we have these absorption centers, otherwise I really do not know how it would be possible to absorb people coming from abroad when we lack housing and there is a serious problem of placing people, finding jobs for them, not only because there are people that come with jobs that already fifty years ago we have forgotten everything about it. For instance, an engineer that deals with a train that goes on coal. We don't have enough trains in Israel, even not one on coal, but in Russia they are used until today. So this is only one problem. Or in many other domains that systems in other countries are so different than ours. So we need this organization in order to absorb a sort of, not a shock absorber, but the first stage of absorption for six months, for eight months, until things get settled, until people get accustomed, until children and their parents speak a bit of Hebrew in order not to be aliens in their own country. So this is one thing that I consider as a big achievement. Another achievement is that after all, even if we do not have enough housing and even that some of the absorption centers were considered as out of bounds and I want to emphasize it, because a place like Dimona that is far from Tel Aviv - yes, it's far from Tel Aviv - not like Los Angeles from New York, but it's far from Tel Aviv - relative to our dimensions - people did not want to go to that absorption center and there is a story that I'd like to tell you. We Israelis, we boast that we try and we succeed to flourish a desert, so we say that Arad in the Negev is a city in the Desert. When people at the Airport were asked to go to an absorption center at Arad, they said, because they knew that Arad according to our publications was in the Desert that they didn't want to go to the desert, until they got there and they saw that our desert is not the Sahara and also not Siberia, it's a sort of a desert, what we call a desert, and Arad is not such a city in the desert. It's not Las Vegas or any other city from many other aspects too, but once there they did not want to leave, and this is another achievement, because the absorption center of Dimona is now full of people that came from Russia, and another one at Givat Aba - maybe you were there today - is inhabited with people that came from Russia and also the newest one at Maalot - I wonder if maybe

people were already at Maalot - but people that come to Israel as olim went to Maalot which is one of the not so much convenient places that we have in Israel and this is the first stage and people are ready to go not only to Tel Aviv.

Another thing is the social integration and that's also very, very difficult, but first of all, one thing is sure: that the next generation will be Israeli and they will feel like Israelis; being Israeli I mean being born here. I was very happy to hear this morning near the plane that a young girl officer in our army was also moved by what she saw going down from the plane, because there is a problem and I passed it myself when I was much younger. Who are we, Israelis born here in Israel - are we Israelis or Jews - first of all Israelis or first of all Jews and this is also from the social integration point of view a very delicate and very important problem and that I don't know how to say it in English - it means that every generation, every year you have not only to discuss but to convince and to persuade the coming generation that this State was founded by Jews, not by Israelis. It's very important that the State of Israel is a Jewish State which will serve as a refuge for every Jew that would like it.

So we are Jews that live in Israel and we have to know it when people come today from all over the world and we have not only to do it, but to do a lot in order to get ourselves accustomed to it and in order to facilitate the newcomers' way in Israel.



JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE DAY

Reports of the Sub-Missions to Rumania and Vienna
and of Mr. Sam Haber, Executive Vice-Chairman, JDC

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

To The Members Of

THE 1972 UJA NATIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE



22nd October, 1971.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Ginsberg

We are here, as you all know, at Pardess Hanna in Neve Avot. It's a geriatric center and I think you've seen much which would indicate to you the great work of the JDC. I'm not going to pre-empt the Chairman, who I will introduce in a moment to tell you about the JDC, but I'm sure that you're all aware that the JDC is one of the two beneficiary agencies of the United Jewish Appeal. In other words, the United Jewish Appeal is the fund-raising organization - it channels its money to the JDC. The JDC operates all over the world where Jews are in need and also here in Israel and this is one of a number of installations, if you read your pamphlets, and the information which you have in your kits, you will get to know more about the JDC.

It was one of the earliest organizations to be concerned with human Jewish suffering. It has a long history - a long great record and is really one of the outstanding organizations in the world.

The Chairman is Mr. Louis Broido from New York City. He is a businessman, now retired. He was at Gimbels in Pittsburgh. He did such a great job, they brought him into New York as Executive Vice-President in charge of the real-estate operations. He was a dollar a year man for the City of New York. I think he was on the New York Port Authority and came to the JDC as chairman in 1966. Needless to say, the JDC didn't suffer - it prospered under his guidance. He has given it a great leadership. It's a pleasure for me to present him to you now - Mr. Louis Broido - the General Chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee. He'll chair the meeting.

Mr. Louis Broido

Thank you Eddie. Eddie, I wish to thank you and Irving Bernstein and the other officials of the National UJA for giving us this opportunity to have the Mission here at Neve Avot and giving us an opportunity to tell you something about the work of the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was founded in 1914 - so it is now 57 years old and in those 57 years it has had four chairmen - I'm the fourth one - they last a long time in the JDC - and if you want to trace the history of the Jewish people over the last 57 years, you just look at the financial statement of the Joint Distribution Committee. In 1914 we raised and spent the enormous sum of \$65,000; when World War One was over and the Jews of Central Europe were in great difficulty, we raised and spent 27 million dollars. In 1932 when it looked as though the world was at peace, we raised and spent \$300,000 and in 1947 when the camps were opened and we moved all the people to Israel and everywhere else, we spent - the JDC alone - \$67 million. Then we began to get a good deal of money every year from the Claims Conference. Twenty-four years ago, with the United Israel Appeal, we organized a joint fund-raising campaign that's called the United Israel Appeal, and we were one of its beneficiaries.

The general fund is distributed between the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the United Israel Appeal which is the fund-raising organization in the United States for the Jewish Agency. The money is distributed - half to the communities that you come from and half to the United Jewish Appeal - and what the

UJA gets, we distribute with the United Jewish Appeal. We get thirty three and a third percent of the first 55 million, 25 percent this year of the next 15 million, and then 12½ percent, above that. So the more that you contribute in your local communities to general funds, the more you get for your use in your communities and the more the UJA and the more the JDC gets out of the general fund. We have given up all interest from the first day in the emergency fund - we have received none of it, but we have helped it all we can and we hope you'll give it all you can.

Now I trust that the brief visit here this morning will prove as inspiring and as exciting as it has been for us and for me - even for those of us who have been coming here and to other institutions regularly throughout the years. This morning you saw some aspects of the JDC's program in Israel. Now we have scheduled for you a panel discussion for the purpose of reviewing all the activities of the JDC both in Israel and other countries where we operate. You will be hearing reports by the chairmen of the sub-missions to Vienna and Rumania as well as a comprehensive overall report by the JDC Executive Vice-Chairman, Sam Haber. I should like you to bear in mind that we did not assemble you here for the purposes of listening to reports, exciting as they may be. We should like you to participate and hope that you will fire away during the question and answer period.

I should like to introduce the members of the panel. William Rosenwald is supposed to be here, but he's not sitting here. We have Mr. Samuel Haber of JDC, Executive Vice-Chairman; Mr. Louis T. Horowitz, the Director General who runs our office in Geneva for all our overseas operations; Mr. Harold Traub, the Director of Malben in Israel; Mr. Ralph Goldman, the Associate Director; and the Co-Chairmen of the sub-missions to Vienna and Rumania, Harold T. Dozor of Philadelphia and Donald M. Robinson of Pittsburgh. Now I'd like to start our discussion this morning with the Report on Vienna by Mr. Dozor, who is one of our outstanding UJA leaders. He's chairman of the Advance Gifts Campaign of the Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal and President of the Philadelphia Federation Foundation.

Mr. Dozor

Thank you Mr. Chairman. My friends and fellow Jews, let me tell you about the three days the UJA Study Mission spent in Vienna on our way to join you here. Our main purpose was to visit in Vienna the Jewish Agency's transit center at Shonau, now involved, as you know, with the transmigrants from the Soviet Union. But first we visited the concentration camp at Mauthausen - a symbol of death - a refresher course of torture, murdering, cremation. Mauthausen, as a symbol of Jewish death, reaffirmed again to anyone who was there that there that there is an historical imperative that Israel must exist and will exist. But Shonau is really a happy symbol of Jewish life.

A little history please. Vienna, as you know, has been a transit center for Jews fleeing Eastern Europe since 1956. In that year began the largest Polish migration, ending in a very sad conclusion in 1968 or 1969 with the remaining 8,000 or 9,000 Jews leaving Gomulka's Poland. All the Czech Jews have come through Vienna - a total of 300,000 Jews have come through Vienna - thousands on their way to Israel. Now we are witnessing the stirrings of the greatest mass of remaining Jewry in Europe - the Russian Jews - a migration that can run into hundreds of thousands, an unknown number. This, in spite of a Communist revolution which

many Russian Jews joined. But some historians will say when history is written that this was man's greatest assault on human spirit and yet it failed to tear out from the Jews their thirst for freedom - their Jewish spirit and the roots apparently that run very deep in the Jewish soul - and here we are faced again - 55 years after the greatest socialist revolution- with thousands of Jews stirring to come into Israel.

These roots have not been destroyed and surprisingly the youth are asking their folks to come to Israel. The pure mathematical data is very impressive. For 22 years approximately 20,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union. In 1970 just 1,000 left and on March 1, 1971, a day that may become historic, without any notice, without any particular indication, Jews began to show up at the train stations and the airline terminals in Vienna. It is no secret that from March 1, 1971 to September, 1971 approximately 7,000 Russian Jews have passed through Shonau.

With this little background, let me tell you about Shonau. It's a delightful Austrian Castle out of Meyerling, nestled in a lovely green Austrian countryside. And there this sub-mission discussed with the members of the Jewish Agency and the Russian people themselves the problems of the Soviet Jew. And let me tell it to you as a report the best I can, as representative of this wonderful sub-mission.

We spoke to 45 Russian Jews - 112 had left the night before - and I think we asked them the questions that you would have asked them. We asked them, Why did you leave. And here I think it's a kind of bravery that's rather unique. No economic reasons, no particular oppression. Every reason was a Jewish reason, ranging from religious anti-semitism to an attitude of feeling discriminated against on a social, economic or political basis. We asked them, Do many Jews wish to leave? And here we got answers that I doubted when I first heard them, because I felt it came from the heart, not from the mind. I spoke to a wonderful Jew from Riga who spoke excellent English and he told me that in his opinion, 75% of the Riga Jews will leave his city. I spoke to a young Jew from Tiflis who spoke excellent English and he said that of 35,000 Jews in Tiflis, he felt 25,000 are going to leave. Every Jew we spoke to echoed the similar sentence, an indication that there may be a mass exodus of the Jew from Russia.

We asked another question. Where do you wish to go - and there emerged here an exodus on an idealistic basis. Every Jew we spoke to wants to go to Israel. The Jewish Agency informed us that only one Jew has gone to Australia to join his brother. We asked them, what happens when you make application to immigrate, what occurs to you? And here you get a varied story. Some lose their jobs. This young 20 year-old Jew from Tiflis has a father who is a kindly and very talented movie director. We met the father and mother, who is an engineer. He was in jail for ten months and he lost his job. Neighbours call their children traitors - the kids have a difficult time in school. There is here a kind of bravery that I could not comprehend, for here was a group of people who are not really suffering the onslaughts of anti-semitism - not being driven from their home - and yet for idealistic purposes feel Israel is their home.

I cannot tell you why they behave this way. It is really a report of a phenomenon that I cannot explain to you. But it can only be explained that somewhere in the Jewish mystique there is a desire on the part of the Russian Jew to come to Israel, because

they use the expression, their home. This Jewish group grieving for Israel - in September over 1,100 left - representing, if you please, over 15 professions. One hundred and sixty one professional people ranging from doctors to engineers. Seventy-six percent - yes 76% - are under the age of 45. Forty-five percent are under the age of 18. There is no pattern as to age, geography or professions.

We asked them again the next question. What can you take with you - and were told that they take very little. It cost a thousand dollars to leave and translate a thousand dollars into rubles and the matter of time it takes to earn a thousand dollars, you realize the Soviet Union is extracting a very big price. Five hundred dollars alone if you wish to renounce your Soviet citizenship. You may take with you one hundred dollars in cash - thus arriving here from the Soviet Union as we saw the other day, Jews of idealistic nature who need our help and they cannot get along without us. And all this is the background of a daily drama that takes place in Vienna every day with the Jewish Agency patrolling the airports and the train station, picking up Jews as they arrive. There is no planned announcement from the Soviet Union when a plane comes in - the Austrian Airlines might ask the foreign embassy to inform the Agency. The train master who is crossing the Austrian border may ask the Jewish Agency to come and pick up these Jews. When 152 Jews a day arrive unannounced, unplanned, no previous notice, and are picked up and taken to this lovely castle at Shonau and in less than two days these Jews are in Israel, it is a remarkable story of care and attention.

What do we see here at Shonau about the Jewish Agency - the Joint Distribution Center? We see them working around the clock. We find Jews who tell us of packages received in Russia from a different country, from a strange name, but knowing in their hearts that these packages, these necessities come from American Jews. The American Joint Distribution Committee has for over 55 years helped Jews trapped in Eastern Europe, and, dear friends, the greatest mass of Jewry is still trapped behind the Iron Curtain.

You have read recently of the few remaining Egyptian Jews- 450 of them kept alive in prison - now in France. You have heard the story of 1,000 Iraqi Jews secreted over the mountains by Kurdish tribesmen, a story that fits a cloak and dagger definition. All this is done by the Joint Distribution Committee, a group of people that devotes itself with a kind of devotion that is difficult to understand or to measure, who have the ability to wring out of every dollar the utmost in helping these Jews of Europe.

How can I sum up for you what the Joint means to the European Jew? I can sum up best in the words of a religious leader we met in Yassi in a northern city in Rumania who said to us in the most emotional way, "Since the Joint has come to Rumania, there is no longer a hungry Jew," and this ladies and gentlemen, is my report to you as a reporter, but I hope I have spoken rapidly enough to retain two minutes for myself, because I'd like to say something. There is no question that no Jew can leave Europe without the total support of the American Jew. We have come a long way in rebringing a nation into being in Israel. There might be three million Jews left in Europe and we American Jews have the sole obligation and responsibility to bring these people to the land where they can live a human life of decency. We are the only ones who can bring this to a completion - the dream of a home for the Jew rests in our hands. Israel is totally involved in defence. Ninety-one percent of the total income to defence, to a defence army.

Are we going to let this generation pass by and not fulfil our obligation? Are we again going to witness the incarceration of trapped Jews in Europe? Are we going to fail to meet our obligation? I know we cannot, I know we will not, because a quality of its people - true that the quality of this people is a love that bears for its brethren and its brothers. We see it in Europe - we see it in the JDC - we see it in Shonau - as Buddy Sperry said to me when I came in - say it as it is.

Dear friends, dear Jews, only we, only we American Jews have the resources to bring European Jewry to Israel. Let's not let this generation pass by. I thank you very much.

Louis Broido

Thank you very much, Mr. Dozor, for that interesting report. We have more to hear, I believe and then the opportunity will arise for those people to ask questions of you. Now I would like to call on the report for Rumania to be made here by a very active UJA leader, Donald M. Robinson, who is a member of the UJA Executive Committee, President of the United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh, a little village where I was born and raised. Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson

Thank you, Louis, and since you've left Pittsburgh, we've missed you a great deal. Last week, in fact, it was a week ago, today at this very hour, a small group of our mission stood on a hill overlooking the city of Yassi. On this hill, where the Jewish cemetery is located, we visited the mass graves of 9,000 Jews who were murdered by the Rumanian fascists in a pogrom which lasted two days, thirty years ago. Time passes but memories remain. What happened in Yassi thirty years ago is emblazoned in the minds of the approximately 100,000 Jews who live in Rumania today, even amongst those who weren't born at that time.

Now it's easy to understand why of those who survived the holocaust, over 300,000 Jews have left Rumania, mainly to Israel, since the War. Our group was fortunate to arrive in Rumania in time to attend the Simchat Torah festivities at the Temple Coral in Bucharest. There were about 1,500 men, women and children jammed into the synagogue to partake in the festivities and greet our Mission. It was an experience that the members of our group will never forget. We were welcomed by Chief Rabbi Rosen and were given the opportunity to greet the congregation and give them the good wishes of our Mission and of the entire American Jewish Community. Similar services were taking place in dozens of synagogues in other cities and there is no question in our mind that religious freedom does exist for the Jew in Rumania. This was officially confirmed in one of the subjects of discussion a few of us had with Professor Dimitri Dogaru who is the Minister of Culture and Religion.

Minister Dogaru highly praised the work of JDC in Rumania and he hoped that it would continue as the government recognized the humanitarian aspect. We broached the subject of reunion of families. Although there has been practically no immigration from Rumania since the beginning of the year, Minister Dogaru left us with the impression that there is a good hope for the resumption of family reunions in the very near future. After talking with many, many Rumanian Jews, there is no question that if this transpires it will bring great joy to thousands of families both in Rumania and here in Israel.

Our mission attended a traditional dinner celebrating the end of the festival holidays given by the Jewish Federation of Rumania. We were impressed with the spirit, with the warmth, the hospitality and above all, the dedicated leadership whom we met that evening. The following morning we met with Rabbi Rosen and the community leaders to discuss their problems and hopes for the future.

Although immigration is the solution for a goodly number of the population, we must remember that over half of Rumanian Jewry today is over 60 years of age and in the main not able to immigrate. These people, unless something undue takes place, will probably live out their days in Rumania. Mainly, that is the task and the problem of JDC and believe me, they do have a problem.

The entire mission was warmly received by the American Ambassador, who gave us an excellent description of American-Rumanian relations. One of the most delicate points of the discussion was the treatment of Rumania with regard to the most-favoured-nation status, and the Ambassador led us to believe, and we hope with him, that this will come to fruition in the near future.

A full day was spent witnessing the JDC program in Bucharest. The program is on a most elemental basis of providing food, clothing, minimal medical and social services to the aged and to the sick. We saw food packages and clothing being distributed, two small nursing homes, food being delivered to the bedridden and a kosher canteen where 800 people in Bucharest receive daily a substantial hot lunch. In Bucharest alone about 4,000 aged and sick are being helped in various ways by the JDC. An attempt is being made to differentiate the services as much as possible on the individual level and not merely on the mass basis.

Now for the first time, members of a UJA Mission to Rumania went outside Bucharest and eight of us made an arduous two day trip to Moldavia and Southern Buchavena to visit the Jewish communities of Yassi, Boltasani and Dorahi, and this is another world. It is a world of the past, of the Shtetl, it is a world of the brutality of the fascists and the deportations which took place and practically annihilated these once rich Jewish communities, and what is left today are aged remnants who are living out their last days in poverty and great needs. I think that this is one of the most humanitarian programs of the JDC, in giving to these aged fellow Jews some comfort in their few remaining years. It is obvious that in a decade or so these once great flourishing Jewish communities will be no more.

I think that at this time an overall view of the entire JDC program in Rumania is appropriate so that we will better understand the recommendations of our committee which will conclude this report. The JDC today is spending \$1,650,000 for its Rumanian program in 1971. They are running 9 kosher canteens, providing a hot lunch for 2,000 persons daily, three small nursing homes with 55 beds, a small amount of clothing is given to about 10,000 persons once a year, monthly cash assistance of \$5-10 is given to about 5,000 persons and special help is given in the winter to about 9,000 persons to purchase wood for heating and potatoes and special help is given at Pesach. In addition, about 50,000 food packages per year are distributed to about 9,000 persons and hot food is brought daily to the homes of about 300 aged in four cities and they are also given housekeeping and medical services.

From what we saw, we of our Mission are quite satisfied that the program is well run and that we are getting full value for the money we spend in Rumania. Now we are also quite hopeful that the reunion of families and immigration will start up again in the near future and whatever is necessary to accomplish this should be done and given top priority. The Mission thoroughly reviewed with the JDC people on the spot and Rabbi Rosen the ongoing program and the new programming necessary which the committee also felt was necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the Rumanian Jewish community. Accordingly we are recommending the following:

First, the continued basic budgeting plus an inflation factor. Second, budgeting to cover necessary expansion of existing programs and third, reasonable funding of high-priority new programs. Although we are recommending additional sums at this time, there is no question that in ten to fifteen years, considering the aging population on one hand and the immigration of the youth on the other, Rumania will no longer be a substantial JDC problem or require a large program.

I'd also like to personally thank Moe Levin, who is a member of JDC's European Headquarters with responsibility for JDC operations in Rumania, for his dedication and commitment to the Rumanian program. I think a mention also of Cecille Mizrachi, who is the supervisor and works directly with Moe Levin, is in order. And finally, but not least, to Harry Biele of UJA Headquarters who was so great in shepherding us during the entire mission. I'd like to mention at this time the members of the mission and give them credit - personally I enjoyed the close relationship and the harmony that we all felt in the Mission and I feel that it was probably one of the best sub-missions that UJA has sponsored. I'd like to mention Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dozor of Philadelphia; Harry was my co-chairman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Borenstein of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Brissman of Washington, Jerry Klorfein of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Plotkin of Washington, Ted Racoosin of New York, Mrs. Rose Schwartz of New York, Mrs. Morton Silberman of Miami, Mrs. Harry Henschel of New York, Mrs. Leonard Sperry of Los Angeles and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Woolf of New York. Thank you very much.

Louis Broido

Thank you very much for that excellent report on what's become a very important, key operation for the JDC. Before I go on and introduce the next speaker, I would like to have three people stand up and take a bow. I can't tell you how pleased and delighted I was to see at Hilton Hotel this morning and to see them here, Mr. Morris Bernstein, the former national general chairman of the UJA - we also have here Dr. Hart, the director of this unit, and we also have here Dr. Rosenbaum of New York, who is Dean of the Paul Baerwald School at the Hebrew University.

Now I would like very much to call on the Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee. The way we are set up, we have a chairman who doesn't do very much, and we have an Executive Vice-Chairman who does a lot - the Executive Vice Chairman, many of you know, Mr. Sam Haber, who has been in many of your communities, and I would like him to present to you and give you an overall review of JDC's worldwide operations.

Mr. Sam Haber

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, after these two very interesting reports on Rumania and Vienna, I think it evolves upon me to try to give you an overall picture of the world of the Joint - the world of the JDC. I'm sure that the booklet or the leaflet that was handed out to you in the bus this morning was not exactly perhaps the right place to read it, it's a short trip, it's not exactly a comfortable place to read in any case, but I do hope you take it with you and you read it later on.

Let me then try, as short as I possibly can - the two speakers were simply marvellous by the fact that they told you so clearly in such a brief time - my responsibility this morning is a little bit more complex. Nevertheless I will try to relate what I want to say to you in perhaps not as limited as ten minutes, but not much more, and hope very fervently that what will result from the three reports that you've had - Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dozor and from myself, will be a lot of questions. There's a panel here and I'm sure that many of your questions can be answered. I hope that they flow in in great numbers.

The institution in which you are sitting this morning - the Neve Avot Pardess Hanna Old Aged Home, is one of three such institutions. We have another one in Netanya, another one in Rishon LeZion. We have today approximately 2,300 people in these three institutions. But if you were to think for one moment that that's all that we do in Israel, care for the aged, you would be laboring under a very important misconception, because the Malben program is a wide variagated program involving a variety of activities on behalf of those people for whom for reasons that are very understandable to all of us, Israel cannot take care of. The physically handicapped, the mentally ill, the handicapped child, the chronically ill person, the programs that if each one of you individually had the time to see, you would get the conception of a program where you would understand why, when I tell you that the JDC program in Israel encompasses very close to 40% of our total budget, or about 9 million dollars a year and, believe me, and this is not a fund-raising speech on my part at all - it's a report. If we had the funds to do the kind of program that Harold Trobe, Ralph Goldman and Lou Horwitz and I have been talking about during these few days, since I arrived here, we could double the expenditure and meet the kind of problems that are no being met in Israel today. I could set you many examples. Let me mention perhaps two or three.

If you go to the Tel Hashomer Hospital you will see a variety of programs, all of which we have either provided seed money for those programs and those programs are now in full-fledged operation - ahtough still receiving in most cases a subvention from the JDC. There is a speech therapy program at Tel Hashomer of the Tel Aviv University - you would never know it - there is no way for us to bring this kind of a group, obviously. These are the kind of things individuals can do, but not in front of a group such as this. But I think I must mention it so that you get the concept of it.

Our Chairman, Mr. Broido, just introduced Dr. Milton Rosenbaum. Dr. Rosenbaum, a very famous psychiatrist - Albert Einstein School of Medicine and in New York a

very well-known person, is now the Dean of the School - the Paul Baerwald School, built by the JDC, not out of our current income, but of legacy funds, and today we have two very important programs that we are subventioning in that school - not fully - but without the amount that the JDC is putting in there, these two programs would not be possible. I mention them to you and let it go at that. One is a Master and Ph.D program in social work. Those of you who know this kind of language and what that means know perfectly well that a person graduating merely in a school of social welfare without that degree really cannot go anywhere.

The second program which we have just inaugurated - and I met with Dr. Rosenbaum and the man who is in charge of the program - is a program for the development of center directors. What does it mean? It means in Israel very simply that as you travel around this country the great need in the development towns as well as the larger cities is for people to have a place to go. In many cases if they don't have that, they are lost, but if you build a building and you have the bricks and mortar set up, but you don't have the person to run the institute, you have nothing. So this program which is just starting under the auspices of the Paul Baerwald School, again one of those programs that the JDC has made possible.

So we have a variety of programs in Israel and I'll tell you it will do your heart good - if not only that what you're seeing here this morning and what you saw as you walked around the institution - but if then you projected your mind to see what does the \$nine million in Israel do. That's 39% of the total JDC budget, you would feel that your money is not only very well used, but somehow or other I feel that you would want to become even more involved, even identified with one or two individual projects. That's Israel.

Let me take the second - I'll take four quick areas - the second area I want to mention is Eastern Europe. Now Mr. Robinson gave you a very excellent report on Rumania and Mr. Dozor almost in passing mentioned packages to Russia. I want to flesh that out if you'll allow me to, Harry. Since 1953 we had to - and some of this will not be on the record and I'll ask Ralph and Harold will see to it, that at least this portion is not recorded .

* * * * *

You heard yesterday the story and Mr. Dozor referred to the Iraq Jews. Well, I was going to ask a question yesterday of Mr. Shen Tov, but I didn't think it was the right place - the dramatic thing that happened - how Mr. Shen Tov and his family came out - that's a story in itself and Mr. Ginsberg last night at the caucus meeting very properly referred to that - what some people will do - and they were able to do it and we are able to carry on certain programs only because the name of the JDC itself is not involved. And so the word Joint has a meaning far beyond anything that any of us, including myself in my 25th year with the JDC can possibly conceive.

Let me say a word about Poland - 1,000 years of Polish Jewish history is coming to an end - the tragedy of Polish Jewry is such that - I'm not qualified - I'm not competent - although I'm fairly knowledgeable about the situation - but it's coming to an end. There's six or seven thousand Jews left in Poland. We managed to reach them. We were expelled the second time in 1967 - the first time in 1949 - then we were invited back and expelled again.

In Czechoslovakia - a Jewish community of 10,000 where the problems are very very severe and very dangerous and when you read the other day of the expulsion of some journalists, and a Jewish doctor being sentenced to 10 years - watch your papers for the next few days and the next few weeks and you will see something that I predicted a year ago as happening there. So the second area is Eastern Europe.

We are spending in Eastern Europe, including the regular program, and there was another program which you couldn't mention because it involves certain other people that you may not even have heard of. If we take the totality of our program in Eastern Europe we are spending close to five million dollars. And I'd like to make one comment quickly on Mr. Robinson and the committee's recommendation - I want to support that recommendation one hundred percent and I'm not going to do one damned thing about it, because when I sit down in Geneva next Tuesday beginning at four o'clock and continuing for the rest of the week, we are going to have a problem of dealing with precisely that recommendation and we are not going to have the money with which to do it, because as important - and Mr. Robinson, I think you hit the nail on the head - because I've been to Rumania and I did travel to Bucharest and to Yassi including my own shtetl in which I was born, which you passed on the way, so I want to say that I would support that, but we do not have the funds with which to do it. Our program in Eastern Europe is a basic, fundamental program which we must carry on no matter what happens, expend it where we can, get sufficient money in order to do it. We cannot do more than we are doing right now, given the present circumstances.

Area number three is Western Europe. You have already heard about Austria. Let me say only one word about Italy and Austria. They are fundamental to us because our offices there, even though the workload has declined considerably, are open windows to the East which we must keep open and we are going to keep open because you don't know from one day to another, as Mr. Robinson or Mr. Dozor very properly said - you don't know from one day to another what plane is arriving. The only area in Western Europe which is still important, and I want to give you a bit of nachus - you want to have a bit of pleasure when I say to you that of the 15 countries in Western Europe which you people, the American Jewish communities, saved and rescued after World War Two, practically all of them, with the exception of France, are today not only not a receiving country, but in many cases they are contributing countries, so you not only saved Jewish lives, but you taught them something. Nobody is as good as the American Jews - that's a special breed - nobody has the sense of giving the way we do, but nevertheless an educational process has taken place which is basic. France is the fourth largest Jewish community in the world; at the end of the war there were 150,000 left out of the 300,000 at the beginning of the war. Today there are close to 600,000 refugees from around the world, especially from North Africa. There we have to continue to work hopefully the French Jewish Community will be able to take over.

The final area is the Moslem Arab world - a very important area. Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria - there were close to a million Jews in this Moslem Arab

world of 13 countries - today there is left about 160,000. We are helping 50,000 children primarily and also an aged program, a program which involves education for the child, religious and secular, a feeding program, a medical program, a summer camp program and if you stop to think for one moment, you would see that not only are we saving and rescuing the child - if the family decides to remain in the country where they are but we are preparing them, physically, mentally, spiritually if they come to Israel. And most of them will be coming.

So that our program in the Moslem Arab world is one also which is basic and fundamental. Let me review - there are four major areas. Israel is number one; number two is Eastern Europe; number three is Western Europe, primarily France; and number four is the Moslem Arab World.

Now before I sit down, there's a story about the yeshiva student who goes to the Rabbi and says, "Rabbi ask me a question, I've got an answer". Well, we have got a bunch of people over here, long old-timers, professionals in the work who are able, I hope, to answer your questions if you ask them. I'm also reminded of the Lion story - the lion was walking through the jungle one day and he was very proud and every animal he met, he wanted to know who was king of the beasts - king of the jungle - and of course everyone said, with great fear, "You are, you are." When he came across an elephant, he asked the same question, and the elephant picked him up and smashed him to the ground and picked him up again and smashed him again to the ground and the lion, stunned, looks up and says, "Hey, listen, just because you don't know the answer you don't have to get sore." Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think we know the answers, so ask the questions.

Mr. Broido

Now the floor is open to questions.

Question: Jerome Florfine - New York City

You gave us two figures - \$ 9 million for Israel and \$ 5 million for Eastern Europe. Would you give us the figures for Western Europe and the Moslem World?

Sam Haber

In the Moslem World, including certain educational programs, the budget is a little bit better than \$ 3.8 million. France, which is the only other important country, is about a million and a half dollars. There is one program which I have to mention in order to get a total picture, and that is Ort, whose budget for 1971 is \$2.65 million. Now whatever that comes to, the rest is my salary.

Mr. Rosenwald

I'd like only to point out that the figures do not represent the relative programs - Eastern Europe is almost exclusively JDC's doing. In France we get great and increasing help from the French community. In the Moslem countries we get help from the Alliance Israel League so that the programs in the countries are not in proportion to the figures given.

Question : Bob Rappaport - Palm Beach

I'd like to ask out of curiosity the many immigrants that you have assisted to come to Israel, who have settled here successfully and have assimilated into the community and done well financially - have any of them and to what degree have they attempted to repay JDC for their aid.

Mr. Dozor

We do not try to raise any money in Israel, but what we are trying to do is to help the voluntary agencies here - a small group - nothing comparable to what we know in the United States, but nevertheless a group which is growing in strength serving handicapped children of a whole variety. There is an association for crippled children, there's an association for retarded children, there's an association for deaf children and there's a whole variety of programs and we're trying to help them in every way we can to raise money.

Now one has to know the pattern of wages and earnings in this country. The group you're talking about who have money to give away is really extremely small. If you look at what the average take-home pay in this country is - the average wage is about 700 Pounds with a very high income tax. When you look at what is called the loksh - the long payroll slip the worker gets in this country, you will see that there is just nothing left. You must add to that very often the fact that secondary education in this country is not free, so that the opportunities for raising money are limited, but we hope they will continue to improve.

Question: Charles Consin - Philadelphia

I'd like to ask Mr. Haber about the countries in the Middle East such as Syria and Iran. What's happening to the Jews there? Are they in good hands? Is there any question of their coming out?

Sam Haber

I'm glad that you did not mention Iraq, because those of us who heard Mr Shem-Tov, and I referred to that in my talk, yesterday, know the desperate and horrifying situation of the Jews in that country. As far as Libya is concerned - when in 1967 there was the turnover of Governments there, a revolution - there were at the time about 4,000 Jews in Libya. In two cities mainly, Tripoli and Benashazi, the Jews then almost completely left, went to Italy and there the JDC program helped them very much. Not all of them needed help - there were some fairly wealthy people among them. Tragically and unfortunately, shortly after that, when things seemed to have quietened down, some of them went back to close out their bank accounts and everything else and the present dictatorship took over - King Idris at that time was thrown out and those people so far as I know - if anybody here can answer that better, they can do so.

Now the question of Syria. The Syrian Jewish community of about 2500 are mainly in three towns, Damascus, Aleppo and Camishli, which are on the Turkish border. This is the only country in the Middle East in which we can actually bring in direct help through a society in New York, and strangely enough, the things that happen in this crazy world of ours - we have signed receipts and we know exactly to whom the funds are given. We sent in - you see when I gave the overall figures, I obviously didn't break down a number of smaller allocations - we sent in up until recently about 1,000 dollars a month that has now been increased and will probably have to be increased again. The only country in the Middle East where the JDC is directly able to bring some help. You didn't ask about Egypt, but let me in any case mention a word about Egypt. In 1956 there were 50,000 Jews in Egypt. When the 1967 war broke out there was left altogether a little bit better than 2,000. Today we can almost say that the pharaohs of 1971 have accomplished what the pharaohs of three thousand years ago wanted to achieve - that Egypt is to all intensive purposes Judenrein - there are practically no Jews - there are a few small numbers in Alexandria and an equally small number in Cairo. I hope I answered your question.

Mr. Horwitz

In dealing with a question you have to have some background. In the Six Day War of 1967 you had a terrible upheaval in the Arab countries around Israel - you had 3,500 going out of Libya, arriving in Rome and being taken care of by us and you have what happened with the Jews in Egypt - 450 thrown into Jail and they have been brought out gradually, slowly, painfully - year by year until they are all out except for five hundred who will probably remain in Egypt. Syria, which was a difficult country before 1967, became an impossible country after 1967 for Jews - Jews cannot leave the neighbourhood, they cannot leave the towns, they can't go to work, they have no telephones. Now the schools go on for the children, but life for the Jews is stifling and they can't leave the country, some 2500 Jews.

Now, as Sam indicated, for the last 10-15 years money has been channelled into this prison for Jews and continues to go on - in fact, it was increased this year and perhaps even for next year - to continue giving help to this very hard-pressed group. There are other things about this group which I can't say here at this kind of a meeting - things that have happened - terrible things and some things where people have left about which I cannot go into detail. The worst country after the Six Day War was Iraq and you got a graphic expression of it yesterday. Now there were 3,000 Jews who were not only in prison but were tortured and persecuted in horrible ways.

You have to meet a family - a doctor who continued to work under all these difficult conditions in Iraq with a daughter who at that time was 19 - who from the age of 14 was unable to leave the house. She had never been able to see friends, couldn't go out in the evening, and she's grown up. She's now taking mathematics at a university in the West - a very bright girl and a very healthy girl who has gone through these terrible experiences, who is able to come out now and resume a normal life. But there are some 1500 or so still in that country in spite of the large numbers who came out during the last year from Iraq. So Iraq and Syria are our main pre-occupation - I can tell you we tried for years, since 1967, to get some help in to these people there, because their bank accounts were blocked, they didn't have funds. A highest authority on the international level told us during this period of time that if we didn't get help in there within a period of nine months, there would be starvation among the Jews in Baghdad and so the Jews there, while they are still waiting to get out, those who need it most, are getting the help to keep them until the time they can be delivered.

There was movement regularly out of Lebanon through various channels - about 60% came to Israel, the other 40% went to other countries - they were helped by Hias and by us, usually through Paris, and they will continue to come out. They are the grown children of the families there - the families have stayed and sent out all their youngsters over the last three, four years.

Mr. Bernstein

I think it would be a terrible mistake at a meeting of this kind if mention wasn't made of the tremendous effort - the danger to their own lives - the men that have worked for the Joint in a professional capacity in doing the things that you have heard described. This goes back for many, many years starting before the Second World War and I think I can safely say hundreds of thousands of Jews are alive, including some of the ones that you see here today. I think we all owe them a terrific hand and thanks because if you knew the real story of some of the things these men have accomplished, we'd realize how little, by comparison, we have accomplished.

Question: Nothing was mentioned about Latin America. Is there still a program of the JDC there?

Sam Haber

Sorry, it's only because I was in a hurry. That's quite right. I was in South America at the beginning of this year. The thing that impelled me to go there was the revolution in Chile, the election of a Marxist Socialist President resulted almost immediately in a certain development which required, if nothing else, my presence to understand the situation, and I spent two weeks in South America - Brazil, Argentina and Chile - and a day in Peru which was not too productive for various reasons. What happened in Chile then was a great fear on the part of the Jews who lived a relatively stable and well-to-do economic life. There was and is, so far as I know, no anti-semitism. I believe it can be said, and I think all the experience and everything I have read subsequently since my return would indicate that President Allende is in no sense anti-semitic.

The fear there - in Chile primarily, and there is a Jewish population of some 40,000 mainly in Santiago - is that their economic viability, that which made that community a well-to-do community, and you see it even if you don't spend much time - left almost immediately from the election in September 1970 until the inauguration of Allende on November 4th, 1970, the 3,500 people were the well-to-do. Some of them crossed the border and remained in towns on the Argentinian-Chilean border - others went to Rio de Janeiro, others to Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, and about 1,000 I think, came to Israel. When I sat with the Chief Rabbi in Buenos Aires, he said, We are a crazy people. Many of them have gone back to Chile, hoping against hope that the situation will stabilize and they as Jews will have no problems, except perhaps a little reduction in their economic existence. So that's as far as Chile is concerned.

Let me tell you what I believe is the situation in Argentina and I'm going to be very brief although you asked a very leading question. There are 500,000 Jews in Argentina - 400,000 of them or a little bit more are living in Buenos Aires. It was a Litvakisha community, Jews who came mainly from Eastern Europe, who established - and this requires a book, not a quick answer - and I know that any Jewish Agency people here may even resent what I'm going to say, especially if they're members of a political party - but they established practically a duplicate of the Zionist parties here in Israel and which existed in Eastern Europe. That community as a consequence today and because of other developments - and there is a powerful anti-semitism in Argentina - stands on the verge of dissolution. I don't say it will take a year or two or three, but unless certain steps are taken ... And I met with a very important economist the other day at the Hilton Hotel whom I met in Buenos Aires who feels that the community is in great danger. I don't know what we can do about it.

There is economic need in my own plans - I haven't even mentioned it to anyone yet - I want to go back in April or May or whenever I can find the time to do so. Now a little bit of a different story in Brazil which is the second largest - Argentina is the largest - there are three-quarters of a million Jews in South America - I'm not talking of Mexico, because I wasn't there. In Brazil, because there is a dictatorship, a military dictatorship of President Medici who likes the Jewish community, there are about 150,000 Jews mainly in two places, in Rio de Janeiro and in Sao Paulo. They feel relatively safe and secure, but they are just as secure as the Jews of Morocco as long as Hassen was not murdered and they attempted a coup some two months ago. They are not safe, they are not secure - they like to believe that they are.

Now all I want to say on this point to conclude is that the American Jewish community, particularly, ought to be very mindful and to keep its eyes wide open, and that's why your question Eddie, is so important, of the developments that are taking place down there, because you can't have a viable Jewish life on a continent where two hundred million people are hungry, and so we better keep our eyes wide open on that.

Question: Maxine Goldenberg - Minneapolis, Minnesota

You mention the Polish community in passing. Is there anything that can be done to help these people to leave Poland and what is the JDC doing right now to help the people who are left in Poland?

Mr. Broido

The expert here on Poland is Mr Haber, who went in for the Joint when the Poles invited the JDC to come back. We spent a great many millions of dollars building some old aged homes and building up some Jewish life in Poland. When the war broke out in 1967 they promptly told the JDC to leave and we had to leave and they took over our homes and some ten - twelve thousand Poles left. We met many of them in Rome and Sam, you pick up from there and tell us what's what in Poland.

Sam Haber

The six thousand or 6500 or 7,000 Jews that are left out of a community which, those of you who recall the history, not so long ago was $3\frac{1}{2}$ million Jews in Poland - it was decimated in the lifetime of almost every person in this room. That community is totally decimated, with the exception of the six thousand. Who are the six thousand?

Quite a number of them are people, I would say, who will never get out. They are people who were communists, some of them in high political positions, some of them old, some of them sick, some of them don't have the physical vitality any more to get out. I'll tell you in a minute about those who did come out since this incident of 1967 after the Six Day War. You asked the question - What can we do? We can do nothing as far as getting them out. What I should say to you for information is that the movement is continuing, that the people in the first six months of 1971, I think there was about 500 each of the first two quarters. So the movement is continuing and though Poland is not completely Judenrein - without any Jews - we are rapidly approaching that situation in Poland.

Now a word or two as to what happens to them. I think you ought to know. You must remember that by 1967 there were some 18,000 Jews left in Poland. I could give you the cities in which they lived because I travelled so many times to Poland, but that's not terribly important. Then when the terrible anti-semitism began right after the Six Day War and Gomulka who has of course now been overthrown by Gerick who is worse even than Gomulka was, began a sort of internal party struggle in which the Minister of Interior began a fight and the Jew became the scapegoat - literally, I hate to use that cliché, but it's true - and they fought over the Jew and the attacks against him resulted in one good thing - let me take that statement back, because I'm not sure about that. It resulted, however, in some 12,000 of the 18,000 having gotten out of Poland. Where did they go?

Here you must bear in mind that those who were left were really, well you could say, not really Jewish. They had either been in Russia when the Nazis marched in, they had either married Russian women because there were no Jewish women - the children were brought up not as Jews - the language in the home was Russian and not Yiddish. I'm giving you broad picture - certainly there are individual exceptions - this is not true of everyone. But by and large, that's what it was and so when they came out this was in a sense - and I and my colleague here at the table have worked with refugees and displaced persons a whole lifetime - this, believe me, was in a sense the most tragic of all the refugee movements, because these were nothing - they were

more Polish than Jews, they were more goyim than Jews. Israel meant nothing to them - they were poisoned by the continuous propoganda that Israel was an imperialist state. They had nothing. At least a Jew who comes today from Russia and is Jewish identified with all the problems he faces in Israel - he's still a part of a land - he's still part of something that belongs to him, something that he feels. What did they feel?

So where did they go? They went mainly to three places - a minor place was Israel, and by the way I should say maybe that's good, because having seen those people in Copenhagen at the beginning when they began to come out and having gone to the ship which was used as a hostel in the harbour, I found that they were literally poisoned with anti-Israel propoganda and you can understand it - if that's all you hear - that Israel, the aggressor, Israel, the imperialist, Israel this and Israel that, you well begin to believe it and it takes some effort to clarify that. So that these people settled mainly in Stockholm and in Sweden in a number of cities, in Denmark which has always been throughout this horrible period of our lifetime, the great, great country of humanity and of humanitarianism, and finally to the United States went a fairly large number. About a third went to Israel.

Now to answer your question, because I felt I had to give you this broad picture of what's happened to this large Jewish community, we are continuing to help. Those people who are needy and we can reach, are being assisted.

Mr. Shavit - Jewish Agency

I hesitated to say what I'm going to say, but I think it's my duty. It's very good that the UJA can send over a sub-mission to Rumania, I think now for the third or the fourth year, and we are all very lucky that the JDC is working today in Rumania and I go there every year and I can say that they are doing a wonderful job - they do much more than they say here - but I think it's a certain injustice against the Russian Jews. We are very sorry that the UJA is not able to send a sub-mission to Russia every year to find out the real needs of the Russian Jews.

What do the JDC packages mean today? This is to prove for the Jews that we don't forget them - that we have a contact with them. So I think that if you send in a sub-mission of the UJA to Russia, I think - and let's for one minute assume that we appoint here 20 older friends here as a symbolic sub-mission to Russia and they will come back and they will report to us - I think that there will be a very strong recommendation to increase the program of the JDC in Russia and I would suggest, and I hope that everyone here will agree, there will be a certain injustice - we will do for 3 million Jews - I have nothing against increasing the program in Rumania if we find the money, the JDC is doing a wonderful job - but we mustn't forget that there are 3 million Jews there and it's very important to help them in their fight. There are many things we cannot publish today but really, you know that youngsters of Moscow are sometimes going into the woods of Moscow and celebrating the Independence Day of Israel. So let's all support and recommend to JDC that in the next budget they pay more attention to the needs of the 3 million Jews in Russia.

Sam Haber

I want to make a quick comment to my dear friend, Eliezer, I merely want to say the

following - I agree with him 100%. When I come to Israel or when some of the people come to New York, they appeal to me - and Mr Robinson, I would particularly like you to be mindful of this - they appeal to JDC continually for an increased budget for those packages. Now I told you in my report, and I'm going to repeat it, because of the very important statement that Mr. Shavit made. When I tell you, as I told you earlier that we have 60,000 names and that if you give me a name - I'm repeating, I know, but maybe it's important that I should - and we send a package and then we put that name at the bottom of the pile, it may be two, three years before he gets another package - well, that package meant a great deal to the person - psychologically, of course, but also materially. We cannot do what Mr Robinson has proposed and I'm ready to say it right here and now. We are not going to do it, unless I have the money to be able to approve a request which I'm sure Mr Horwitz and his staff people - Moe Levin - would recommend. If I had a choice today - and now I'll tell you Eliezer publicly what maybe I'd be afraid to tell you privately, because you might hold me up - if I had the choice, I would increase the Russian budget before the Rumanian budget for the exact reason that you said, but I can't increase either.

Mr Horwitz

Just a matter of fact, without going into argument or ideology - in 1971 we carried out the program which we budgeted for in Rumania. In Russia we increased \$200,000 - and one of the reasons for it in addition to the obvious need and wish to do as much as possible was the possibility of doing more and making the money more effective, came up in the course of the year and we were able to squeeze out of everything else we were doing this additional amount and certainly we in the JDC will be mindful of whatever we can do in that kind of situation.

Question: Mr Shavit suggested, and I'm questioning whether it would ever be possible for us to get a sub-mission into Russia and if we did, would they be able to accomplish very much in a way of observation?

Mr. Broido

I was going to say to Mr Shavit the difference in my mind, I haven't discussed this with my colleagues. The difference between what we're doing in Rumania, for example, and what we're doing in Russia, is that in Rumania we went in there with a very close co-operation of the Rumanian Government and set up a program with them through Rabbi Rosen. I don't believe that if we went into Russia we would have that kind of co-operation from the Russian Government for any kind of a similar operation. It's a very, very big difference, I think. Does anybody else have any questions that they would like to ask?

Question: Mr. Bailey - Detroit

About the protest movements which are going on around the world. Does that complicate your work in Russia or does it have any effect one way or another?

Mr. Broido

Well, I don't think it complicates our work in Russia at all - the protest movements

are going on around the world. My own opinion is that these protest movements cumulatively are having some effect on the Russian Government and I think that's a result of this increased immigration up to 7500 for 1971. I think the Russian Government keeps on saying - Mr Kosygin said in Montreal yesterday that they have no objection to the Jews emigrating if they want to, or to anybody emigrating, but he also said he didn't see why they should send troops for the Israeli Army to fight the Arabs. It's the first good reason he's given that I've seen so far, why they won't let the Jews emigrate from Russia. I don't think it complicates our problem at all.

From the Floor : While we're talking about the wonderful work you're doing, what about the rest of the world - Mr Sam Haber - like for instance in Burma - I found some Jews there - the once flourishing community of Rangoon. Then yesterday, where did those Jews come from in India, were they from Calcutta, India? I found very few Jews in Delhi, I found some in Bombay, the Cochine Jews are here. Where did these Jews come from and what about Africa, Kenya, we might as well go right on around the world.

Sam Haber

Let me tell you about India - I know about Rangoon - we recently had a request and a very, very dear friend of ours - he's now the Consul General of Israel, Rachavam Amir, who many of you may know from New York - and I'm in touch with him - it's a very small community - there's a synagogue. I haven't been there, but I know just a little bit.

I was twice in India - I set up a program in Bombay - and that was in 1960 and 1962. There was at that time about 20,000, what they called the Bnei Israel tribe. It's a very interesting story. Where do they come from? There's a legend and it's believed in India - you may believe it or not, that's your affair - that when the Romans conquered Palestine in the beginning of the Christian Era, a boat took off from Eilat, went around the Indian Ocean and landed in the State of Marashtra which is Bombay. As the boat was approaching the harbour, the boat sank. Seven men and women were rescued and this is the origin of the Bnei Israel community in Israel.

In any case, what has happened since 1960 has been, as far as the Bnei Israel - I'll come to the second major group in India at the moment - is that the community is gradually also disappearing. Here in Israel, I think Harold will tell you where they are - there are a couple of communities of Bnei Israel - they are here - and I believe that today you probably have in Bombay and around Bombay villages which I visited, probably about 8,000-9,000 Bnei Israel Jews. The second largest group, which is practically disappearing, is what is known as the Baghdadi Jews - from Baghdad. In the middle of the 19th Century they didn't change, any of our friends in Iraq - They were anti-Semitic then, they are anti-Semitic now - the famous Sassoon family - the great cotton mills - the great trusts and everything - they moved from Baghdad and they settled in three places, in Delhi, Calcutta, the major one, and to some extent in Bombay.

Now having given you that little bit of history, let me tell you what we're doing. You know, I don't have to go into any descriptions of misery - we have all seen it -

but there is no place in the world where you see the kind of misery, concentrated total, unbelievable depths of deprivation of people, as you see in India, and the Bnei Israel community with some exceptions is exactly part of that totality. No anti-Semitism - you can't tell a Bnei Israel from another Indian person. We therefore decided that we could do only one thing - we could take care of the kids - couldn't enter into a large program. Our \$ 35,000 budget, which I established in 1960 and confirmed in 1962, I think is still our budget. We took the children in the two major schools, in the Sasoon Schools and the Kadoori Schools, and we set up a feeding and medical and clothing program.

The other thing that was done that was wonderful was Ort - together with the JDC, Ort built a school, so that at the same time they are rescuing the children, we are giving the young people a chance to learn a trade and a profession and they either emigrate or they remain there, as the case may be.

We are in China, we help about ten Jews in Shanghai. We are in Australia and we are all over the world wherever there is any need. I sometimes wish we could forget some of the places, but as long as there is a kind of need that we find, we do the little or as much as we possibly can.

Mr. Broido

Thank you very much Sam. I want to make one statement. I wanted to say to you that half the JDC - that we have been having, the JDC and the Malben, very wonderful co-operation from the Government of Israel, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, in connection with the various programs we have in Israel.

In connection with our program for the aged, these three big homes you heard about are available only for people who have been in the country less than five years and the Government itself made a survey and found that there were about 3,000 aged people who were not eligible for these homes - people on kibbutzim and people living here long enough who were old people and so we organized with the Government an association for the care of the aging. We agreed to put into this association 30 million Pounds - half by the Government and half by the Joint Distribution Committee. The association is studying all the towns and I think they're going to come up with a program. We're going to build about 10 homes for the aged, not limited to the refugees only, 150 beds, 200 beds - not bigger - and we're having very wonderful co-operation from the Government in the entire program. In fact, the Government is co-operating with us in much of the medical work we're doing in the hospitals - in the hospitals where the Government of Israel spends a great deal of money - you all read in the Post on Monday - I cut a ribbon and we opened up a little clinic in the Shaare Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem - a geriatric clinic for ill aged people - only 22 beds - but you know they're going to build a new \$ 20 million hospital out toward the Hadassah Hospital and I think that we owe the Government of Israel a great deal of thanks for their co-operation in the psychiatric work we're doing here and in other areas where they're giving us their fullest co-operation.

Thank you very, very much.

ADDRESS BY

GENERAL MOSHE DAYAN

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
to the members of

THE 1972 UJA NATIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE



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Mr. Edward Ginsberg

There are a couple of people with us tonight whom I'd like you to meet. The first is Lou Broido, who is the Chairman of the JDC. There's another gentleman by the name of Sam Rothberg. I don't know how you introduce Sam; he's probably the most complete Jew. He is involved in everything - a member of our Executive Committee - chairman of Bonds - President of American Friends of the Hebrew University - constant traveller back and forth, and just a great human being - Sam Rothberg.

There is a lovely lady who joined the mission just recently - she's going to be the next chairman of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal, and is heading the women's mission. She is a chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of New York - she is as good as a male in the sense of being a worker in the UJA, but she's got more things going for her and she's better than any man - Elaine Siris. And can we welcome the women - why don't they stand up - the members of the women's division - welcome.

There is an Israeli here tonight who coincidentally, if my memory is correct, was chief of operations when our honoured guest was chief of Staff. He then was head of military intelligence and is now retired and is now Director General of Koor, and with him is his wife. General and Mrs. Ami.

Just a couple of ground rules for tonight. No cameras, no autographs, and it will be a question and answer session. You ask, and I'm sure the General will answer to the extent that he can, and feel free to ask anything that you think is germane to the problems that you've seen and to the military situation and other situations. The floor will be open. I'd like to present him to you and I've introduced him so many times and it's hard to add to superlatives, because this is a superlative human being. I know he's going to be sore at me for saying it, but you know that in the lifetime of this country, they have been engaged in wars almost continuously and specifically three times - 1948, the War of Independence and then 1956, and then again in 1967. And maybe historically, or maybe fate, or call it what you will, or maybe the Good Lord saw to it that we had the right man at the right place at the right time - Chief of Staff - 1956, Minister of Defense - 1967, the position he still holds.

I think one of the great tributes to General Dayan, when history is written, will be the Open Bridges policy, this idea of bringing Arabs into Israel. I don't know if you know but 100,000 Arabs visited Israel this summer. They were free to travel around the country, something unheard of. Can you imagine the Egyptians saying, come on Israelis, come and visit us. But we invited people from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan - from all of the Arab countries. But the fact is that this open exchange, to let them know that the Jews are human beings and that this intercourse, relationship, with the peoples can bridge many gaps. So we look upon him not only as a Minister of Defense of the State of Israel, but we're really one people - he's really our Minister - and it's a great pleasure for me to present him to you. General Moshe Dayan, Minister of Defense.

General Dayan

Thank you very much indeed.

Question: Since there is a large Russian immigration and many more will come, does this relate to the occupied territories relative as to whether or not the Israelis will give them back?

General Dayan

I don't think there is not only a close relationship, but any relationship between the question of territory and our capability of observing new aliyah - nothing to do, one with the other. We can take many more millions of Jews even if we have no more territory than we had before the 1967 War. Anyway, the question is not farming and Sinai is not such a good farming land. The question of territory has got more to do with security than with providing means for absorbing more immigration - this should be based mainly, I think, on industry, modern technology, and so on.

Question: What is the limit of military escalation in the Middle East and can Israel hope to compete with Russia in this respect?

General Dayan

I'm afraid I don't understand exactly the question - by escalation you mean Russian escalation or what?

Question: Military equipment escalation.

General Dayan

Well, even though I still don't understand the question, I'll answer anyway. The way that I see it now is that if fighting is resumed it will be more dangerous and bad for the Arabs than for ourselves and I do take into consideration the certain amount of Russian involvement which exists - a certain amount of Russian involvement in this fighting. But I don't anticipate a full-scale Russian participation in this war. I hope nothing of this sort will take place.

So if you ask me a practical and immediate question, what will happen if war is resumed provided the Russians will take some part, mainly as experts, advisers, technicians and so on, I still think that we can make it and it will be worth less for the Arab than for ourselves if war is resumed. I would like it to stay as it is, the cease-fire to go on, but if the Arab decides to open fire again, I think that they are going to pay very dearly for that.

Question: With the general comment on the production of arms since 1967, have you yet reached self-sufficiency and what effect does this have on the economy?

General Dayan

We are a little bit better off now by being self-sufficient than before, but I can't say that we really do not depend on the others. We do not produce aeroplanes, we do not produce tanks, we do not produce ships. There are a lot of things which we do not produce. And as a matter of fact, there are very very few countries, big countries, all over the world which are self-sufficient in military items - probably Russia and America.

Some Scandinavian countries, and I do not include atomic weapons, and in Europe hardly France and England. These are all. So, of course, we are not self-sufficient. But we are much better off than we were before and we try and we invest a lot and spend a lot in order to be more and more and much as we can to be independent in this respect, but I don't really think that we can be entirely independent in this field. It can't be.

Now about the effect on economy. Of course, it is much more economic to produce butter than to produce guns. Not only that you don't eat guns - guns eat you if you produce a lot - but in order to live better, you have to live. So I think that in this respect, we are doing very economically.

Question: Would the crossing of the canal by Egyptian soldiers create an indefensible position for the Israelis?

General Dayan

In the present circumstances, it will, because what is actually the question. We are holding the line on the Suez Canal - the Egyptians were not able to push us back by force. The war is not over yet, so the very idea that we will withdraw is risky in itself, that we shall give up the best line that we hold and draw back - just like that - thing that the enemy couldn't achieve by force. Now if on top of that the enemy will cross and take over our position, I think this is unacceptable.

Question: Now that the terrorists have been defeated, does the General see any realistic possibility of a separate treaty of peace with Jordan?

General Dayan

I think that Jordan can't see it - I can see it - but I don't think King Hussein can see it.

Question: Can you tell us something about resettlement of the refugees in Gaza and the destruction of houses in Gaza?

General Dayan

Well, I'm not sure they go together, the two of them - destruction of houses and the resettlement of refugees. Now the destruction of houses we do on two occasions. One, if we find arms or if we catch a terrorist, one part of the punishment is that we destroy his house. It takes place on the west bank and in Gaza. If we find arms hidden in the house or terrorists there, then we destroy the house, unless there is a very special reason not to do it.

In Gaza, also in the refugee camp, we had to open roads so that we can patrol and move about between the houses so that our troops can maintain some control there, but wherever we destroyed houses in refugee camps, not because the individuals had to be punished, but just because we wanted to have roads, then we provided replacements to the people that live there and we did not destroy a single house unless we could offer the inhabitant another house to live in. Because this is not the same. We wanted to open roads, but we didn't want to punish that person who lived there, so we had to provide him with a house.

Now about the refugees. I wouldn't like to use the term of resettlement - that wouldn't be accurate. What I think that we can do and as a matter of fact we are doing and I think successfully, is to change their status, to bring them to the position more or less equal to all other workers - Arab people living in the area - not to be refugees. Now what are the specifics of refugees. The accommodation that they are living in - the way that they live - that they don't work, but they live on rations that they get from UNWRA, that they are not free to move, to go anywhere, they don't have papers - either identification or travelling papers. Now we are providing them with work and this is the main thing - the main leader, because once they work and get good wages - when they come back home they can change entirely their way of living and the fact is that once they are working and in most cases, more than one man works in every family, in Israel on our standard of wages, they buy television sets, they introduce electricity. They raise their standards of living entirely and live more or less the same kind of life that the average Arab citizen is living.

Then we have to attend to their accommodation and to change the nature and the style of the refugee camp - to have it like an ordinary working quarter - something like that, by building better houses, by introducing electricity to the camps, by paving roads and making installations and drainage so that ultimately there will be - if they do not leave the area - there will probably be the same number of people, but they will be just ordinary citizens, working and living on the average standard of life. They will not be refugees, they will not be resettled. We can't provide each one of them with a piece of land or anything like that, but I should say that they will be living like most of the people all over the world are living - working, having their homes, their families and free to move from one place to another and they will not be like refugees. We can deprive them of that - of being refugees - within a few years, I believe we can do that.

Question: Can the General give any new insight as to the shipment or the renewal of shipment of Phantoms from the United States.

General Dayan

I wish I could - there is no renewal and we don't like it. We don't like it the way it is now. I don't know whether we should call it an embargo, but it is an embargo, or at least a suspension. I don't like it because we need these planes and we are not getting them. I don't like it because this is the policy of the administration of the United States and I think it's a wrong one, but they do it by clear political targets and I don't like it because of the fact that it has on the Arabs - because the Egyptians think, well, Israel is getting weaker and weaker, because the United States of America is denying them or not selling them airplanes. So I think it's not good. It's not good because it encourages the Arabs to renew the war. It's not good for us because we don't even get replacements for our airplanes that are becoming obsolete or that we lose, and most of all, because of it's implication on the relationship between the American administration and ourselves. We are being punished now by the administration - I don't know what for. But this is the way it is, and I think it is bad.

Question: There has been speculation in the American press about the formation of an independent Palestinian State on the West Bank. Would you comment on that?

General Dayan

I don't think that it's really not only logical, but possible to have such a state - not only because it wouldn't be good for Israel, but basically because it can't be an independent state - it just can't - it's too small and isolated from any outlet to the sea. It's too small an area, and too small a population. There can't be such a state.

Now as a matter of fact, I don't know any Arab leader among the people of the west bank that support such an idea. The way that they formulate it is that I suppose all of them or most of them would like us to leave the area - to let them decide their future and then they will one way or another get together with Jordan. I don't know about any west bank leader that thinks seriously about an independent state just on the west bank - too small - too little people and too isolated from any other natural borders or the sea. So whoever mentions it, mentions it just in the negative way - your Israelis get out of it, and then the Palestinian will decide about their future. But in my mind there is no question what the future will be - they must be together with Jordan. Probably some of them think, and it is their right to think it, that they would like to change the regime not to have the King or monarchy. This is their question. They can turn to a republic, they can replace the King. This is another question altogether, but the state as such cannot be just the western bank - it is too small.

Question: What should Israel do to bring about a closer relationship with Russia and do you think such a tie is possible in view of recent events - the killing of the communists by the Arabs and the so-called friendly statements by Kosygin.

General Dayan

Well, this was the question, but there was an opening to the question and if I may comment on that. The first thing that the gentleman said was that I am probably aware of the antagonism between the Russians and the Arab countries - I do not. There are some quarrels therein the family. I can't see the Arab countries asking the Russians to leave and I cannot see - I do not see the Russians packing and getting ready to leave the Arab countries. So they quarrel, they'll come to terms. If you are worried about that, then you can be at ease about that. I don't really think that Russia is planning to leave any of the Arab countries in which they stay and I do not see the Arab countries asking them to leave. That is to say - Egypt and Syria, and in a way Iraq. So we shouldn't rely on that too much - that's wishful thinking and a hope that I can't see materializing.

Now the second point was about Kosygin offering us the Russian guarantee - it's not nice to say - "the hell with it" - so I haven't said it, but what are the dangers to Israel. If Kosygin will just promise us not to open fire to us, then we will not be in danger. Why shall he guarantee us? We can manage with the Arabs if he will not take part in attacking Israel. We shall not need any guarantee, we can manage with the Arabs and he knows it very well. So thank him very much for his offer. If he can promise us that the Russians will not take any part in attacking Israel, then we feel very safe about it. But as a matter of fact, we don't want any guarantee - not even an American guarantee. I think it will be very bad for us if American boys will be killed for us and I don't think that they want it very much - to be killed anywhere outside America for anybody and Thank God we believe that we can manage by

ourselves. We do not ask America for political aid - for military aid - for economic aid - we do not ask them for direct military support to send troops here.

And what is the meaning of guarantee? The meaning of guarantee is that at a certain point if something is happening, then the guaranteeing party has to come to your risk, so we don't want it and we don't trust it too much. It would be bad for the relationship between us and America - never mind Russia - it will be bad for the relationship between us and the Arabs. They would say, no, Israel cannot take care of itself - it's the Americans that protect it. We want the Arabs realize that they cannot destroy us because we are strong enough, not because America is strong enough. It will have very bad effects on the relations between us and our neighbours and it will be bad on our own people. We want to have our own troops - our own forces. We are not a world power, but we do not want to depend on the Phantoms that are in America. The number of Phantoms that we can fly, we would like them to be here. And once a country like America guarantees us, they would say, why should you worry? Why should you have airplanes here? We have the airplanes in America and we are guaranteeing you. It will have a very bad effect on our own strength. We are a small country but we have to be as strong as we can - not more than that - by our own force.

Now for the question that you have asked, sir - What the Israeli Government should do in order to improve our relations with Russia. We are ready to improve and to establish normal relations - diplomatic and political relations with Russia - but they don't want it. I don't know about anything that the Russians ask us in order that the relationship will be improved, so we didn't cut the diplomatic relations, we didn't do it. Any time that Russia will be ready to resume, we will be ready for that. Practically I can't see what we can do in order to advance that.

Question: The gentleman says his personal opinion is the only way to get peace is to have the United States put pressure on Russia and that he doesn't believe that peace is possible by direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab neighbours. In other words, his opinion is that the only way we can get peace is if the United States puts political pressure on Russia and what do you think about it.

General Dayan

Can I do something about it?

Question: The two questions concern China. The first part was that in view of the United States through President Nixon wooing Red China, has Israel ever considered the possibility of trying to prove its relationships with Red China? And the second question is, how will Israel vote in the United Nations on the seating of Taiwan?

General Dayan

I am not aware about anything that we have asked President Nixon to do about our relationship with China on his trip. We would like to have better relations with China, but I don't think we expect the visit of the President of America now to have any effect on that.

Now about the way we are going to vote. We shall find out about it in a few days in the paper. Why discuss it now?

Question:

If there would be an adverse action taken by the United Nations Security Council or Assenbly against Israel, how would Israel react to that?

General Dayan

We won't like it. And I hope it won't happen, but just because some countries are threatening us with that, we are not to give in just because they say, unless you withdraw, we are going to impose on you. We shall wait and see. I don't think that the Security Council by one kind or another kind of resolution can really change our policy. I don't think that such pressure will change our policy.

Question: Are the chances for direct negotiation with Egypt better or worse since the death of Nasser. Do you have a better chance for direct negotiations or worse since Nasser's death?

General Dayan

We certainly don't have worse, because it couldn't be worse. I doubt very much whether the chances improved. Just lately I read in the paper that the editor of the Egyptian Paper Al Ahram, Heokal, who is a prominent figure in Egypt, said that three Israeli Ministers - Eban, Feres and myself - suggested to have secret meetings and a talk with him and he rejected it. No, never mind the story, but I can't see what he is so proud about. Supposing this happened. He is an editor of a newspaper. This country is at war for four years, we are sitting on the Suez Canal. So what's the big idea of him saying, they wanted to talk to me and I refused. I supposed that if the Egyptians were sitting on the Yarkon River and an Egyptian Minister wanted to talk to us, I would have said, go and talk to him, you can't push him by force, why won't you talk to him, there's no harm in that. So what is he so proud about in that he doesn't want to talk to us. All right, he won't talk to us. So this is probably significant to their attitude about direct negotiations. They don't want it so we can leave it at that.

Question: This gentleman had heard that there were problems between the Defense Ministry and the Finance Ministry in connection with military budget requirements.

General Dayan

No, the question was whether I have got problems with the Finance Minister - and I spend the money. I'm not wasting the money, and the Minister of Finance has got, I can imagine, many difficulties to raise this amount of money - a lot of money - more than five billion Israeli Pounds last year. So that's true, but nothing personal about it, and I can't complain. That is to say that the Ministry of Defense has any difficulties with him - they have difficulties in raising the money and I can see their point and I hope that you can see their point too.

Question: Israel is one of the 16 countries producing arms for export and sale to other countries. Would you care to comment on that?

General Dayan

We do that but we do not sell planes. Some countries sell some products but it depends whether it's small arm ammunition or airplanes. We do produce military equipment for ourselves and on these lines, certain items that we produce for ourselves - if we can manage to produce more than we need, and other countries want to buy, we do it. I should say that our military industry as such is quite a good one by quality and also by the prices - the cost of production - I think we are doing well in that. We can't sell everything we produce. Some items that we produce we need the whole lot, and some items we don't feel like selling to other countries, but otherwise if we can make some money on exports, we do it happily.

Question: That the General is quoted as saying that he thought the cease-fire would last to May and that's when President Nixon was going to Moscow. What effect do you think Nixon's visit to Moscow will have on the cease-fire?

General Dayan

Well, I don't have any specific information about that. I read in the papers that some people speculate that if President Nixon goes to Moscow, it can't be that the Egyptians will open fire before that. Well, let's hope that that is true. But these are sheer speculations and nothing more than that.

Question: If there is an interim settlement along the Suez Canal and the Canal is opened and the Russian Red Fleet goes into the Red Sea, wouldn't that create a problem for Israel's security - having the Russian's Red Fleet in the Red Sea?

General Dayan

It would, in a way, but the way that we take it is that the expansion of the Russian influence and forces is mainly a western consideration and mainly should be taken by America. Now if the United States of America and NATO and all the western countries, they say that it doesn't matter if the Russian Fleet goes south to the Red Sea and to the Indian Ocean, I cannot see that Israel should take it as an Israeli interest and say, no, you all are happy about it, but we are not going to allow it. Because we do hope that ultimately there will be peace between us and the Egyptians and of course the Russian Fleet, with all the other fleets, will be able to go through the Suez Canal. So if the interim agreement is a state with a final peace, then we are ready to take this step, provided it doesn't risk our security.

Question: Sadat keeps talking about December 31, 1971. There has to be a decision - either political or military decision. Do you really believe that that becomes a crucial date?

General Dayan

The fellow is mentioning and changing dates quite rapidly. I remember he spoke about 90 days and then one month and then 3 months and we are waiting to see. On the whole I think the Egyptians are not really keen to open fire and just now we cannot be sure that they will not open fire. Let me put it like that - I'm sure that had they felt that they can push us by force, they would have opened fire long ago - never mind all the philosophies and ideology about it - had they felt that they could make it by

force they would have opened fire. And if they haven't opened fire, it's merely because they were not sure about the outcome of that.

That doesn't mean that when they will open fire, they will be sure that they can make it militarily. There might be a situation that they will decide to open fire even though they will feel that they cannot succeed militarily, but they would feel that politically or internally they can't avoid such a decision. It's not a referendum. If one day the president might be in a position that he cannot object or reject the army pressure or the other way round. So as long as they do not open fire, we can say that this is because they realize that they cannot defeat us, but that doesn't mean that once they decide to open fire, that means that they feel or they are sure that they can defeat us, but it means that they have such internal consideration that they can't avoid such a decision. Just now I think, this month and probably next month they are deeply involved in a political struggle in the UN and in asking the American administration to impose pressure on us and I think they want to extract to make the best of this political struggle before they turn to military war. Whether by the end of the year they will really decide that they have to open fire - not because they hope to succeed - but just because they have to, they can't avoid it, that I'm not sure. But I think that we should be ready for that, because for one reason or another, one day they will open fire, even if they are not sure or if at the bottom of their hearts they know that they are going to fail but they think they can't stop it and have to open fire.

Question: If the Egyptians do open fire and as we all know, they won't succeed and the Israelis will win, can then the Russians permit the Egyptians to lose and will the Russians get involved and then what are the risks of an all-out war?

General Dayan

I don't think that an all-out war risk is existing. I don't think so. I don't think that Russia would allow the Egyptians to lose, but they would rather have the Egyptian losing than getting into an all-out war. I don't think that. I think if the Egyptians lose, then the Russians in order to help them will come in for an all-out war. So what might happen is that if the Egyptians will lose - which I think is what's going to happen if they open fire - then the Russians will help them probably a little bit more than they helped them before, but not to that extent as to go to an all-out war. I don't anticipate that.

Question: In the event that there is an outbreak of hostilities, would it be incumbent upon Israel to advance its borders to get new borders to protect - in other words, would there have to be offensive action by the Israelis beyond the existing borders?

General Dayan

We are not interested in offensive war or in getting better defensive boundaries or more territories or anything like that. But once there is a war, we want to win it and then the war has its own logic and its own consideration. So just now we are sitting happily, so to say, where we sit, but if any Arab country, Syria or Jordan or Egypt, opens fire again and war will be renewed, then the war will have its own logic and dictation in order to win that war and that might include also advance and crossing the lines and all this.

Question: If that were to happen, is it logical that you could control more territories and incidentally, cities like Cairo, Damascus.

General Dayan

Well, you know it takes thinking. When we come to the question, we shall consider all possibilities, I can tell you.

Question: If the United States is committed to the survival of Israel, at what point do you think that the United States would come in to prevent Russian participation if Russian participation was involved?

General Dayan

Well, sir you have asked me about the American policy and the Russian policy and what one of them will do if the other one will do. Believe me that being Minister of Defense of the Israeli forces is quite enough. We feel that we can take care of the survival of Israel.

Question: The Russians are sending highly sophisticated weapons into Egypt. Are the Egyptians equipped technically, technologically, mentally and so forth, to handle this kind of sophisticated weaponry?

General Dayan

I think that with the aid of the Russian experts, the Egyptians can handle it. They do have Russian experts with them everywhere, also in the first line and I should say that with the help of the experts and technicians of the Red Army, the Egyptians can handle them.

Question: Is Israel doing as well on the diplomatic front as the Egyptians seem to be doing?

General Dayan

Well, let me put it like this. If I had to choose, I wouldn't change sides with them. I would rather be in our position that everybody more or less is shouting at us that we should withdraw and we are not withdrawing. I would rather be in our position than have everybody shouting with us to the other party and they keep their lines. So if I have to make the choice between holding our lines and probably not being supported by everybody, I can't blame our Foreign Minister Abba Eban one bit why he can't have everybody supporting us holding this line. But holding this line then, that means some of the position at least of the entire world. But we managed to do it for four years and I cannot really say that we can compete with the Egyptian diplomatic achievement and at the same time maintain our military achievement - to have both of it - perhaps we can have one of them. When we were in a very bad military position, we had much more diplomatic successes - so what - we had everybody supporting us, but we were afraid for our life. So, of course, the Egyptians have now everybody supporting them and you say these are diplomatic achievements - perhaps so - but I'm afraid it has to do with the military achievement and I wouldn't change sides. I wouldn't have all the world support and losing the actual military advances and I would rather have our practical military advantages and just live with the diplomatic opposition to that.

Question: Israel is reputed to have the atomic bomb or the capability of producing it, and the second question -

General Dayan

I read it in the papers with much interest.

Question:

The other part of the question, is Israel producing jet engines, jet aircraft engines?

General Dayan

No, we do not produce jet engines and we are very willing to buy them for five million dollars each.

Question:

The question is, what newspapers do you read?

General Dayan

I can disclose you one secret. On Friday night I do not read any paper. They are so big and so heavy and I want one day of rest. I never touch any paper on Friday. The Saturday papers I do not read.

Question:

Do you see any possibility of the resurgence of the terrorists or are they effectively finished?

General Dayan

It's not finished yet, I can't say it's finished yet. Just the other day in Gaza a girl of 25, she threw hand grenades at our military headquarters there. One of our soldiers was wounded and later on I heard a story that she is a refugee. That is to say that her parents were living near Tel Aviv and in 1948 they fled and she was a baby of two years old at that time and they went to Gaza and they settled in a refugee camp. During the 1967 war her husband was killed and a year or two later she became associated with one of the terrorists and a month or so ago he was killed in a clash with our forces and he left in the house three hand-grenades which he trained her before how to use. And then she waited a month or so and she threw one hand grenade at one of our patrols and she missed and nobody noticed her, so she got away with it and went back to her house and then she picked the other two and threw one of them close to the headquarters of the Gaza Strip and one soldier was hit and she managed to avoid the crowd and then she stood in the main road with the third hand grenade with the aim to throw it at one of our soldiers on patrol and when the soldiers passed by, she couldn't do it. She just stood holding the hand grenade and she couldn't throw it and the soldier saw it and caught her and then when she was interrogated she was asked, why didn't you throw the last one, and she said, I couldn't, I just didn't have the strength for that. She kept in her hand bag the catches of the first two grenades and held in her hand the third one.

Now what I'm trying to say is she's a weak girl. Not a strong one and not a terrorist, but being a refugee and losing her husband and being involved with the

terrorists and losing her boyfriend, I can't really see that she will like us and I can see that the terrorists will lose their organization and their will, but really to hope that all of them will stop and none whatsoever of the Arabs will resume fighting us in one way or another after all this history and before we have a real and sincere peace for a long time I can't see it. I do support this interim agreement, not because I think it's a good one - I don't think it's a good one - but I do think that we must have what you call in America a cooling off period and perhaps a long one before we can get into a real peace here and when I see such a girl or other Arabs, other expressions, of what's going around us, I realize and I would like you to realize, that the question of our relationship with the Arabs is not only a complicated one, but it is such that we must have between the conflict and the war and the fighting that we had for so many years, and a real normal relationship with no terrorism whatsoever, a stage inbetween, and we haven't reached even this stage of a phase in between - not only the lasting peace.

Question

Do you intend extending the period of military service for the boys and girls in the Israel Defense Force? Will you make the term of service longer than 18 months and three years?

General Dayan

No. I wish we could shorten it, but we are certainly not going to extend it, though we are calling the reserves. We call them quite a lot. Last year we called them almost for three months. One month is the period that normally we call the reserves when they are not on active service. Last year we called them three times. That is to say one month and another month and another month after they finished their active service. So I think that if war is resumed we will have to call the reserves, but we are not going to extend the time of service for boys or girls. It's long enough as it is.

Question

I believe the question was that there are two columnists, Evans-Novak, who said that if the Syrians had moved into Amman with tanks the Israelis would have come in and the Sixth Fleet would have come in. Is that correct? Do you believe this?

General Dayan

Is that history or a forecast?

I think that the Syrians did take into consideration such a possibility, I think so, that the Syrians did think or were afraid that if they will push on the war and go closer to Amman then there might be a reaction by the Americans and that we shall reconsider our cease-fire lines with Syria and with Jordan. If Jordan will not be Jordan and if Amman will be taken over by the Syrians, they have to take into consideration that the cease-fire given between us and Jordan will not be in existence any more. All these, I think, were speculations taken by the Syrians, but practically, nothing of this sort took place. It was a short clash between the Syrians and the Jordanians and we didn't do anything.

Question

You referred to an interim period - that once you get the interim - let's say the Canal into an agreement that that's just the beginning of what you call as an interim period that you have to have a quieting or cooling off and then one day you will get peace. Do you think this will take many years?

General Dayan

I distinguish between official peace and between situations. I think that the Arab people, if not all their leaders, but the Arab people, are ready already and the army too already to maintain peaceful relationship with us, and we can see it. One of the gentlemen asked about the 100,000 Arabs that came to spend their vacation here. On the whole I should say that the Arab population is already ready for maintaining peaceful life with or across the border with Israel. This is not like between France and Belgium. So I think that normal political diplomatic relations between Israel and the Arab countries will take a long time - years - and probably many years. But on the other hand I think we are very close to a situation by which the Arabs will be ready to live peacefully near us and not really to plan and to act on trying to destroy us and each one of them probably in his heart will realize that Israel is a country here that he has to live with and if they managed to visit Israel, they will enjoy it as they enjoy now working with Israel or trading with Israel and visiting Israel. But their leaders and governments will not, I think, for a long time make an official peace treaty and a normal diplomatic relationship with Israel.

Question

Would Israel withdraw from the Canal to permit the opening of the Canal without getting the rights to use the Canal?

General Dayan

Just now the question of the terms of the interim agreement are being negotiated. I don't think personally that Israel will go back to the same status that it was at before - that is to say that all the countries of the world will have the right to go through the Suez Canal and we shall withdraw from there without the promise and the assurances that we shall be equal to all other countries. I don't think it will come like that.

Question

What would be the number one priority if we were fortunate enough to have peace in Israel? What would be the number one priority with respect to Government - what Israel would want for its own people - what would be the most important thing assuming we could get peace?

General Dayan

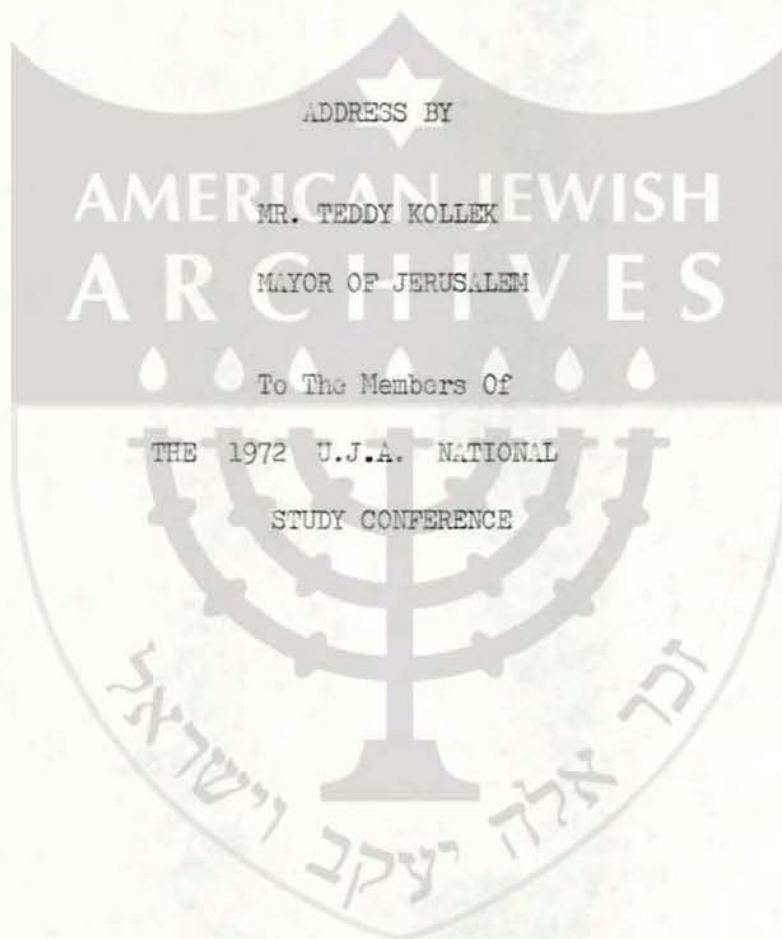
Even before we get peace our priorities have got with one priority - we consider ourselves as a State in the being, in the making - we think still that we have to

consider everything to the sealing of the future. So I should say that aliyah is the first one - immigration and education. And housing for the young people, not only this is important like housing in every country, but because we want to encourage other people to come here. We want to be a country, a State not of 2½ million Jews but four and five and six million Jews, not as many as want to come and they can come here. So I should say that the first priority not only after we get peace, but even now is the future. We have to live for the future, take everything into consideration, is it good for the future, is it advancing the future, or what we do now is a kind of obstacle for what we hope to get in the future. Now if I wanted to break it down to what we mean by future I should say more Jews to come here, more education for the people that came here. Not all of them came here highly educated. More technology, and more security for the future too. Not to see everything whether it's just good enough for us for this week or this year - it's not so important whether we can balance our payment for this year. The question is what are we investing in for the future and I wouldn't postpone that to be the first priority after this, I should say that we have to live with this idea all the time, through war and peace.

Mr. Ginsberg

I'd just like to say to the General that I think this has been for me one of the most fascinating sessions and I'm sure for you one of the most enlightening that we've had and I'm sure we've all learned a great deal tonight and how great that we are in his debt for taking the time for being with us. We're really grateful to you for coming.





19.10.71

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Mr. Zuckerman:

Thanks, Eddie. It might be also symbolic to mention that in the year 1957, the year that I first met Teddy Kollek, Jerusalem was known, I think, better-known, than any other city in the world; and I think that Teddy Kollek is the best-known mayor of any city of the world. And in 1957 I first had my wrestling match with him and I will say this: he operates with an energy and strength that is appalling, and I see that he hasn't slowed down a bit in the 15 years that I've known him, except that we can't wrestle any more because I can't get my arms around him anymore.

On thing about Teddy, he believes that Jerusalem is symbolic of our Judaism. And it's a thing with him that Jerusalem must become the most beautiful city in the world, a city that will lend to the world more culture and more service, more education than any other city that exists today. He believes that's part of our heritage. In other words, as the gentleman who you will soon hear, used the word a few days ago, to me, there's a renaissance of Judaism, there's a renaissance of Jerusalem, as the city of the world and symbolic of our Judaism; more important than the beauty and the culture that he's added to the city is the fact that he's added one more ingredient, that has opened the eyes of many people in the world, and that is that he has proven without a doubt that Jewish Jerusalemites and Arab Jerusalemites could live and co-exist with each other, and this has done an awful lot for the political situation which exists today as far as Israel and the rest of the world is concerned. He has made an example of what Jerusalem could stand for and what the rest of the world could stand for whereby peoples of different religions and different philosophies could live together.

It's with great pride that I introduce Teddy Kollek to you now.

Mr. Kollek:

Eddie and Paul and friends, I had my melon while Paul spoke so I suggest that you all eat while I speak because I know how hard it is to see food before you and not partake of it. Paul of course didn't refer to the fact that in the first wrestling match, within 30 seconds he was on his back. Maybe this is another reason why he doesn't try to do it again.

I was going to speak to you for five minutes, and Paul said I should make it ten. I'll try to compromise, as always. But I'll make use of this to tell you a little about Jerusalem, and I think there are aspects which most people don't know.

I believe that all of the problems that Israel has are more concentrated in Jerusalem than anywhere else. Of course, for thousands of years when people prayed for Jerusalem and longed to do back to Jerusalem, they didn't really mean only Jerusalem, the city: they meant independence, they meant that the Jewish people should take their fate in their own hands, they should not depend only on others. And maybe until 40,50 years ago nobody in the Jewish world knew of Palestine, Jerusalem, that was the word.

The State of Israel, 23 years ago, assumed the same content that Jerusalem meant for 2,000 years. And therefore, Jerusalem has very deep roots, plays on very deep strings, emotional strings.

I myself was surprised at the extent of this emotional attachment, how deep it goes. And it is one thing that the world doesn't understand, not the Jewish world, the wide world doesn't understand when they try to equate Jewish interests, Christian interests and Moslem interests in Jerusalem. I don't want to belittle the interests of others, I am doing a great deal to satisfy these other interests. But on the very first holiday which was a week after the city was united, when there was still sniping in the city, when there was no proper road, when I mean it was the hottest day in 10 years in the country, 250,000 people went within one day of that feast, walked to the Western Wall, to the Kotel, they had to walk about six miles there and back from somewhere in the neighborhood of the King David, because you had to avoid mine fields and to avoid sniping. Nobody had seen a crowd like this walking in the city ever before. And if you would come now, on Tisha B'Av, on Yom Kippur, on any holiday, you would see still 150,000 people, 120,000 people. And when somebody threw, the other day, on the eve of a comparatively minor holiday, a hand grenade that wounded 13 people, ten Jews and three Arabs, on the next day, double the number went than we expected because people wanted, quite naturally, and spontaneously, to show, this is ours, and no hand grenade will stop us from going to the Wall or proving that Jerusalem is ours.

But the danger is that people like you, and many Israelis see the spiritual implications of Jerusalem, go up on the Mount of Olives and look down and see this glorious city and its hills and with everything everybody says we'll make it a more beautiful city than it ever was, and they do not see the worries and the problems and the tsores that we have.

In 1948 the city was divided with 60,000 Jews here and 60,000 Arabs on the other side. The city has grown from 60,000 Jews to 220,000 Jews - 350%, more than any other city that has grown, has grown since '48 in this country. We have absorbed more immigrants than all the new cities and towns that we have created in these years together. Sixty odd percent, more than 2/3 of the people that live today in Jerusalem, are refugees from Arab countries who came here since 1948, and their children born here since then. In Tel Aviv, the same percentage is well below 30%. In Haifa, it is 67 or 68%. It meant that all these people who came here were people without means, they were people without applicable skills, they were people who were accustomed to and gradually have very large families. Because of them, we have a very blessed thing, we have in Jerusalem double the birth rate amongst the Jews than Tel Aviv has, than Haifa has. You have to understand the implications of this for mother and child centers, for schools, kindergartens, and everything else that we have to do.

In order to make up for this, we have also the greatest number of elderly, because all the elderly who had prayed all their lives for Jerusalem felt they hadn't come yet to the country at all if they came to Haifa, Hadera, Rehovot, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, they only wanted to go to Jerusalem. That meant for them to gain their aim.

So the number of people, the working population, is a smaller one than anywhere else. And still a very poor one. The Jewish People, the Jewish Agency, the UJA, the JPA in England, we here, made great efforts then to build. But we built about 20,000 houses that are substandard. We still have many, many thousands of houses where the individual apartment is much smaller than the normal living room that many of you have, 290-300 square feet. And in these places you have people living with these large families of ten children, 12 children, with 14 children, sometimes an old mother, or an old father. Under those circumstances, education, bringing up of children, in families where very often the parents cannot much help, with school lessons, with many other things, is a much more difficult task than anywhere else. Because with all the problems that Tel Aviv, Haifa, Dimona, Kiryat Shmona and other places have, the problems here in Jerusalem, in comparison to the size of the city, are much, much greater than anywhere else.

I was looking around for Hank Zucker because I had a letter from him a few days ago, he isn't here just now, a letter from him a few days ago, that when five years ago I prophesied to the equivalent of such study mission, that came, as yours, and to the Government of Israel, and to the UJA, and to the Jewish Agency, and said, we'll have an explosion between Eastern and Western Jews first of all in Jerusalem, African and Asian Jews and Jews from Europe and America, South America, and so on, first of all in Jerusalem, I was laughed at, out of court. I was told that the problem in Ofekim and Dimona are not in Jerusalem.

When it happened, I got a letter from Hank, when it happened, we had an argument with Mr. Pincus who stood up at the creation of the Reconstituted Jewish Agency and at that time said, I have met this morning a Black Panther, now I know what it's all about, now we'll have to do something about it. I gave him the story that I read in the papers that day that when Senator McGovern was asked about Mr. Lindsay joining the Democratic Party, he said that he was very happy at anybody getting religious but why should a young lady of doubtful repute who just became a nun be allowed to lead the choir on the first Sunday in church.

I think the only organization that is capable of taking care of these problems is neither the government, they don't know the first thing about it, nor the Jewish Agency, but only the cities, whether it's a smaller problem in Tel Aviv, a smaller problem in Haifa, a bigger problem in Jerusalem, the only one - none of us are very good at it - but the only ones who are somehow geared to do it are the cities.

Anyway, the fact is proven that, not because I'm more intelligent, but because I lived on the ground, I knew five years ago what would happen. Now, I'm going a step further. He spoke about the Arabs. Well, we have a good relationship today with the Arabs. To make up for the large birthrate, double the birthrate of the Jews in Jerusalem as against Tel Aviv, the Arabs have three times the birthrate of the Jews in Tel Aviv.

I'm not going to plague you and speak to you about the cultural polarization between the Jews and Jews, religious and non-religious, the ones that come from the Atlas Mountains against those that come from Morocco, or those that come from one city in Morocco against those that come from another city in Morocco, one city in Kurdistan against another city in Kurdistan, or against all kinds

of all things, there are similar differences or greater differences of course between Jews and Arabs.

But we have a different idea than you have of cities. We don't try to do a melting pot, we don't try to have a mono-culture, Arabs will remain Arabs, and Armenians will remain Armenians, and the Greek will remain a Greek, and they'll go to their own schools, and we'll try to live together, this is the vision of the city, for many, many centuries and I think this is on what we have to build.

But I'll give you an example of a legitimate thing that we are doing that in a very few years will bring about the same tension amongst Jews and Arabs that exists today between Western and Eastern Jews in the city, if we don't do something about it and I can declare now here that we are doing far too little about it.

The worst things that the Arabs did was destroying of the Jewish Quarter, the Jewish Quarter was entirely destroyed, we are now restoring it, we are restoring it with great beauty, with great delicacy and architecture and at great expense. I hope you will see it. In another five years, the Jewish Quarter will be, not a very rich quarter, because we are not building palaces there, we are building middle-class quarters there, but very nicely designed middle-class quarters, with all the traditions and next to it will be a terrible slum, one of the worst slums in the world, because within a square kilometer which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a square mile, we have one quarter a Temple Mount, one quarter the Jewish Quarter and the streets or so, one quarter the various churches and monasteries and in the rest of the one quarter you have over 30,000 people living. This is roughly the same size as, say, a smaller kibbutz, where 500 people live in a similar area, which is the other extreme, or a village, 500 people where 20,000 people live here. These 20,000 people have the highest birthrate in Asia, that means the highest birthrate in the world. And it looks very nice from the Mount of Olives, very picturesque when you see their roofs, but it is a very terrible slum, overcrowded slum in reality.

The world by now has forgotten Hitler. The world certainly in five years will have forgotten the destruction of the Jewish Quarter, it won't mean anything. Here, the Jews built for themselves a beautiful quarter, and look how they make the Arabs live in the city that they annexed. But not only that, we are building up to a situation like there is in Belfast. I remember young Winston Churchill was here, he wrote a book immediately after the war in which he said, Look, there great wars in Ireland, and now in Ireland everything is quiet, why shouldn't we believe that the same thing should be possible between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem and in Israel.

Well, a year or two later, things broke out in Ireland. Nobody guarantees that this pleasant situation which exists today, this confidence that we have created, will continue to exist. If we come to the Government, I'm not saying this in order to make a plea here, but in order to explain to you the difficulties, you are not deciding where your money goes, the money of Jewish Agency or the Government. If we come to the Government and say against the 20 million pounds that we today spend on the Jewish Quarter, let's spend three or four million pounds a year on improving the situation of the Arabs in the rest of the Old City, the money isn't available. And it's right, it's not available, it just isn't available.

And so many other things aren't available. But it reminds me of the fact that five years ago I said give me ten million pounds a year for the next five years and we will be avoiding a clash between the various parts of the Jewish population. And I wasn't given this 10 million pounds because nobody believed in the trouble.

Now today Jerusalem is a beautiful city. If we want to keep it that way, we'll have to make much greater efforts. The tendency is to see the problems over somewhere else and not here. It won't remain a spiritual center, it won't remain a good argument that Jews and Arabs can live together, it won't remain a symbol of peace, which it is, and whatever the people at the UN say, they themselves know that at the moment they utter it, they are uttering one of the great lies, because never could there be a better situation than there is presently in Jerusalem from many, many points of view. And even the thing with the Black Panthers is vastly exaggerated in the press, as all these things are.

So you've allowed me to come here, but I didn't want to present you, nobody presents you here with the great achievements, you see them for yourselves. Anybody who speaks mainly presents you with the problems we have, so forgive me if I did the same and my compromise with time meant that I spoke about double as long as I intended to speak. Thank you very much.

Mr. Zuckerman:

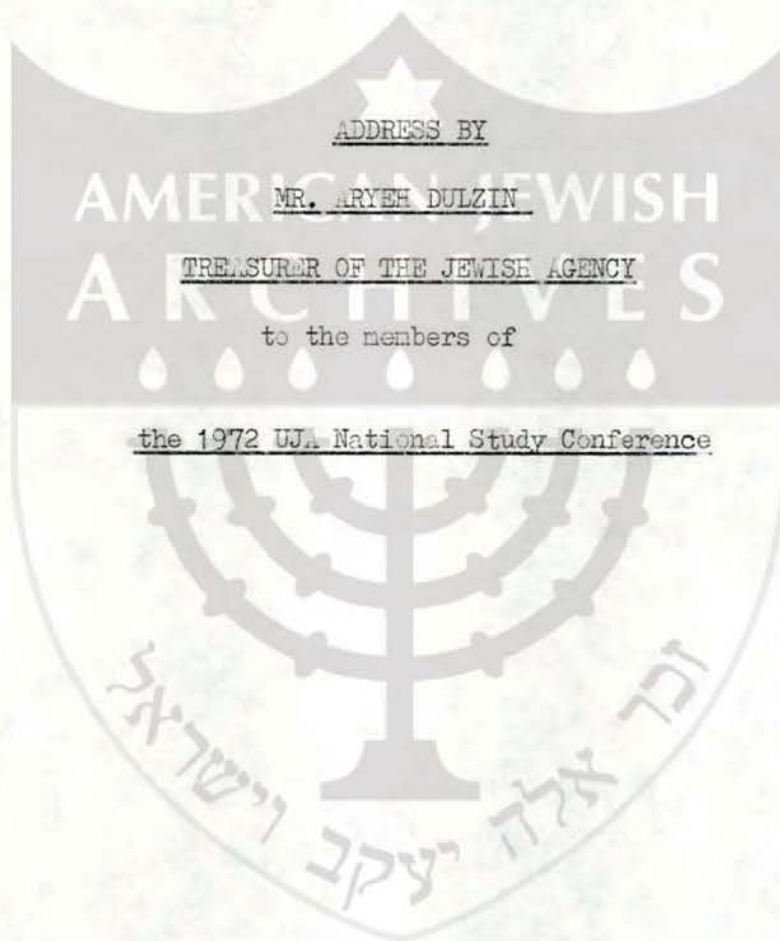
This is a study mission. And Israel has many, many, many problems. And Jerusalem is just one of them. Teddy, I'm talking to you, pay attention. Jerusalem is one of the many, many problems. And just let me tell you this on behalf of every man and woman in this room, they understand and they will respond accordingly, which doesn't mean that you're going to start assessing for the Jerusalem Foundation....

Mr. Kollek:

No, no, I said I wouldn't solicit, but I want to use the occasion to thank Paul and to thank Eddie for two very sweet and nice little gardens which turned slum areas into liveable areas. This meant not only beautification but it meant also an extension of the living space in that particular area, because people could go there and spend time there when they had nowhere to stay at home.

And I would like also to mention what, really, because all this doesn't attract, because, as I said before, everything I say isn't enough. But what particularly, the UJA Education Fund has done in Jerusalem with regard to building schools and building libraries and building kindergartens, there are quite a number of people who have contributed kindergartens, stand up all of you, everybody is standing up, and our Phil Zinman discussed a very beautiful kindergarten he contributed that we have just started using on the first of September.

So forgive me if I haven't expressed these thanks, if I have forgotten anybody, past or future, forgive me.



20th October, 1971

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Mr. Louis Goldman

This time it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be able to introduce to you a very dear friend of mine and one to me who is also typical of the day that we went through today. We played Jewish geography and I heard so many of you on the buses talking, where do you come from, do you know so and so, and do you know this one. Well, I can only tell you about our next speaker, that the first time I met him I started playing Jewish geography with him about friends of mine from Mexico City. He's a man that has a tremendously hard job to do. He's the controller of the currency of the Jewish Agency and in this difficult job he handles it with a very warm heart. He interrupted his term at one point as treasurer of the Jewish Agency to serve as a Minister in the Israeli Government. He was born in Minsk and his family immigrated to Mexico when he was an infant. He received his education in Mexico City and from 1938 to 1944 he served as President of the Zionist Federation of Mexico. He next became a member of the Executive of the World Jewish Congress in the year 1956 and was elected to the Executive of the Jewish Agency and headed its economic department for four years before assuming his present position. He has travelled widely throughout the United States. I am sure most of you have heard of him, have met him and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to you Mr. Leon Dultzin.

Mr. Leon Dultzin

My dear friends, we are at the end of the program of this afternoon. I have prepared a long speech, but I guess I'll have to do without it. You had a long day today and I'm sure that you're full of the emotion of this morning when you met olim coming in from many parts of this world. This was a great day for you - this was a great day for Israel - 450 olim in one morning.

As treasurer of the Jewish Agency it is my damned duty to give you a few figures and I'll have to do it. Still I'll be as short as possible and then I'll make a few remarks about aliyah. Defense is our most heavy burden - aliyah is our greatest joy. Now defense is eating up in Israel all of our income - just to give you two figures - the military budget of Israel in 1966-67, and this is a fiscal year which begins first April to the end of March, was \$335 million. The military budget in 1971-72, which is the present fiscal year, is a billion six hundred fifty million dollars - the budget of the Ministry of Defense - and then you have another two hundred fifty million dollars which appears in the budget of different ministers like labour for building roads, for military defense purposes, shelters in the budget of the Ministry of Housing, police and some other items which come up to \$2 billion. From \$335 million before the Six Day War to \$2 billion.

My dear friends, \$2 billion for us represents this year, 91% from our total income from revenue, direct and indirect taxation. This is our greatest burden. Now the budget of the Jewish Agency, which took over from the Government since the Six Day War over 50% of our social services which the Government used to supply previous to the Six Day War. The Government of Israel is left over with only 9% for education, to supply for health services, for youth care, for housing, and you know we are full of social problems. If it wouldn't be for the budget of the Jewish Agency, the State of Israel wouldn't be able to carry on. Actually the Jewish people throughout the world supply the means for our daily lives, for our children to be able to go to school, to keep up our health services and of course, to absorb immigrants which is a very costly matter.

Our budget is built to provide sufficient means to bring in and to absorb and disperse fifty thousand immigrants. It is built in providing services in all those items which I mentioned for five hundred thousand needy people in Israel. Unfortunately, we still have in Israel between 250,000 and 300,000 people who live under the poverty line and when I speak about poverty line it means 24 dollars per person per month to live on. And if I take the average family which is larger, of five people, it would come up to \$10 dollars a month. Last year we proclaimed a campaign throughout the world for \$600 million - your share of the United States was \$400 million. Unfortunately we didn't reach this amount. It was an appeal for an extraordinary effort. Last year we raised throughout the world 285 million dollars - usually it's two-thirds from the United States and one-third from the rest of the world. We will reach this year another 100 million dollars which is a most respectable income, but still we're very far from the goal which we set and this year in July when the Assembly of the Reconstituted Jewish Agency met, people representing the United States and all the rest of the world, I had that unpleasant and unfortunate task - most painful task - to present a cut of \$184 million, because we would not meet our goal this year.

And my dear friends, without exaggerating, this is a cut in our blood and flesh. That means no new hospitals, that means no new schools. This affects five hundred thousand people here in Israel. But this is what we have done. You have done an excellent job this year. You reached an amount which is more than 1967, and 1967 was our greatest campaign throughout the world, but it was not enough and when we met the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, just a short time ago, we issued a new appeal even for a greater amount for next year of \$645 million for the Jewish Agency. My dear friends, this is a minimum budget to give Israel the possibility to absorb all the immigrants who are coming in and to give those social services in order to maintain the minimum, because our real strain, my dear friends, and I don't have to add another word, is not in our tanks and not in our planes which is very costly. Our enemies have much more than we have and not in less quality as we have. They have them in greater numbers in hardware and of course, they have them in greater numbers in men. Our real strength is in our human quality, in our boys behind that plane and behind that tank and if we are to preserve the human quality of the small people as we are, then that's why those services that we have to supply in education, in health, in welfare for old people and for youngsters, are essential for our war effort, decisive I would say, for our war effort. And this is decisive for our new society and the new State which we are building. We cannot permit ourselves to have a great social gap, we cannot permit in Israel, where we still have 70,000 families living in one and a half and two rooms with six and seven and eight and fourteen children. True, only ten percent of the population, but we cannot permit ourselves even one percent of the population being in those conditions. We still have 25,000 youngsters between the age of 14 and 17 - dropouts - and those are heavy social problems.

Now my dear friends, I would like to say a few words about aliyah. We have absorbed in Israel one million five hundred thousand Jews since the existence of the State of Israel. We brought in, in the first five years, six hundred seventy thousand Jews. This was an Israel with 650,000 Jews when the State was proclaimed - we went through a bloody war - a war of Independence where we lost 10,000 of our best youngsters. This was a poor country where people were staying in line for tomatoes and for an onion and for a piece of bread - years of rationing - a land without any natural resources, full of sand without any water, water is the most costly thing here. I wasn't in Israel in those days, I arrived in Israel in 1956, but I came here for the first time for a visit in 1951 and I'm sure many of you will recall those days of rationing.

And that little Israel dared in one year to bring in two hundred forty nine thousand Jews - dared - among them were the 130,000 Jews in two years who came from Iraq. I was in charge of aliyah and absorption here for a few years before I took over my present position as treasurer and I have been dealing with immigration for most of the time. I have been here in Israel and I still cannot visualize how it could have happened - 249,000 Jews came in, in 1950 - 670,000 Jews came in five years - but they came. We absorbed here 850,000 Jews from the Arab countries, we brought in 400,000 Jews from the concentration camps. If there was ever in history, in human life, a most tragic stock of people as those who came from the concentration camps, we brought them in. They were people without any preparation - without work - we brought in people who came from the Atlas Mountains from Morocco, tens of thousands of them, where they lived in caves as people are living there for the last thousand or thousands of years and we supplied them with beds. They wouldn't use that bed, because they didn't know what to do with it, it was for them some kind of an adornment and they slept on the floor. We absorbed them. Not only did we absorb them, they created the most heroic generation of Jewish history, comparable only to the generation of the Maccabi, perhaps greater. Those are boys and girls who came here at the age of one or two or were born here of those immigrants who came.

Where ever in history could a people of such social under-development produce such a youth, such a quality, of such a strain. They fought the War of Sinai and they brought us the great victory of the Six Day War. Yes, we didn't solve all the problems, but we absorbed them - we gave them life - and a home - and work - but we gave them something more than that and this is the quality of the people - we gave them human dignity. We gave them freedom, we gave them a reason for life, and this is why they are fighting, this is the story of our aliyah. I personally believe that in our century where many great things happened - revolutions and war, one day I have no doubt about it, that in a proper historic perspective this great aliyah of carrying and solving the problem of those who need it, are helped - absorbing them and giving them what they have today in Israel, I have no question about it, will be considered one day as the greatest human drama of our time. We proved to the world that this is Judaism at its best.

One of our old sages was once asked if he couldn't define Judaism in one sentence and he said - this is not a Christian concept - this is Judaism - his name was Hillel Hazakein. When he was asked to define Judaism in one sentence he said, "You shall love your neighbour as yourself". We preached that for two thousand years, and more than that, we gave the world two great civilizations. The world never stopped killing, the world never stopped murdering. We were preachers and we suffered for our preaching. Only when the State of Israel was established and we became the masters of our own fate, this small group, very few, but we decided that we will be the masters of our own fate, we became doers. This is the deeper essence of our work here and the deeper sense of our existence here. Love thy neighbour as thyself. This is why we succeeded, because we care for each one. The world is fighting a big fight of how to solve human problems of those men who are in this world social dynamite and we didn't do it in dictatorship, we didn't have to turn communist and socialist. We have been doing it in a democracy and we proved to the world that only in freedom we can solve human problems. This probably is the greatest teaching which comes out of Zion in this century and the end of this century, where the Jewish people once again became masters of our own fate and destiny, what we have been preaching, we are realizing it in life. This is our main purpose - this is the deeper sense of the very existence of the State of Israel, and this is our greatest joy.

And just to conclude, my dear friends, we wouldn't be able to do it without you - never - we are a very small people. Today probably for the first time in our history - and I say for the first time in our history since the days of Abraham - Rabbi Kirshblum you'll correct me - never in Jewish life did we enjoy so much unity as we are enjoying now. We were a most divided people. The Second Temple was destroyed not only by the sage of the Roman Troups, but because Jews were killing Jews in Jerusalem. Today we are united - this is our great happiness - and we are united in Israel no matter how politically we defer. In spirit, in purpose, we are united throughout the world. I know what you have done and I know what you are prepared to do. You have done an excellent job during those years when the Six Day War came. Jewish people appeared, they say, this is the beginning of a new chapter in Jewish history, all over, including in Soviet Russia and you've heard about it. Now my dear friends, just a few sentences as treasurer.

For everything we are doing, surrounded by enemies - we haven't got too many friends - we rely on you, and just to give you one more figure. We decided for an appeal of \$645 million. We decided, Jewish Agency and Bonds, on a budget one billion 125 million dollars - great chutspah I must say - it's a fantastic amount of money. Now I want you to know, if we will reach every penny of this amount, according to the first figures of the budget of Israel which is being prepared, there will be still a deficit between 250 and 350 million dollars. Now we are speaking in your community of 450 million dollars - you raised this year about 275-280, it is an enormous amount - it is almost double - our question is, is it possible, and we all know that it is possible. It is an effort, it is a fantastic amount of money, but we have the possibility of doing it. We don't ask for sacrifices, we ask for an extra effort. Out of a great sense of mutual responsibility what you are doing is not charity. We would be nowadays insulted if we would call this charity when a man gives a million dollars when last year he gave \$1,500 a case which you have in your community. This is involvement. This is an expression of a will of one people who are not only fighting for the existence of the State of Israel, but for the existence of the Jewish people all over, for a better Jewish life, for a great Jewish future, where a Jew cannot be killed without the killer paying a price. Yes, of course, Jews can be killed and unfortunately they are being killed here, but there is for the first time in Jewish history a price for it and this is a home for every Jew who has to come. We will bring out all the Jews from Iraq, from that brutal land. One day this will be the greatest story - how we bring in our Jews from those countries. We will bring and take in hundreds of thousands of Jews from Soviet Russia - they will come to us, today, tomorrow. We are prepared for this decade for another million Jews. This is a long road, this is a great drama. Is it too much what we are asking from you? Our military effort is for peace and for a decent life and to preserve this country as the center of Jewish life and hope and a home for every Jew who wants to come and we will live to see a great State of five and six and seven million Jews and only then perhaps, when the Arabs will come to the conclusion that the State of Israel cannot be destroyed, they will make peace with us. This is our road. It's a difficult time, but it's a time of great glory. You and we together, I have no doubt about it, we will succeed.

Mr. Goldman

What can one get up here and say after hearing Leon's words? I can only say, Leon, that we thank you. You were wonderful, you were beautiful and we appreciate what you do for us and we can only hope to achieve part of the things in every way that you want us to achieve in the United States this year.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



זכר אלה יעקב וישראל

UJA STUDY CONFERENCE '72

**UJA STUDY
CONFERENCE '72
October 18-October 26**



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SECTION 1

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- MAIL
- CURRENCY
- HANDY TERMS
- SHOPPING
- LOOKING UP FRIENDS
- ORGANIZATIONS
- CLIMATE
- CLOTHING
- DUTY REGULATIONS

TENTATIVE ITINERARY*

MONDAY, October 18th
 Arrive at Lod Airport
 Transfer to Hilton Hotel
 Dinner with General Aharon Yariv Chief of Army Intelligence

TUESDAY, October 19th
 Depart for Jerusalem (sec. 4)
 Visit Yad Vashem with Special Ceremony (sec. 4)

Visit Military Cemetery—
 Kaddish by Military Chazan (sec. 4)

Lunch at Knesset with Mr. Abba Eban
 Minister for Foreign Affairs

Tour of Jerusalem (sec. 4)

Visit Western Wall with special ceremony (sec. 4)

Return to Tel Aviv
 Evening free
 Overnight — Hilton Hotel

WEDNESDAY, October 20th
 Meet with new immigrants on their arrival at Lod
 Visit various Absorption

THURSDAY, October 21st
 Centers (sec. 4)
 Panel with new immigrants and Treasurer, Jewish Agency Arieah Dulzin

Dinner with Mr. Yosef Almogi (Minister of Labor) (sec. 2)

Depart for visit to JDC/Malbe at Pardess Hanna (sec. 6)

Arrive Neve Avot (sec. 6)

Depart for Haifa (sec. 4)

Lunch with Rear Admiral Avraham Botzer
 Commander of the Navy

Sail on Cherbourg boats and view Navy maneuvers

Return to Tel Aviv

Dinner Free
 Overnight — Hilton Hotel

FRIDAY, October 22nd
 Depart for visit to Air Force Base

Meet with Mr. Pinchas Sapir
 Minister of Finance

Lunch at hotel
 Afternoon free
 Dinner meeting
 Celebration — 85th Birthday of Mr. David Ben Gurion

Overnight — Hilton Hotel

SATURDAY, October 23rd
 Optional tours
 Question and Answer period with General Moshe Dayan
 Minister of Defense

Chairman's reception
 Buffet Dinner

Overnight — Hilton Hotel

SUNDAY, October 24th
 Study of Social Welfare Problems — Poverty
 Louis A. Pincus Chairman,
 Jewish Agency
 lunch

Depart for various locations to study poverty conditions (sec. 3)

Free

Overnight — Hilton Hotel

MONDAY, October 25th

The following alternative itineraries are available:

Depart for flight to Rosh Pina

Visit to defense lines on Israeli-Syrian border

Lunch at army base with briefing by General C.O. Northern Command

Return flight to Tel Aviv

Jerusalem and the West Bank

Masada

TUESDAY, October 26th
 A.M. Depart for New York

*THIS ITINERARY IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PRACTICAL FACTS ON TRAVEL AT A GLANCE

HOTELS You will be staying at the Hilton Hotel for the entire period of your stay. Every effort will be made to provide deluxe single accommodations. However, the UJA must reserve the right to utilize double rooms if necessary to assure accommodations for all participants. Room charges have been included in the overall cost of your trip. Prior to your departure from Israel, please be certain to pay in full for any personal charges you may accumulate on your hotel bill. The hotel cashier will gladly assist you in determining these charges. To avoid delays, we suggest you review your bill the evening before departure.

MEALS All meals are included in the Study Conference meals fee.

MAIL Air mail to Israel takes 4 or 5 days. It is suggested that mail to you in Israel be addressed as follows:

(Your name)
 UJA Study Mission
 c/o Visitors Bureau
 Jewish Agency
 Jerusalem, Israel
 (Phone: No. 39759)

CURRENCY Israel's money, like Israel's measurements, is based on the metric system. The Israeli pound,

written "IL.," is divided into 100 agorot. Israeli bank notes come in bills of a half, one, five, ten, fifty, and one hundred pounds. They are clearly marked in large figures on both sides. The agorot are coins which come in multiples of a hundred: one, five, ten, twenty-five. They, too, are clearly marked.

Official Values

100 Agorot - 1 pound
 1 Pound - 24¢
 4.2 Pounds - \$1.00

Bank Notes

½ Pound - \$ 0.14
 1 Pound - 0.28
 5 Pounds - 1.40
 10 Pounds - 2.80
 50 Pounds - 14.00

Handy Terms

Bo-kair Tov Good Morning
 Baruch ha-ba welcome
 Be-va-ka-sha please
 To-da-ra-ba thank you!
 Ein da-var It doesn't matter
 Ka-ma how many? How much?
 Efo? where?
 Ba-chur boy
 Ba-chu-rah girl
 Lie-la Tov Good night
 Ge-shem rain
 She-mesh sun
 Ma shlom-kha how are you?
 Rehov street
 Yir city
 Bayit house
 Vatik veteran settler
 Le-hit-ra-ot "Au revoir"
 Yesh Have
 Ein Have not

SHOPPING The opportunity to shop in Israel should not be missed. Immigrants from every corner of the world have given all their special talents and heritage to the creation of unusual items of beauty and practicality, while fashion experts have adapted immigrant designs to modern usage. Some of Israel's specialties include Yemenite jewelry and embroidery, modern sweaters and other knit goods, silver and copper work both traditional and contemporary.

LOOKING UP FRIENDS AND "MISHPOCHA"

The best procedure is to phone or telephone your relatives and friends asking them to meet you at your hotel in Tel Aviv, Haifa or Jerusalem. Usually it is easier for a relative to come see you at your hotel rather than for you to go out and find him.

ORGANIZATIONS

- Aliyat Ha-Noar — Youth Aliyah, a department of the Jewish Agency
- Ha'Magbit Ha'ye-hu-dit Ha'Meur-che-det — The United Jewish Appeal
- Histadruth — The General Federation of Labor
- Hit-ach-dut Ba'alei Ta'as-siyah — The Manufacturers' Association
- Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal
- Keren Kayemet Le'Israel — Jewish National Fund
- Kupat Holim — The Workers Sick Fund
- Malben/JDC — Institutions for the Care of Handicapped Immigrants
- Mekorot — The National Water Corporation
- Soch-nut — The Jewish Agency

CLIMATE AND CLOTHING RECOMMENDATIONS

Israel has a temperate and healthy winter climate, characterized by cooler temperatures in the northern regions (40-50), warmer temperatures in the southern regions (49-70), and short spells of rain interspersed with long periods of sunshine.

CARRY WITH YOU ON DAY TRIPS: Sunglasses, Kleenex, a hat for the wind; wear comfortable shoes—(Rubber soles—for climbing)

MEN A business suit and 3 or 4 appropriate shirts will be adequate for evening or other semi-informal occasions.

You should also take with you a light-weight jacket and a regular weight sport jacket, 2 or 3 open-neck shirts, 2 pairs of slacks, comfortable walking shoes, a raincoat and a pair of rubbers or galoshes.

A warm sweater or jacket is recommended for evenings in the North. If you wear prescription glasses, it is a good idea to bring along a spare pair. Sunglasses are also recommended. You will want to pack bathing trunks as well.

WOMEN

General:

- Interlined raincoat or heavy coat and plastic raincoat
- Plastic raincoat and boots or rubbers (winter only)
- Heavy sweater—not dressy—for warmth!!!
- Head scarf, wind scarf and hat for Israel's sun and rain (such hats can be purchased in Israel)

Day Wear:

- Slacks or sport-type pant dress
- Blouses—cotton or drip-dry, and at least one long sleeved blouse (No bare arms are allowed at the Western Wall)
- 1 pair of comfortable walking shoes
- 1 pair of flat shoes— maybe Keds or tennis-type for walking on rocky terrain
- Several cotton shift type and/or Ban-Lon knit dresses (to wear in the hot weather or any comfortable informal sport knit dresses for the winter season)

Evening:

- 2 or 3 suitable dresses for evening or other semi-formal occasions. (Dresses with jackets preferred during the winter season.)
- 1 light weight coat
- Dress shoes at your discretion
- Fur wrap not needed

Miscellaneous:

- Wash & Drys — to carry in pocket or in purse
- A plastic bottle or tube of your own hair shampoo, and an extra hairbrush to take to the beauty shop.
- Other personal cosmetic and hygienic supplies
- Detergent powder — for quick wash and dry jobs

The following duty charges reflect the United States sur-charge which was effective in August, 1971. The duty free allowance is \$100.		DUTIES IMPOSED BY U.S. CUSTOMS		PRINTS, maps, lithographs, printed over 20 years	
ANTIQUES produced prior to 1830	Free	ornamented	52½%	PRECIOUS STONES (semi-precious) cut but not set, suitable for jewelry	15-20%
CAMERAS (some trade marks restricted) when valued at \$10 or more	25%	EMBROIDERED wearing apparel	52½%	PIPES, tobacco, valued over \$5 per doz.	2½¢ each + 30%
if lens is chief value	35%	ETCHINGS, engravings, wood-cuts, if artist proof	Free	RECORDS, phonograph (some trade marks restricted)	22½%
CHINAWARE bone	45%	FURNITURE, chief value of wood-chairs	27%	SILVER (not sterling or cutlery) and silverplated tableware	31%
CIGARETTE LIGHTERS gold or platinum	40%	other	20½%	Sterling SUITS	35%
other	55%	GLASSWARE	40% to 60%	silk	42½%
CUTLERY knives and forks silver plated and chiefly made of silver	22½% & 5¢ each	HANDKERCHIEFS, linen, hemmed (plain)	33% to 40%	synthetic	25¢ per lb. + 37½%
Silver knives and forks	27½% & 8¢ each	JEWELRY gold or platinum	40%	wool valued over \$4 per lb.	37½¢ per lb. + 31%
spoons, silver plated	31%	silver	40%	TABLE LINEN, damask (plain, not embroidered)	22½%
spoons, sterling silver	35%	other	65%	TOILET PREPARATIONS, including cosmetics (some brands restricted)	28½% (+ 20¢ per lb. if alcoholic)
DOLLS ornamented	48%	LEATHER ARTICLES—bags, cases, satchels, wallets	30%	TOYS, metal-figures	31%
other	45%	NECKTIES silk	42½%	mechanical	54%
DRESSES cotton	30%	PAINTINGS, drawings, sculptures, original	Free	other	45%
nylon, rayon	37½% + 25¢ per lb.	PEARLS, not strung, except temporarily	15%	UMBRELLAS, except ornamented with lace, fringe	30%
silk	42½%	PERFUMERY (some brands restricted)	20¢ per lb. + 28½%		
wool	30% + 37½¢ per lb.				



SECTION 2

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
OFFICIAL ISRAEL FAMILY HISTORY OF UJA

OFFICIAL ISRAEL FAMILY

President Shneur Zalman Shazar

THE GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Golda Meir

Deputy Prime Minister &
Minister of Education & Culture Yigal Allon

Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan

Minister of Foreign Affairs Abba S. Eban

Minister of Labor Joseph Almogi

Minister of Social Welfare Michael Hazani

Minister of Agriculture Haim Gvati

Minister of Tourism Moshe Hol

Minister of Justice Ya'acov Shimshon
Shapiro

Minister of Finance, Commerce &
Industry Pinhas Sapir

Minister of Police Shlomo Hillel

Minister of Interior Yosef Burg

Minister of Religious Affairs Zerah Warhaftig

Minister of Housing Zeev Sharef

Minister of Information Israel Galili

Minister of Transportation &
Communication Shimon Peres

Minister of Health Victor Shemtov

Minister of Immigrant Absorption Nathan Peled

BOARD OF GOVERNORS THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

Max M. Fisher, U.S.A., Chairman
L.A. Pincus, Israel

Adelman, Albert	U.S.A.
Bar-On, Mordechai	Israel
Brown, Gordon	Canada
Carter, Victor M.	U.S.A.
Dubinsky, Melvyn	U.S.A.
Dulzin, L.A.	Israel
Feuer, Rabbi L.	U.S.A.
Finkielsteyn, Haim	Israel
Ginsberg, Edward	U.S.A.
Halpern, Prof. Ben	U.S.A.
Hertzberg, Rabbi Dr. A.	U.S.A.
Jacobson, Mrs. Ch.	U.S.A.
Jaglom, Mrs. Raya	Israel
Kirshblum, Rabbi M.	Israel
Klaman, Joseph	Israel
Krone, Moshe	Israel
Levinson, Morris L.	U.S.A.
Maisels, Israel A.	South Africa
Meyerhoff, Joseph	U.S.A.
Miller, Rabbi Israel	U.S.A.
Mirelman, Leon	Argentina
Morrison, Hyam	England
Narboni, Andre	Israel
Neumann, Dr. Emanuel	U.S.A.
Pfeffer, Leon	Brazil
Rackman, Rabbi Prof. E.	U.S.A.
Rosenbaum, Dr. Tibor	Switzerland
Rothberg, Sam	U.S.A.
Russell, Robert	U.S.A.
Sacher, Michael	England
Schenker, Avraham	Israel
Shapiro, Ezra	Israel
Stern, Louis D.	U.S.A.
Stone, Dr. Dewey D.	U.S.A.
Topiol, Michel	France
Weiler, Jack D.	U.S.A.
Weitz, Dr. Ra'anun	Israel
Zuckerman, Paul	U.S.A.

HISTORY OF THE UJA

On the night of November 10, 1938 the synagogues in Germany were burned and scores of Jews were beaten and killed by the Nazis. Under the impact of this shocking event, known as "Kristall Nacht," the three major fund-raising agencies of the American Jewish community merged to establish the United Jewish Appeal in 1939. The original agreement was signed by the late Rabbi Jonah B. Wise for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC); the late Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver for the United Palestine Appeal (UPA); and William Rosenwald for the National Coordinating Committee for Refugees (NCCR).

The JDC was founded in 1914 to meet the welfare needs of East European Jewry whose area of settlement was transformed into a battleground following the outbreak of World War I. In 1925, the UPA (today, the United Israel Appeal, Inc.) was established to coordinate fund-raising efforts in America devoted to the up-building of Jewish life in Palestine. When Germany was taken over by the Nazis in 1933 the NCCR, a predecessor organization of the National Refugee Service and the New York Association for New Americans (NYANA), was formed to help settle Jewish refugees from Europe in the United States in cooperation with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS).

The United Jewish Appeal came into existence because the leaders of American Jewry realized that only a centralized fund-raising body could fully mobilize the material resources needed to meet the crisis confronting the Jews of Europe on the eve of World War II. The UJA, in its thirty year history, has rescued and rehabilitated more than 3,000,000 men, women and children — victims of war and acts of persecution in many parts of the world. This unprecedented humanitarian achievement was accomplished through voluntary contributions to the UJA of \$2,100,000,000 from 1939 through 1968.

The first episode in the saga of the UJA encompasses the years of World War II, 1939-1945. During this dark period, 162,000 Jews were rescued by the UJA from the Nazi death machine, 76,000 of whom were moved to Palestine (then under British mandate), despite the most dangerous wartime conditions on land and sea. The other 86,000 refugees were moved to the United States and other free countries. UJA funds made possible the sending of food parcels and money into the Nazi-controlled ghettos, and even into the concentration camps. While all this was little enough, in the face of the mass murder, still it was the most that could be achieved, and some European Jews knew throughout the years of their ordeal that they were not forgotten by their fellow Jews in the United States.

Immediately, upon the conclusion of hostilities in 1945, UJA funds began to pour, in a life-giving stream, into Europe to care for the concentration camp survivors and to provide relief and welfare for an ever widening mass of Jewish displaced persons numbering more than 250,000 by the end of 1946. The main task of the JDC was to restore the victims of Nazi persecution to life in Eastern Europe as well as thousands of

displaced persons in the Allied Zones of Occupation who were awaiting resettlement. In 1946 the UJA goal of \$100,000,000 — unheard of in the annals of private philanthropic endeavor — was oversubscribed. The public wave of fury at the extent of Nazi bestiality found its constructive expression through the instrumentality of the UJA which was enabled to ameliorate, to a degree, the indescribable misery of the concentration camp survivors.

The historic climax came in 1948 with the establishment of the State of Israel. In a single year, the UJA received the impressive sum of \$147,305,000 (exceeded only by the sums raised in 1967 and in the current 1969 campaign). This was American Jewry's response to the needs of the hour. The lifting of restrictions and the availability of funds resulted in the transfer of 25,000 detainees from Cyprus and in the emptying of displaced persons camps by 1950.

The next period from 1949 through 1952 was one of ingathering of Jewish exiles from Moslem lands. The UJA provided the funds that made possible the migration to Israel of virtually the entire Jewish community of Yemen — a mass movement via the memorable "Magic Carpet" airlift — involving 50,000 men, women and children. This was followed by "Operation Ezra," an airlift that brought the great majority of the Jews of Iraq to Israel, numbering more than 120,000 men, women and children.

The large influx of immigrants created problems of absorption in the areas of housing, employment and education. The UJA in the fifties concentrated on the challenge of making the newcomer and his family productive citizens of the State of Israel. Towards that end, UJA funds, in the past decade were channeled towards the agricultural development of Israel — in the form of the creation of farm settlements (485 brought into being between 1948 and 1963); and the establishment of 22 towns in new areas of settlement. In addition, the UJA sponsored irrigation projects which have increased the food-growing capacity of Israel to the point of self-sufficiency. Today, forty per cent of Israel's agricultural production is accounted for by its post statehood immigrants.

At the same time, migration to Israel continued from various parts of the world where Jews faced economic discrimination and political ostracism. Since 1960 Israel has been faced with an erratic increase in the inflow of immigrants from countries behind the Iron Curtain and from the Moslem world. To meet the rising costs and increased number of new arrivals and to maintain its ongoing program of assistance, in Israel and elsewhere, the UJA has called upon American Jewish communities to continue supporting special funds supplementary to the regular annual campaigns.

In May 1967, on the eve of the Six-Day War, the UJA launched its campaign for an Israel Emergency Fund. The response was electric. Almost overnight American Jews — men, women and children — including people who had never previously given to the UJA, contributed \$178,000,000 to the Israel Emergency while giving \$67,000,000 to the regular campaign, for a combined

unprecedented sum of \$245,000,000. American Jews, as Jews throughout the world, realized that Israel's survival was at stake and that Israel could not be expected to provide for its security and contribute as much as it had previously to the cost of the absorption of the immigrants.

The Israel Emergency Fund was continued in 1968 and 1969 and there is every indication that this Fund will again reflect American Jewry's identification with Israel in its dual struggle to preserve the state while meeting the elementary welfare needs of its people.

In brief, the UJA since 1939 has:

- transmigrated 1,300,000 Jews to the State of Israel and helped to expedite the economic, social, and cultural absorption of new arrivals from seventy-two different countries;

- resettled 380,000 Jews in other free countries, more than 50% in the United States; the balance in Canada, Australia, Latin America, etc.;

- reconstructed Europe's Jewish communities, most of which were in ruins at the end of World War II;

- strengthened and maintained the economic, cultural and religious foundations of underprivileged Jewish communities in various countries of Asia and Africa.

In addition to its fundamental humanitarian objectives, the UJA has been a veritable private American foreign aid program whose consequences in terms of lives saved, lives rebuilt, and good will won, have enhanced America's traditional image throughout the world as a friend of the oppressed.

Relief, rescue, and rehabilitation constitute the underlying philosophy and practical approach of the UJA in the discharge of its global responsibilities. Firm in its conviction that there exists a world-wide Jewish unity, the UJA is dedicated to the proposition that each segment of the Jewish people is responsible for the survival of the whole. Each individual Jew is therefore responsible for the survival of every other individual Jew. The UJA, in the fulfillment of its primary mission, endeavors to counter various threats to Jewish survival wherever they may arise. In some situations the only alternative is for the UJA, through the JDC, to bring aid into a country where Jews need material and spiritual help to survive. Where Jews face acute dangers in a specific area and emigration is possible, the UJA through the Jewish Agency or United Hias Service, will transmigrate them to free countries. Through NYANA the UJA furnishes reception assistance for Jewish newcomers in the Greater New York area.

The keystone of the historic process of Jewish migrations in the twentieth century is the State of Israel. Pursuing an open-door policy for all Jews as a matter of right, Israel, once and forever, has destroyed the myth of the wandering, homeless Jew. Through its major beneficiary agency, the United Israel Appeal, Inc., the UJA helps finance the large scale immigration to Israel and the ultimate absorption of the newcomers into the Jewish State. Through the UJA, American Jews have become partners in this historic process of rescue and redemption of our brethren. The sick, and aged

immigrants are cared for in Israel by Malben, a JDC network of homes and hospitals, whose program of social welfare is also financed by the UJA. Additionally, UJA funds are allocated to ORT (Organization through Rehabilitation and Training) to assist in the important programs of vocational training for the new arrivals.

Plans and programs, however, remain stillborn unless there are men to implement them. The single most outstanding factor in the effectiveness of the UJA and its ability to keep going year after year, is the dedicated and imaginative leadership of the men who have made this cause their primary concern and have stood at the helm at all levels, national, regional or local. The UJA structure of leadership is composed of a General Chairman; National Chairmen representing the member agencies; a National Campaign Cabinet drawn from and representative of local Jewish communities throughout the country; an Executive Committee; and two Executive Vice-Chairmen.

Edward Ginsberg, of Cleveland, is the current UJA General Chairman. Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman is Executive Vice Chairman (Israel), and Irving Bernstein is Executive Vice Chairman (U.S.A.)

It has been a leadership that is inspiring in giving its time and energies to the UJA and its continuous program of meetings, national and regional conferences and special missions to Europe and Israel. Under such voluntary efforts — a humanitarian enterprise whose name is a household word throughout the 50 states reaching into 3200 cities, towns, villages and rural communities in its annual campaigns.

In 1961 an independent Young Leadership Council was established to attract a new generation to the tasks and responsibilities of the UJA. There are seven thousand men and women, ages 25-40, from every region in the United States who are presently affiliated with the UJA Young Leadership Council.

In 1963, under the impetus of the late Herbert H. Lehman, Honorary General Chairman of the UJA, one hundred dedicated men were elected to the newly-created Young Leadership Cabinet.

The present Chairman of the Young Leadership Cabinet is Robert Max Schroyer of Chicago who succeeded James H. Nobil of Akron, Ohio. The program of this new group parallels, in structure and content, that of the senior leaders of the UJA, i.e., conferences, educational retreats, and annual missions to Europe and Israel. The program of this new group parallels, in structure and content, that of the senior leaders of the UJA, i.e., conferences, educational retreats, and annual missions to Europe and Israel.

To prepare our Jewish college youth for their future communal responsibilities, the UJA recently inaugurated a cultural program in conjunction with the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations. Israeli intellectuals and scholars are invited to America by the UJA and are given an opportunity to meet with Jewish students and faculty at colleges and universities throughout the country. In this manner the UJA helps build spiritual bridges between Israel and the future lay leaders of the American Jewish community.

In addition, a UJA Rabbinical Advisory Council is now in existence, which includes prominent orthodox, conservative and reform rabbis from every region of the country. The RAC has been instrumental in conveying the religious significance of the lifesaving work of the UJA to their respective constituencies throughout America. The present Chairmen of the RAC is Rabbi Dudley Weinberd, spiritual leader of Congregation Emanu-El B'nai Jeshurun, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

With the launching of the Israel Educational Fund, the leadership of the UJA has once again demonstrated its dedication to the ideals of our Jewish heritage. The goal of this vital project is to make secondary education free and universal for the youth of Israel.

The UJA leadership recognizes that Israel's survival depends upon the superior quality of its youth in terms of scientific and technological skills. To the UJA, a good education represents the final step in the process of absorption of newcomers into the social and economic framework of the State of Israel. Through the Israel Education Fund of the UJA, American Jewry will help establish a strong viable Israel which will endure as a beacon of democracy in the Near East and serve as a "light unto the nations of the world."

As the largest effort into which Jews of every shade of belief are joined, the UJA has made a significant contribution to the growth and development of the communal life of American Jewry. The method and scope of the UJA's approach to fund raising have revolutionized the concept of American Jewish philanthropy and altered, radically, prior levels of contributions. Thus, not only overseas needs, but also national and local institutions have benefited greatly from the impact of the UJA upon the minds and hearts of American Jewry.

In essence, it is the UJA which has broadened the perspective of American Jews and has strengthened the bonds with world Jewry. By inspiring American Jewry with a large responsibility and calling us to the sacred task of helping our people in Israel and elsewhere, the UJA has enriched our lives. Now in its thirtieth year, the UJA continues to hold high that beacon of light of brotherliness and human compassion which makes us kin to all who are in need.

JDC/MALBEN

American Joint Distribution Committee Program In Israel

JDC/Malben, the American Joint Distribution Committee's agency in Israel, health and welfare program in Israel, including care of the aged, sick and handicapped. It maintains 10 homes for aged with a total population of 2,500, many of whom are chronically-ill. In other fields it provides professional and financial assistance for the care of the handicapped, mentally ill and children suffering from various disabilities such as hearing, mental retardation and other illnesses. In addition, JDC/Malben helps to provide Israel with trained professionals such as social workers, speech and vocational therapists.

At their institutions for the aged, JDC/Malben main-

tains a remarkable program of occupational therapy in which people work according to their abilities and their physical strength, and find in their daily labors a new reason for living in the twilight of their years.

Founded by the Joint Distribution Committee with UJA Funds in 1949, to care for the influx of sick and aged immigrants, JDC/Malben has been shifting its program from direct services to clients to indirect services that benefit larger segments of the population. Acting as a catalyst, JDC/Malben works with other agencies to launch and expand programs to meet current health needs. Thus, JDC/Malben helps Israel to help itself in providing adequate health and welfare services for all its people.

The largest single factor outside of the Israel Government in the care of the aged, particularly infirm and nursing cases, is Malben. Since 1949, Malben has assisted over 250,000 aged, handicapped and sick immigrants, allocating for its varied programs over \$179 million.

Today, JDC/Malben maintains 80% of the total number of beds for severely ill aged in the country. It has helped to develop a vast program of "extramural" community services for the aged who wish to continue to live at home. These include counseling and day care centers, clubs, housekeeping help, "meals-on-wheels" to provide a daily hot meal for those unable to prepare for themselves, and other projects.

MICHA—Israel Society for Pre-School Deaf Children

Founded in 1955 by a small group of physicians and parents of deaf children; began parent counselling and speech training for 5 deaf children in one small basement room in Tel Aviv. Present activities include:

Speech Training and Kindergarten Program: in Micha Clinics for pre-school deaf children (age 1 to 5)

Tel Aviv	100 children
Haifa	50 children
Ashdod	25 children
Beersheva	18 children
	<hr/>
	193 children

Additional clinics planned in Nathanya and Nazereth.

Parent Counselling: Individual and group counselling on regular basis to parents of all children who are in the care of Micha.

Professional Guidance: Micha's professional staff in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, organized special courses for teachers of the deaf; offers professional guidance to such teachers on the job — in special schools and kindergartens.

NITSAN—Parents' Organization for Children with Learning Disabilities.

Established in 1965 by a small group of parents under the leadership of a child psychiatrist.

Until the establishment of Nitsan, there were no facilities in the country for education of children with minimal brain dysfunction. Such children were usually placed in settings for mentally retarded or disturbed

children, or remained at home without any educational frame. Nitsan helped the municipal authorities in Tel Aviv to provide assessment facilities for such children, then pressed for recognition of the problem and the establishment of special educational settings. As a result of this pressure, two special schools for children with minimal brain dysfunction were opened in Tel Aviv. These facilities were gradually expanded by addition of special classes in normal schools, and now include 24 special classes and one kindergarten, serving some 200 brain injured children.

Nitsan provides transportation for the children; participates in the cost of specialized teachers' training; translates, prints and distributes professional literature on the subject among professionals and parents; provides professional social service help and parent counselling to its members; provides special educational toys and other appliances for the special schools and classes.

Nitsan's activities have so far been confined to Tel Aviv and its immediate vicinity. Present membership — 200 families. Nitsan is now trying to organize parents' groups in other localities where a considerable number of children with learning disabilities are already known to the organization.

ILAN—Foundation for Handicapped Children

Established in 1964 as a result of merger between three voluntary agencies active in the field of polio and cerebral palsy.

Ilan has 55 chapters in the country and offers services to children and youth with all kinds of neuro-muscular conditions.

Facilities: "ON" kindergarten for cerebral palsy children in Tel Aviv; (about 20 children).

"ON" elementary school for cerebral palsy children in Tel Aviv; (about 50 children up to the age of 16).

Kennedy Day Center for severely mentally retarded and physically handicapped bedfast children in Jaffo; (about 12 children; parent relief program from 8 AM to 4 PM).

Sheltered Workshop (assembly work and weaving) for polio and cerebral palsy youngsters, in Givatayim (about 45 workers).

"Ofakim" school for cerebral palsy children in Haifa (about 20).

Special classes for cerebral palsy children in Jerusalem (about 18).

"Spivak" Sports Center for the handicapped in Ramat Gan.

New sheltered workshop and hostel is under construction in the Industrial Center of Haifa.

Other Services: Summer camp program for severely handicapped cerebral palsy and polio youngsters who are unable to participate in normal school summer camps (about 150 children and youth).

Participation in the cost of maintenance of young cerebral palsy and polio patients in private institutions for chronically ill.

Financial participation in the cost of medical appliances, vehicles, improvement of housing conditions, etc.

Individual tuition; library service for elementary and secondary school pupils.

Participation in the cost of academic training. Professional social service and parent counselling.

4. AKIM—Association for the Rehabilitation of Mentally Handicapped.

Established in 1951 as an organization of parents of mentally retarded children. Until 1958 it was manned entirely by volunteers and provided prevocational training to some 30 retarded youngsters in small groups of 10 each in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem.

Since 1958 Akim established 19 chapters in the country, has 6,500 registered members. The services developed are as follows:

Kindergartens:

Jerusalem	18 children
Ramat Israel	12 children
Oivatnyim	<u>12 children</u>
	42 children

Sheltered Workshops Training and Centers:

Tel Aviv "Gil-Tushia" Center	137 youngsters
Tel Aviv "Ahikam"	30 youngsters
Jerusalem Weaving Workshop	18 youngsters
Jerusalem Beth Strauss	31 youngsters
Hadera "Eitan" Assembly Workshop	25 youngsters
Haifa Assembly Workshop	49 youngsters
Haifa Flower Nursery (Municipal)	<u>10 youngsters</u>
	300 youngsters

ORT ISRAEL

The demand for secondary education in Israel, and the need to provide a comprehensive program of vocational training, led to the foundation of ORT Israel in 1948.

The network of ORT educational facilities includes two technical colleges and 48 technical and vocational high schools. In addition, there are apprenticeship centers, factory schools, adult training, and rehabilitation courses for the handicapped. Training in electronics, communications, mechanical and extra-curricular activities and a Women's ORT program of social assistance, medical supervision, and lunches will reach 24,000 young and adult students in 1971.

Funded in part by the Joint Distribution Committee from funds provided by UJA, ORT provides an outstanding service in helping its students bridge the technological gap caused by Israel's accelerated scientific development. Carried out in cooperation with government, local and public organizations, the training includes 3-, 4-, and 5½-year courses which, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture, are an integral part of the secondary school system in Israel. 42 different trades are taught.

ORT also participates in providing vocational equipment for UJA Israel Education Fund schools, concen-

trated mainly in development towns. A publication program, including scientific translations, is particularly effective in meeting curriculum requirements, covering electronics and electricity, metal works, machinery, building, and fashion.

Hostel Beth Julia in Jerusalem – 15 adult retarded residents.

Community Centers Social-recreational club in “Gil-Tushia” Tel Aviv. Community Center for the Retarded, Haifa.

Summer Camp Program Started in the summer of 1967 with 25 children; now serving 400 retarded in two groups of 200 each: one for young children, the other for youths from sheltered workshops and training centers. Each child spends ten days' vacation at the camp.

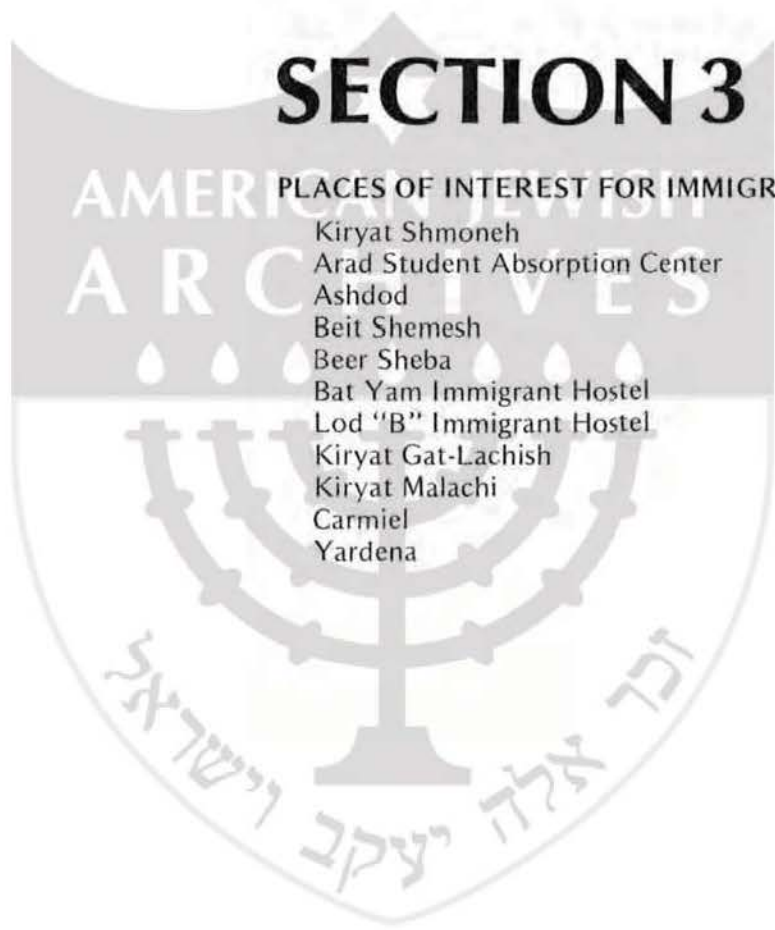
Parent Counselling Some 500 families with retarded children receive individual counselling, group meetings, lectures, etc.



SECTION 3

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
PLACES OF INTEREST FOR IMMIGRATION AND ABSORPTION:

- Kiryat Shmoneh
- Arad Student Absorption Center
- Ashdod
- Beit Shemesh
- Beer Sheba
- Bat Yam Immigrant Hostel
- Lod "B" Immigrant Hostel
- Kiryat Gat-Lachish
- Kiryat Malachi
- Carmiel
- Yardena



KIRYAT SHMONEH

Kiryat Shmoneh was established in 1953 by 300 Yemenite families who were brought to Israel after statehood was declared. Situated on the Lebanese border, it had to absorb the Katyushka rockets and mortars of the terrorists during the pre-cessé fire period, and several of its residents were killed and wounded.

There are now 15,400 inhabitants there living under very strenuous conditions. The burden of defense had made it economically impossible to provide enough housing, educational and cultural facilities, and social welfare services. These conditions have forced many families who simply could not stand the pressure of border life in Israel, and a lack of even the most elementary services, to leave. Like many other development towns in Israel, Kiryat Shmoneh has been called a "revolving door"—84,000 people have lived there since it was established, and only the present population remains. The original settlers have all gone.

The Jewish Agency has embarked on an ambitious program to provide needed services in Israel's development towns like Kiryat Shmoneh, whose population is mainly from North Africa and Asia. The dimensions and the complexity of the problems are compounded by pressing defense demands.

Housing Over 80% of the housing units in Kiryat Shmoneh are of less than 400 square feet, barely enough room for a couple. Yet the birth rate in Kiryat Shmoneh is the highest in Israel, and the large families are terribly overcrowded, the parents often share rooms with three, four and more children. There are almost no funds for building additional rooms onto existing structures, and for rehabilitation of dilapidated housing. The structures first have to be strengthened against shelling. You can still see remnants of the Ma'abarot—tent camps—of the early 1950's.

Young married couples have been waiting for more than a year to get their own apartments, and have been living with their parents in the meantime. Presently, 650 apartments are being built to serve the immediate need, but no housing for couples intending to get married will be available in the near future. Though new immigrants would like to settle in Kiryat Shmoneh—there is a Jewish Agency Absorption Center there—they cannot find housing and the town loses a golden opportunity to increase its strength.

Social Welfare The Jewish Agency Social Welfare office administers personal service to the immigrants of Kiryat Shmoneh. There are 360 families in need of permanent welfare, and 904 families receive rent subsidies, subsidized transportation to work, and various other forms of aid. Counselling and personal instruction—many of these immigrants never saw a bathroom before—is given to 253 families. The Jewish Agency also supports an old age home.

There are seven social workers in Kiryat Shmoneh, and because of the amount of work they must do, only one can deal with juvenile delinquency. There is not even a manager for the office.

Employment Employment is found in the local textile factory, garages, factories manufacturing shoes,

plastic items, and other light industry. Some of the inhabitants of Kiryat Shmoneh work in agricultural settlements in the area and 400 people are employed in relief jobs.

Education There are 32 kindergartens in Kiryat Shmoneh, seven of them for working mothers including two all days schools enabling the mothers to hold full-time jobs. Over 1,200 children attend these kindergartens, an average of over 35 children per class. Ten more kindergartens are needed to serve 350 children who cannot attend due to the lack of facilities. Of the 32 kindergartens, seven have no permanent place and hold classes in youth clubs, and seven others must have their roofs reinforced against terrorist shelling. Kindergarten is compulsory in Kiryat Shmoneh at four years of age instead of five years nationally, providing an extra year of school to help bridge the acculturation gap between the immigrants from underdeveloped nations and Israeli and Western children.

There are ten primary schools in Kiryat Shmoneh; however, two were housed in buildings not solid enough to withstand shelling. So the 187 classes serve 3,250 pupils, some of whom attend school all day. The need to improve these facilities as well as develop parks is most urgent.

Kiryat Shmoneh has four high schools with 1,300 pupils; two of them are four year programs and the other two are two year vocational schools. The Jewish Agency also runs a job training center for youths, providing vocational training for boys and girls who do not continue past the second year of high school.

Last year a District College was opened for students from Kiryat Shmoneh and the surrounding area in cooperation with Tel Aviv University, where students study for two years and then transfer to Tel Aviv University. Forty-five students from Kiryat Shmoneh registered for this program; seventy students from Kiryat Shmoneh now study in universities elsewhere in Israel, helped by scholarships and loans given by the municipality.

Adult education must be expanded; adult illiterates are being taught by girl soldiers at the present time who tutor complete illiterates in classes of three and four in private homes. The soldiers are overworked and have the additional responsibility of seeking out the prospective students.

Extra Curricular and Cultural Needs One of the bright spots in Kiryat Shmoneh is a 14,000 volume library built through a gift to the Israel Education Fund from the Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Edelstein family.

The long school day must be expanded if the children of Kiryat Shmoneh are to be able to take their place in the technologically advanced Israeli society, and if their mothers are to be given the opportunity to work to raise the families' standard of living. Sports facilities are needed to keep the children off the streets and in organized activities—there are 14 youth clubs, five in schools for those attending that particular school only. Nine of these 14 clubs are in very old buildings, and eight more clubs are needed.

Lack of funds has also stopped the activity of the

local youth orchestra and the Youth Battalion of the Air Force has no building.

Health There is no hospital in Kiryat Shmoneh; residents must travel to Safed or Tiberias for medical treatment. The shortage of doctors has been acute for several years, as it has in several development towns and border areas, prompting the government to require a minimum of one year's service in border areas from all medical students upon graduation.

ARAD STUDENT ABSORPTION CENTER

The immigrant absorption center at Arad is unique in Israel in that it was begun by the World Union of Jewish Students (WUJS) in 1968 for a specific age group (20-30) of a specified educational level (college degree is a minimal requirement). Each six-month shift accommodated 130 people who are single or married without children. In addition to Ulpan studies (intensive Hebrew-language daily study), the participants attend lectures on Judaica, the history of Israel, and contemporary Israeli life. They are also given employment counselling and are taken on pilot trips around the country to explore job opportunities. After this preparatory six-month period, participants in the WUJS Program work in their field for six months. To date, some 70% have remained on in Israel after the year program or have returned later. The majority of participants come from English-speaking countries, with some from South America and France.

Participants eat in a community dining hall and live in dormitories with two-four people sharing an apartment.

In addition to this special program, the absorption center accepts a small group of other immigrant families who attend the Ulpan and are assisted in finding employment and housing during the five-six months they are at the center.

ASHDOD

Founded in 1956, Asdod is Israel's second largest port serving the Negev and the central part of Israel.

The population has grown from 219 in 1956 to over 38,000 at present. Careful planning accounts for its wide streets and open spaces, its industrial development, and the development of its port.

Ashdod has attracted major industries including a Power Station, Rogosin Textiles, Metallic Looms, Ashdod Diamonds, Morat Precasting Concrete, Mutzak Copper, Hydrom Radiators, Leyland Trucks and Buses, Revlon Cosmetics, Jaffa Fruit juices and Australian wool, plus workshops, bakeries, building materials factories, ice making and cold storage facilities.

Ashdod has 13 elementary schools with 7,000 pupils, the Rogosin Nautical School, the Rogosin Comprehensive High School, and the Rogosin Religious Comprehensive High School — all IEF projects which serve more than 1,000 pupils. Additionally, another Rogosin Comprehensive High School is being built.

Ashdod has also welcomed new immigrants. Since 1967 over 4,000 immigrants have settled there with one in three coming from countries of distress. It is the site of the Ashdod Absorption Center, built in 1968.

ASHDOD ABSORPTION CENTER This center is a city of new immigrants from all over the world. Its purpose, like that of the other Centers throughout Israel, is to assist new immigrants during their first six months in Israel by providing temporary housing and by teaching them Hebrew in an Ulpan. The Center also assists immigrants in finding employment and permanent housing, and in other aspects of their early adjustment in Israel.

An immigrant spends five hours a day in the Ulpan classroom, in addition to homework assignments, over a five-month period. Children attend local schools and nurseries. Special tours and lectures are arranged by the Center. Professional personnel offer guidance in employment and housing. Immigrants at the Center establish new friendships with one another, exchanging advice and sharing problems.

The Center is located in a large modern building with 90 apartments, most of them one room plus kitchenette and bath. There are a few two-room units, and a total of 218 beds. Residents prepare their own meals, and may also purchase hot meals at the cafeteria. Both individuals and families of up to five persons are accepted.

BEIT SHEMESH

Located at the foot of the Judean Hills, Beit Shemesh was an important town in Biblical times. It was here that the Holy Ark, returned by the frightened Philistines who had captured it in battle, passed in an ox-cart on its way to Jerusalem. In more recent times, however, the site was nothing more than a rocky wasteland. The famed 35-man Palmach platoon — the Lamed Heh — passed across Beit Shemesh in the night of Jan. 15, 1948 on their way to reinforce the besieged Etzion Bloc. (The entire platoon was wiped out in a battle the next day, and Etzion was lost).

In 1949, an immigrant camp was founded on the hilly site. In 1951, those who had endured two years of living in tents became the first residents of the new town of Beit Shemesh. Most were from Iraq and Rumania. They were joined over the years by immigrants from Tunisia, Morocco, Poland, Russia, the Americas as well as by native Israelis. Today there are over 10,000 residents.

The present population of the town is largely from Asia and Africa—81.4%. Their family statistics suggest some of the problems facing the community. The birth rate is twice the national average. 53% of the population is below the age of 17. The average family numbers five persons (compared to 3.7 nationwide). While the birth rate is cheering to a nation that requires manpower, the educational statistics are not. 76% of the youth have had no more than eight years of schooling and often much less.

The town has had its difficulties, economically and socially. A total of 35,000 persons have lived in it at one time or another in the last two decades, 25,000 came and left. It appears now to be stabilized. The establishment of new industries has brought this former ma'abara literally into the jet age. The Turbo mecca plant for jet engines established in Beit Shemesh after the Six Day War promises to develop into one of Israel's most important assets, one with enormous economic im-

plications. Plants have also been established by Lieber (instant coffee); Lahav (shirts) and Amnur (washing machines, stoves and refrigerators).

Beit Shemesh serves as a regional center, providing services for an additional 10,000 residents in surrounding settlements. The master plan for greater Jerusalem, released last month, recommends that the spillover of Jewish population from the capitol in future years be diverted to Beit Shemesh.

Its cultural life is rather limited. There are cinema halls; a public library which also houses some group activities for adults; a central club with a television set, small library and some indoor games; five youth clubs; a sports club; and a children's choir and orchestra.

Of the 2,400 Beit Shemesh residents employed, some 1,000 work in local industries. There are also 470 public servants, 270 in agricultural work and 230 construction workers. Another 440 find their employment outside Beit Shemesh.

Among its services and facilities are: a mother and child clinic with four resident doctors; six elementary schools, two comprehensive high schools, two classes for retarded children, one class for deaf-mute children, pre-kindergartens, and two nurseries; a commercial center with shops, two banks; a fire brigade, police, first aid station; regular bus and train transportation to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem; the Religious Council and a number of synagogues; the Town Development Council.

BEERSHEBA

Modern Beersheba, the capital of the Negev with 80,000 population, was born with the state in 1948. Biblical Beersheba traces its ancient history to the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob who dwelt there.

Populated by immigrants from all parts of the world, Beersheba is an industrial center, administrative center of the southern regions, and educational and trading center. Military headquarters also have been located there.

Chief industries are Harsa plumbing, Makhteshim Chemicals, Negev Iron Works, a flour mill, workshops, shopping centers. Many workers commute to the Dead Sea Works.

Beersheba has the new Negev University, the Arid Zone Research Institute, a large Kupat Holim Hospital, and an extensive educational network, including thirty elementary schools, four high schools, a music academy, centers, youth clubs, and many other facilities befitting the big City of the Negev.

Beersheba must solve its difficult human problems, of fully absorbing an immigrant population with widely differing cultures and backgrounds. Neglected children can be seen on the streets. The Juvenile delinquency rate is high, and there are insufficient funds for adequate youth clubs, instructors, recreational and sports programs.

BAT YAM Immigrant Hostel

Founded in 1969, this new hostel, like the eight others around the country, offers temporary quarters for new immigrants who, unlike those at the Absorption Centers, already know Hebrew and have found employ-

ment but are awaiting permanent housing. Designed to serve only the temporary needs of the immigrants, the hostels are small and modest. Professional personnel offer assistance in securing permanent housing and in other aspects of integration. The interrelationships between residents also help in forming a supportive base during this transient period.

The Bat Yam hostel, located in a suburb of Tel Aviv on the Mediterranean, offers an optional Ulpan for morning and evening Hebrew classes. Most of its residents have already secured jobs, mostly in scientific industries and in universities. It has 132 one-room apartments with kitchenette and bath, and 16 larger units.

LOD "B" Immigrant Hostel

The nine hostels throughout Israel are temporary quarters for new immigrants who, unlike those at the Absorption Centers, already know Hebrew and have found employment, but are awaiting permanent housing. Designed to serve only the temporary needs of the immigrants, the hostels are small and modest. Professional personnel offer assistance in securing permanent housing and in other aspects of integration. The interrelationships between residents also help in forming a supportive base during the transient period.

The Lod "B" hostel, built in 1968, is located in the new sector of this ancient town, which is near Israel's major airport. Designed for families with children, it has 84 apartments of three rooms plus kitchenette and bath, as well as a laundromat. The hostel houses mostly professional people who have already been placed in such areas as science-based industries and in universities.

KIRYAT GAT - LACHISH

Kiryat Gat, the site of the Biblical Gat ("Tell it not in Gath"), is an immigrant development town of over 21,000 which is the hub of the great Lachish agricultural area, including a network of 55 farming villages. The development of Lachish is one of the great accomplishments, and indeed, one of the most fascinating stories told, of the early years of the State of Israel.

The agricultural development of Lachish has been used as a model by other developing countries as a successful experiment in planning rural development. Faced with the problem of making productive farmers out of unskilled, and mainly illiterate Jewish immigrants from the Moslem countries, the Jewish Agency settlement department grouped them by their native countries and localities. Thus the Lachish village of Otsen is populated by Moroccan Jewish farmers, while next door, Shahr, is a village of Jews from Tunis. Next neighbor is Nir Hen, consisting of Israeli Sabras and newly-arrived French immigrants. Each of the three villages is served by the regional rural center of Nehora where all the children mix in school and where the elders come together for movies or theater, visiting the health clinic, shopping, etc. The entire Lachish population comes to Kiryat Gat for major shopping and services.

The immigrant farmers of Lachish and other rural development areas share with the kibbutzim the credit

for Israel's lush agricultural production which provides about 85% of the food Israel consumes and exports. While Israeli society, like American, is unbalanced, with poverty afflicting ten per cent of the population, the average Israeli consumes 400 eggs, annually, 50 pounds of chicken, about 150 pounds of vegetables, 90 pounds of fruit and 40 pounds of citrus. Often land crops are grown under plastics which now cover 15,000 dunams. This device is used to grow winter fruits and vegetables for export to the European markets in winter time.

Farm exports are expected to increase from a low of \$115 million in 1967 to \$215 million in 1973. Citrus exports are expected to reach \$131 million, in that period, while fresh food shipments will jump to \$63 million. Canning and dehydration are only in their infancy here and with overseas markets opening up, these exports are expected to leap to \$21.5 million by 1973.

Total agricultural production, in Israeli currency, is planned to go up to IL 2,089 million (almost \$600 million). This means a 29.1% rise in seven years, during which farm manpower will actually decline by 6% as a result of the drive for mechanization and computerization.

KIRYAT MALACHI

This immigrant development town was established in 1951 with the help of the Jewish Community in Los Angeles for whom it was named "town of my Angel." Located in the central part of Israel, 15 miles inland from Ashkelon, Kiryat Malachi serves as a center for about 20 agricultural settlements in the area. Today the town has around 8,500 residents, half of whom originate from North Africa and the rest from Rumania, Yemen, Iraq, Russia, Iran and Egypt. Recently a group of orthodox Habad immigrants from Georgia, Russia settled there. More than 20% of the population is orthodox.

Kiryat Malachi underwent a depressing early struggle typical of most of the immigrant towns created in remote parts of the country. Until recently, population turnover was 80% with the vast majority of residents unskilled and poorly motivated.

The development of local industry, however, and support from Government and private sources, especially the Los Angeles Jewish community, which recently funded the new town library, helped change the life of this town. Now, a majority of its adult population is employed in local industries including construction, shops, the Ad-Nir ice cream factory, a large slaughter and meat-packing plant, a tannery, plastics factory and clothing factory, while some residents work in agriculture nearby.

Kiryat Malachi Absorption Center

The new immigrant absorption center in Kiryat Malachi has also contributed toward changing the town's atmosphere. Eighty-five families are accommodated in the center for a six month period — some 300 people in all. They are immigrants with academic training and skills who are given the opportunity to

adjust to Israeli Life and learn Hebrew before settling in permanent residence. In a town of largely unskilled population, the presence of these immigrants is a positive one.

Today, almost all the residents of the center are from Russia. They attend 8 daily Ulpan Hebrew classes, and are assisted in locating employment and housing. A special summer day camp is organized for the children, and the families are taken on trips and to cultural events around the country.

CARMIEL

Established in 1964, the Galilee town of Carmiel is located midway between Acre and Safed. Founded by some 15 families, Carmiel now has a population of 4,200. It has 17 factories, and most of its population, as well as 300 outside laborers, are employed in the town.

Approximately half the population are native born Israelis; 30% of East European origin, 10% are of Asian and North African origin, and 10% are from English-speaking countries. An urban "Garin" — or collective — originating from the U.S. chose Carmiel as its home three years ago; it has about 50 members, including single people and young families.

The immigrant absorption center at Carmiel accommodates some 300 new Israelis during their first six months in Israel. Of the immigrants there today, most come from the Soviet Union, with a few from South America, France and the U.S. They learn Hebrew at the daily 5-hour Ulpan (intensive Hebrew course) and are assisted in locating employment and permanent housing.

YARDENA

The settlers of Moshav Yardena, originally immigrants from Iraq and Kurdistan, have a difficult life under even normal circumstances. The circumstances of war have made it even more difficult.

At relative peace with its neighbors across the border until after the Six-Day-War, Yardena has experienced the destructive shelling and attempted terrorist infiltration ever since the war ended. Thus, shelters were hurriedly built and roofs reinforced with concrete. And the pace of life has changed. In April 1970, three members of the Moshav were wounded by Jordanian fire. During the entire spring, summer and early fall, Yardena was shelled severely, often by Kutuyusha rockets, and often for consecutive days and nights.

The Jewish Agency Agricultural Settlement Department assists Yardena with agricultural expertise, aid in management of the moshav's affairs and building new roads. On the spot help in adjusting to the problems of modern technological farming was supplied by Jewish Agency experts.

The farmers of Yardena are small land holders, with up to ten acres of land each, on which they grow tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant. They also have chicken runs, though disease has decimated the chickens recently, and cows.

Settlements like Yardena, constantly under fire and yet a productive part of the growing Israel agriculture industry, are a tribute to the determination of the immigrant settlers and those that help them.

SECTION 4

PLACES OF INTEREST FOR HISTORY AND CULTURE

CITIES

Jerusalem
HAIFA
Jericho
Bethlehem

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Caesaria
The Megiddo Excavations
Massada
Dead Sea

MISCELLANEOUS

Ein Gev
Isfiya-Adruze Village
Ein Hod Artists' Village
Kibbutz Lochamei Ha-Getaot
Avdat (Nebatean Period)
Arad
Kibbutz Sde Boker (David Ben Gurion's home)
Kibbutz Yad Mordecai



JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, became a united city after the Six Day War, fulfilling a 2,000 year old prayer of Jews throughout the world. Jewish Jerusalem was completely isolated by Arab invaders during the 1948 War of Independence and was finally liberated after one of its bloodiest battles. But access to the Old City and its once thriving Jewish Quarter and holiest shrine, the Western Wall, was denied to Jews for the 19½ years between these wars.

Since the establishment of the State, Jerusalem has grown three-fold from 64,000 inhabitants to over 200,000 including 70,000 Arab residents who live primarily in the eastern part of the city. Today, Jerusalem shares the same numerous problems of any new development town as a result of a large number of immigrants from all over the world.

While Jerusalem has acquired a modest amount of industry, it lacks a solid tax base compared with Tel Aviv and Haifa which are industrial and commercial centers. Its shrines, however, from the magnificent churches and mosques to its many historical and religious sites make this beautiful city the center of Jewish hope and thought.

THE KNESSET

The term Knesset, Israel's legislative body, is a revival of the same term used for the supreme council in the period of the Second Temple. Elected by universal suffrage under proportional representation for 4 years, the Knesset body meets in an impressive building erected on one of Jerusalem's hills, in 1966 with funds bequeathed by the late James de Rothschild.

Electors choose between national lists of candidates, with seats allocated in proportion to the number of votes gained by each list.

Debates are open to the public. Proceedings are simultaneously translated into Arabic, and Arab members may address the House in Arabic.

THE WESTERN WALL. The Western Wall, one of the holiest of Jewish sites, is near the western entrance of the Temple Area. This is the part of the Western Wall that surrounded the Temple Court in Herodian times.

The tiers of large stones date from the Second Temple, but in the course of centuries, havoc and the debris of successive wars ultimately resulted in a great part of the wall being covered with soil. Consequently, a large portion of the wall was hidden beneath ground level. Recent excavations have uncovered much of the ancient edifice.

For generations, Jews have made pilgrimages to the Western Wall, particularly on the eve of Tish'a B'Av, which commemorates the destruction of the Second Temple.

From 1948 until its liberation by the Israeli Army in the Six Day War, Jews were denied access to the Western Wall by Jordanian authorities in direct violation of armistice agreements.

ISRAEL MUSEUM AND SHRINE OF THE BOOK
Opened May 11, 1965, the National Museum in Jerusalem houses the Bezalel Art Museum, the Samuel

Fronfman Biblical and Archeological Museum, the Billy Rose Sculpture Garden and the adjoining Shrine of the Book.

The Shrine of the Book contains seven Dead Sea Scrolls, whose dramatic acquisition is described by General Yigal Yadin, the great archeologist of Hebrew University, in his book, "the Message of the Scrolls". Three of the Dead Sea Scrolls were purchased by General Yadin's father, the late Professor Sukenik of Hebrew University, on November 29, 1947, the day of the UN decision to partition Palestine, when he made a hazardous trip in an Arab bus to Bethlehem to buy three scrolls and bring them back to his home wrapped in a newspaper. They were from the 2,000 year-old book of Isaiah. Other scrolls include another Isaiah manuscript, a Kabbakuk Commentary, the Manual of Discipline, and the Apocryphal Book of Iemech.

YAD VASHEM. Yad Vashem on the Hill of Remembrance near Mount Herzl is dedicated to the memory of the six million Jews murdered by the German Nazis in World War II. It is a stark, square building of great uncut boulders, with a super-structure of rough concrete. The heavy iron doors, with their abstract design suggestive of barbed wire, lead into the bare chamber where the eternal flame casts its flickering light on the names of the Nazi extermination camps.

The path leading to Yad Vashem is the Street of Righteous Gentiles, where trees have been planted in honor of those non-Jews who saved Jews during the holocaust.

BINYANEI HA'UMA ("NATIONAL HALL") This large convention center, opened in 1952, was built through the joint efforts of the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund and the Economic Council of Jerusalem. Besides periodic public events, concerts, theatre and dance are held here daily.

MOUNT SCOPUS. Mt. Scopus dominates Jerusalem from the north-east, hence its name which is the Greek translation of the Hebrew 'Hatzofim', meaning "to look over." Mt. Scopus commands a glorious view of Old and New Jerusalem. It played a decisive role in the many battles fought for the Holy City from time immemorial.

In the 1948 War of Liberation, the Arabs tried in vain to subdue new Jerusalem from here.

Mt. Scopus, home of the original Hebrew University campus, is buzzing with restoration and construction since the Six Day War, old buildings, abandoned for 19 years during the Jordanian occupation which encircled Scopus, have been refurbished. New buildings have been built; new dormitories have been erected for students. It is alive again as a center of education for students from all over the world.

HAIFA

Haifa, Israel's main port and third largest city, is located along the picturesque Haifa Bay, and along the slopes of Mt. Carmel. It has a population of some 250,000, and a suburban region. Israel's oil refinery and foundries are centered in the Haifa area, as well as industrial plants for a glass works, textiles, fertilizers and car assembly, among others.

A highly progressive, civic-minded city, Haifa boasts beautiful residential neighborhoods, parks and cultural centers as well as a subway. Special points of interest, are the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, the new Haifa University, the Bahai Temple and gardens, Elijah's Cave and the Carmelite Monastery.

The history of Mt. Carmel, which is part of the Carmel range, goes back to biblical times. Its name is a contraction of the Hebrew "vineyard of God," and it is a traditional symbol of fertility and beauty. The wild brush and gorges of the mountains traditionally afforded refuge to the pursued, the most famous being the Prophet Elijah. Archeological exploration of the caves in the Carmel range has revealed remnants of Stone Age civilization.

JERICHO

One of the oldest cities in the world, Jericho is located at the lowest point in the world, some 820 feet below sea level near the northern shore of the Dead Sea. In sharp contrast to the barren Judean Wilderness surrounding it, Jericho lies on a broad fertile plain and has a mild winter climate that has attracted winter tourism from ancient times to modern. An old saying claimed: "All Palestine is not to be compared to Jericho for sheer luxury."

Archeological discoveries at Jericho have revealed civilizations dating back 10,000 years, including the ramparts and other remains of biblical Jericho, first city to be taken by the tribes of Israel. Nearby are other historical sites of Jewish, Christian and Moslem importance, among them Elisha's Fountain, Herod's winter palace, the Mount of Temptation, the eighth-century palace of Caliph Hisham, and Nebi Musa—Moses' tomb in Moslem tradition.

Jericho's population today is 6,800.

BETHLEHEM

Bethlehem is approximately 2 kms. from Rachel's Tomb on the road from Jerusalem. On the way, there are charming views of olive groves, vineyards, the village of Beit Sahur, the Shepherds Field (Luke 2:8), the field of Boaz (Ruth 2) and the conical hill of the Herodium.

The town of Bethlehem is about 2554 feet above sea level. Its population is chiefly engaged in agriculture and the carving of mother-of-pearl shells and olive wood.

Special fame belongs to this town as the home of the family of David. Here, in the adjacent hill country David spent his youth, tending sheep, and Samuel came here to anoint the young shepherd as King of Israel (I Samuel 16:4-13).

The Church of Nativity, erected in 330 A.D., is one of the oldest Byzantine monuments in the world.

Some distance further a path to the left leads to the Pools of Solomon. The name "Pools of Solomon" has come from a passage in Ecclesiastes 2:6 "I made me pools of water, to water there with the wood that bringeth forth trees". Opposite the upper pool there is a castle known as "Qalaat al Burak", built by Suleiman the Magnificent. A little to the south of the castle is the Sealed Fountain of Solomon (Songs of Solomon 4:12) which it is said, regulated and secured the constant

supply of water to the Holy City.

CAESAREA

Caesarea, capital of the Romans in Palestine for 500 years, is the site of Israel's most unique and extensive archaeological excavations, spanning many periods. Its restored open-air Roman amphitheater on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea is the site of summer concerts. Nearby is a resort center developed by Kibbutz Sdot Yam as well as Israel's only golf course.

Caesarea's history goes back to 22 B.C. when King Herod founded the city and named it for Augustus Caesar, Emperor of Rome. During the Jewish revolt against the Greeks in 66 A.D., Caesarea was the headquarters for the Roman legions sent to suppress the uprising. It became an important city thereafter, with a large Jewish community, and was also the center of early Christians in Palestine.

In the 12th century the Crusaders restored Caesarea, building a rampart around it which is still intact, and a cathedral over Caesar's temple. The city was destroyed by Moslems in 1291, when they put an end to Crusader rule. Layers of Byzantine and later Turkish remains have also been uncovered, and outstanding archaeological finds include the Roman hippodrome (racecourse), the aqueducts, a 2nd-4th century synagogue, and a Byzantine mosaic of the 5th-6th century (preserved at the Israel Museum, Jerusalem).

THE MEGIDDO EXCAVATIONS

Megiddo, one of the world's most famous "tels" (mounds of archaeological debris revealing a succession of civilizations), provides fascinating insight into biblical history from approximately the 15th century B.C. to the Roman period.

Situated strategically at the opening of a narrow pass on the great highway which connected the lands of Egypt to the south and Syria to the north, Megiddo played a significant role, too, in modern history, when British troops successfully invaded northern Palestine through the Megiddo Pass during World War I. (Subsequently, Field Marshal Allenby was granted the title, Lord Allenby of Megiddo.)

Megiddo is mentioned in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics as the site of a war waged by Thutmose III in 1478 B.C. Later, in King Solomon's time (10th century B.C.), it was a key defensive fortress for the kingdom of Israel, equipped with extensive stables and chariots. The Judean Kings Ahaziah and Josiah (610 B.C.) fought and died here. Because of its military associations, Megiddo became a symbol of war. In Christian tradition the final battle of the world at the end of time will be fought here at Armageddon (Har Megiddon, or "Mount of Megiddo").

An intricate many-tiered model constructed at the site portrays the many civilisations discovered at Megiddo. One particularly unique find was a half-mile-long water tunnel carved out of rock – an enormous engineering accomplishment of biblical times.

James Michener's book, "The Source," was based largely on his study of these excavations.

MASSADA

Rising out of the Dead Sea, a national shrine has been established on the site of the excavations of King Herod's castle fortress erected 2,000 years ago on the rocky cliffs of the ship-like mountain of Massada.

The Massada diggings, directed by former Israel Army Chief of Staff Yig'el Yadin, famed Hebrew University archeologist and author, uncovered the bones, household artifacts, and sacred Scrolls of a heroic band of Hebrew Zealots who held out on Massada against the Roman conquerors of Jerusalem for three years from the year 70 A.D. to 72 A.D. Professor Yadin's excavation crews, composed of thousands of unpaid volunteers from 28 countries, lay bare the remains of Jewish martyrs who, when faced with final defeat and capture, chose mass suicide for their besieged garrison, numbering 960 men, women and children.

Professor Yadin, who, with his father, the late Professor Elazar Sukenik, discovered seven Dead Sea Scrolls for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, at Massada and at nearby Qumran. These "Jewish Sectarian Scrolls," provided "a missing link between Judaism in the broadest sense and early Christianity."

Yadin said that the Massada Scrolls were the first in archaeological history to have been found in a historical and archeological stratum which can be reliably dated. Yadin's volunteer diggers picked up 4000 coins, most of them clearly showing their minting marks from the period 66 A.D. to 70 A.D.

Massada has become a shrine for thousands of Israelis and tourists who climb the ancient snake path or the assault ramp built by the Roman legions 1900 years ago. Israel Army Armoured Corps trainees hold their swearing-in ceremony atop the 1900 foot-long by 650 foot-wide rock where they shout! "Massada shall not fall again." This has become the symbolic cry of a nation menaced by its Arab neighbors.

THE DEAD SEA Israel's access to the Dead Sea opens up a great natural storehouse. The Dead Sea, the lowest body of water on earth, has no outlet, and centuries of evaporation have made its waters a dense solution of chemical salts — five times the concentration of ordinary sea water. At the southern tip, at Sodom, (the Biblical Sodom), the Dead Sea Works extract more than 150,000 tons of potash a year, as well as bromine and common salt. The growing market in the Far East has opened up vast possibilities for the marketing of this almost limitless source of chemical salts through the Port of Eilat.

MISCELLANEOUS

EIN GEV Kibbutz Ein Gev is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Kinneret, opposite Tiberias, which can be seen across the lake. Founded in 1936, it was the pioneer kibbutz on the eastern shore of the lake. Numerous sports events and a large concert hall—where a music festival is held each Passover—attract large crowds. Behind the concert hall is a statue of a mother and child, commemorating the heroes who held out against Syrian invaders during the war of 1948.

In contrast to the pre-1967 period, when the kibbutz was the target of continuous Syrian harassment from the Golan Heights, today Ein Gev enjoys peace and security. Its settlers were the first modern Jewish fishermen to cast their nets into the waters of the Kinneret. St. Peter's fish, or Amnon as it is known in Hebrew, is a world-famous delicacy and speciality at the Ein Gev Sea Shore Restaurant. Besides fishing the Kinneret and cultivating their own fish ponds, the kibbutz members raise bananas, garden vegetables, grapes and also cattle.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek was a founding father of the kibbutz.

ISFIYA: DRUZE VILLAGE

Perched along the highest ridge of the Carmel range some ten miles from Haifa is the Druze and Christian-Arab village of Isfiya, population 3,760.

Its history dates back to Byzantine times, when a Jewish settlement, Huseifa, stood on its side. Remains of a 5th-6th century synagogue with fine mosaics were uncovered here and transferred to Jerusalem. At the end of the 16th century, a Lebanese Druze clan settled the site, and about 200 years ago some Christian Arabs from Bethlehem-Ramallah also came to make their home in Isfiya.

With nearby Zichron Ya'acov serving as a kind of patron city and offering various services, Isfiya quickly progressed into the 20th century, after the War of Independence. In 1951 a town council was recognized by the Israel Government. Ten years later the village was connected with the national water system, and in 1963 it received electricity. Two government elementary schools were built, as well as a two-year vocational high school. A Kupat-Holim health clinic was opened. Recently, a government housing project was completed for Druze ex-servicemen.

Today, many of the villagers commute to Haifa for work, while others engage in local farming, raising field crops fruit trees and cattle.

EIN HOD ARTISTS' VILLAGE

This beautiful and unique village south of Haifa in the Carmel Mountains overlooking the sea was established by a group of artists in 1952 on the site of an abandoned Arab village. Today, 30 families—some 80-90 people—whose livelihood is art, have made the village into one of Israel's most interesting art centers. In the village gallery and in some of the homes, the artists exhibit and sell paintings, sculptures, lithographs, and a variety of crafts including ceramics and woven rugs.

KIBBUTZ LOCHAMEI

HA-GETA'OT & ITS MUSEUM

Halfway between Acre and Nahariya on the coastal road is the imposing Holocaust Commemorative Museum created by the members of this singular kibbutz, whose name means "ghetto fighters."

The kibbutz was founded in 1949 by 70 Polish and Lithuanian survivors of the Holocaust, all of whom had gone through the ghettos and camps, including internment in Cyprus, and most of whom had been leaders of ghetto and partisan resistance groups.

Today this prosperous kibbutz has a population of 400, half of whom are children – some constituting the third generation in the kibbutz.

They cultivate fruit orchards, cotton, and raise chickens and cows. Expanding into industry, the kibbutz runs an electronics factory in which 25 members work, and has completed an additional new structure for increased production.

The special character of kibbutz Lochamei Ha-Geta'ot is portrayed in its museum, which was established at the same time as the kibbutz. It traces the events of World War II and the destruction of the hundreds of Jewish communities in Europe, with particular emphasis on the Jewish resistance. The scenes of the various exhibition halls are: The Conquest of Europe by Nazi Germany; the Ghetto as the Preliminary to the Destruction of the Jews; The Concentration Camps and the Death Camps; the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and Jewish Partisans in Europe.

Some 100,000 persons visit the museum annually.

A large outdoor amphitheater nearby is the site of an annual memorial ceremony held on Holocaust Remembrance Day.

AVDAT

Avdat, deep in the barren Negev Desert some 40 miles south of Beersheba is the site of an ancient town dating back to the Nabatean period at least five centuries B.C. Nearby is the hot water spring of Ein Avdat, a nature reserve, which is part of an extensive underground and above ground network of natural springs in the desert that help historians account for the flourishing communities that proliferated in the region in ancient times. The spring supports a distinctive variety of desert flora and fauna.

The Nabateans were a people who sprang up as a result of intermingling between Arab nomads and Edomites. They lived mainly in the Trans-Jordan area, with Petra the capital of their kingdom. During the last two centuries B.C. and the first Century A.D. the Nabateans reached an apex of power in the region. They were allies of the first Hasmoneans (Maccabeans) and supported their struggle against the Greeks.

The Nabateans culture derived from a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic with a strong Hellenic influence. Their language and script were similar to Aramaic. They farmed, raised cattle and were renowned for their fine, decorated pottery. Because of their geographical location, the Nabateans became tradesmen and caravan drivers plying the route between Arabia and the Mediterranean harbors. Avdat was an important station on their caravan route. In 105 A.D., after bitter fighting, Emperor Trajan subdued them, and Nabatea became a Roman province.

Remains of the site include Nabatean, Roman and Byzantine relics from the 1st to the 7th Century, St. Theodore, a Greek martyr of the 4th Century, is entombed in the Byzantine Church excavated here.

Teh Experimental Farm at Avdat

In 1959, Prof. Even-Ari of the Hebrew University initiated an ambitious agronomy project at Avdat that is

still being carried out with far-ranging significance. Reconstructing the ancient Nabatean farming methods on the site, Prof. Even-Ari succeeded in growing excellent apricots, peaches, almonds, asparagus, grapes and grazing grasses based on ancient irrigation systems, enhanced by a variety of experimental techniques aimed at exploiting the minimal moisture of the region. His work has revealed promising arid-zone agricultural potential and is being followed closely by agronomists around the world.

ARAD

Arad, 30 miles east of Beer Sheva and 15 miles from the Dead Sea, in the heart of bedouin territory, is the site of an ancient biblical town, as well as a new town founded in 1961.

Arad is first mentioned in the Bible in a description of the Israelites' attempts to penetrate the Promised Land from the south.

"And, the Canaanite, the King of Arad, who dwelt in the south, heard tell that Israel came . . . and he fought against Israel, and took some of them captive."

But this initial failure did not deter the children of Israel and eventually Joshua conquered Arad. Later, Arad was one of King Solomon's fortified cities, and much later, it was a Byzantine outpost. Archaeological excavations on the ancient site reveal Arad's strategic importance as a southern outpost.

In modern times, too, the site's strategic location between the Dead Sea border with Jordan and the city of Beer Sheva resulted in the establishment of the new town of Arad (1961). It is located in one of Israel's few regions with natural resources – potash, chemicals and natural gases – and its economic outlook was bright from the start.

Unlike many new towns in Israel which are developing to accommodate new immigrants, Arad was begun by native-born Israelis imbued with a pioneer – but urban – spirit. During the first year of its existence, about 100 young Israeli families settled in Arad forming a viable nucleus, and only later were small groups of new immigrant families gradually sent to Arad, where their integration was completely successful. Today, the population is 6,500, one-third of whom are new immigrants.

Arad is located on a high plateau, with an exceptionally dry climate. In the winter it is slightly cooler than Tel-Aviv and in the summer slightly warmer but always more comfortable because of the absence of humidity.

At least half the population is made up of skilled and professional people employed in the petrochemical industries in the Arad-Dead Sea region, including a number of government employees. Light industry is also being developed. There are 3 elementary schools and 1 highschool. The Histadrut House auditorium with a capacity of 300, has served as the main assembly hall, but a large cultural center now under construction will seat 800.

The recent industry boom in Israel has resulted in a manpower shortage in Arad complicated by insufficient

housing, both of which problems Arad has striven to overcome.

KIBBUTZ SDE BOKER

Thirty miles south of Beersheva, in the heart of the barren Negev Desert, is the startlingly green and well-cultivated Kibbutz Sde Boker ("rancher's field").

Founded in 1952 by a group of pioneering young Israelis, the kibbutz started out as a cattle breeding ranch — virtually the only such venture in Israel at the time — and quickly acquired a romantic cowboy aura. A rugged outpost, the Kibbutz had no water supply nor any road at the beginning, and was subject to attacks from nomads. In 1953 Sde Boker gained additional fame as the chosen home of David Ben-Gurion, who is its most illustrious member.

Today the Kibbutz has 50 adults and 25 children, and while having gained many amenities, it suffers from an ever-present manpower shortage due to the demanding way of life that settling there requires. The Kibbutz grows an extensive fruit crop, including peaches, pears and apricots, as well as vegetables and chickens.

Nearby is the Negev Institute (Midrasha), for study

and research of the Negev area and a college for training teachers and youth leaders.

KIBBUTZ YAD MORDECHAI

Named for the Warsaw Ghetto hero Mordechai Anilevitz, Kibbutz Yad Mordechai, south of Ashkelon, was founded in 1943. During the War of Independence, the kibbutz was cut off by Egyptian forces and after withstanding numerous attacks, it was abandoned to the enemy, but recaptured a few months later by the Israel Defense Forces. A destroyed water tower, a small museum, and demarcated battle zones give the visitor a vivid picture of Yad Mordechai's historic struggle. Today the kibbutz raises a large cotton crop, flowers for European export, and livestock and poultry. Its Ulpan (Hebrew language course) has over 40 students.

The statue of Mordechai Anilevitz which overlooks the kibbutz is inscribed with his farewell words: "My last wish has been fulfilled: our self defense has become a fact. I am proud and happy that I was among the leaders of the fighters in the ghetto. April 4, 1943."





SECTION 5

PLACES OF INTEREST FOR ISRAELI ECONOMY AND SECURITY

NAHALS

- Massua
- Ham

Golan

- Geshor
- Magilgal

KIBBUTZUM IN THE BEIT SHE'AN VALLEY

- Tirat Zvi
- Maoz Hayim
- Sha'ar Hagolan
- Kfar Ruppin
- Neve Ur

SINAI

SHARMEL SHEIKH

GOLAN HEIGHTS

KIBBUTZ GESHER (Jordan River Border)

KIBBUTZ MASSADA (Yarmak River Border-Jordan)

MOSHAV AVIVIM (Lebanon Border)

GUSH ETZION

MOSHAV ARGAMAN

NAHAL

Some of the best of Israel's youth are today manning Nahal settlements along the borders. Originated as a way to combine border settlement and defense, Nahal has been the foundation for the establishment of many new settlements in Israel.

Because the policy of Israel is to farm right up to the borders, the military significance of Nahal takes on an even greater perspective. Settlements are deliberately placed along suspected infiltration and attack routes to form a line of defense. The Nahal youngsters are under military command, but the day-to-day activities of the group are determined by the members themselves. They are supplied with food and weapons by the Israel Defense Forces, and with agricultural equipment by the Jewish Agency.

The Nahal youngsters are all volunteers. Before entering the army, they have joined Gar'inim or groups; after basic training they are sent directly to Nahal. If time and manpower demands permit it, they can receive agricultural training at various kibbutzim. Most of the Nahal graduates return to civilian agricultural settlements after completing their obligatory service.

Life on a Nahal settlement is spartan and tough. From dawn to noon the Nahal youngsters dig trenches, lay pipelines, and tend the crops. There is extensive guard duty, checking for mines, and the settlements come under attack frequently, making it necessary for the Nahal youngsters to be armed at all times. Despite the hardships, their contribution to the defense of Israel and to its economy has been far more significant than their numbers.

NAHAL MASSUA

Strategically located on a breathtaking point overlooking the Jordan River Valley, Nahal Massua is adjacent to the valley's most important cross-roads — the Jiftlik intersection, connecting Shechem with the river and with Jordan.

The site has a rich history dating back to Biblical times when, because of its elevation (600 meters above the valley), it was the site for lighting relay signal-fires announcing holidays and the new month. (Massua is Hebrew for signal-fire). During the Hasmonean period, King Alexander Yanai built a fort there, later rebuilt by Herod.

With the establishment of Nahal Massua in 1969 by members of the Religious Kibbutz Movement, the ancient tradition of a Jewish settlement there was renewed.

During the initial stage of settlement, 80 dunams (approx. 20 acres) are being cultivated to produce various irrigated crops, cucumbers, peppers, potatoes and melons.

NAHAL YAM

Nahal Yam was established in November, 1967 on the Mediterranean shore of the Sinai peninsula between El Arish and Kantara. While the economic potential of a Nahal outpost is secondary to its strategic function, Nahal Yam happens to be the only such outpost with

natural economic viability. Because of the rich Bardavil Lake which it fronts, the young settlers have developed a flourishing fishing industry, with ambitious future plans that include a seafood restaurant and a gas station. The average nightly catch is 200-300 kgs. (450-650 lbs.) of fish, and up to one ton on stormy nights. Most of the fish is exported to Europe. In addition, the Nahal members raise crops, although much of their time is devoted to security activities.

Nahal Yam has developed quickly, with buildings having replaced tents, and saplings replacing weeds. Based on the achievements of settlements such as Nahal Yam, it is feasible that the Sinai could accommodate large-scale settlement. This could offer resettlement prospects for large numbers of Arab refugees. At present, only 50,000 Bedouins live in the entire peninsula, which has an area of 40,000 square miles.

NAHAL GOLAN

Founded soon after the Six-Day War in December 1967, this military-agricultural outpost is in the southern Golan Heights near the Syrian border. The settlement is manned entirely by young volunteer Nahal soldiers who eventually intend to become kibbutz members. The settlement faces constant security danger, but despite the risks, and a perennial water shortage, the pioneers have succeeded in cultivating 1500 dunams (380 acres) of grains, and 50 dunams (12 acres) of garden vegetables, along with herding cattle.

The Nahal members also participate in a nearby archaeological dig at El-Hama. Permanent housing on a nearby site is to be begun this year.

NAHAL GESHOR

Nahal Geshor, the 41st Nahal settlement, is located in the Golan Heights at the easternmost point of Israel near the Syrian border. The last point to be taken during the Six-Day War, the settlement was begun in 1968 by 30 boys and 23 girls.

Rich in ancient history, the Golan region was periodically lost and regained through conquest. King David annexed it, and later under Kings Alexander Yanai and Herod it was the site of a chain of Jewish settlements established to keep eastern desert raiders from penetrating Israel. During the period of the Second Temple, its Jewish population was as large as that of Galilee. In modern times, sporadic efforts by Jewish groups during the 1880s and '90s to settle the area were abortive, due to lack of funds and rampant disease, so that the present outposts in the Golan region are the first to renew Jewish settlement there.

The young settlers have been allotted 2500 dunams (approx. 625 acres), which consists of very rich soil. They have planted 700 dunams (175 acres) of winter grains, 700 dunams (175 acres) of summer grains, and smaller amounts of vegetables. An area of 150 dunams (37 acres) is used for grazing, where sheep grown for mutton are raised. Future plans call for raising cotton, wine grapes, nuts, and poultry and cattle for meat.

NAHAL HAGILGAL

Founded in 1969, Nahal Hagilgal is located in the Jordan River Valley just north of Jericho, on the Beit She'an road, the fifth settlement established in the Jordan Valley. It is in the vicinity of the biblical Gilgal, which was the first place reached by the children of Israel when they arrived in Canaan, as described in the Book of Joshua (4:19-20):

"And the people came up out of the Jordan on the 10th day of the first month, and encamped in Gilgal, on the east border of Jericho. And those 12 stones which they took out of the Jordan, did Josua set up in Gilgal."

Jericho, the oldest city in the world, has been an important population center from ancient times until the present. An oasis in the wilderness, Jericho has naturally sweet water, fertile land, a hot but dry climate, and strategic crossroad locations. In about 30 B.C.E., a Jewish settlement was established in the area by King Herod in his brother Satza'el's name. Herod devised a sophisticated system of irrigation canals in the area, covering over 45 square kilometers of land in the Jordan Valley, remnants of which can be found today. Later, under the Arabs, Jericho was a flourishing agricultural center as well as a popular tourist site for Arabs from many areas.

Today, the young settlers of Nahal Hagilgal attempt to take maximum advantage of the natural agricultural assets of the area — the quick ripening of crops one or two months earlier than elsewhere. Farming 4,000 dunams (approx. 1,000 acres), they concentrate on delicate warm-weather crops for winter export, including cucumbers, squash, onions, grapes and also flowers. The water supply comes from a well dug 10 kilometers (six miles) northwest of the settlement, which gives unusually good water of low saline content.

TIRAT ZVI

For almost twenty years, the people of Tirat Zvi and other farming settlements in the Jordan and Beit She'an Valleys lived peacefully, working their land on the west side of the Jordan River border, while Arab farmers worked the other side.

Although the Six-Day War did not change this part of the border, it did change the farmers' lives. From February 1968, until the cease fire, Jordanian and Fatah small arms and rocket attacks on the Israeli kibbutzim and moshavim continued virtually daily.

The lives of both adults and children on this kibbutz were affected by terrorist harassment; Tirat Zvi was one of the many Jordan and Beit She'an settlements in which the children spent every night from early 1968 until the cease fire sleeping in underground shelters.

The pioneer settlement of the Beit She'an area, Tirat Zvi was founded in 1938 as a religious kibbutz in memory of Rabbi Zvi Kalisher, noted rabbinical leader of German Jewry who advocated intensive settlement of the Holy Land as early as 1860.

A landmark at the entrance of the kibbutz is a two-story Arab house which had been purchased from its owner 30 years ago and became the first home of the Jewish settlers. From it they repelled severe attacks

from the Arabs at that time.

Today the kibbutz has 440 people, including 198 children. Besides fish ponds, cotton fields and date orchards, the kibbutz has a large meat delicatessen factory, "Tiv," which employs 40 workers.

KIBBUTZ MAOZ HAYIM

Kibbutz Maoz Hayim in the Beit She'an Valley was founded in 1937 by a group of young Israeli born settlers. It was one of a series of "wall and tower settlements" established on an isolated tract of land bought from Arabs and settled immediately to establish a Jewish presence.

Today the kibbutz has 500 people, including children. Its produce includes fish ponds, fodder, orchards and poultry. It also has a plastics factory called "Ko-li-raz," whose products are exported as well as sold domestically.

From the Six-Day War, until the cease fire Maoz Hayim was the target of Jordanian terrorist shelling and its children slept in shelters nightly. In October of 1967, the electric generator in Maoz Hayim was blown up and the dining hall was damaged. Subsequent property damage over a three-year period has been heavy. In June of 1969, a soldier was killed near the kibbutz. In the summer of 1970 rocket attacks on the kibbutz were launched almost daily.

SHA'AR HAGOLAN

Kibbutz Sha'ar Hagolan ("Gate of Golan") is one of the besieged Beit She'an kibbutzim just south of the Sea of Galilee near the Yarmouk River border with Jordan. It has 580 people (including 200 children), and grows bananas, fruits and fish. In addition, its large plastics factory, called "Golan," employs 40 people and brings in half of the kibbutz income.

A museum housed in an underground shelter has been built by the kibbutz. Prehistoric flints believed to be 7000 years old, and other Neolithic finds taken from the banks of the Yarmouk River, are displayed.

The kibbutz is within artillery and mortar range of the Jordanian army and Fatah guns, which are reinforced by Iraqi guns. In August, 1969 the Israel army killed six Fatah terrorists near the kibbutz. Shelling is continuous.

During the 1967-70 period, the kibbutz lost about IL 1 million in man-hours.

KFAR RUPPIN

Kfar Ruppim, a kibbutz which lies close to the banks of the Jordan River, in the Beit She'an Valley, was started with the aid of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department and UJA funds. It is 250 feet below sea level, the lowest settlement in northern Israel. It has 269 people (70 children). Since its establishment 25 years ago, the kibbutz developed an extensive subtropical agriculture and has succeeded in raising cattle, grains, sugarbeet, chickens, olives, dates and pomegranates. It has also begun a science-based industry to produce educational aids for export.

But, for the last four years the lives of the kibbutzniks are periodically endangered by Jordanian and terrorist shelling and machine gun fire from across

the border. Standard procedure required that every day before Kfar Ruppin farmers go to work and the children go to school, the roads and paths be searched for mines. From May 1970, until the cease fire rocket attacks have been launched at the kibbutz at least weekly, and sometimes daily. In June 1970, an Israeli soldier was wounded there, and in August another soldier was killed in an encounter with a terrorist band.

The heavy exchanges of artillery and mortar fire have chased away the Arab farmers across the river, but Kfar Ruppin people have clung doggedly and courageously to their land. When a building is hit, kibbutz members immediately pitch in to repair the damage. The children until recently spent every night in shelters. Aid to Kfar Ruppin has been substantially increased to provide for additional shelters, reinforced roofs and other defense needs. Economically, the kibbutz is successful and is self-reliant as a result of its agricultural expertise. Damage to kibbutz Kfar Ruppin since the Six Day War consisted of fifty cows killed, cowshed and dairy farm damaged. There were two direct hits on children's houses and seven direct hits on member's houses, as well as on the kitchen and the clothing store. 25 houses were severely damaged by shrapnel, the electricity was cut off 12 times, and the water seven times. The irrigation pipes were hit six times, just outside the kibbutz perimeter.

NEVE UR

Neve Ur in the Beit She'an Valley is the youngest settlement on the front line, with 150 people, including 45 children. Since the Six Day War Jordanian fire has been leveled at the workers and protective security forces in the area periodically until the cease fire.

In August of 1968 four persons were wounded nearby by artillery and tank fire. In May 1970 two border policemen were wounded near the kibbutz, and another was wounded in August. During the summer and early fall, Katyusha rocket attacks were launched frequently.

The kibbutz farms 1100 dunams (approx. 275 acres) of cotton – its main crop – and 230 dunams of citrus, as well as fish ponds and livestock. But Neve Ur is far from the productivity goal envisioned by its members. Because of serious reduction of work hours due to security demands, as well as a lack of settlers, the kibbutz must rely heavily on UJA funds from the Jewish Agency settlement department.

In other settlements in the Jordan area, work never starts before the army gives its all clear. In Neve Ur, they cannot afford such luxuries. They go out to the fields in the morning together with the patrol, because if they wait until the patrol returns to give its all clear sign, they lose too many precious working hours. With more people, the economic condition of the kibbutz would improve, and the security situation, too, would be less strained. But the heavy economic and psychological burden of life on Israel's hot line falls on a very few brave individuals. Since 1967, the kibbutz budget for cigarettes has gone up 80% a small reflection of the tension that is a fact of life there.

Neve Ur's cemetery has its first grave. Brachia Ovadia,

a native of Jerusalem, 32 years old, wife of the settlement's treasurer and mother of three and one of the founders of the settlement, was killed recently. Three other members of the kibbutz were wounded by Arab shelling. Since then and until the cease fire, the children of Neve Ur have slept in shelters every night, and the parents are less tense, knowing that their children are safe at all times. This grim fact of life was supported by a psychiatrist who concluded that even a steady routine of sleeping in shelters was healthier than rushing the children to the shelter with shells exploding all around.

SINAI

Israeli soldiers occupying the east bank of the Suez Canal opposite Ismiliya are facing the spot where their forefathers left the land of Egypt over 32 centuries ago. The Bible records show "on the fifteenth day of the second month after their departure from the land of Egypt" they came to Elim which is approximately 80 miles south-southeast of the modern town of Ismailiya. Ismailiya probably stands on the site of the Old Testament "Succoth" and Elim can perhaps be identified with the Gulf of Suez.

Eighty miles southeast of Elim is Mount Sinai, which was reached three months after our forefathers left Egypt. The Exodus was the first step toward the creation of the nation politically. The revelation at Sinai consecrated this people into a "kingdom of priests, and a holy nation;" Mount Sinai became the turning point in the history of a long enslaved people. Here they received in to their hands the sacred charge of the Law, and here they ceased from their southward flight, turning northwards to complete their journey to "the land which the Lord your God gives you, a land flowing with milk and honey, as the Lord, the God of your fathers has promised you." (Deuteronomy 27:3).

Three millenia later the warriors of Israel are back at the spot where Pharaoh's six hundred armoured vehicles, together with his military transport for his generals and staff, were overwhelmed and destroyed.

The Israeli soldier, conscious of his vast historical past, can truly survey the ancient wastes which surround his vigil on the borders of Egypt and say: "We have come a very, very long way since then."

After the Mohammedan conquests, Sinai became part of the Turkish Empire. In 1841 the Convention of London left Egypt in possession of the peninsula, together with some of the Red Sea garrison towns, including Aqaba.

SHARM EL SHEIKH

Sharm El Sheikh is situated at the southernmost tip of the Eastern coast of the Sinai peninsula, where the Gulf of Eilat forms an inlet (Mifraz Shlomo-Gulf of Solomon) on the otherwise moderately straight coastline. The Gulf of Eilat is a part of the great Syro-African depression stretching from Turkey to East Africa, with a maximum width of about 40 miles.

Two small islands, Tiran and Snapir, lie between Sharm El Sheikh, the larger of them being Tiran (about 6 x 3 miles). Both islands formerly belonged to Saudi

Arabia, but were turned over to Egypt.

Some 4 miles of water separating Tiran from Sinai are known as the Straits of Tiran. Only about 800 yards of this body of water are free from thick coral formations, making it the only navigable connection between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Eilat, on the way to the Israeli port of Eilat and to the only Jordanian port, Akaba.

In order to block Israeli shipping through the Tiran Straits, the Egyptians built strong artillery positions at Ras Nasrani, about 12 miles northeast of Sharm El Sheikh, bringing every ship in the Straits of Tiran within range of their guns.

In 1956, just before the Sinai Campaign, Nasser closed the Tiran Straits to all Eilat-bound shipping, thus subjecting the southern part of Israel to a total naval blockade. After a five-day march through the impenetrable sand dunes and over inaccessible mountain ridges, the Israeli forces captured Sharm El Sheikh, putting an end to the Egyptian blockade. This enabled Israel to develop Eilat into a vital trade outlet to East Africa and Asia.

After the Sinai campaign, UNEF units were posted in Sharm El Sheikh and remained there till the eve of the Six-Day War. A few days prior to the conflict, Nasser again closed the Straits of Tiran and demanded the evacuation of all UN units. This demand was followed immediately. During the Six-Day War Sharm El Sheikh was captured without any resistance on the part of the Egyptian garrison by Israeli Navy torpedo boats dispatched from Eilat to reinforce the paratroopers who were dropped there earlier.

GOLAN HEIGHTS

From Kuneitra in the north to Mevo Hamat in the south, life continues as usual on the Golan Heights. The best example is the opening of the first school in the Golan area in Kibbutz Merom Hagolan in Kuneitra as well as the building of permanent housing.

Four years after the Six Day War, there are twelve settlements on the Golan and the foundation for a vacationers' camp. These Nachal settlements serve a dual purpose in forming the agricultural basis for empty areas and protecting them against infiltrators.

Ein Zivan, in the northern Golan, was established shortly after the Six Day War. The first settlers lived in abandoned Syrian officers' houses.

Surveys are being carried out on the Golan Heights to determine the quality of the soil. One survey showed that 100,000 dunams out of the 250,000 dunams contain good soil.

Space deters numerous families and individuals from joining the Golan settlements. Five and more people sometimes live in one room.

The Golan Heights were abandoned by 100,000 Syrian settlers during the war. Only several thousand Druze remained there cooperating with Israel Military Authorities. Since the war, archeologists discovered the remains of at least ten synagogues on the Heights, substantiating Mishna and Talmud references to Jewish settlements in the area in Biblical times.

The battle of the Golan Heights was one of the

bloodiest and most glorious of all Israel's battles. In 37 hours, the Heights were taken and Kuneitra captured in a multi-pronged attack from the extreme northern border to the southern end of Lake Tiberius.

Israel suffered losses of 115 killed and 306 wounded in an effort to stop the wanton death and destruction caused by the Syrians in their merciless shelling of the settlements in the Upper Galilee.

KIBBUTZ GESHER

Gesher has become one of the heroic names of Israel. This beautiful kibbutz facing the Jordan River border below the Sea of Galilee was under almost constant attack from January 1968 until the cease fire. One of its members was killed, several wounded, and extensive property damage was inflicted during these attacks. The original Kibbutz Gesher was wiped out in the 1948 War of Independence and was rebuilt in 1949. During the Six Day War, the Jordan River border was quiet. Since the war, this border has been a main trouble spot with repeated flareups requiring Israel air attacks to silence Jordanian artillery positions.

Gesher children, like the children of the other Jordan valley settlements spent night after night in the underground shelters until the cease fire.

Gesher has a population of 400 including 130 children. Its crops include cotton, fish-ponds and grapefruit. In addition, it operates a plaster quarry, having become, like many other kibbutzim reliant on light industry as well as agriculture for its income.

KIBBUTZ MASSADA

There are two Massadas in Israel. One is the famous stronghold near the Dead Sea; the other is Kibbutz Massada just south of the Sea of Galilee near the Yarmuk River border with Jordan. It was founded in 1937 and is one of the most established kibbutzim in the Jordan Valley. There are 420 people at Massada, including 100 children. Besides varied agriculture, the kibbutz operates a trucking fleet in the region and is a partner in Israel's largest formica plant, "Sefen," located nearby. The Massada motto "Massada shall not fall again" applies equally to the heroic farmers of Kibbutz Massada who were consistently shelled by terrorist guns and Katyusha rockets for three years prior to the cease fire. A tractor trailer exploded on a mine near the kibbutz in March, 1968 killing four persons and seriously wounding four more, but the tenacious kibbutzniks held fast to their land and responsibilities.

MOSHAV AVIVIM

Located in the northern Galilee hills near the Lebanese border, this cooperative settlement was founded in 1960 by North African immigrants, who had a difficult early struggle on its inhospitable land.

One morning in May, 1970, the Moshav suffered a grim tragedy that gained it national and world publicity, when three bazooka rockets launched from Lebanon blew up their schoolbus on its way to the school in a neighboring village. 12 people were killed, 8 of them

children, and 21 others were wounded. Avivim was to become synonymous with the treachery of terrorist infiltration during the pre-cess-fire period.

Today, thanks to the dauntless determination of its pioneers, Avivim has witnessed a revival. It has built its own elementary school as well as a community center in memory of the fallen victims. An expanding network of new roads in the area has facilitated contact with larger settlements. Intensified agriculture has enabled the members to project improvement in their present annual family income. With 50 families, totalling 400 people, they suffer from a shortage of housing.

GUSH ETZION

(Etzion Bloc)

On the way to Hebron is Gush Etzion, where four religious kibbutzim were destroyed by the Jordan Legion during the 1948 War of Independence.

Defended by about 400 settlers, the region was an important strategic point and holding it could have meant thwarting an Arab plan for the conquest of Jerusalem.

At Kfar Etzion, one of the four villages, the settlers made a heroic last stand, assisted by the poorly equipped Israel Air Force, but the Arabs overwhelmed the kibbutz, massacring all of its defenders even after they had surrendered. After that, the other three settlements surrendered. Of the 400 defenders of Gush Etzion, 160 died in combat and 240 were taken prisoner. Later, the prisoners were released in the Armistice negotiated by Moshe Dayan.

After the Six-Day War, when Gush Etzion was regained by the Israelis, the grown children of the original pioneers, and their friends, began resettling the area.

Today, two collective settlements have been established on the original sites, as well as a regional center which will provide educational and cultural services. A

third agricultural settlement in in the planning stages.

The goal of the settlements is small industry and possibly tourism, with farming a secondary aspect because of the scarcity of good land in the area. **Kfar Etzion**, the first collective to be established since the Six-Day War, began with 81 people early in 1968. **Rosh Zurim** was founded in 1969 with 48 people. **Alon Shevut** is a regional center that was founded in 1969 by the pupils of the Har Etzion Yeshiva. Permanent structures for the Yeshiva, for a regional school, and for a synagogue are in various stages of completion.

MOSHAV ARGAMAN

Argaman, founded in 1968, was a Nahal outpost until May, 1971, when it became a civilian moshav, part of the Betar Movement. It is strategically situated on the Beit She'an Jericho highway six kilometers (3.6 miles) north of the Jiftlik intersection. It is one of three such strategic outposts interspersed with regular army posts securing the 150 kilometers (90 mile) line from Beit Seh'an down to the mouth of the Jordan River at the Dead Sea.

Greeted upon arrival in the Jordan valley by Arab bombardment, the young farmer-fighters have faced continuous harassment ever since. Nevertheless, during a three-year period, they progressed from tents to reinforced houses, and assumed their strenuous role cheerfully.

The region's torrid temperatures reach 104 degrees Fahrenheit during the long summer, so that work stops at 10 and resumes at 4. With crops ripening early in the Jordan Valley, agriculture is geared to the European market, with produce such as melons, eggplants and tomatos being grown on part of the Moshav's allocated 7,000 dunams (approx. 1750 acres.) The young farmers also raise 200 chickens.

SECTION 6

PLACES OF INTEREST

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Hadassah Hospital and Medical Center

SOCIAL PROGRAM FACILITIES MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

“Neve Avot” Geriatric Center, Pardess Hanna

Neve Hadassah Youth Aliyah Village

Nizzanim Youth Village

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Haifa University

Technion—Israel Institute of Technology

Hebrew University

The Weizmann Institute of Science

Bar Ilan University—Ramat Gan

University of the Negev—Beersheba

Volcani Institute of Agricultural Research

The Geological Institute

The Geophysical Institute

The Fibres and Forest Products Institute

Tel Aviv University

Hadassah Hospital and Medical Center at Ein Kerem

Hadassah Hospital and Medical Center at Ein Kerem has 700 beds and 41 outpatient clinics. Hadassah also sponsors family and community health centers and a child guidance clinic in Jerusalem. The eleven-story teaching hospital is the pride and joy of Hadassah women throughout America. Besides caring for the health of thousands of indigent Jerusalemites and other sick and needy people of all faiths in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza, the HMC trains medical and nursing students from Asian and African countries. There are over 1800 students of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, bacteriology, public health, nursing and occupational therapy at the Medical Center. Over 1000 physicians benefit from the Post-Graduate course organized by the University Institute of Post Graduate Training.

About 1000 nurses enjoy specially organized courses through the Hadassah Hospital Nursing Services.

A full course in medicine is given (in English) under WHO auspices for students from developing countries. The Hadassah Hospital buildings on Mount Scopus, which were cut off from 1948-1967, are now being renovated and will, within three years, house a 60-bed Rehabilitation Center, a School of Occupational Therapy, and a 300-bed general hospital.

SOCIAL PROGRAM FACILITIES MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

"NEVE AVOT" GERIATRIC CENTER, PARDESS HANNA

JDC/Malben's institution for the aged in Pardess Hanna, better known as the "Neve-Avot Geriatric Center," was established in 1955 and is today the largest institution of its kind in Israel. It is located about forty miles north of Tel Aviv, set amidst 300 dunams (75 acres) of well landscaped gardens and surrounded by the lush orange groves of the Sharon Valley. Neve Avot, which in actual fact may be termed a Village for Aged, houses 1,100 oldsters, whose average age is 81.

In the early fifties, at the time of the mass immigration, the area was inhabited by over 30,000 newcomers, many of them aged. The former British army camp was insufficient to house them all and so additional canvas huts and tents were set up.

In 1952 the young and able moved out to development areas leaving only the aged and chronically ill.

In October 1955 Malben took over and immediately launched a building program which enabled the transfer of the oldsters from the canvas huts and tents to permanent dwellings. Of Neve Avot's 1,100 residents, 500 are healthy and mobile while 600 are infirm and chronically ill cases.

The healthy residents lead a relatively intensive life. Three-fourths of them are employed at shoe-repairing, gardening, sewing, weaving and in the ceramic workshops.

The oldsters themselves conduct varied cultural and entertainment programs in which they are actively engaged. These activities comprise social clubs, dramatic circles, libraries, cinema performances and musical events. There are two synagogues in the village.

Four physicians, aided by 36 nurses, office workers,

kitchen help, gardeners and administrators make up the 343 man staff which help run the village.

BUDGET

It cost \$ 85 or IL 300. — to maintain a healthy person each month;

It costs \$170 or IL 600. — to maintain an infirm person monthly;

It costs \$290 or IL 1025. — to maintain a nursing case monthly.

The overall annual budget for 1971 is IL 5,620,000 or \$1,606,000.

NEVE HADASSAH YOUTH ALIYAH VILLAGE

Founded in 1949, the beautiful Neve Hadassah Youth Village is located in the Sharon Plain north of Tel Aviv, surrounded by citrus groves. It was one of the first such villages in Israel jointly sponsored by Hadassah, the Aliyah Department of the Jewish Agency and nearby kibbutz Tel Yitzhak during the peak of the post-war mass immigration. In that year 61 immigrant children, aged 11-14, mostly orphans, were received by the village, which was to become their family, their home and their school.

The dramatic achievements of Neve Hadassah and the other Youth Aliyah villages in rehabilitating those children from an often unspeakable past to a constructive and optimistic future are attested by a whole generation of Israeli graduates. In its 22 years Neve Hadassah has been home for nearly 2,500 children from 50 countries.

From 1965, expanded dormitories and school facilities enabled the village to create an additional boarding school program for children from Israeli families. Today the majority of its 266 children are new immigrants from 25 countries; some parents are still in their countries of origin. About a third of the young residents have been referred to the village by the Welfare Department.

Besides school classes, which are sub-divided according to length of time since immigration as well as academic potential, the children are offered extra-curricular activities, among them a school orchestra and choir which perennially win annual prizes in regional competitions. A social worker is employed by the village and a devoted staff of teachers and counsellors constantly reinforce the positive atmosphere of understanding and encouragement that prevails in the Village. As a result of the newly created junior high school system in Israeli education, the village will have to expand its school and living quarters to accommodate the new 9th grade, with an anticipated extra 100 children to be added to its already crowded facilities.

NIZZANIM YOUTH VILLAGE

Founded by young members of Kibbutz Nizzanim, near Ashkelon, the Nizzanim Youth Village was opened in 1949 with 100 new immigrant children. Like the other Youth Aliyah villages throughout Israel, Nizzanim took on the challenge of rehabilitating and training war orphans and children from broken homes until they could become productive young members of Israeli society.

Today the village takes in about 300 children each year, the majority of them immigrants. Many have left their parents and families in their native countries,

and will eventually pave the way for them to join them and settle in Israel. Although some of the children have their families in Israel, they are encouraged to join the Youth Village as a means for speeding their integration into Israeli life at a pivotal age. A similar group of Israeli children from deprived or broken homes is referred to the village by social welfare agencies. The children of Nizzanim Youth Village originated from some 40 countries, with the largest number from the Middle East (including Israel) and North Africa. Others came from East and West Europe as well as Great Britain and South America.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

HAIFA UNIVERSITY

Until the founding in 1963 of Haifa University on the heights of Mt. Carmel, the north of Israel, stretching from Hadera to Metulla, was a neglected area.

In 1970-71, the University numbered 500 faculty members and 4,500 undergraduates. The faculty is drawn from Israeli universities and from institutions abroad. The undergraduates pursue courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Most of the students are Israelis, including 350 Arabs and Druzes. Over 500 Jewish immigrant students have commenced regular studies after participating in a full year's preparatory course. The university is co-educational, 60% of its students being women, and includes a School of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Institute of Biology, and a graduate program.

The current regular operating budget is IL. 23,000,000 of which the government provides 70% and the municipality some 15%. Construction of the new building planned by Oscar Niemeyer will cost IL. 100,000,000, for which the assistance of friends in Israel and abroad will be needed. Also required are endowments for professional Chairs, fellowships and scholarships for students and research projects.

TECHNION – Israel Institute of Technology

Ranking amongst the world's leading technological universities, the Technion in Haifa is Israel's only technical university. It has a student enrollment of 17,150, including 1,000 immigrant students from all over the world. The academic staff numbers 1,300.

The Technion is Israel's oldest university, founded in 1912 by Jews in Germany, with generous assistance from U.S. philanthropist Jacob Schiff and Russian tea merchant Kalonymous Wissotzky. Because of World War I and other crises, the school's opening was delayed until 1924, when it began with 16 students, using Hebrew as the language of study – an important innovation then.

Construction of the new 300-acre campus on the slopes of Mt. Carmel, with 48 buildings, was begun in 1953, made possible largely through financial assistance of friends from abroad, as well as aid from the Government. The 1970-71 operating budget was IL. 65 million (\$18,500,000).

The Technion offers courses in engineering, architecture and the exact sciences leading to the B.Sc., M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees. It has 9,700 graduates who comprise two-thirds of Israel's engineers.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Jews the world over are justifiably proud of the Hebrew University, one of the outstanding features of Israel. The fountainhead of Israel's future academic, professional, and intellectual leadership, Hebrew University offers degrees in humanities, social sciences, law, science, agriculture, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, social work, library, and research.

Over 16,000 students presently study at Hebrew University, including 3,000 foreign students from all over the world. The faculty includes 1,846 professors, associate professors, instructors, and other educators, many of them world-renowned scholars. During the Six-Day War, virtually the entire student body was mobilized and forty students fell in action.

The new campus on Mt. Scopus is being rebuilt at an accelerated pace. Presently, facilities are open for students in the fields of law, first-year science, medicine, dentistry, agriculture, and pharmacy. A five-year plan encompasses the buildings for the study of humanities, social science, education, and a center for adult education. The Harry S. Truman Research Institute is also located on Mt. Scopus.

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE—Rehovot

Founded in 1934 by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, later first President of the State of Israel. Research is carried out in 19 departments grouped into five faculties: Biology, Biophysics, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics. In addition to fundamental research, there is increased research regarding problems of special importance to Israel. More attention will be given to projects of special importance to Israel. The total institute community numbers about 1,800, including some 450 students at the Feinberg Graduate School.

The Institute has earned a high reputation in such fields of international concern as cancer research, immunology, genetics, organic and physical chemistry (including isotope research), nuclear and elementary particle physics (both experimental and theoretical), solid-state and chemical physics, seismology, applied mathematics, design and construction of computers, biophysics, biochemistry, polymer and plastics research, desalination and hydrology. There is also a department of science teaching.

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY—Ramat Gan

A religious institution, named after the late Mizrahi leader, Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan. Provides instruction in Jewish and general subjects, in faculties of Jewish Studies, Language and Literature, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences, as well as several special courses. It has branches at Ashkelon and Safad. Over 5,000 students (770 from abroad). The teaching staff numbers about 630.

UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV—Beersheba

Founded in 1965 as the Institute for Higher Educa-

tion in the Negev; consists of three faculties: Humanities and Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Engineering. All courses are under the academic supervision of the Hebrew University, the Haifa Technion or the Weizmann Institute. The teaching staff numbered 350 in 1970, many of them part-time.

VOLCANI INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Founded in 1921 by the Zionist Organization. It is the research arm of the Ministry of Agriculture. It conducts over 600 research projects in its Departments of Plant Protection, Agronomy and Horticulture at Beit Dagan, and of Food Storage and Technology, Livestock and Soils and Water, at Rehovot. Experiments are carried out in various parts of the country through four regional experimental stations.

The National and University Institute of Agriculture was founded in 1959 to coordinate the work of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture and the Volcani Institute.

THE GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE— is responsible for research connected with the development of natural resources and the preparation of geological maps.

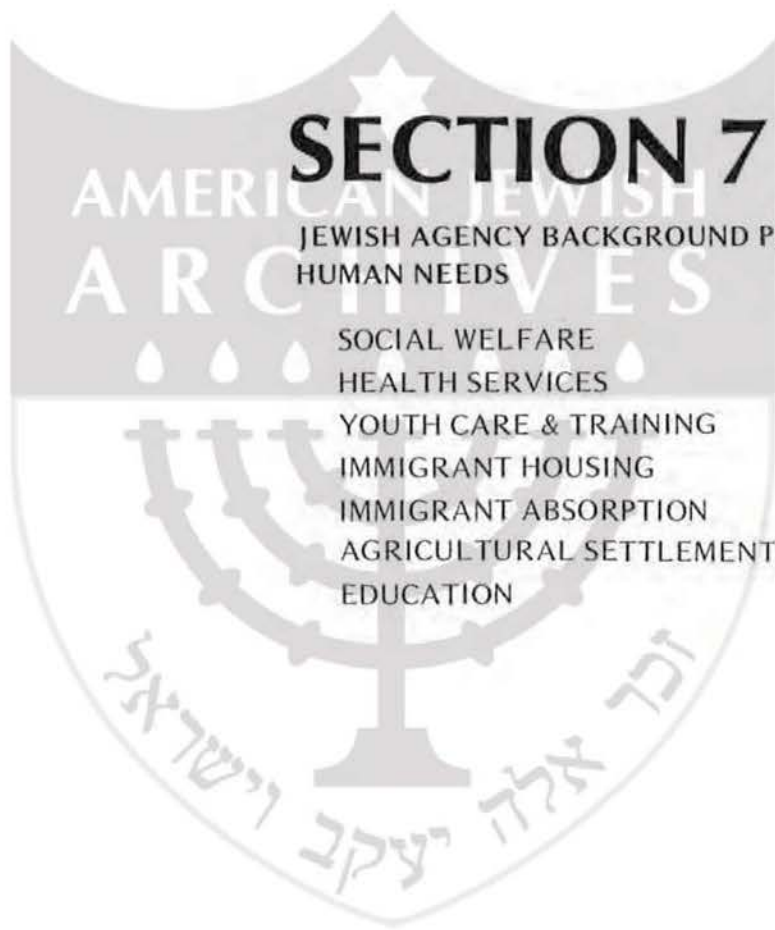
THE GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE conducts seismographic, gravimetric and other surveys, especially in connection with the search for oil.

THE FIBRES AND FOREST PRODUCTS INSTITUTE Conducts industrial research on textiles, wool products, paper and leather.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY The University's 29 research institutes cover many diverse areas; archaeology, space and planetary science (the only one of its kind in Israel), Zionism, the Diaspora, Hebrew literature, criminology, labour studies, the Middle East and Africa (the Shiloah Centre), Latin America, human genetics, endocrinology, isotopes, human reproduction and foetal development, international affairs, and so forth.

It sponsors research on subjects ranging from philology and linguistics to ethology and social behaviour, the mathematics of probability, and astrophysics. A number of sciences (geophysics, oceanography, meteorology and upper atmosphere studies have been combined in a comprehensive programme of environmental sciences.)





SECTION 7

JEWISH AGENCY BACKGROUND PAPERS ON HUMAN NEEDS

- SOCIAL WELFARE
- HEALTH SERVICES
- YOUTH CARE & TRAINING
- IMMIGRANT HOUSING
- IMMIGRANT ABSORPTION
- AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT
- EDUCATION

SOCIAL WELFARE

When the State of Israel was established in 1948, her Jewish population totaled 650,000. Today, it has quadrupled to 2,600,000.

The immigration that brought about this change was not only proportionately vast in numbers; its scope was diverse and represented every shade of ethnic, social, cultural, educational and economic background.

The first waves of immigration from Europe brought the survivors of the Hitler Holocaust. Later waves brought half a million Jewish refugees from the Arab countries, many of them culturally deprived and in poor health after generations of poverty.

From its beginnings, Israel was faced with urgent military and economic priorities and the handicap of limited natural resources. Yet as each group of newcomers arrived, great efforts were made on its behalf. To house the new arrivals as quickly as possible, dwellings were hastily constructed. To provide the wherewithal to become productive citizens, job opportunities were created. Vocational training and educational programs were rapidly instituted.

The size and diversity of the immigration contained the seeds of serious social problems. The origins of these problems often go back centuries, but the net effect is being felt today, in Israel.

Within each group of immigrants were some who could never become productive and self-sufficient. These include the aged and disabled, all of whom could freely enter Israel under the Law of Return. Included also were the unemployable, and those of limited employability, because they lacked the education and skills to enter the modern economy of Israel. All these—the aged, the handicapped, the uneducated and unskilled—make up Israel's poor, those who need welfare aid.

Poverty A survey made in 1968 uses a poverty line of IL 4,000 per year (IL 333 per month) gross income for a family of four.

But in 1968, the income of 13.8% of Israel's urban Jewish families fell below the poverty line. And since there were generally more than four members in these families, the figure represents some 20% of the urban population.

Since these figures reflect the situation before the increased taxes and new loans of 1970, it may be assumed that current data would put many more than 20% below the poverty line.

Viewed in terms of family size, the poverty problem may be seen in sharper perspective:

AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

ALL JEWISH URBAN FAMILIES	IL 9,646
Families, 4 members	11,270
Families, 6 or more members	8,500

And statistics detailing countries of origin are further illuminating:

NATIONAL AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

ALL JEWISH URBAN FAMILIES	IL 9,646
From Asia-Africa	7,655
From Europe-America	10,912
Israel born	11,387

These figures corroborate the need for education, training and a wide variety of social services to close the gap that keeps the culturally deprived of former and present immigration out of the mainstream of Israel life. (A further discussion of this need and how it is being met may be found in the Education paper.) The figures also underscore the urgent need for training, where feasible, towards immediate employment and for supplementary income to bring needy families to levels assuring some measure of human dignity.

Overcrowding and Slum Conditions From the beginning of statehood, intensive efforts were made to provide housing for all newcomers. (See paper on Immigrant Housing.) Because of pressure of time and inadequate funds, construction was too often of low standard and limited durability—dwellings now slums, for the most part.

Into these slums are crowded the generally larger, Middle Eastern families, compounding the problems of unemployment and poverty with all the social ills that thrive in the slum environment.

The result of these interrelated problems is most sharply apparent in many development towns and big city slums.

In their earliest days, these areas were plagued by an inordinately high percentage of population mobility. Although much of this problem has been resolved, the development towns and the city slums are left with a significant residue of unskilled and under-educated inhabitants.

The Aged and the Handicapped The Law of Return admits all Jews who elect to immigrate to Israel, without restriction as to age or physical condition.

Accordingly, many immigrants were elderly and/or, as victims of war, poverty, or oppression in their native countries, often seriously handicapped, physically or emotionally. This situation applies also to present immigration, although to a lesser degree.

A variety of social aids—ranging from employment opportunities to health services to institutional care—are required on behalf of these immigrants.

Jewish Agency Concerns

The Social Welfare budget of the Jewish Agency is intended to help provide assistance in various forms to Israel's needy.

Direct Aid The Jewish Agency provides direct aid, through relief grants, to some 20,000 needy families.

Assistance to the Aged Approximately 30,000 elderly persons who arrived in Israel too late in life to be able to become eligible for National Insurance (social security) benefits receive Jewish Agency subsistence grants.

Sheltered Workshops Between 7,000 and 8,000 elderly and handicapped persons are employed in sheltered workshops operated by "Hameshakem". Because the output of these workers is generally low, the Jewish Agency—through "Hameshakem"—supplements their income. This is in keeping with the Agency philosophy of providing employment rather than outright "welfare" aid, wherever possible.

Note: JDC-MALBEN, the Israel arm of The American Joint Distribution Committee, plays a major role in aid to the aged and handicapped, operating and/or supporting a wide variety of programs and institutions in this field.

Other Social Services The Jewish Agency also provides funds to assist persons in homes for the aged, to make available vocational rehabilitation grants and special social programs for blind and other handicapped persons.

Long-term Aspects Cultural and social deprivation and poverty and other social ills constitute a vicious circle which must be broken if these ills are not to perpetuate themselves. Understood in this sense, the problems of Israel's poor must be seen in their long-term context. This generation's slums breed tomorrow's social problems, and the privation that is rooted in centuries of poverty and persecution cannot be eliminated in a few years.

These problems are compounded by the problems of immigrants arriving now and yet to come. Nor has the young State had time yet to develop the cadres of trained workers and the facilities and services required to deal adequately with these problems.

The Jewish Agency, other agencies and the government ministries are working constantly to break this vicious circle of poverty. Massive resources are required—and time. Meeting immediate social welfare needs in the meanwhile is a major financial responsibility of the Jewish Agency.

JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET 1971-1972 Social Welfare

1. Old Age Grants	\$13,428,571
2. Relief Payments for Social Cases	\$18,305,714
3. Sheltered Workshops for the Elderly and the Handicapped	\$ 3,228,571
4. Other Activities	\$ 1,781,429
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 36,744,285

Explanation of the Major Budget Items

The Social Welfare budget includes expenditures to aid 373 immigrants without relatives in Israel and living in 9 old-age homes.

In addition, it includes provision for one-time vocational rehabilitation grants as well as for special assistance through clubs for blind and aged immigrants, participation with other welfare institutions, footwear and clothing for the needy, and special loans and grants.

1. Old Age Grants: \$13,428,571 This provides for approximately 30,000 who came to Israel too late to qualify for National Insurance pension benefits. Agency grants in this category range from IL 2,000 to IL 2,250 per person per year.

2. Relief Payments for Social Cases: \$18,305,714 These allowances will assist 20,000 needy families, providing

amounts from IL 100 per month (for individuals) to a family maximum of IL 460 per month.

3. Sheltered Workshops: \$3,228,571 This will supplement the income earned at "Hameshakem" by 7,000 to 8,000 elderly and handicapped employees. The supplement amounts to IL 4.50 per working day.

HEALTH SERVICES

Israel's dynamic growth, unprecedented immigration, and all the resultant problems are reflected in the present state of her health services. Great progress has been made, but tremendous problems remain to be solved.

Worldwide Escalation of Medical Care Costs To some extent, these problems reflect the result of great strides in the last quarter century of world medical history. In a relatively short time, Israel has achieved a prominent place in health care and medical science. As medical science prolongs life, it develops new drugs and techniques, more and more sophisticated technology. These, in turn, raise the cost of medical care.

The introduction of the kidney machine, for example, or of organ transplants has helped increase the average man's life expectancy; but these breakthroughs are expensive in terms of equipment and personnel costs.

Israel's Medical Economics To a great extent, Israel's medical economics reflect other pressures peculiarly her own. The most serious and difficult problems were brought to the country by survivors of the Hitler period and the huge numbers who emigrated from the Arab states.

In the former group were tens of thousands physically and emotionally crippled by the Holocaust. From the Middle Eastern lands came large numbers of Jews with serious handicaps, rooted in generations of deprivation and want.

The continuing heavy demands placed on the Israeli economy have prevented construction of sufficient medical facilities to meet current needs. Staff shortages of medical and para-medical personnel plague the existing institutions.

Obviously, there are no speedy solutions to Israel's health care dilemma. Rather, there is need for long term, concentrated planning and effort.

Jewish Agency Concerns

The Jewish Agency has traditionally assumed responsibility for the medical care of new immigrants, many of them suffering from physical and emotional problems.

In addition to services for new immigrants, the Jewish Agency has, since 1967, assumed a large share of financial responsibility for health services to the needy of previous immigrations.

Agency aid helps pay for care in private, government and Kupat Holim facilities, treating mental and physical disorders. To meet the need for additional medical facilities, the budget includes allocations for construction of hospitals and research facilities.

Shortages of Medical Personnel Israel has no doctor shortage, in terms of statistics—the ratio of doctors to population. However, one quarter of Israel's physicians are aged 60 or older. Further, physicians in Israel represent as many standards of training as the countries from which many of them emigrated. And in many specialties, there are serious shortages: in radiology, psychiatry, anesthesiology and ophthalmology, to name a few.

Geographically, physicians are not distributed according to need for their services. In development areas, for example, where acute needs usually exist, there are frequently critical doctor shortages.

Nurses, too, are in short supply. Similar shortages exist in dentistry, pharmacy and the ancillary health professions.

Shortages of Medical Facilities The most urgent need is hospital beds. The voluntary organizations, notably Hadassah, play significant roles in making available hospital facilities. However, the major responsibility is carried by the government and Kupat Holim.

The former is financially limited by the demands for defense spending; the latter by the pressures of over-utilization of sick fund facilities. Accordingly, building of new hospital facilities has been virtually frozen.

Obsolete facilities cannot be replaced. Furthermore, there is no provision for the increased demands of a growing population. In mental hospitals, occupancy often runs as high as 117% of capacity. In general hospitals, it reached 135%. In Israel, crowded wards and filled corridors are the rule, rather than the exception.

At first glance, the number of beds available to Israel's population does not seem grossly inadequate, in comparison to similar facilities in other countries. The

gross proportion, one bed for each 130 of population, is misleading.

Israel's 22,856 beds include many in private long-term care institutions of low standard. Still others are in obsolete hospitals that pre-date the State of Israel.

The Cost of New Facilities Cost of replacing obsolete facilities and adding new ones needed by a growing population is reflected in the following:

COST, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT, TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN HOSPITAL BEDS FOR GENERAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CARE (IN ISRAELI POUNDS)

Description	Unit cost (thousand)	Units needed (per year)	Total Annual cost (million)
Building general bed	90-100	400	36-40
Building psychiatric bed	50-60	300	15-18
Maintaining general bed	25	400	10
Maintaining psychiatric bed	11.5	300	3.5

These figures do not include the cost of replacing 500 private beds each year—estimated at IL 30 million, nor of maintaining them, at an additional annual outlay of IL 6 million.

To summarize, the additional minimum requirements of Israel's health services call for building 1,200 hospital beds each year. The annual price tag totals IL 85 million; maintaining these beds adds IL 20 million annually.

Problems of the Sick Funds Almost all Israeli citizens are insured under one of the nation's Kupat Holim sick funds. Largest of these, serving the highest percentage of the population, is the Histadrut's fund.

Cost of operating the funds is mainly paid by member contributions, with each member contributing an amount based on his income. An additional operating budget is provided to the funds via small government contributions, but the total of member and government financing is inadequate to pay the cost of medical care.

The principal reason for this deficit can be found in the greater proportional use of medical facilities by low income groups, generally larger families who require more medical services. Understandably, these same medical service consumers contribute the lowest share to the cost of operating the funds.

The Jewish Agency helps fill this gap.

Medical Services for New Immigrants Many new immigrants, particularly from lands of distress, enter Israel in need of medical attention. Problems of adjusting to life in a new culture often contribute additional stresses ultimately expressed in physical or emotional illness.

The Jewish Agency helps ease these problems by providing full coverage in Kupat Holim during the immigrant's first six months in the country.

Cost of Hospital Care The Jewish Agency subsidizes care in a general or mental hospital to the extent of IL 35/patient per day in a general hospital, IL 15-20 in a mental hospital.

A similar subsidy is provided, where needed, in Kupat Holim clinics. In addition, in development towns—where higher costs and higher utilization require additional assistance—the Jewish Agency subsidizes needy families by paying up to 90% of their Kupat Holim contributions. This co-payment principle is consistent with the Agency policy of making the recipient a partner, if only a minor partner at first, in the cost of providing needed services for his family. As the family's income increases, he pays an increased share of such costs—in a gradual development towards economic self-sufficiency.

Research Adequate planning for the future must include additional research to find better solutions to the nation's health problems. Provision for research facilities is included in the current Agency budget for health services.

Future Needs The future demand for health services will increase along with the population increase due to natural growth. The present population is expected to expand by another million within the next decade, with births estimated to rise to nearly 100,000 per year.

The consequent increase in the infant and early childhood age groups will require substantial additions to existing maternal and child health services.

The aged—those 65 and over—will increase to nearly 300,000 facing Israel with the need to expand its geriatric services and its facilities for the long-term and chronically ill.

Continued immigration will provide additional demands on Israel's health services.

Israel's population-dispersal policy necessarily involves a relatively wide and thin spread of high cost services for medical care.

JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET 1971-1972 Health Services

1. Hospitalization of General Cases	8,614,286
2. Hospitalization of Mental Cases	7,714,286
3. Clinics in Development Areas	15,714,286
4. Allocation to Hospitals and Hospital Construction	40,000,000
5. Other Health Services	531,428

GRAND TOTAL \$ 72,674,286

Explanation of Major Budget Items

1. General Hospitalization: \$8,614,286 Provides hospitalization assistance for needy immigrants. For general care, the budget provides 86,000 days of hospitalization benefits, at a rate of IL 35/patient day.

2. Mental Hospital Benefits: \$7,714,286 Provides for 168,000 days of care in mental hospitals at a daily rate between IL 15 and 20.

3. Clinics: \$15,714,286 Represents allocation to Kupat Holim for medical assistance and services in approximately 50 clinics in development areas and immigrant settlements. Allocations cover 90% of total cost (IL 100) per month of treating each person registered on the clinics' eligible rolls. The remaining 10% is shared by the patient. Also included in this item is participation in construction of additional clinics.

4. Allocations to Hospitals and Hospital Construction: \$40,000,000 To meet the need for more hospital beds for new immigrants and provide sorely needed hospital subsidies for equipment, development and research.

YOUTH CARE AND TRAINING

In any society, the problems confronting youth mirror the concerns which face that society as a whole. That this is true in Israel indicates the depth and variety of assistance needed by Israeli youth, if they are to develop into productive citizens through whose efforts the State itself will achieve the greatest possible degree of social and economic development.

Youth Aliyah continues to be a major area of concern, with all of the facets involved in total absorption of young people into their new land.

But youth immigration is just one of the problems to be resolved. The pressures arising out of Israel's tremendous immigrations—and the situations of distress which led to much of the immigration—have, in turn, visited a great variety of problems on a large segment of Israel's youth population.

This segment includes children of immigrant families and second generations of needy families still not completely absorbed into Israel life.

Many of these children are forced, by economic pressures or social problems, to drop out of school at an early age. Efforts must be made—particularly in the development towns and in the major cities, where this problem is particularly acute—to attract such youngsters into academic-vocational training settings, where they can continue education and learn job skills.

Physically and emotionally handicapped children of needy families require specialized training.

In many cases, pre-schooling is needed to compensate for culturally disadvantaged home environments.

Still other problems must be solved, on behalf of young people who should be removed from the family setting and placed in agricultural settlements or in a foster family situation; on behalf of orphaned children, or children from broken homes; on behalf of children of working mothers unable to afford suitable daytime care.

And to cultivate a priceless natural resource, development of special talents requires additional training in the arts, music, sciences, etc., for children whose families are unable to provide it.

Jewish Agency Concerns

In 1933, the Jewish Agency began its Youth Aliyah program. The object was to save as many children as possible from the growing threat of Nazi Germany and bring them to Israel.

With establishment and growth of the State of Israel, the scope of youth problems handled by the Agency has broadened considerably. Today, the immigration of youth is just one portion of the Agency's concerns; the overall program falls into four general classifications:

1. Youth brought to Israel without their families;
2. Children of new immigrants;

3. Children of families still in the process of absorption; and

4. Children in Youth Day Center programs. By and large, the youth program deals with children between ages 12 and 17.

Coming from a wide variety of national and social backgrounds, these young people represent a range of aptitudes and needs. The Department deals with a total of more than 10,000 young people in its various programs.

The historic record of the Youth Aliyah Department is outstanding. In all, more than 130,000 children—5% of the current Jewish population of Israel—have received its benefits, 100,000 of them since 1948.

During the large immigration that followed establishment of the State, fewer children arrived in Israel alone. At this point, the Department's activities expanded to deal with children of new immigrants—from Moslem countries and Rumania, from Turkey and South America.

Great attention has been paid to developing talents of children under Youth Aliyah care. Some of Israel's outstanding artists and scientists started their career training under these auspices.

Of the 10,395 children under Youth Aliyah care during 1969/1970, the category breakdown was:

Immigrant children without their families	1,801
Children of new immigrant families	4,177
Children of immigrant families still in absorption process	2,166
Trainees in Youth Centers	2,251
TOTAL	10,395

Each of these four major facets deals with an important problem facing a segment of the population. Utilizing insights gained with each wave of immigration, the overall program provides aid toward social integration and education.

Children Without Their Families For these youngsters, the Youth Aliyah Department provides education, training, food and maintenance, plus other necessities such as Bar-Mitzvah celebrations, supplementary lessons, pocket-money, etc.

For children whose talents merit additional training, special care is given to providing education in the arts, music, etc.

The Jewish Agency pays costs of educating youth in some 80 institutions belonging to a number of organizations. Jewish Agency contributions range from IL 100 to IL 155/month per child. In addition, the Agency provides footwear and clothing.

Where foster family arrangements are made, the Agency pays subsidies up to IL 250 monthly.

Children of New Immigrant Families Intensive training programs are available to children of new immigrant families, to help develop their talents to the utmost.

Special training is available to physically and emotionally handicapped children of immigrant families.

Children of Families Still in Absorption Process For these youngsters, a number of problems must be solved by Youth Aliyah. Included in this group are children from broken homes, children who should be removed from the family situation to agricultural settlements or foster families.

In cases where financial need exists, the Agency pays for educating a retarded child in a specialized facility. The amount of such Agency subsidies, IL 100/month, is available only when need can be demonstrated. Since the cost of training often runs as high as IL 400, the deficit is made up by local authorities.

The Youth Day Center Program These programs were established in 14 development towns to provide special education and training for young school drop-outs, which would enable them to continue their education. A concentrated educational program enables these youngsters to complete at least eighth grade studies within two years, while simultaneously providing vocational training.

Additional youth centers must be built in various areas throughout the country, at a unit cost of IL 1 million.

JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET 1971-1972 Youth Care and Training

1. Maintenance and care of youth in Youth Aliyah institutions	\$ 4,263,857
2. Special medical services and maintenance of youth in special treatment	\$ 977,600
3. Operating existing youth centers and constructing additional centers	\$ 2,240,000
4. Care of children	\$ 13,060,000
5. Other activities	\$ 2,029,757

GRAND TOTAL \$ 22,471,214

Explanation of Major Budget Items

1. Maintenance and Care of Youth: \$4,263,857. Nearly \$3 million will cover monthly training fees for Youth Aliyah youngsters. The balance will cover such items as clothing, loans and grants for institutional equipment, Youth Corner construction and repairs, special expenses for trainees.

The education of 8,040 trainees is anticipated under this expenditure, to be placed in a variety of situations:

Agricultural settlements	1,730 trainees
Educational institutions	5,245
Youth ulpanim	435
Youth in family settings	290

2. Special Medical Services and Maintenance of Youth in Special Treatment: \$977,600. Nearly half this expenditure is for special medical care not covered by Kupat Holim, for such items as dental care, orthopaedic treatment, eye-glasses, transportation for medical treatment. It also covers medical expenses of trainees with restricted medical insurance, and supervisory costs to maintain medical care and hygienic conditions in various institutions. Counseling, special pedagogical services are also covered.

The balance of this category covers costs of maintaining special training facilities for under-achievers and trainees unsuited to the usual educational framework.

3. Operating Existing Day Centers and Construction Additional Centers: \$2,240,000. These centers provide education and supplementary vocational training for youngsters who have dropped out of regular school situations. Actually day care centers, they provide trainees with three meals a day, with the chance to complete at least elementary schooling, and with the opportunity to participate in supplementary course work. These centers include school, workshop and youth club facilities.

4. Care of Children: \$13,060,000. This item provides for maintenance of retarded children in special institutions; maintenance of thousands of children from broken homes, either in boarding institutions or day centers, so that mothers can work; and construction of additional institutions needed for retarded children.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING

The overall problems of housing are among the most pressing in Israel today. Some of the technological advances that permit more economic home construction, such as steel structures and prefabricated units, are still not widely available. High construction costs, the relatively high cost of land, and continuing shortages have pushed the price of a home or apartment beyond the reach of many in middle-income groups.

The High Cost of Housing On the average, it is estimated that a home or apartment costs six to eight times the annual income of the average Israeli family. This may be contrasted with conditions in the United States, where homes generally cost two to three times annual earnings.

The rental situation is even more acute, with rentals often as much as 50% of the average monthly salary.

A large number of housing units are of substandard quality. Many units built hastily in the early days of statehood have deteriorated rapidly and should now be razed and replaced. It is estimated that some 70,000 families, approximately 10% of the total population, inhabit such housing.

In terms of density, over 200,000 families—30% of the national total—live in conditions of two or more persons per room. Of these, some 56,000 families live three or more per room.

There is currently a list of 6,500 young couples waiting for public housing and this figure is increasing at the rate of 200 to 300 couples per month.

Jewish Agency Concerns

Immigrant housing has always been a critical problem. To house hundreds of thousands of newcomers during the past 23 years, a variety of expedient solutions had to be found.

These included the tents which sheltered the first new arrivals to the State of Israel. Later, temporary shacks of canvas, tin and wood were constructed.

Concurrently, more permanent housing construction was begun, but limitations upon size and quality were great, and only few of the early units were sufficiently durable to remain in good condition to the present day.

In the beginning, immigrant housing units were small—approximately 32 square meters in area. By the mid-50's, the size was increased to a minimum of 55 square meters. Current construction ranges from a minimum size of 60 square meters for small families to

100 or 120 square meters for large families.

In addition to increased size, new apartments incorporate more durable construction and more amenities. These improvements will gradually reduce the slum problems of the future.

This year, with the anticipated arrival of 40-50,000 new immigrants, an estimated 15,000 housing solutions must be found. In addition, the backlog from previous years, including the need to replace slum housing, will create a further drain on Israel's home building facilities—not including those waiting.

The general mortgage market is a tight one, even for Israelis financially established in the country. Conventional mortgages rarely exceed 35 to 40% of the full purchase price, and provide only a short (12-year) amortization period, at very high interest rates. In view of continuing price increases, almost all mortgages are cost-of-living or dollar-linked.

Prohibitive as these conditions are to many Israelis, they are out of the question for most immigrant home buyers. Accordingly the Jewish Agency assists immigrants in finding mortgages at more favorable interest rates than are available on the general market.

While such assistance eases the situation for many new immigrants, it tends to intensify some of the social stresses in the veteran Israeli population.

For new immigrants who choose rental housing, subsidies are available during the first year in the country, to help defray rental costs.

To provide low-cost rental housing, a number of imaginative solutions have been attempted. One is the encouragement of overseas investment in immigrant housing. The Agency subsidizes the difference between the low rentals which immigrants can afford and the economic rent which the investors should realize on their properties.

In a number of development areas and in Eilat, Beersheba, Ashkelon, Dimona and Jerusalem, homes belonging to "Amidar" are rented to immigrants for the yearly sum of IL 360. The Jewish Agency absorbs the difference between this amount and the actual rental cost of IL 1,360 on behalf of some 50,000 immigrant families.

The Agency provides solutions for housing shortages on agricultural settlements by financing the building of new units. Such units are built in new settlements as well as in older settlements which house new immigrants. In addition, the Agency finances the addition of extra rooms in settlement homes for growing families who require more space.

JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET 1971-1972 Immigrant Housing

1. Construction of Apartments for Immigrants	\$176,451,343
2. Rental Subsidies	\$ 14,230,000
3. Loans for Rental Payments	\$ 1,400,000
4. Additional Expenditures	\$ 887,123
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 192,968,486

Explanation of Major Budget Items

1. Construction of Apartments for Immigrants: \$176,451,343. This will pay for building approximately 15,000 immigrant housing units (not including construction in agricultural settlements) at an average cost of IL 40,000 (\$11,430).

Apartments are to be built in Jerusalem, the development towns—particularly in the south and some in the north—and, to a limited extent, in the vicinity of the cities.

2. Rental Subsidies: \$14,230,000. Commercial rentals are usually out of the reach of newcomers, particularly in development towns. Accordingly, the Jewish Agency subsidizes such rentals in amounts ranging to IL 1,000/year (\$280/year) per family for approximately 50,000 families.

3. Loans for Rental Payments: \$1,400,000. The Jewish Agency provides loans on easy terms for immigrants who wish to rent housing and must pay either key money or rent in advance.

IMMIGRATION AND ABSORPTION

The process of immigration and absorption is a continuous one, (starting considerably before the newcomer leaves his native country and continuing well after his arrival in Israel, until he is fully integrated into the

economic and social life of the country). Efforts on behalf of veteran immigrants, however, are discussed in the other papers; the scope of this paper includes the immediate needs of the newcomer.

More than 1.4 million newcomers have immigrated to Israel since the establishment of the State in 1948. *Each wave of immigrants has differed widely from the others*—in terms of country of origin, size of the group, and backgrounds and ideologies of the newcomers themselves.

Dependent on a variety of factors, the number of newcomers can never be predicted accurately; but no matter how large the influx in a given year, there must always be sufficient facilities to accommodate it.

For a large proportion of immigrants there is a greater need for individualized care. This, combined with general price rises and the very unpredictability of the entire immigration operation, from year to year, tends to keep costs high.

Nearly every wave of immigration has changed the demographic balance of Israel and created its own variety of social and economic problems. For example, in the early years of mass immigration, the largest proportion of immigrants came from the Moslem countries of North Africa and Asia.

Since the Six-Day War, the proportion of Europeans and Americans has been running higher than that of those emigrating from Asia and Africa. However, there are more than 150,000 Jews remaining in Asia and North Africa; the largest concentrations are in:

Iran	70,000
Morocco	40,000
Turkey	30,000
India	7,000
Tunisia	10,000

To this number must be added about half of France's 550,000 Jews who emigrated from Algeria and other North African countries.

Much larger numbers remain in the western communities:

Soviet Union	2,500,000+
Western Europe	1,500,000
Latin America	800,000
South Africa, Australia and New Zealand	190,000
U.S. & Canada	6,000,000

Obviously, not nearly all of these are candidates for immigration. But a number of factors prevent accurate estimates of probable immigration, even for next year, as the recent change in the number of immigrants from the Soviet Union will indicate.

The first of these is that changing government policies will make it easier for Jews to come to Israel from countries which formerly prevented their departure.

The second is especially pertinent to Jews living in countries in which they are less than totally welcome. For these, the wave of enthusiasm and identification that followed the Six-Day War is particularly compelling. Combined with the increase in full employment and security in Israel, it may provide a compelling, if unpredictable, motivation for immigration.

Jewish Agency Concerns

Immigration has always been an exclusive financial responsibility of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization. The WZO deals with newcomers from the free world; the Jewish Agency, with immigrants from situations of distress. This concern has always taken financial and operational precedence over all other Agency operations.

Accordingly, a large percentage of Jewish Agency funds goes toward paying the tremendous costs of immigration and absorption for hundreds of thousands of Jews, from situations of distress all over the world. The cost is tremendous, the problems are complex, and the Jewish Agency is involved in nearly every step of the entire process.

Increasing numbers leaving many countries require additional hostels and transient camp facilities. The cost of transporting the immigrant and his possessions must be defrayed. Jewish Agency offices are maintained in many countries to provide the administrative and counseling services required by prospective immigrants.

Ulpanim, Absorption Centers, Hostels For new arrivals in Israel, an obvious problem is the need to develop proficiency in Hebrew. The ulpanim, treated in greater detail under the Education section, provide a variety of programs for single immigrants, for married couples, and for families. A variety of settings—residential and non-residential—are available in cities and on kibbutzim.

A variety of temporary housing arrangements is available to the new immigrant during the initial period. Absorption centers provide for about 5,000 persons at a time. Another 3,000 are accommodated in Agency hostels—and special hostels care for another 1,000 students. Additional housing facilities of both kinds—absorption centers and hostels—are needed.

Integrated with these arrangements is a complete program of Jewish Agency services, designed to help the immigrant through his crucial first months in Israel. Trained Agency staff members help him find solutions to job problems and aid him in securing permanent housing accommodations. The Agency also arranges for vocational training programs, where necessary.

Other Aids Frequently, arriving immigrants lack sufficient money to pay for immediate material needs. In such cases, on-the-spot assistance grants of IL 30/person are made by the Jewish Agency. Where more needs are revealed, further grants of up to IL 400 are available.

Other help to new immigrants is available in the form of aid for constructive purposes. Such aid may be given an immigrant who wishes to establish a small independent business. These loans may be repaid on easy terms over a long period of time.

As Israel's living standard has improved, additional benefits for new arrivals have been introduced. The extent of such extra help has been determined by the overall standard of living, which serves as a guide; by the number of immigrants in a given period; and by the availability of financial means to aid these immigrants. Increased benefits were required to help new immigrants secure adequate housing in Israel, with its relatively high cost of housing, and to find employment in an increasingly technological and skilled job market.

Jewish Agency Budget 1971-1972 Immigration and Absorption

1. Servicing of Immigrants Abroad	\$12,780,718
2. Transportation	\$ 5,609,714
3. Initial Care of Immigrants	\$ 1,062,857
4. Special Services for Professionals	\$ 2,528,571
5. Hostels, Absorption Centers and Absorption in Kibbutzim	\$ 8,025,995
6. Financial Aid	\$ 4,131,429
7. Grants to Organizations Assisting Immigrants and Activities through Other Organizations	\$ 1,456,896
8. Other Activities	\$ 316,286
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 35,912,461

Explanation Major Budget Items

The immigration forecast for 1971/1972 is for 50,000 newcomers. The items included in the Jewish Agency budget for immigration and absorption are based on the services required by the needy, the vast majority of these immigrants, from situations of distress.

1. Servicing of Immigrants Abroad: \$12,780,718 The Jewish Agency Immigration Department maintains offices throughout the world. More than \$1 1/2 million is needed to maintain these offices.

The balance of this item will go to pay costs of documentation, special expenses, plus a variety of services including medical care, maintenance of transit centers, and immigration administrative personnel tests.

2. Transportation: \$45,609,714 Included in this item is more than \$3 1/2 million for air and sea passage for immigrants—the majority of whom arrive via El Al. Where groups of immigrants travel to Israel, they are accompanied by a Department staff member.

More than \$2 1/2 million is required to pay costs of transporting, storing and shipping immigrants' belongings from the point of origin to their ultimate destination at the place of absorption.

3. Initial Care of Immigrants: \$1,062,857 Included are costs of transferring immigrants from Israeli ports to their places of absorption, and initial care at absorption site. In addition, every family sent directly to housing finds the new home equipped with basic furnishings including beds, mattresses, blankets, tables, chairs and basic kitchen equipment.

4. Special Services for Professionals: \$2,528,571 Special programs facilitate absorption of professionally-trained immigrants. These include special language assistance, apprenticeship situations, supplementary coursework in their own field, supplementary income allowances, and—where necessary—retraining for allied professions.

These services are being utilized with increasing frequency by the rapidly growing number of incoming professionals.

5. Hostels, Absorption Centers and Absorption in Kibbutzim: \$8,025,995 Israel's 17 general hostels accommodate 3,000 immigrants at a time. Such hostels are usually utilized by professionals who require only a short initial period of absorption. To accommodate increasing need for such facilities, the Department plans to open five new hostels during the year to care for an additional 1,000 persons at a time. Hebrew language training is provided at ulpanim for hostel residents.

In addition to the general hostels, five special student facilities accommodate another 1,574 persons.

Currently, 17 absorption centers house 5,000 immigrants at one time. In addition, five temporary centers in hotels can care for another 1,000 persons. By the end of the current financial year, the Department plans to open nine more centers with a combined capacity of 2,000.

Immigrants are expected to pay for their support at these absorption centers; however, the Agency provides loans for those who are financially unable to do so.

The absorption centers and hostels are intended to provide temporary quarters usually for 5 to 6 months, and to solve two of the most pressing problems during the initial absorption period:

1. The need to learn Hebrew.
2. The need for temporary housing until permanent quarters and employment are found.

About 3% of the newcomers settle in kibbutzim. To provide for cultural and other absorption activities, kibbutzim are entitled to a loan of IL 400 for every family they receive.

6. Financial Aid: \$4,131,429 Where necessary, immigrants receive financial aid at the port of entry, in amounts from IL 30 to IL 400, for immediate personal needs. Needy immigrants also receive funds for their minimum furniture requirements. Total cost of this initial assistance is budgeted at \$2 1/2 million.

An additional \$1 1/2 million is set aside for constructive loans for immigrants who wish to establish small, independent businesses.

7. Grants to Organizations Assisting Immigrants and Activities through Other Organizations: \$1,456,896 Contributions under this item go to finance voluntary activities of immigrant organizations working on behalf of absorption.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS

The Zionist ideology assigned great importance to the concept of agricultural settlements; development of the Jewish home through settlement of the land is a conceptual cornerstone of Zionism.

With establishment of the State of Israel, these settlements assumed even greater significance. Settling the land was vital to the State's survival. Settlements provided needed homes for new immigrants. The new nation had to produce a food supply adequate for its growing population. And security required that the population be dispersed throughout the land, including the border areas.

Before the State was created, 226 agricultural settlements had been established. Since the State, 423 new ones have been started. These settlements are under the care of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, from the time of their establishment until they are socially and economically stable.

To the Settlement Department belongs the responsibility for establishing formal and informal supportive techniques to strengthen the new, still relatively weak, settlements. The Department does not view the settlements merely as economic units, but recognizes that their ultimate maturity depends as well on solution of social, cultural and personal problems. To achieve such overall solutions, the Department provides a wide range of counsel, services and facilities, including:

economic and social assistance and job training for new immigrants—most newcomers have no prior agricultural experience;

technological and economic assistance and guidance to developing settlements; and

equipment, utilities and facilities to help settlements toward optimum agricultural productivity—and/or in the direction of industrialization, when it is indicated.

In the 1960's, it was decided that settlements which reached economic and social maturity would deal directly with the government. In 1967 began the process of "consolidating" some of the stronger settlements towards that end. This table provides a statistical overview of the scope and progress of Israel's settlements.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS¹:

Kibbutzim and moshavim under care of Jewish Agency Settlement Department from 1948.

A.	Independent of Department	182
B.	In various consolidation stages	235
C.	Under full Department care	232
	TOTAL	649

¹NOTE: All settlements located within pre-1967 boundaries of Israel

The Settlers Within the 467 settlements under Department care live 140,000 people, mostly new immigrants. A large part of the settlers in the 131 kibbutzim and virtually all in the 336 moshavim are new immigrants.

Border Settlements A number of 467 settlements under Department care are located on the borders of Israel; in the Negev, the north, Galilee, and the Jerusalem hills. These settlements require special priorities.

Jewish Agency Concerns

Obviously, all young settlements are faced with a variety of economic and social problems. These include the absorption of a high percentage of immigrant population, shortages of natural resources, continuous adjustment to the rapid pace of economic and technological development in Israel, and industrialization where needed to supplement agricultural production.

Living Standards In addition, there is the problem—prevalent in rural areas throughout the world—of raising income levels to the higher levels of urban area income.

In 1960, a farmer earned 88% of what a city worker earned. By 1967, he was earning only 83% and by 1968, just 79%. This partially accounts for the diminishing agricultural work force in Israel. The proportion of manpower gainfully employed in agriculture dropped from 17.8% in 1956 to 12.4% in 1967. By 1973, it is expected to decline to 8.6%.

The Settlement Department's basic responsibility is to raise the settlers' production so that they may achieve living standards comparable to those of the rest of the country—while resolving, at the same time, the personal, educational, and social problems of the settlement population.

Specific problems in other areas of concern vary with location and reflect changing economic and social currents.

Geographical Problems The mountain settlements illustrate a specific geographic problem. These are primarily within the Galilee and the Jerusalem hills, in areas short of adequate water and arable land. These areas, settled after the more fertile valley and plain regions, lack the double advantage of the longer-established and more productive lowlands settlements. Yet they are vital to the nation for a variety of reasons.

Concentrated effort must be made to increase the production of these mountain settlements. Within this group, special priority must be given to the 23 settlements near the Lebanese border, relative newcomers which have been targets of enemy attacks since the Six-Day War.

Different problems beset the 12 settlements in the Beit Shean Valley and in the Arava. The Beit Shean group was, for the most part, well on its way to independence before 1967. Since then, these settlements have continuously suffered at the hands of terrorists across the border. Serious setbacks have resulted from bombing, mining the fields and direct attacks on the settlements themselves.

The Arava settlements are relatively young and also troubled by their proximity to Jordan.

Export of Off-Season Produce In the early days of statehood, the most important demand on agricultural settlements was to increase production, to provide an adequate food supply for the growing nation. Today, farm yields exceed demand for internal consumption in almost all foodstuffs. This has redirected agricultural development towards products that can be exported, stressing off-season products like tomatoes, green peppers, eggplants, cucumbers, gladioli, roses, melons, peaches, tropic and sub-tropic fruits.

Industrialization of Border Settlements Shortages of natural resources constitute a very real limitation to Israel's agricultural productivity. This particularly true in the mountainous border areas, where the land itself, with its insufficient water and frequently infertile soil, has required inhabitants to turn to supplementary industrialization. Where conventional agricultural answers are not sufficient to support the hill settlements, the Department offers aid toward industrialization and other commercial ventures, to help these settlements solve their economic problems.

Settlers from Western Countries The Settlement Department's responsibility includes provision for settlers from western countries, many of whom are organizing abroad in preparation for settlement in Israel.

About 80% of these western immigrants are between ages 20 and 30; 90% of them possess at least B.A. degrees and half of them are technically skilled. Their aim is to stress sophisticated agricultural, and industrial production in the settlements to which they will come.

In summary: The Settlement Department is faced with several basic problems:

The economic problems of settlements which have not yet reached maturity; the pressures created by shortages of resources, and the technological problems created by developing industry in the border settlements; and

The social problems of tens of thousands of settlers; many of whom must be trained for productive contributions to the settlements.

Jewish Agency Budget 1971-1972 Agricultural Settlements

1.	Basic Activities in Settlements	\$ 8,315,143
2.	Regional Services	\$ 1,194,286
3.	Water Projects	\$12,365,143
4.	Financial Consolidation of Settlements	\$ 6,257,143
5.	Housing	\$11,428,572
6.	Other Activities	\$ 2,799,713
	GRAND TOTAL	\$42,360,000

Explanation of Major Budget Items

1. **Basic Activities in Settlements: \$8,315,143.** More than \$1½ million will be invested in irrigation. A new network of water pipelines will be created to serve 12,000 dunams*—50% of these in the hillside Galilee and Jerusalem areas.

Another \$1½ million is earmarked for farm buildings, for development of dairy and poultry farming and animal husbandry.

To maintain 15,000 dunams of young orchards and to plant 2,500 new dunams—\$2.6 million. The main thrust is in the Galilee and Jerusalem areas.

To achieve increased productivity, considerable additional investment is required for agricultural equipment and livestock.

The final item is for supervision and direction of the settlements. Specially trained department instructors will devote full-time activities to aiding settlers in solving economic, social and personal problems.

2. **Regional Services: \$1,194,286.** Includes construction of sorting and packing installations, and agricultural storage units; loans for industrial enterprises, including vocational and industrial training; participation in establishment of production and marketing plans; electrification of farm houses, construction of internal farm roads and central drainage facilities.

Additional processing and storage facilities must be built to accommodate newly productive fields and orchards. Budget also includes provision for organization of 2nd-generation settlers for absorption in agricultural settlements and for professional training.

*1 dunam=¼ acre.

3. **Water Projects: \$12,365,143.** Includes organization of water supply for drinking and agricultural purposes within the settlements, repair of water lines, services of surveyors and other water service personnel.

4. **Financial Consolidation of Settlements: \$6,257,143.** More than half this expenditure is earmarked toward the speedy "graduation" of settlements currently in the Consolidation process.

The remaining monies will ready the settlements currently under general care to enter consolidation process as part of the overall plan to move them through to ultimate maturity.

5. **Housing: \$11,428,572.** For moshavim, this contemplates addition of rooms and provision of suitable amenities within the houses of new immigrants; construction of additional dwelling units and building of other necessary units such as clinics, synagogues, cooperative stores, etc.

Kibbutz construction will include additional dwelling units for new immigrants as well as additional building

units to serve new immigrants, dining rooms, kitchens, laundries, etc.

EDUCATION

Israel recognizes that her continuing development will largely depend on the degree to which her citizens are educated to meet the challenges of the future.

The population of Israel represents the widest range and contrast of cultural backgrounds and educational needs. In today's Israel live Oxford-educated philosophers, M.I.T.-trained physicist—and North African newcomers never exposed to modern technology or western culture, and with little or no formal education.

As in any society where great contrasts exist, education must do more than impart knowledge and skills. It must be an instrument for social and cultural integration.

Closing the Culture Gap A primary aim of Israeli education is to help break the poverty cycle—to equip the newcomers and the needy to lead the most rewarding possible lives.

And this can only be achieved when Israeli education is utilized equally by all segments of the population. That this is not now the case is readily evident. In 1968, for example, children of Asian and African origin comprised 63.2% of all children in the first grade:

47.6% of all children in the 9th grade; and only 26.9% of all children in the 12th grade; at the university level, the differences were of Asian and African origin comprising only 13.8% of those registered in B.A. programs; and a mere 8.5% of those undertaking graduate work.

Scope of the Israeli Educational System To bridge the culture gap, Israel's educational system endeavors to serve all segments of the population. It includes pre-school training, elementary and secondary education, vocational instruction, and a higher education system growing at a rapid pace, as well as ulpanim—Hebrew language—for new immigrants.

For the trained professional emigrating to Israel, the concentrated Hebrew—language training of the ulpan provides the needed educational "bridge" to social and cultural absorption.

For the newcomer from an Asian or African country with little or no prior education, the problem is considerably more complicated.

The children of such newcomers require special assistance. For them, preschool education is needed to provide for the lack of cultural opportunities within the home. High school scholarships must be provided to children whose families cannot afford tuition costs.

Agricultural and technical training must be made available to provide the technological know-how on which Israel's economy depends.

And higher education is vital to those whose skills can ultimately be brought to work for the national good. If family resources are inadequate to pay the cost of university training, appropriate financial assistance must be made available.

Israel recognizes that its continued growth will be dependent, in good measure, on its ability to overcome its lack of mineral and other natural resources. And this, it knows, can only be done by developing to the utmost its greatest natural resource—the talents and skills of its people.

Jewish Agency Concerns

Since a large part of Israel's educational effort is required for the children of immigrant families, education is a major item in the budget of the Jewish Agency. Assistance is provided at various levels of education.

Pre-kindergartens Pre-kindergartens have long been part of Israel's educational system. Today, 56,000 children participate in such pre-school programs; of these, 38,000 are underprivileged and totally exempt from payment of fees, and Jewish Agency aid enables these programs to continue. It is estimated that an additional 12,000 children could benefit from such training if funds were available to expand this program.

Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Compulsory free education extends through the eighth grade in Israel today. Ninth grade education, now also free, will become compulsory within two years. Beyond this point, there is need for scholarship assistance to permit children from families of limited means to continue academic or vocational high school training. Such assistance is provided by the Jewish Agency.

Tuition fees paid to vocational and agricultural schools cover classroom costs at most; cost of operating laboratory and other facilities often puts these schools

in the red.

For many children from underprivileged families, proper nutrition is unknown. A hot lunch program is vital, from the standpoints of both health and education, to provide at least one hot meal during the day.

Additional construction of comprehensive high schools is needed, particularly in development areas. There are still other needs at the secondary school level, including extra classes, supervised homework in community centers, special preparatory courses for high school graduates not yet ready for university.

Higher Education Israel's traditional reverence for learning is reflected in the number and quality of her institutions of higher learning. The seven major institutions and their enrollments for 1970/71 are:

The Hebrew University	16,000
The Haifa Technion	6,500
Tel Aviv University	9,700
Bar-Ilan University	5,200
Haifa College	3,700
The Negev University	2,500
Weizmann Institute of Science	500
TOTAL	44,100

Recently several new post-secondary school programs have been initiated, including some community and junior colleges.

The proportion of Israel's population in institutions of higher learning compares favorably with that of other developed nations, as the following table shows:

Higher Education, Number of Students per 100,00 population (UN Yearbook)

United States	2,840
Soviet Union	1,674
ISRAEL	1,400
France	1,042
Sweden	923
Italy	583
Switzerland	554
Great Britain	480

The growth of Israel's enrollment has been astonishing. Between 1956 and 1970, enrollments increased seven and a half times—from 5,800 to 44,100!

Yet despite this tremendous growth, and to an important degree because of it, Israel faces many serious problems in the field of higher education.

Among the most critical of these problems is the disproportionately small number of university students from families of Asian and North African origin, as indicated by the figures given at the beginning of this paper.

The economic factor is an all-important one. Although some scholarship aid is available, there is not enough. Furthermore, even though a member of an Oriental Jewish family receives a scholarship, he cannot accept it because the family cannot do without his earnings as a breadwinner.

An equally important factor in the relatively small number of students from Afro-Asian families is the cultural lag. As the figures indicate, too few are able to make it through high school. Even among those who are admitted to university, many cannot keep up with the stringent demands of university-level education because they have not enjoyed in their young years the "edge" of the cultural advantages enjoyed by their fellow students of Western origin.

Economic pressures contribute to a high drop-out rate, estimated to be as high as 50%, among all students, whether of Oriental or Western origin. Since Israelis normally begin their college studies after three years of military service, they are frequently faced with the financial demands of marriage and family before they can complete their college training.

Next year, as the total number of students is expected to increase by another 18%, the pressures for financial help will be even greater than in the past.

Another financial pressure upon the universities is their inability to provide physical facilities and facility adequate for present enrollments, let alone anticipated increases. This factor is unquestionably a major reason for turning down several thousand applicants each year.

Immigrant and Other Students from Abroad Studying in Israel's universities today are more than 6,000 new immigrants, potential immigrants and students here for one or two years. Special ulpanim are required for these students. Furthermore, programs of courses have been developed—presently in Spanish and English—to facilitate absorption of students whose Hebrew is not adequate to the demands of the regular courses. As for the one and two year students, even if they return to their countries of origin, they retain life-long ties and commitment to Israel. Indeed, many of them return a few years later as new immigrants.

Ulpanim The Ulpan, by its very nature, is a primary step in the absorption process. Ulpanim are attached to every absorption center. Furthermore, there are many

non-resident ulpanim throughout the country, a total of 88, and more are planned. The present ulpanim have an enrollment of nearly 11,000 at any given time, and serve an average of approximately twice this number each year.

Community Centers A major lack in community resources, especially in terms of absorption, is community centers. Not only are these sorely needed to facilitate social integration of immigrants, but they play a special role for the children in elementary and high schools. These centers provide extra-curricular activities which extend the cultural horizons of the children, as well as opportunities for supervised homework.

Through the assistance of the Agency's Israel Education Fund it is planned to build new centers or to expand existing facilities in 47 development areas.

**JEWISH AGENCY BUDGET
1971-1972
Education**

1.	Ulpanim	\$ 1,378,000
2.	Students' Authority	\$ 5,062,857
3.	Israel Education Fund	\$ 5,000,000
4.	Secondary School Scholarships	\$19,971,428
5.	Pre-Kindergartens	\$ 6,571,429
6.	Allocations to Agricultural and Comprehensive Schools	\$ 3,142,857
7.	Meals in Schools	\$ 2,857,143
8.	Vocational Training	\$ 6,571,429
9.	Institutions of Higher Learning	\$82,553,519
	GRAND TOTAL	\$133,008,662

1. Ulpanim: \$1,378,000. This item will cover cost of Hebrew language training and temporary housing for immigrants in four types of ulpanim, other than absorption centers.

Included are 850 students in town ulpanim with residence facilities for couples and single persons. An additional 2,800 students will be served at day ulpanim without board facilities. At half-day work ulpanim, the Department plans to serve another 3,200 students. This latter program will take place in 55 different kibbutzim which have reached agreements with the Jewish Agency whereby new immigrants will divide their time between kibbutz work and Hebrew studies. Another 300 persons will be served in three new kibbutz ulpanim which plan to cater to families starting next year.

A final item is for loans to immigrants unable to participate in the cost of their maintenance at ulpan. These will be repaid by immigrants when they find employment.

2. Student Authority: \$5,062,857 Students who come to Israel are assisted by this item which will subsidize 6,000 students. Aid includes housing, tuition fees, living costs, and special classes in Hebrew. Allocations to individual students are determined by specific criteria based on need.

3. Israel Education Fund: \$5,000,000 This special fund is responsible for construction of secondary school buildings, libraries, community centers and other such facilities. The fund was started in 1964, by the United Jewish Appeal, and it is entirely financed by major contributors, over and above their normal contributions.

4. Secondary School Scholarships: \$19,971,428 These funds will cover tuition costs—from 30 to 100% of total

fees, depending on need—for 100,000 secondary school students. Determination of need is based on per capita family income and the number of children in the family attending secondary school.

5. Pre-kindergarten Classes: \$6,571,429 This provides for maintenance of pre-kindergarten classes for age groups 3 to 4 (compulsory education commences at age 5). These pre-kindergartens, located in low-income areas, are run by women's organizations to assist working mothers. Another item in this allocation provides for construction of new kindergarten facilities.

6. Agricultural and Comprehensive Schools: \$3,142,857 This expenditure will defray cost of laboratory and other expenses not covered by tuition fees.

7. School Meals: \$2,857,143 Covers cost of hot lunch for children from needy families.

8. Vocational Training: \$6,571,429 Provides unskilled immigrants with training for trades which are in demand in Israel. Covers tuition fees and living expenses during training periods.

9. Institutions of Higher Learning: \$82,553,519 Assumes increase of 18% in total enrollment for coming year. Intended to cover up to 70% of anticipated deficit in institution budgets, net of income from other sources. Allocations will be determined by anticipated number of students and academic staff, including number of candidates for higher degrees. Because of overlap between academic year and the Agency's fiscal year, part of these monies will be distributed at a later date.

