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Jerusalem conference. Israel economic conference and policy.
Establishment of Israel Bonds [Jerusalem, Israel].
August-September 1950.

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FOUNDING CONFERENCE BOND ORGANIZATION

Sept 3-6, 1950
Jerusalem

ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE OF SEPT. 3RD IN JERUSALEM

ABELIS	Herbert	U.S.A.	
AGLOVE	Martin	"	
AGNON	Gershon	Israel	Director General, Information Services
BACHEN	George	U.S.A.	
BARTH	"	Israel	Managing Director, Anglo-Palestine Bank
BEN-GURION	David	Israel	Prime Minister & Minister of Defence
BEN-GURION	Yehuda	"	Deputy Member, Jewish Agency Executive
BERNSTEIN	Philip	U.S.A.	CJFWF
BERNSTEIN	Henry	"	NY-OJA
BOKSTEIN	Harriet	"	Jewish Agency
BRATLOVE	"	"	
BRESKY	"	"	
BRODY	Benjamin	"	MOA
BICKENSTEIN	Abraham	U.S.A.	
DOBIN	Elihu	Israel	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
EDMUND	Levi	"	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
ELIX	Mrs. Katherine	U.S.A.	
FEINBERG	Abraham	"	
FINEMAN	Haym	"	UPA
FRIEDMAN	Julian	"	CJFWF
FRIEDMAN	Rabbi Herbert	"	
GELMAN	Yehuda	Israel	Deputy Member, Jewish Agency Executive
GOLD	Rabbi Zeev	"	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
GOLDWATER	Monroe	U.S.A.	JDC
GOLDMAN	Sam	"	Chairman, America Section, Jewish Agency Executive.
GRANOTT	Avraham	Israel	Managing Director, Keren Kayemet
GREEN	Sidney	U.S.A.	
GREENBAUM	Itzhak	Israel	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
GREENBAUM	Ludwig	"	Director, Research Council, Prime Minister's Office.
HALPERN	Mrs. Rose	U.S.A.	President, Hadassah
HALPRIN	Haim	Israel	Director General, Ministry of Agriculture
HANTKE	Arthur	"	Managing Director, Keren Hayesod
HERMAN	Evi	"	Deputy Member, Jewish Agency Executive
HOODIN	Joseph	U.S.A.	
HOROWITZ	David	Israel	Economic Adviser, Government of Israel
JOSEPHAL	George	"	Director, Dept. of Absorption, Jewish Agency
KAPLAN	Elihu	"	Minister of Finance, Trade & Industry
KAY	Abe S.	U.S.A.	
KIRSHBLUM	Rabbi Max	"	UPA
KIRSCHNER	Nicola	S. Africa	
KOL	Moshe	Israel	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
KOLLEK	Teddy	"	Director, U.S. Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
LEAVITT	Moses	U.S.A.	JDC
LEVIN	Rabbi Itzhak Meir	Israel	Minister of Welfare Services
LEVINE	Harris	U.S.A.	UPA
LINDER	Harold	"	JDC
LIPSKY	Louis	"	UPA
LOCKER	Berl	Israel	Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive
LOWN	Philip	U.S.A.	
LOWIE	Zvi	"	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
LOWMAN	Rabbi Yehuda-Leib	Israel	Minister of Religious Affairs & War Victims
LOWMAN	Harshon	"	
LOWMAN	Sorin	U.S.A.	
LOWMAN	Gershon	Israel	Director General Ministry of Trade & Industry.

WETTERSON	Mrs. Della	Israel	Minister of Labour & Social Security
WITCHELL	Edward	U.S.A.	
WIKOSSON	Fred	"	ZOA
WINTER	Henry	"	UJA
WISCHOFF	Joseph	"	
WYERS	Stanley	"	CJFWF
WYERS	Louis	"	
WYTHALL	Peretz	Israel	Knesseth Member, Economic Committee
NATHAN	Robert	U.S.A.	
NEWMAN	Emmanuel	"	UPA
NOBY	Irving	"	
PASSMAN	Charles	Israel	Ex. Director, MALSEN
PATCHEN	Herbert	U.S.A.	
PATTIZ	Oscar	"	
RADINSKY	Ellis	"	UPA
RAEDEL	Itzhak	Israel	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
RENEZ	David	"	Minister of Communications
ROBINSON	Adolph	U.S.A.	
ROSENBLUM	Charles	"	
ROTHBERG	Sam	"	UJA
ROTHENBERG	Morris, Judge	"	UPA
SACHER	Harry	United Kingdom	
SCHIFF	Albert	U.S.A.	
SCHIFF	Robert	"	
SCHWARTZ	Joseph	"	JDC
SHLINDERG	Nathan	"	
SHAPIRA	Moshe	Israel	Minister of Health, Immigration & Interior
SHAPIRO	Morris	U.S.A.	
SHARAF	Zeev	Israel	Secretary to the Government
SHARFET	Moshe	"	Minister of Foreign Affairs
SHAZAR	Zalman	"	Minister of Education & Culture
SHITREET	Behor-Shalom	"	Minister of Police
SHRAGAI	Shlomo Zalman	"	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
SHULMAN	Joseph	U.S.A.	
SCHUCHTMAN	Joseph	"	Deputy Member, Jewish Agency Executive
SONNEBORN	Rudolf	"	UPA
SPRINTZAK	Yosef	Israel	Acting President of Israel and Speaker of the Knessett.
VENIZAY	Julian	U.S.A.	
VERBEGAL	Meyer	Israel	Ex Vice Chairman, Weizmann Institute
WEITZ	Yosef	"	Director, Resettlement Dept. Keren Kayemeth
WECHSLER	Ralph	U.S.A.	UPA
YOSKIN	Dev	Israel	Minister of Supply and Rationing & Minister of Agriculture.
ZUCKERMAN	Baruch	U.S.A.	Member, Jewish Agency Executive

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BERNSTEIN	Henry	"	NY-UJA
BOUKSTEIN	Maurice	"	Jewish Agency
BRAILOVE	Mrs. A.S.	"	
BRESKY	Otto	"	
BROWDY	Benjamin	"	ZOA
DICKENSTEIN	Abraham	U.S.A.	
DOBKIN	Eliahu	Israel	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
ESHKOL	Levi	"	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
FALK	Mrs. Katherine	U.S.A.	
FEINBERG	Abraham	"	
FINEMAN	Haym	"	UPA
FREEMAN	Julian	"	CJFWF
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LURIE	Zvi	"	Member, Jewish Agency Executive
MAIMON	Rabbi Yehuda-Leib Hachohen	Israel	Minister of Religious Affairs & War Victims
MARGOLIN	Boris	U.S.A.	
MERON	Gershon	Israel	Director General Ministry of Trade & Industry.

MEYERSON	Mrs. Golda	Israel	Minister of Labour & Social Security
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MONOSSON	Fred	"	ZOA
MONTOR	Henry	"	UJA
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(A)

agenda for next few days

discuss with Elaine
get to passport office
let Abe Feinberg know, so it can be
expedited.

discuss with Phil Melstern, including
public relations aspect -

plan to leave around 15 August

make up list of people to see en route.

chat with Sabe Feinberg about tickets,
contacts, etc.

Henry Montor
at ^{Hotel} Sonnenborn meets
4-5 Aug

(1)

Without dollars, Israel cannot
survive.

There is a loss of optimism on part
of members of government. This is new.
There is sense of panic - possible doom.

How meet this?

1. Governmental loans.
 2. Public bond issue.
 3. UJA philanthropic funds. (with or without welfare funds)
-

Monitor's opinions: why funds will diminish:

1. Local needs were taking greater share of community funds. UJA was getting less. No one within local group fights for UJA.
2. Zionist groups (Hadarim & Histadrut) constitute handicap to UJA. They have own aims.
3. Hardship of American Jewish people in re. aid to foreign organizations. Part of growing hysteria in U.S.
4. Failure to tie average Jew into Israeli picture. ZOJA has failed.
Many Zionist organizations are frustrated + take this out unconsciously on Israel.
5. Criticism that Israel is socialistic, or is religious, or is Theocratic -

(3)

whatever the criticism, comes from
various Zionist organizations - not
from ACJF.

6. no channel for direct contact between
US Jews & Israel

Prospects for 1951:

July 31
15. for
USIA has received 60,700,000 - 1950
79,000,000 last
year

- 1) { (USNA-NYANA) takes 14 1/2 mill.
communities take of local refugees 12-14 mill.
Thus - 30 mill in 1951 for refugees in US.
- 2) fixed or rising local costs
- 3) tired lay leadership.

(4)

In view of above,
If no changes or ^{no} new
orientation - 1951 will
have for JDC + UPA a
maximum of 60 million

Can any thing be done to alter this
prognosis?

Local efforts are all based
on Israel's needs. Israel is the
banner in terms of promotion,
campaign atmosphere, etc.?

Yet Israel gets less than $\frac{1}{3}$
of what is raised.

A new direct link approach
(Friends of Israel) might bring in
more than presently realized through

allocations from welfare funds.

Or could present Zionist organizations fold + merge their personnel into one great aid-to-Israel campaign.

Mr. Goldmann + Mrs. Halperin objected to this. G. did admit that maintenance of K.H. + K.H. was unnecessary and could be eliminated. G. also thought that Hadassah + Histadrut should be included in one over-all campaign. Mrs. H. said Hadassah should not merge, because Jewish values would be lost in 300,000 Jewish women.

(6)

Tentative Conclusions

1. remain within welfare fund.
2. get better % share from welfare fund.
3. try to save by by-passing the
H-heavy + archaic funnel.
4. try to float big bond issue.
5. try to get ^{U.S.} govt aid. if Israel agrees.

7

Govt of Israel is requesting
CWS - section of A-J. Leubsdorf
to consult with it on the
financial problems concerning
The 1951 Campaign.

OPENING SESSION
CONFERENCE WITH AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS

Sunday, September 3, 1950 - King David Hotel - 3:00 p.m.

David Ben Gurion, presiding

Teddy Kolek, secretary

Greetings - By Mr. Ben Gurion.

Message from President of State of Israel

Greetings - By Berl Locker, Chairman, Executive, Jewish Agency,
Jerusalem

Address: By Mr. David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister, State of Israel

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Adjournment

Buffet Reception at home of Prime Minister - 7:00 p.m.

9 p.m. - Resumption of session of Conference at King David Hotel

Monday, September 4, 1950

Entire day devoted to visits by participants in Conference to various sections of the country.

(To facilitate these visits, each participant will be advised of the group to which he has been assigned for such visits.)

FOR ALL VISITORS FROM ABROAD

Monday, September 4, 1950 - 7 p.m.

Dinner at Sarafand Military Camp as guests of Major General Yigal Yadin, Chief of Staff, Army of Israel.

Plan of Meetings

The following chart indicates the times set aside and the places arranged for the meetings as well as for the other activities suggested for the delegation from abroad. It is planned, however, that the form of the meetings taking place during the latter days of the conference will be determined by the participants themselves. Since all the guests will be residing at the King David Hotel, it is proposed that, as far as possible, all the meetings take place at the Hotel.

SUNDAY - 3.9.1950

- 3 P.M. Opening Session
- 7.30 P.M. Buffet Dinner at the home of the Prime Minister and Mrs. David Ben-Gurion. (Cars will be available in front of the hotel to take the guests to the Prime Minister's home and to return them to the hotel after dinner.)

MONDAY - 4.9.1950

It has been proposed that the entire second day be devoted to visiting the country in order that the guests may have an opportunity to see some of the programs which will be discussed during the meetings.

Having in mind the previous visits of some of the participants, four separate tours have been arranged. Cars and guides for all the tours will be ready to leave from the King David Hotel at 9 A.M. (Attached hereto are outlines of the various tours together with the lists of those suggested for the different trips).

- 7 P.M. All the tours will terminate at the Military Camp in Sarafand where the members of the delegation will be the guests of Chief of Staff, Major-General Yigal Yadin and the Officers of G.H.Q. Dinner will be served.

TUESDAY - 5.9.1950

Meetings at the hotel beginning at 9 A.M.

WEDNESDAY - 6.9.1950

Meetings at the hotel beginning at 9 A.M.

- 8 P.M. Closing Dinner.

3 Sept



Greeting by Ben Gurion
message from Weizmann
Speech by Ben Locker - 460,000 immigrants since 48
Remarks by B.G. (see notes attached)

Statement by Mr. Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel,
at a press conference in Jerusalem, on 3rd September, 1950.

Our object at this meeting with the representatives of the press is to explain the background and purpose of the Extraordinary Conference which is to open in Jerusalem today and is to last three days.

As you are aware, about 50 prominent representatives from America are already here to attend the Conference. Delegates have arrived from Great Britain and South Africa. On the Israel side, all members of the Cabinet and of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, assisted by a number of high Government officials and by heads of financial and development institutions, will be in attendance. It will be a weighty and representative gathering. The subject with which it is called upon to deal is in its importance and urgency second to none in the order of our priorities.

Let me first of all make clear beyond any possible doubt or misapprehension what the Conference is not expected to be concerned with. It should have nothing whatever to do with any of the temporary difficulties with which Israel may now be grappling. The present emergency - by no means the first, yet not the last of the series of emergencies with which the path of the first elected Government of Israel is strewn - does not form an item on the Conference's agenda. The Conference has not been called together at the hasty spur of a grim moment and its task is not to extricate Israel from any well-advertised crisis. It has been planned for months. It took weeks of active preparation. Its purpose is to provide the Government of Israel with a basis for laying down a well thought out long-term policy, not to improvise a haphazard measure of momentary relief.

We find it important to stress this, partly because some press and radio reporters have dwarfed and distorted the issue. They have chosen to describe the convening of this Conference as a desperate remedy resorted to under the stress of a catastrophe - a kind of S.O.S. call for a rescue expedition to save a sinking vessel. By their telescoping of separate issues they have misled the public.

The complications which have recently arisen in Israel's supply and monetary situation are a matter for the Government of Israel alone to

/handle.

handle. The Government considers itself fully capable of resolving them with the help of the country's existing taxable resources and its own experience, relying on the civic maturity and discipline of all responsible citizens. It does not propose to trouble the Conference with such current problems, serious as they may be. Had these difficulties constituted the only or even the main problem confronting the Government of Israel, this Conference would never have been called.

Actually, during the days immediately preceding the Conference, the Government held extraordinary consultations with its experts concerning urgent measures called for by the present emergency. Action upon the conclusions reached will proceed quite independently of the outcome of the deliberations which will begin this afternoon.

As for the issues facing the Conference with the American-Jewish leaders, these are of a quite different character and lie on an entirely different plane. The Conference will be concerned with the future, not with the past or the present. Its business will be to face the tasks of new construction, not the problems of present-day adjustment. It will deal with new immigration and settlement, not with the current needs of the existing population. Its keynote will be how to accelerate production, not how to alleviate the present hardships of the consuming public.

Israel is a going concern, with all its assets and liabilities, is the exclusive preoccupation of its government. Israel's mission in Jewish history and in contemporary Jewish life is a responsibility in which Jews everywhere must actively participate.

In fulfillment of that mission, the State has sustained immense and staggering burdens. To be sure, it has not done so alone and unaided. Jews throughout the world, and most notably those of the United States, have always helped, faithfully and generously. Yet in blood and treasure the people of Israel themselves have contributed a lion's share. Much as has already been achieved, the task is yet far from completion. The revolution which has produced the spectacular emergence of Israel and the Messianic, epoch-making movement of the ingathering of exiles, is still continuing its majestic, irresistible and

/triumphant

triumphant march.

In the course of the two-and-a-quarter years of Israel's independence, its Jewish population has increased by 79%. Nearly 460,000 immigrants have entered the country. Hundreds of villages, scores of factories, thousands of buildings, countless workshops and business enterprises have been established in all parts of Israel's territory. The face of the country is being changed almost daily. Road-building, water supply, irrigation and afforestation works, the development of means of communication are proceeding at an unprecedented pace. Vast development projects are maturing.

For the next few years the same if not a quicker pace of progress must be envisaged. Immigration will doubtless proceed on much the same scale. No change is likely in the condition of Jewries which form its main reservoir, such as would abate the flow - whether in East-Europe, in West Asia or in North Africa. On the contrary, endemic fanaticism and the fear of an imminent world conflict are liable, on the one hand, to intensify the urge to go, and on the other hand, to make efforts of rescue more imperative than ever. Economic development must not lag behind immigration. Rather should it aim at making up for past deficiencies. Impressive as past records of economic achievement may be, they can and must be beaten. The ever-expanding potentialities of Israel, within the frontiers which she is determined to hold and defend, must be utilised speedily, for in this respect, too, the gathering world storm compels urgency.

It is a gigantic task which calls for a supreme effort by the free and prosperous Jewish communities, first and foremost by that of the United States of America.

In the Conference, the cream of the leadership of the American-Jewish effort on behalf of Israel in the past will be concentrated. To take counsel with that concentrated essence of American Jewish responsibility for the future of Israel's work of reconstruction and rehabilitation was the aim of the Government of Israel in initiating today's Conference. The purpose of the consultation is to reach common understanding as to how best, that is, how most effectively and speedily, that effort can be enlarged and intensified to cope with the demands of the future. The Government of Israel was joined in its purpose to the Conference by the Jewish Agency, and in its function it has been to coordinate the efforts of the Jewish Agency and its sponsorship

sponsorship of the Conference by the Jewish Agency, whose function it has been to canalise Jewish energies throughout the world for the financing of immigration and settlement in Israel. The decisions which will fall to be adopted as a result of the consultation will be in the ultimate resort the responsibility of the Israel Government.

It is hoped that out of a free exchange of views between those responsible for the mobilisation of funds outside and those charged with the practical execution of the work of reconstruction inside Israel, a broad outline of a master-plan will emerge for a new and bold departure which will enable us to continue the work on a broader basis, at an accelerated pace and with increased confidence in the future.

The Conference affords a unique opportunity for intimate contact between the two sets of participants - the two collective partners in the great joint enterprise - American Jewry and Israel. It should make possible a dynamic integration of the two aspects of the problem - the need of the work in Israel and the possibility of increased assistance from the United States. It should inspire those engaged on the financial front with the extraordinary drive which has marked Israel's reconstruction and progress. As a result, a spirit of united determination should be created which would ensure for the new effort, when launched, an overwhelming measure of active support from all constructive elements in American-Jewish life, counting on the ever-present goodwill of the Government and people of the United States.

The revolutionary transformation which has occurred in Israel, with its tremendous impact upon the world Jewish position, must transform the conceptions of world Jewry as to its moral duty and practical performance. It is urgently felt that the hour calls for a new approach, a new inspiration, and a new driving force. That the Conference will provide all these is our confident hope.

Jerusalem, 3rd September 1950

Opening Session, September 3, 1950

10.

Previous speaker : Mr. Berl Locker

Mr. David Ben Gurion

stenographer: E.K.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are in the midst of a great constructive revolution, the climax of Jewish history. We have fought a war, established a State, we are building it; but we have not yet peace. Neither our security nor our future is safe, and there is not yet attained the main purpose of the State of Israel. We have still, and for a long time, to defend our freedom, our independence, our frontiers against enemies who are forty times as numerous as we are and whose country is 220 times bigger than ours. We have to build up the country which was for centuries neglected by foreign invaders and which was almost entirely ruined in the last Jewish-Arab War. At the end of the war only five per cent of the land was cultivated. We have to receive hundreds of thousands of immigrants for whom there is only one salvation - in Israel. At the same time, we have to build up a new civilisation and a society of which no Jew in the world will be ashamed. On the contrary, on us depends the prestige, the self-respect and the dignity of all Jewries. And there is the element of time. We hope that the last action of the United Nations under the leadership of the United States against the aggressor in Korea will strengthen peace in the world. I believe that for the next three or four years there will be peace, although nobody can say this with complete certainty. But we are living in a very troubled period, not only for ourselves but for the entire world, and it would be a crime if we do not use that peaceful time to consolidate and strengthen the security of this new state and to bring in all those Jews in the Moslem countries, in Eastern European countries, for whom there ~~is~~ is no choice, either possible destruction or freedom and independence in their own land. We will have to transfer and to receive and to settle in the next three years something like six hundred thousand additional immigrants. This will require at least a billion and a half dollars. The State of Israel is ready to provide one-third, half a million - one billion must be mobilized by the Jewries of the world, and especially by the Jews in the United States. To clarify a bit more, our task, its difficulty, its feasibility, for the next three years, I will have to tell you briefly the history of this country for the past three years, although I may tell you things which all of you know.

Recorded by EK/ya

Continuation of Mr. Ben Gurion

It was perhaps the most remarkable three years in Jewish history. The land was still under Mandatory rule but the British rule in this country was already in a state of dissolution. The position of Jews and Arabs alike and the pressure of world public opinion made the continuation of the British Mandate morally and politically impossible. The Assembly of the United Nations decided on partition, to build two states, one Jewish, one Arab. But the Arab leaders, the leaders of the Arabs in Palestine as well as the representatives of the Arab States in the United Nations, made it clear that they would fight against the decision of the United Nations. And it meant war. And it was war. We numbered then in this country some six hundred thousand Jews. The number of the Arabs in Palestine was about 1,200,000, twice as much. We had some 300 settlements. There were about 700 Arab settlements. But there was one difference. While they occupied one continuous territory from one end of the land to the other, the great part of our settlements were isolated, especially so the heart of Israel - Jerusalem. It was surrounded on all sides with Arab villages, and while the Arabs had access to Jerusalem from four roads, from the

12-13

Opening Session

September 3, 1950

Continuation of Mr. Ben Gurion

Recorded by EK/ya

north, from the east, from Jericho, from the south, from Hebron, from the west, from Jaffa, we had only one road from the west, from Tel Aviv. But there was another difference. The country was surrounded by independent Arab states whose population is some forty million, and they declared that they, together with the Arabs of Palestine, will fight against the Jews and against the decision of the United Nations. We had only one way to the world, through the sea, and the sea was blockaded by the British Navy, who kept a considerable force to prevent Jewish manpower and Jewish arms reaching the Yishuv in this country. Before the war started we were in possession of some 10,000 rifles, 1,900 machine guns, some 450 light machine guns, 180 machine guns, 670 two-inch mortars, 96 three-inch mortars. This was all the weapons in our possession. Against this was a population where almost every male had a weapon. In addition to that, there was the Transjordan Army, which was financed and trained by the British and officered by the British, and was stationed in Palestine.

The continuation of this speech was recorded by la

Previous speaker: Mr. David Ben Gurion - recorded by la/ya

Arab men were training in Syria and Lebanon, consisting of Palestine Arabs, Syrian, Lebanese and Iraqis. On November 29th, we know, the resolution of the partition of two states was adopted - November 29th - and on the following day the first seven Jews were murdered on the roads. On December 2, the Jewish Commercial Centre in Jerusalem was burned, under the eyes of the British police who prevented the Haganah from protecting Jerusalem. The British were still here. As the High Commissioner told me, they had here not less than 75,000 soldiers. When I protested against the intrusion of armed Arab bands from Transjordan and Syria, he told me he did not have the power and the means to prevent it. At best they were neutral. On some occasions they helped the Haganah. On more occasions they helped the Arab bands. But on the whole it was, to be fair, a fight between the Jews and the Arabs. We did our best to localise the conflict. But it spread. We were attacked not only in isolated settlements, but mainly on the roads. This was the most vulnerable part of our defence, because there was not a single road in Palestine which was entirely inhabited by Jews, not even the road between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and the road between Tel Aviv and Haifa. We were outnumbered. We could not bring in arms, because the British Navy, the British Army and the British Air Force were all mobilised against the Haganah.

While, of course, we made all preparations abroad to secure arms, we knew well what we had to expect from the Mandatory Power and our own neighbours and it was a terrible job. First of all, you can buy arms in any part of the world, West or East, only with dollars. Secondly, only Governments could buy arms, and there was not yet a Jewish Government. We managed to overcome the first two difficulties, with the help of our friends throughout the world and with the great help of some of the people who are here, who deserve a great deal from the Jewish people, although I know they don't wish me to make it public, - we overcame the first difficulties. We found countries in South America who were willing to buy arms for us. Then there was the third difficulty, that of transport. This was impossible to overcome, because the whole British Navy and Air Force were mobilised against us and by the time the British left, on May 15, 1948, we managed only to bring in one shipload of arms consisting of 4,500 rifles, 200 machine-guns, and twenty anti-aircraft guns.

recorded by la/ya

With these arms we had to stand against a force three times the size of ours. We had only one advantage. We knew what we were fighting for. We knew that we were fighting for our lives and for the future of the Jewish people. And until the British left, or rather one day before they left, not a single Jewish settlement, however isolated, was penetrated and captured by the Arabs, while the Haganah, after being attacked many times, captured a large number of Arab places, and Tiberias and Haifa and Jaffa and Safed were freed by the Haganah. The first town which was captured by the Haganah was Tiberias. That was on April the 18th. We told the Arabs they might stay, on one condition, that they do not make any more war and that they give up their arms. They decided to leave and they were encouraged to do so by the British Government. The Government sent trucks and took them away to Syria. The same thing happened when the Haganah defeated the Arab bands in Haifa, when the British encouraged the Arabs to leave. The same thing happened in Jaffa.

MH Recorded after this



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Previous Speaker: Berl Locker

recorded by MH

Continuing BenGurion

And when the fatal and great day came, May the 14th, when the Jewish State was proclaimed, the part of Palestine helped by the Haganah was almost free from Arabs. May 14th was a day of great rejoicing for all Jews in Palestine, and perhaps for many Jews throughout the world. It was a day of great anxiety for those who were responsible for the Jewish defence. While the rejoicing and singing were still going on in the streets of Tel Aviv, where the State was proclaimed, the small unofficial General Staff of Haganah was gathered in a hidden place receiving news of Arab columns coming into the country from the south, from the north, from the east. On the same night when the British Mandate was terminated, 12 o'clock Friday evening May the 14th, Tel Aviv was bombed by Egyptian bombers. The country was invaded by seven Arab armies: Egypt, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen.

There were two stages. The first was when the British were still here. It was mainly war between the Jews in Palestine and the Arabs in Palestine, although they were greatly helped by Arab unofficial bands from the neighbouring countries. At that time we could get ~~neither~~ help neither in manpower nor in arms from abroad, and we had to rely on existing resources. On the whole the Haganah made well. The second phase was against the seven Arab states. In all the second stage battles raged for 61 days in two different periods. One period was against all the seven Arab states. This was until the second truce which was proclaimed on July 18th. The first truce was called only for one month. The Arabs refused to continue it and they renewed the war. At that time the newly-born Jewish Defence Army had a great victory in the central part of the country. We occupied Lydda and Ramle, and in this way we finally served and freed Jerusalem. For the first time since the defeat of Bar Kochba, Jewish Jerusalem was again connected territorially with the Jewish country. It was no more an isolated city in Arab surroundings. The second truce was ordered by the United Nations not for a limited time, but permanently until peace will be concluded.

At that time the Egyptians held a great part of the south and the Negev. And the Lebanese Army held still a great part of Galilee. According to the decision of the United Nations Security Council, we had the right of free passage to the Negev to our settlements and to our force. But the Egyptian army disregarded the decision of the United Nations and prevented us from sending food and equipment to our settlements and to our forces. We waited for three months. We applied once and again to the United Nations Commission to carry out their decision. But

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Continuing Ben Gurion

just as the Assembly of the United Nations was powerless to implement their decision in establishing the two states, so the United Nations Commission here was powerless to implement their decision to let us have a free passage to our settlements in the Negev. And only one choice was left to make our way there with the help of the young Jewish defence force. In the middle of October our army marched in the Negev. In a battle of seven days, the whole of the South and the major part of the Negev, as far as Beersheba and including Beersheba, was freed by the Jewish Army, and the Egyptian fleet at Gaza was sunk. This was perhaps the first naval Jewish battle in history. The two ships were sunk without a single Jewish victim. Beersheba was liberated. But still the Egyptians held a large part of southern Negev, and the Lebanese army a part of Galilee. The Jewish Brigade, under the command of a Jewish Canadian brigadier, liberated in two days the whole of Galilee, and drove out the last bands of the notorious Ksukji. Then there was again trouble in the Negev with the Egyptians who failed to comply with the decision of the Security Council. And what the Security Council could not do, the Jewish Defence Army had to do. At the end of December, a new battle raged in the Negev. After two weeks not a single Egyptian soldier remained (here BG mistakenly said British and explained he used the word "British" because the British Airforce took part, of course on their side, in the battle and our Airforce brought down five British planes near Gaza) on the soil of the Negev and they were forced to conclude armistice with Israel. After the Egyptians, Lebanon, Transjordan and then also Syria concluded armistice agreements where our new frontiers were guaranteed by these four Arab neighbours.

Under the agreement with Transjordan a great central Palestine was expounded without one shot being fired. So was expounded the corridor to Jerusalem. To this I have to add one word. In that glorious victory, the Jews of the world almost in all countries have their share. Eighteen percent of the Jewish Defence Army consisted of volunteers from abroad, from 52 different countries: from 21 countries in Europe, from 14 countries in the American hemisphere - the United States, Canada, Panama, Mexico, Ecuador, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia; ten from Africa - from North and South Africa; five from Asia - Burma, China, India, Yemen, Turkey; and from Australia and New Zealand. I doubt that ever before was there such a cosmopolitan army. Especially important is the share of volunteers from England, Canada, United States and South Africa, in building part of our young Airforce, which played a decisive part in the battles and victory. Without them it would have been perhaps entirely impossible to improvise in such a short time such an airforce.

This war changed entirely the face of the country. In March 1947, less than a year before hostilities started, Palestine had a population of 1,850,000 - Jews 614,000 which is 33% and Arabs 1,200,000 which is 64%, others - Greeks, ~~English~~ English, Rumanians, etc., some 36,000 or almost 2%. When we held the first census in the State of Israel, still before the war was ended in November, 1948,

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recorded by: MH

Continuing BenGurion

not all the Arab inhabitants were counted because Galilee was still at war. We had a counted population of 782,000, among them 713,000 Jews or 90% of the population and 69,000 Arabs or 9% of the population. At the end of 1948, when the war was over, the population of Israel was estimated as 867,000, among them 760,000 Jews which is 87% and 107,000 Arabs which is 12%.

The flight of the Arabs from Palestine began as early as December 1947 as soon as the hostilities began. It continued and increased with the victories of Haganah. The State of Israel inherited an almost empty country, and a country in chaos. The British deliberately left the country in complete chaos. They cut off Palestine from the world, even from telegraphic and postal connections. They did not accept the decision of the UN, and they did not hand over their authority to the new authority. And while the war was still raging we had to establish almost from the beginning public services. At the same time we had to receive the beginning of what should be called the modern exodus - the kibbutz galut. And what happened since then until now is perhaps more important than the war we have won and the state we have established.

TS Recorded after this

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(Ben Gurion)
TS/MI

MH Recorded before this
1st

When the/world war was over - there were in Palestine less than 60 thousand Jews. After 30 years of British rule in this country from the end of the first world war until the establishment of the State of Israel 464,000 Jews - I leave the odd hundred came into this country - on the average 15,455^{a year}. This immigration can be conveniently be grouped into five sections.

(1) East European countries. They gave the bulk of the immigration. In thirty years almost 300,000 Jews which is 65% of the whole immigration came in from East European countries.

(2) From Western European countries. This section contributed some 78 thousand immigrants which is 16% of the entire population.

(3) Asia. This section brought in some 40,000 immigrants - 8%.

(4) American Hemisphere. This brought in 8,500 immigrants which is about 2% of the entire immigration.

(5) The last section is from Africa which gave some 4,000 immigrants - 0.4% of the entire immigration.

What happened since the State was established ? You must excuse me if I burden you with statistics - because this is the meaning and the task and the responsibility of the State and the responsibility of Jews throughout the world. This is the reason why we are able to build the Yishub and why we fought in that way and why we won and why we established the State. From the time the State was established - from May 15, 1948 till the end of June of this year - more than 415,000 Jews came in. If I take the same five sections we find very important changes.

(1) Eastern Europe is again in the forefront they give us 207,800 which is something more than 50% of the entire immigration.

(2) The second biggest group this time is from Asia they gave 100,730 which is 24%.

(3) This group from Africa gave 64,800 which is something more than 16%.

(4) Then comes the American Hemisphere giving 2,700. It is interesting to know the increase of each section. There is no single section whose immigration was not increased since the establishment of the State. From Eastern Europe came ten times as many in one year as before the war. Instead of 10,000

a year 100,000 a year. From Western Europe came four times as many, Instead of 2,500 there came in more than 9,000. Even from the American Hemisphere there were five times as many as before the war. Instead of 250 a year there came 1,460 a year. From Asiatic countries there were 34 times as many. Instead of 1,300 there were 46,000. But the greatest increase came from the North American countries - 233 times as many. Instead of 134 - which means almost nothing - there came now something like 30,000 a year. For every 3 Jews who were in this country when the State was established two more were added. This would mean a population of 100,000,000 people added to the present population of America. There was not only a change in the quantity - although the quantitative change of such population is more than change in quality. There was also a very significant change in quality. Immigration before the State brought with itself the capital necessary to establish them and settle them into the economy. Only ten or twenty per cent of the capital necessary to settle all the Jews who came into this country had to be collected by national means. The bulk of the capital necessary was brought by the immigrants themselves. There was a large immigration of people with independent means, and while labour immigration as you know, was strictly limited then under the Mandate and White Paper Policy, the immigration of capitalists - then a Jew with 1,000 pounds was entirely unlimited - The present immigration with few exceptions comes without any means and mostly without any profession and trade.

I gave you the classification of the different sections and their part in immigration before the State and after, but it is clear that more and more pending immigration to this country will come mostly from two sections - from Oriental Moslem countries and Africa and Asia, and from those countries behind the iron curtain which will allow Jews to leave their countries; these are two groups which provide the bulk of immigration for Israel. And these are two groups of countries where the Jews will either be destroyed physically or spiritually, or both; (and are being destroyed physically or spiritually) unless they are able to come to Israel. In North Africa which is entirely a Moslem area from Egypt & Morocco. - In Egypt Libya, Phonicia and Morocco there are some 620,000 Jews, of whom the greatest part if not all of them must leave.

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TS/MI

In the Oriental countries in Asia, Persia, Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Afganistan, Lebanon and Syria there are some 300,000 Jews. In the East European countries outside U.S.S.R. there are some 500,000 Jews mostly in Rumania and Hungary. Their rate of immigration, if at all, depends upon whether they are allowed to go at all. For the time being Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia allows numbers of Jews to leave. In Rumania an attrosity campaign is being conducted by Radio and Press. Even the Rabbis are being forced to tell the Jews about atrocities in Israel. What terrible fate awaits all those who go there; slavery, hunger, and degradation. In spite of this campaign which is dictated by the Press and Radio-and no reply can be given since it is a totalitarian country - 100,000 Jews are ready to go. In Iraq where there are some 120,000 Jews - when the new law was promulgated that within a year every Jew could leave the country - 102,000 jews registered themselves to go to Israel. We are dealing with Jewish Communities/^{for}whom there is no choice although in one sence now they have^achoice. I shall give you an example of one community, the remotest community in the world, the Jews of Yemen. According to tradition they are in Yemen since the time of King Solomon, brought there by the Queen of Sheba. Certainly they have been there for the last 2,000 years. Yemen is a mediaeval country under Moslem theocratic rule. No inhabitant has any rights. But Jews have no rights even less than a donkey. They are doomed. Their children were taken away to be brought up as Moslems. For over a thousand years they had to endure. It is one of the greatest miracles of Jewish endurance that they remained a community and that they could stand such endless poverty for a thousand years. They had no choice. And then suddenly they heard that the Messiah had come and that there is a Jewish Kingdom. They do not receive any newspapers from any country. They have no Radio. And yet in almost one day the entire community in Yemen - which is a vast country and they are dispersed over a very large area - stood up; they took their small children on their shoulders and they began to walk in order to get to Israel. The same thing happened to the Jews in Iraq. They had to endure a great deal for many centuries but now if they want they can go to Israel, and from 120,000 there have gone 102,000.

Continuation of Ben Gurion - Recorded by I.K.

Continuation of Mr. David Ben Gurion

ek/ya

Persia, after Yemen, is perhaps the most miserable country for Jews. They heard there was a State of Israel, they left their villages, and came to the capital. There was no place for them there. They had nowhere to sleep and they went to the Jewish cemetery, and they are still now living in the Jewish cemetery after months of waiting for a plane or a ship to take them to Israel.

There are hundreds of thousands of Jews for whom there is no choice. So had we no choice. When I say 'we', I mean Israel. I cannot speak on your behalf, you will have your own say. We in this little country, which is still surrounded by enemies, which can any day be attacked by superior forces, we are threatened by radio and by press and by public declaration that soon will come the Second Round. And they are getting arms from England and America, jet planes and guns and tanks and instructors and trainers. We have to spend millions - I am sorry I cannot tell you how many millions - on our defense, and we carry a heavier burden for defense than the people of the United States, and I know the defense burden of the people of the United States.

But we have no choice, we must take them all in. It may be politically irrational, it may be economically impossible, but a mother does not ask political and economic questions when she has to save her child. It is a sheer moral impossibility for us to close our doors to Jews from Roumania because some of them perhaps may still be saved, and they know and we know what is in store for them if they don't manage as soon as possible to get to Israel.

It is not my intention to conclude this discussion on our immigration policy. Everyone of you is at absolute freedom to express his view, whether the policy is wise or not, whether it should continue or not. I confess there are differences of opinion even among us. But this is our policy and we believe that we too have no choice. We know all the great dangers inherent in such a flow of immigration into this little poor undefended country. Not only economic dangers. Many people say that this new wave of immigration, coming as it does from poor undeveloped, uncultured, uneducated countries, will lower the intellectual and spiritual level of the Jewish community. It is a very serious matter. First of all from the point of view of defense. If we could face seven Arab armies, superior in numbers, in armaments, in training, in experience, and in outside help, it is only because of our moral and spiritual superiority, and if we lose that, we lose perhaps everything. Already we feel a great need and

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shortage of skilled labor, of professional people, of engineers, of chemists, architects, physicians, nurses, and we hope that the western Jewries will send these specialists to serve either for a time or permanently in this country. We are already two years after this new great wave of immigration, and very important and positive features appeared which were for many of us a great surprise. It was proved that those Jews from Morocco, Turkey, Egypt and other Oriental countries proved to be the best constructive building force we ever had in this country.

We had in our young army an intelligence test for candidates for officers and N.C.O's. Some 14,000 new young recruits were submitted to such an intelligence test. It was on the lines of the intelligence tests of the American army, according to results divided into high intelligence, medium, and low. Most of the new recruits were from these Oriental countries. The average of these 14,000 recruits was: 31% high intelligence, 38% medium, 31% low. Among these 14,000 were some 3,000 of Israeli born recruits. They showed 49% high intelligence, 28% medium, and 23% low. While the recruits from Eastern Europe gave high intelligence 37%, immigrants from other countries were 39%. From Eastern Europe, medium 32%, from Arab countries 30%. Low - Eastern Europe 31%, Arab countries 30.5%. One more thing emerged from these tests: the longer one is in this country, the higher the intelligence becomes. 2,500 were tested who are here only one-half year, 6 months. They gave 21% high intelligence, 30 medium, 42% low. Those who were a year gave 34% high intelligence, 30% medium, 36% low. Those who were 2 years - 35% high, 32% medium, 33% low. Five years - 36% high; from 6 to 10 years - 51% high and only 24% low. After 11 years - 54% high intelligence, 27% medium, and 19% low. So there is nothing to be afraid of the low intelligence of Jews who are coming in. It will go up. We had another test. Only those who passed the high intelligence test are being admitted for examination as candidates for officers. Only 47% were successful in the 2nd examination. More than 52% failed. From Israeli born candidates, 58% were successful and only 42% failed. But for the present time, this immigration with low intelligence has set a very serious problem for our economy, for our army, for our education, and we are in urgent need of high scale professional people from the western countries.

followed by JA

Continuing Mr. David Ben Gurion

But the view that the Oriental Jews are incapable of being a constructive force for building up a country, a civilisation, happily proved to be a mistake. Tomorrow you will have an opportunity to see, although in only one day, something of what is being done in this country, and you will see on the slopes of Jerusalem, in Galilee, on the shores of the Mediterranean, on the vast spaces of the Negev, - you will see new settlements that are being made by these immigrants. And they are the main constructive and building force in the new Israel.

^{Our} agricultural work began some seventy years before the establishment of the State. For those seventy years the best pioneers of Eastern Europe - and at that time the whole of East European Jewry was still alive - made the new Jewish colonisation. To our American friends I want to say that thousands of Americans were among them. I do not know whether you all know that the first mass immigration after the Balfour Declaration came not from Russia or Poland or Galicia or any East or West European country, but from America. I myself had the privilege of living in America after the First World War, after I was expelled by the Turks, and I came back here with some 4,000 young men who came to this country in uniform to fight for this country. They are the first pioneers of this country and the first halutz organisation who trained young people for agricultural work was established in America in 1915. They organised the Jewish Legion and they brought over/thousands of young Jews who fought for Palestine, liberated it, and later built it. In that period all those pioneers, from the first ones who came seventy years ago from Hungary and from the Old City of Jerusalem to build the first Jewish city, called Petach Tikva (the Door of Hope), they rightly saw a return to the soil the foundation of our national regeneration, and they were helped by a great movement, by great Jews. All the national means of the Chovevei Zion and later the Zionist Organisation, as well as that great Jew in France who is called here Hanadiv Hayadua, Baron de Rothschild, who spent hundreds of millions, were all devoted to promote agriculture. In these seventy years we established 290 agricultural settlements, which means on an average little more than 4 settlements in a year. We cultivated 700,000 dunams (175,000 acres), on the average 10,000 dunams additional every year, and we put on the land something like 100,000 Jews, or 1,400 a year. During these two years after the establishment of the State we founded 240 new agricultural settlements. We put on the land 82,000 Jews and we cultivated 2,100,000 dunams. That is, we are establishing now 30 times as many settlements, we are cultivating 70 times as much land as we did then, and settling 30 times as many people, and this large, remarkable, amazing agricultural work, which is a great creative work, perhaps the greatest in our history in the last 2,000 years, was done by Jews from Yemen, Morocco, Turkey and also by Jews from Eastern Europe. They are hard workers. They work on the land. They are building villages, they are planting woods, they are making roads. They are regenerating the spaces of the Negev. They also work in factories and they build cities. They rebuilt Jaffa, Lydda, Ramleh, Beersheba, ^{Beisan} - although many of them do not know how to read and write. They are learning quickly. They are getting in the Army - those still eligible for the Army - a Jewish and a general education, and those who are not in the Army learn in evening classes or from their small children. They are good soldiers and they are fine

recorded by la/ya

workers. A great transformation has taken place in this country - a transformation of a land and a transformation of a people. It is a pity you would be seeing the country only tomorrow and only for one day, but even in that day you will see what is being done to these mountains which were desolate for centuries. You will see how people who lived in misery and slavery and degradation for centuries became free and proud and creative citizens who are shaping their own lives and are rebuilding their country.

You will find in your dossier a summary of a development plan which was worked out by some of our experts for the four years of 1950-1953. You will also find a summary of a plan worked out by our agricultural experts for agricultural development in the next four years. You may find in these two plans certain discrepancies, because the general plan assumes only 20 percent of our population would be put on the land, while our agricultural experts are eager to put on the land a larger number, - about 25 percent. This Development Plan is intended, first of all, to provide full employment for all those masses who are pouring into the country; secondly, to expand our production, not only for internal consumption, but for increased export, to lessen our dependence on foreign currency. It is intended to balance our foreign trade as far as possible, to increase our exports and to diminish our imports. We do not believe in total planning, we do not believe in an entirely regimented economy and society. We see a large field for private initiative, for private capital, - in all branches of industry, in a large sector of our agriculture, in communications and building. But you cannot bring into such a little, new, undeveloped country hundreds of thousands of new immigrants in a short time without general planning for their employment, for their housing, and especially for the foundation of our national existence - agriculture. The importance of agricultural work is not only in the absorption of a large part of immigration, but also in our defence. As you see on the map, we are surrounded on all sides, in the North, in the South, in the East - we are surrounded by Arab countries which are still hostile and which still refuse to make peace with Israel. On the land we are entirely cut off. Our only communication is by sea and by air. But some day we may be cut off also from the sea, and in order to survive we must provide for production of all the food necessary for our growing population from our own soil. But it is not only food. Tomorrow you will see something with your own eyes. I told you that immediately when the war was over only 5 percent of the land was cultivated. Since then it largely increased, more than 3 times, but still more than one half of our State in the South is an empty, waste wilderness, - that is, the Negev, and we will not be safe unless we establish a net of settlements along our borders which will repulse at the first moment our potential enemies, as was done in the last war.

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Recorded by: M_YH.

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Jerusalem was saved not only by the Haganah and the Jewish Defence Army who fought in Jerusalem, but also by the few settlements in the north, in the west and in the south of Jerusalem. They kept away for months the enemy from reaching the gates of Jerusalem. Some of them were attacked in the last days of the Mandate, as Guf Etzion, four settlements nearby, but they saved Jerusalem. And we must have a net of settlements along our borders.

And just as putting 20 or 25% of our immigrants on the land is of vital importance, it is even more urgent to build houses for these masses of immigrants. If we had gathered three years ago and some of you would ask me, or anybody else, how will you solve the question of housing for ^{the} hundreds of thousands of immigrants coming in every year, I doubt whether I would have been able to answer. And now I will tell you briefly what and how it was done. And what has to be done. We had to repair during 1948, in the year of the war, and in a few months of the next year, some 65,000 dwelling units that were ruined and abandoned as a result of the war. But this was enough only for the first wave of immigrants. As soon as Yaffa (or Jaffa as you call it but for 3500 years it was known as Yaffa) and Ramle and Lydda and Beisan and Migdal and Acre and Haifa were abandoned and ruined and were repaired by us they were settled with tens of thousands of immigrants. When new tens of thousands came in we had to build new houses, and until the end of June this year we had built some 40,000 new housing units. Three years ago we did not imagine that it could be done. But it had to be done and it was done. And if we expect in the next two or three years another 600,000, and we have still some 80,000 immigrants who are yet not housed and 20,000 who are housed but their houses are in ruins and there is danger and we have to evacuate them, we will have to provide housing in the next three years for some 700,000 people. And if settling of an additional 50,000 units on the land will cost some IL 200,000, ⁰⁰⁰to IL 250,000,000, new housing for 700,000 new settlers will cost us some IL 150,000,000.

We need not enter into details of these economic plans. I take it that committees will be set up who will examine the plans, the needs, the possibilities and will have their own say. But when we are telling you that we must take in in the next three years at least 600,000 new immigrants, and when we are telling you that this

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can be done, it is not mere wishful thinking. We took in in these two years more than 430,000 people. While we cannot say yet that they are all of them absorbed economically, and that all of them have not only employment but permanent employment, and perhaps there are 30% more or less who are not yet employed and not yet absorbed, we are telling you things which have been done and which must be done. For 70 years we could establish each year four settlements. We can establish now 200 a year. Putting 40,000 families on the land in two years too is an accomplished fact. And you will have tomorrow the opportunity to see how this is being done. And not only is the immigration of 200,000 a year in fact and not only is this large expansion of Jewish agriculture and housing and industry a fact, but it is also a fact, and a crucial fact, that the Jews in Iraq and Persia must come over unless you will take them in America.

We are facing now the greatest adventure in Jewish history, one of the greatest adventures in human history. I know only of one such example on a much larger scale in the history of the world. This is the building up of America. The conquest of the Wild West. Those pioneers who built up America they found there more riches, larger spaces, less political dangers. But I can tell you that our pioneers, we here, have no less initiative, pioneering spirit and practical idealism than those and the further generations who built up the great America. That great enterprise must be settled in a short period because there is no time and they refuse to wait and history refuses to wait. Nobody can tell what may happen next year and the year after in the entire world or to those Jews who are living in Rumania or in Morocco. This vast work cannot be done by the original founders of the State of Israel who number 650,000 themselves. Six hundred and fifty thousand Jews cannot solve this in a short time. They have already taken in another 400,000. But we are convinced that this vast work is not beyond the capacity of the Jewish people. We will need to achieve that work. At least a billion and a half dollars for the next three years is needed. The State of Israel will provide a third. We provided not less for the last two years. One billion

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Recorded by: M.H.

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must come from Jewries abroad, either in campaigns or in loans or in both. And we are here to discuss and to consult the best way how to do it, and whether it should be done. You are free to discuss even that, whether it should be done, whether it could be done and how it should be done.

The continuation of Ben Gurion was recorded by MS



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(Ben Gurion)
TS/MI

MH Recorded Before this

We are placing before you not an easy task. We here in Israel fear that we are facing a supreme test. We are willing to do so; and it is my belief that every Jew in the world is facing the same test. American Jewry, English Jewry, South African Jewry and other well placed Jewry in the world have in the last decade spent hundreds of millions to help those living in misery. We choose another way. We built and we were not disappointed in our belief that the best way to help the Jews is to tell them to help themselves. That everyone of them even the most miserable Jews in Yemen or Morocco, who were oppressed for centuries, and who were devoid of any material or intellectual means are capable of being partners in that great work of self emancipation - that we are capable of building a new life for ourselves. We must not submit to misery and slavery - we are free to build a new country, to shape a new life, to become a free independent people and to become a moral factor in the world. To become a people who will enhance the name of the Jews throughout the world. We believed and we did it, and there were two forces behind it. The first was dire need, and the other was vision. The need ^{by} itself could do nothing. Misery alone, privation and degradation can only engender misery, and degradation, just as vision alone can do nothing. When it is not rooted in reality it can become a mere chimera - an idle fantasy - mere words. But when you join ^{the} dire need & suffering of a people with a great vision of self-help, they can change the face of the world. This was the secret of what has been achieved in this country of ours before the war. This is the secret of our victory in the world. We had no choice, but not only that - we had a vision. We fought with our backs to the wall but we fought for a great thing and we had to win. And those hundreds of thousands of Jews are being prepelled there from the countries where for centuries long they had to endure misery because they had no choice. Now they have the vision of living - a vision of Jewish freedom. It was a combination of these two needs that made the greatness of America. It was indeed people who were oppressed in different European countries who had to go there, but they were also men of Vision who were going to build the New World. They did great things.

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(Ben Gurion)
TS/MI

We can do it also. We did it but it is not yet finished.
The task we are asking you to take part in seemed almost
impossible, but it was done. I tell you in this great hour
in our History in this hour of our triumph and **supreme** tests
we must not fail.

THE SESSION ENDED AT 17:45 p.m.



EVENING SESSION

(Second Session)

Jerusalem, King David Hotel, September 3, 1950

EK/TP

ELIEZER KAPLAN

The Prime Minister reviewed the political and military development in Israel. May I add a few words about what was the cost and the economic results. I am unable to give exact figures about our defense expenses, but I may state that we spent a sum substantially higher than 100 million pounds, and if +I were to compare our defense expenses with the expenses of other countries even now in the stage of military preparations, I would say that we had spent for defense a higher percentage of our national income, and we had mobilized into the army a higher percentage of our manpower.

Mr. Ben Gurion described the situation in the country when the Mandatory administration left the country, of the chaos then. We have to build upon the ruins of an outgoing regime and in the three years of our budget, up to the 31st of March, we had to spend a sum of more than 120 million pounds. A part of this budget is already devoted to care of immigrants, education, health, social relief, employment, and so on and so forth. We were compelled to discuss and to approve a third budget, a development budget, and again I may sum up that in the last two years, we, the Government, will call for the development budget and for immigration a sum of about 120 million pounds. What does it mean that this little country took upon itself the super human task and in the three years, less than three years, up to the end of our budget year, we have to incur obligations and to spend a sum of more than 300 million pounds. We had to introduce quite a heavy taxation. We had to introduce a system of allocations and control, in order to avoid or to minimize the inflation that we inherited from the Mandatory administration. We took upon ourselves also the last obligation because of the immigration and because of the lack of outside funds for the absorption of the immigration.

Second Session, September 3, 1950
Continuation of Eliezer Kaplan

EK/TP

May I add that for the original or regular budgets we are covering a hundred percent by means of taxation. The military budget, the defense budget - Mr. Ben Gurion mentioned it - at the beginning we were helped, we got financial assistance, we got manpower - most important for us. - The last year, even more than this year, hundred percent of the military budget is covered by local sources but we at least hoped that with regards to development and to immigration, we would share the responsibility with the Jewish people. Again, it was mentioned here that since the establishment of the State, about 460,000 Jews arrived into Israel. About 5% migrated, 95% stayed here. If I take off the number of people in the camps, it is between 50 and 60,000 people. That means that about 380 close on 400,000 immigrants left the camps and became self supporting and were more or less integrated into the economy of Israel.

A lot is said about the difficulties in the country. I shall mention the problems later on. But from the point of view of employment I am sometimes wondering myself. The percentage of unemployed today is about 3% of our labor force and maybe even less because even in our exchange offices, a good part of the registered people are actually social cases but we have to take care of them by way of providing work for them. But that does not mean that we succeeded to absorb fully the number of people that I mentioned, close to 400,000 people.

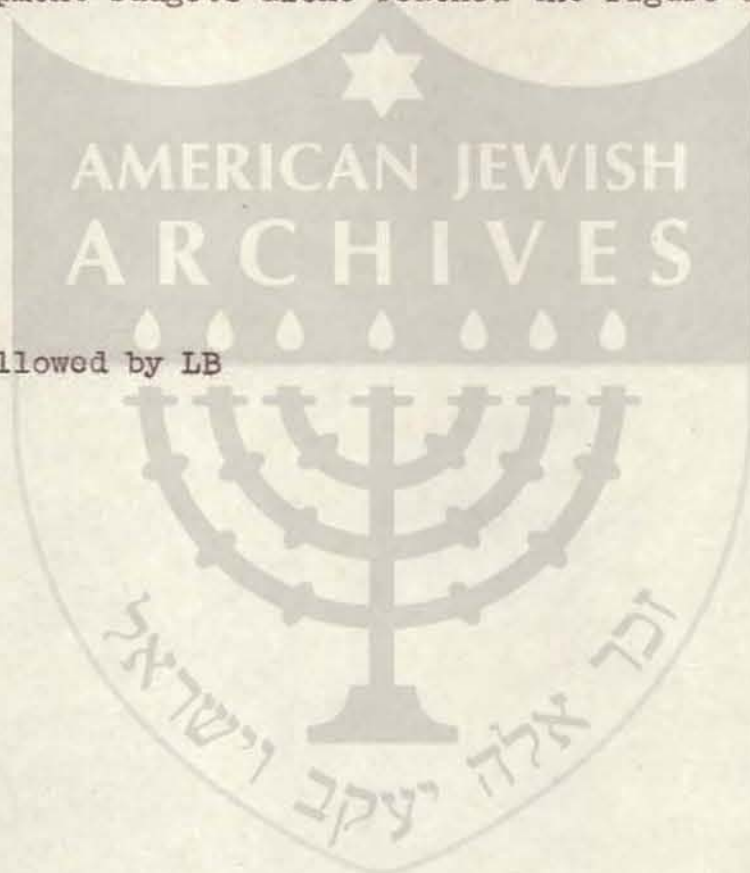
Here is our friend, Robert Nathan. He made about 5 weeks ago an economic investigation and he then reached the conclusion that the cost of absorption per capita is about 2,250 dollars. The figure is not correct now, if a revision is needed it is necessary to increase and not to reduce it. The cost of absorption is about 2500 dollars. This means that if we were to absorb 400,000 people fully, we would need an investment of about 1 billion dollars. In addition to the expenses - call it relief expenses, temporary maintenance in the camps, care of social cases, maintenance of Youth Aliyah etc. - I regret to state that we succeeded to invest up till now about

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Continuation of Eliezer Kaplan

EK/TP

165 to 170 million pounds or less than half a billion. It means there was a deficiency, a deficit of more than half a billion dollars. In order to enable the development and absorption the Government was compelled to step in and to increase its participation. That is the figure that I mentioned that the two development budgets alone reached the figure of 113 million pounds.

Followed by LB



MR. KAPLAN CONTINUING (REPORTED BY LA)

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It means that of the total investments in the country the Government spent close to 66% about 40% were private investments. The result was a lag between the increase of the population and the increase of production. If we had them, we could account for many achievements. The Prime Minister mentioned a few. The population increased by about 70%. What does that mean? It means that among every five Jews in Israel, at least two are newcomers. Agricultural production increased by about 60 to 65%. Industrial output increased by about 35%. In order to cover the needs of consumption together with materials, for the increase of production and to get the means of production, the investment goods, we were in need of large importations and the figure of importations into Israel last year (1949) was close to IP.87,000,000 to IL88,000,000. In the first months of this year, the importation figure reached 50 to 51 million pounds. Despite this increase of importations, we decreased the importation of consumer goods and nearly doubled the imports of investment^{capital}, in order to increase the productive capacity of the country. But the consumer goods decreased. We imposed a system of allocations in order to divert as much as possible from consumption to production, and to try to divert as much as possible, and it is not the least but the greater part of production for export. But the Government took upon itself heavy obligations, partly foreign, mainly internal obligations. If we were not placed with the problem of immigration I would say it should not worry us. The assets created by these large investments, in addition to the assets that we got from the Government assets, not taking into consideration the abandoned property, - the value of the assets is higher than the sum of our debts, foreign and internal together. But, in the meantime, we had to impose a heavy burden, and the economic situation of the country is quite strained. Let me bring you one figure more: We (the Government) spent directly,

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Mr. Kaplan - continuing

Reported by LA

apart from the Jewish Agency or the national institutions, and even apart from the local Government institutions - the Government of Israel allocated for absorption of immigration, for care of immigrants and for colonization, up to now, a sum of more than IP. 80,000,000. Of this IP.80,000,000, we spent already about IP. 50,000,000. It covers a period of close to three years. If there will not be additional allocations, but most of the money was allocated last year and partly this year. It means that the Government undertakes to spend, in addition and apart from the abandoned property, about LP. 200. per capita. And the burden we impose upon an immigrant in Israel in the form of taxation, that he and his children will have to pay, is more than IP. 100. per capita. Compare this for a moment with the efforts that we claim from our partners, partners not in covering our ordinary expenditures, not our defence expenditures, but partners only in one task, that of absorption of immigrants.

Continued by MH

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Recorded by M.H.

Preceded by LA

Karlan-Continued

Allow me to say a few words before I continue my main thesis about the financial situation in the country, especially in view of the rumours - I may say sometimes malicious rumours - spread abroad about the crisis in Palestine. "The banks were closed, stocks were down, etc. etc." It is not the task of this Conference to discuss our internal difficulties. The Government will seek for ways and means to overcome these difficulties. But I think it is my duty to say a few words. The last month was quite a difficult month for us. This was due to the effort to introduce the rationing of clothing in order, as I said, to divert a part of our production in the clothing industry and shoe industry for the purpose of exportation. We have in our banks now deposits of about IL 140,000,000. During the last month about 5% of the deposits were taken out, close to IL 7,000,000. These millions of pounds were thrown into the market, into the market of goods and into the market of gold. And the price of gold was high, very high. But in the last few days I believe it is already climbing down. And the millions that attacked the market of goods brought an increase of the black market. But it may interest the people here who take a greater interest in economic problems that the sources of the means of payment - that is the currency in circulation and the amount of deposits did not decrease during the last month, the so-called difficult month of the panic in Israel. That means that the Government took the necessary steps not to use additional funds for the purpose of the Government, and to try to cover as much as possible the Government expenditure with the income. We have to take quite a lot of measures to overcome this inflation. I believe we will overcome it. I wish only to state here that all the rumors of devaluation and rumours of the freezing of deposits are baseless. The question was not even discussed in the Government.

But certainly this large immigration, as I said, imposes a substantial backlog and finds its expression in the standard of living of the population, especially of the new population, the newcomers. And you were told and you will see tomorrow how tens of thousand of people not in camps, because they have to provide for their own livelihood, are living in tents, and many of them will spend even the winter in tents - men, women and children. But it is not only the question of the suffering of people. It imposes a very heavy strain upon the development of the country. It finds its expression in the adverse balance of trade, it finds its expression in the inflation, etc.

Despite all this, we came to you today with this offer to be partners in this new tremendous task of trying to absorb during the next three years about 600,000 Jews. Nobody can foretell if 600,000 Jews will be able to reach Israel, and what will be the exact number. It doesn't depend upon us alone. It depends upon the international situation. It depends upon the local governments, and you know that as well as I do. But that may solve the problem of the Jews who are in danger of extermination, either morally or physically. They may strengthen Israel. The last few days when I tried to give a lot of thought to this Conference, and I was reminded that before the great war, and may be there are people here who took part,

Continuing KAPLAN

it was a conference that discussed the fate of the victims of Hitler, at Evian. The great powers called for the conference. It was a failure. Nobody was willing, nobody was ready to open the gates of their country for the victims of Hitler. Also we failed, the Jews. We did not rise to the occasion. We did not foresee what might happen. And we paid a high price. Now, we are not discussing the fate of millions, we are discussing the fate of hundreds of thousands, and again nobody can foresee what may happen. The Jewish State is in existence. Israel has opened her gates. Israel is ready to accept these hundreds of thousands of people.

That doesn't mean that there may be no immigration later. But it may be immigration of people who are willing to come to Israel. Now it is an immigration mostly of people who are in need to come to Israel. Now I am going to mention the two forces that occurred in the upbuilding of Israel - the force of attraction and the force of expulsion. Now the force of expulsion is working hard, maybe more than the force of attraction. We may solve this problem. It is not only a financial problem. We need not only funds. We need your help in getting for the funds material and machinery. It may become a very important question when the market again becomes a seller's market. We need skill. We need "know-how". But it is predominantly a financial problem, and with the help of funds this task can be solved.

And again let us consider this problem from the point of view of economics. Again may I remind you^{of} the figure of \$2,500, and that means that in order to absorb an additional 600,000 Jews, if there will be 600,000, we need \$1,500,000,000. There is also always the question of do we need them for investment, and how much of the funds do we have to spend for philanthropic channels. There is a certain correlation. If we have more funds for investments we may need less funds for help, for relief, ~~can spend them as fund perdit~~. But I will not be true to myself if I do not say that in this time and under such pressure even a part of the investments are enabled to repay themselves, even a part of the investments we should call them a ~~fund perdit~~. The task before us imposes upon us what I may call with your permission a direct attack on economics. And we have been ready for the fight for a long time. We tried to plan our economic activity and economic development, and we tried to do it in relation to this cold project, if you like, of the absorption of 600,000 people. I must confess we devoted quite a lot of energy, time and means for the sake of the preparation of such schemes and plans. We are far away.

followed by Miss Sillman.

Recorded by MS after LA ya

We are far away. If somebody would ask me "Please put on the table/cut-and-dried scheme"; I would say I have not got it. That I would like to explain in a few words. We did a lot of collecting of material. I would explain it in a few words. One of the bases - one of the means for our development - is the problem of irrigation. We tried to plan irrigation even before the war, 'the War of Liberation', 'our War of Liberation', and all of you, especially the Americans, know about it. We started about a year ago to revise these schemes in accordance with the new political situation and the factual situation established. We mobilised our local experts - we invited experts from abroad, this time also from the U.S.A. A few of them are here. A group left last week and the Government had a meeting with the group of these irrigation engineers, and they said they are planning a large scheme for the irrigation and power of Israel that may cost up to two million pounds. It is a scheme for twenty years. But, in the meantime, they are in the process of preparation and actually of completion of what they call irrigation schemes. This should cost us about 150 million dollars. We should irrigate about 3/4 million dunams of land. But, when I asked them "Give me a mechanical report, not only a technical report but also an economic one", they said "It may take a few weeks or a few months, but it takes time". We invited a group of English engineers to prepare for us a scheme of chemical and industrial development, and only this week a few geologists made a thorough survey of all the possibilities in the country. We collected data - economic, physical and technological in order to prepare a few years' plan scheme in order to develop the country and how to use the resources of the country. All this research work which is done strengthens our hope that the country is not as poor as many of us think, or as many try to persuade us - Jews and non-Jews. I am far

Recorded by MS/ya

from making conclusions or reaching conclusions, but I can state that for the time being the reports of all the people, many of them experts of high reputation in our country, quite a few of international reputation, are very encouraging. It has strengthened our hope that our difficulties - and they are great - are temporary, are transitory, and that the hardships that we imposed and will have to impose upon ourselves are for the sake of a much brighter - maybe not so far away - future. Therefore, I am able today to put before you a fully fledged plan for our development. You saw a plan made here by Dr. Gruenwald "for the time being, on his own responsibility - of such a four year scheme, but we tried to outline for ourselves - and we are ready to put before you the main features of this/three year scheme of absorption of immigrants. I said "We may need a figure of about one and a half billion dollars. Here we make our accounts in pounds - that means that we shall need five hundred and fifty million pounds. We are outlining a programme of investments of four hundred ninety million pounds. As I said, even a part of these investments are very important investments - created assets - but I question if all of them are liquid. The plan is indeed to cover the cost of transportation, the cost of temporary maintenance - that gives me a figure of sixty million pounds for the expenditure. Therefore we need to get money from all the three sources mentioned here today. I shall return later to the form of investments. The Government is willing to take upon itself the additional burden. Mr. Ben Burion named the figure of about half a billion dollars - again it means about a hundred and seventyfive million pounds. I must say it is a tremendous burden and I do not see that we can save this tremendous sum in the country in addition to our ordinary budget, to the defence budget, and to our need to take care of the social needs of the newcomers.

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Recorded by MS/ya

Continuing Mr. Kaplan

not only during the stay in the camps but for quite a long period. You may see something of it tomorrow. I would say from the purely economic point of view of savings not be exhortation but by exertion we could save in the country about half of this. People believe that the national income of Israel in the year 1949 was about 240 million pounds. In 1950 I believe we reached the figure of 300 million pounds. The programme of the absorption of immigrants or of investments may increase our National Income in 1953 from 300 million pounds to 485 million pounds, that means that these investments are investments if they find their expression in the increase of National Income - quite substantially. If we succeed it means during the three years an increase of 180 to 200 million pounds. Here the per capita income is 600 dollars, whereas in the U.S.A. it is 1800 dollars. It is for you to discover the purchasing power here. But we are ready to take upon ourselves this burden. I believe it will also strengthen the economy of Israel, not only the defence potential, if we must get the billion dollars at least from outside. That is the partnership that we would propose to you tonight, and it is for you to say how to get the money to mobilise. May I add that if we will have to mobilise the money-I mentioned the figure of 535 million pounds that we may need during the next three years in order to realise this scheme.

The continuation of Mr. Kaplan's speech was recorded by HT

May I remind you that Mr. Ben Gurion told you that in the War Period also the Jewish immigration into Palestine and the Jewish colonization was quite a unique phenomenon, because the success - or the source of success - was the large import of capital that accompanied the import of immigration. The immigrants brought the capital, but the relationship of national Government, Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth with private capital was about 15% to 85%. Now, because of the composition of these immigrants, their economic position, their agricultural status, their physical needs, we are facing - and Ben Gurion mentioned this - not only an economic problem, but also a problem of human rehabilitation, and the relationship should be about 33% of private capital and 77% of governmental or national, public, and all the different kinds of mobilization of funds. As far as private capital in Israel is concerned, that will not suffice to cover this part of the affair, and the Government will have to invest this money. From the budget, which I mentioned before, the Government will take upon itself to respond. The Government is willing, if there is no other essay, to take upon itself to repay a part of the funds to be mobilized abroad, in order to fulfill this tremendous task. We are ready to impose this hardship upon ourselves, and place the burden upon the future generations of Israel, in order to solve the problem of the future Jew and to stabilize Israel. Of these 490 million pounds, we plan to invest about 200 million pounds in the expansion of agriculture and industry. That will give us the possibility to improve substantially our balance of trade, and our balance of international trades. I can foresee and I have been told, that about 40% ought to be invested in industry. On that question, we will give you more details and more explanations later. I do not think that I shall take up more time on that now. We will have to spend about half of the money for housing and public funds. We will have to spend a part of the money for services for transportation. Many of you blame us in Israel and outside that we are investing such a great part of our budget in housing and in public works; that we do not divert a larger part of our budget not

only for constructive purposes, but also for permanent production of goods. We are not free masters. We are a Sovereign State, very sensitive - and quite proud of it. But we have to face the realities. Even in regard to immigration, we are not full masters. We have to face the opinions and desires of the population here. It is also an objective factor. Let me confess that I especially and many of my friends tried to bring in immigration on a selective basis. Taking into consideration the composition of the Jewish Agency, the most difficult position was to help the Jewish Agency in this respect. I mention the figures: During the months of April, May - I think also in June - the average immigration into Israel was about 12,000. We tried to improve the type of immigration through the method of selection. I am a protagonist of this principle of selection in order to develop Israel with the right kind of human material, but in July, the immigration increased. In July and August it was from 12,000 to 17,000 and then from 17,000 to 18,000 and this month it was 19,000. What happened? The Rumanian Government started to send us five to six shiploads (because that may be the proper definition - each shipload consisting of more than 1,000) and this deprived us of the right of selection and we were faced with this alternative: to stop immigration or to swallow it. Ben Gurion mentioned 120,000 Jews in Iraq; 102,000 registered for immigration to Israel, and now we have been told that there are about 20,000 who gave up their Iraqi citizenship and that they are now Stateless. As I stated before, we are not full masters. We have to face the realities and try to do the best that we can under the circumstances.

That is also the case with investments here. From the economic point of view, it is disputable whether we should invest such huge sums into housing and into public works. But as long as the newcomer has no roof over his head, he is a consumer. In order to convert him into a producer, we must give him the very minimum of housing, whether it is a house or even a barn. What we plan to build are the so-called one-room houses. We intend to build 180,000 such rooms and only about 40,000 will be houses of two and two and a half rooms. In these calculations, we do not take into consideration the problem of

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(MR. KAPLAN CONTINUING- HT)

land; we do not take into consideration quite a number of other this when fixing this amount.

The national income will increase from 300 million this year to about 485 million; the agricultural population from about 20% of the population to about 30% of the population. We will be able to increase substantially our exports. Now, it is a fact that we have a large trade which is opening up before quite substantial markets. Secondly, there are a number of problems connected with this problem as well. We will have to organize all our potentialities. There are a lot of difficult problems, and we are considering all the problems which we are facing. I might stress that we also succeed quite often. I believe the matter is soluble. I believe that this investment will make the people self-supporting. The Jewish people, Israel, is a going and growing concern.

I am nearly at the end. Many friends will ask me the question: Well, will you be able to repay? What will be your balance of trade and balance of payment? Will there be an adverse balance of trade or not? Now, there are no miracles. I cannot promise the miracle that we will be able in three years to convert a difference of balance of power. To you, Americans, may I remind you that there was a difference of balance of payment in the United States for 100 years. And that is not always a question of poverty. It depends for what you will use the money.

We tried to prepare a hypothetical budget for investment. Say, for instance, that in 1953, there will not be the necessity of an investment for immigration or that there may be another kind of immigration. I consider it is hypothetical and many may use the word hypothesis in American dollars.

(Conclusion of Mr. Kaplan's speech by EK)

Preceded by HT
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Continuation of Eliezer Kaplan

EK/TP

I took more time than I intended and I shall now conclude. We are all proud of the state of Israel. If somebody would analyze it objectively, they would find a mixture of lights and shadows. Strangers will find more shadows, friends and intimates will find more lights. Friends or inside people will mark the shadows, the achievements and the failures.

We are before a dilemma, a decisive dilemma. Ben Gurion mentioned today that all of us can express his opinion, and I do it quite often, expressing an opinion of a heretic about immigration and colonisation and so on and so forth. Immigration is going on - take it as a fact. Only a real crisis will close the gates of Israel. We face a dilemma - we are running into a crisis for Israel and for the Jewish people. We must make a super human effort not only to get money but the execution of such a program may be no less difficult than the organization of a fund. May I then remind you, it is a troubled water in the world - let us not fail.

BEN GURION - Evening Session

Now gentlemen, we will have a few brief statements made by representatives of the main American groups who are here. I will now call upon Dr. Nachum Goldman, the chairman of the Jewish Agency section in America.

EK recorded Nachum Goldman

(Previous speaker: Mr. Kaplan)
recorded by E.K.

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3rd September 1950.

Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN

recorded by E.K.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I understand that the statements now to be made are not meant to open the discussion on the real issues, and therefore I won't do it either.

I am speaking now half as a host and half as a guest. As a member of the Agency, I am a host, and as I come from America, I am also a guest.

We are not now dealing with the issues which we shall begin to deal with on Tuesday. I want just to say a few words about what, in my humble opinion, is more important : the spirit of this conference and the spirit in which we shall leave. I want to criticise, it may be, a little bit the two speakers who preceded me. They were, in my opinion, a bit too gentle; maybe they had to be. I, being half a host and half a guest, I can be more frank and brutal. I think this conference to which all of us have come from so far - you would not have come five thousand miles (I came a longer distance, as I made a tour to South Africa before coming here) - it would not be worth while to have made these journeys if we did not talk in all frankness and did not say things which may appear controversial and unpleasant.

American Jewry has not risen to the occasion of the last two years. I know what American Jews have given. I have participated a little bit in trying to get money. I know what American Jews can give, and I know that it all depends on the

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3rd Sept. 1950.

(Dr. Nahum Goldmann - continued)

recorded By E.K.

decision of fifty or a hundred leaders of the American Jewish community. We are now more than two years after the establishment of the State. Colossal things have been done in these two and a half years; Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Kaplan have given you some details. But I must say that Israel has done a colossal job, and we Jews outside have done a very far from splendid job.

This is a very critical period which can end with either success or with tragedy. We want all the pride and joy and happiness and enthusiasm, and take very little of the anxiety and worry. We take things too much for granted, and that is the real decisive issue of this conference. If the Jews of America would be as anxious and worried about the situation and the tasks to be undertaken as the leaders of Israel (and not only the leaders but the people of Israel) are worried, then I feel sure that something important could be achieved.

Kaplan mentioned that he is among those who want regulated immigration. I belong to those who want a limited immigration. But I have given up my efforts to insist, not only because I learned what I knew before, that it is not easy to fight a decision which Ben Gurion takes, but because we have powerful allies, the Governments of Iraq and Roumania, and against such a combination it is useless to fight.

One of two things will have to happen, either there will be a financial breakdown or a moral breakdown. The time may come when Israel may be forced not to admit Jews. This will be a moral

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recorded by EK

(Dr. Nahum Goldmann)

breakdown for the Jews of Israel. The greatness of the State was that it was created for those who have to come. But the result of taking them may be a financial disaster with all the consequences involved.

A state lives on all fronts at the same time. What I want to say is that if such a moral breakdown would take place, it would be a moral breakdown for the Jews of the world, not just for Israel. This country would have quite a comfortable life without this mass immigration. They would not have to go through all the ordeals. It is worth while giving money to build up Israel, even if you don't save the Jews of Iraq and Roumania.

I am convinced that this conference would be a success if the fifty Jews around this table, and perhaps fifty more who are not here tonight, with all their devotion and intelligence and loyalty, would make up their minds to do it. That is democracy, and the Jewish people would follow good leadership.

This is the feeling that we have to generate, but it has not been generated in these last two years - I don't know why.

followed by L.A.

I participated in all attempts to save the six million Jews of Europe. In another world war, the 600,000 Jews now awaiting immigration into Israel will be in danger. These 600,000 Jews must be brought to Israel.

We have here the representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds and I am glad that they are here, not only because they are our partners in the fund-raising campaign, but because the question of local needs vs. Israel can be discussed. It is not really local needs vs. Israel, but the issue was not clearly formulated in America.

American Jewry will not break down if the percentage of local needs will be less for some time longer.

Nobody has to tell me I have no understanding of American Jewish problems. I have understanding of these problems, but it is a question of priority. The 600,000 Jews must be saved. I am glad that those who care for the local needs are here and can see the situation and understand it - my friends, Linder, Goldwater, Montor.. We have had discussions on refugees in America. I have mentioned these problems not in order to start a controversy. The right approach is what is required, and it is not only a question of Zionists at this moment. We must approach it in the right spirit, the spirit of cooperation. I say many of the difficulties which have taken up so much energy will disappear if the thing will be seen in the proper perspective.

We don't discuss at the moment the concrete issue, but let us agree that there is a very serious situation here. I don't know as much as Mr. Ben Burion, much less than Mr. Kaplan, but every three months I am here and it gives you a certain perspective if you are not here all the time.

Jewry will have to face a financial catastrophe or a moral catastrophe. All I wish is that we see the issue in this light, see the real realities of the situation and stop being glad about achievements. We must know that to build up Israel is not a simple thing, and to bring in hundreds of thousands of immigrants is not an easy thing.

All of us around this table must make up our minds what the concrete problems are and face them in the proper spirit. You can have a bond discussion with the proper spirit of cooperation. All I want to say is that I hope that this background information that you have received from the Prime Minister of Israel and the Minister of Finance should make it clear to you, Zionists and non-Zionists, - and this transcends the formal issue of Zionists and non-Zionists, - that the country is in a serious situation because the Jewish people have not lived up to what is necessary in these two years. You must realize that there is a limit to what Israel alone can do. If we will see this serious situation and know that the only way out is that some new form of effort of world Jewry and above all of American Jewry - other Jewries will follow - with the proper spirit, - if we make up our minds here to make it possible, with all the difficulties, we can do within the next two years what was not possible in the last two years, and we will save these 600,000 Jews.

Followed by Mr. Stanley Myers - recorded by LA

SECOND SESSION, Sept. 3, 1950

-22-

Previous Speaker - Nahum Goldmann - recorded by LA

MR; STANLEY MYERS beginning - recorded by LA

Mr. Ben Gurion introduced Mr. Stanley Myers, President of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds of America.

Mr. Myers: I was asked by the Chairman before this meeting tonight to say a few words on behalf of the delegation from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds of America, to respond to the greetings given us this afternoon by the Prime Minister and Mr. Locker. At this hour, 10:30 or 11:00 p.m. it is far too late to engage in a controversy with the previous speaker. I merely want to observe that it is a matter of opinion whether the sum of \$..... which the organisation of Welfare Funds gave through the UJA to Israel and overseas needs was worthy of them or whether they could have done more. History will have to make that decision. Our chairman said this afternoon that we must be practical realists. We came to this Conference with the full realisation that something must be done and shall be done. Answering as a realist, certain things which might exist with regard to fund raising in the USA today, I know one thing - we never mobilised nor can we ever mobilise the maximum efforts of American Jewry by creating disunity and discord. Everyone has to remember that the major job will have to be accomplished in the local Communities, where the funds are raised, and you cannot mobilise local forces by pitting one cause against the other. I accepted the Prime Minister's statement in the press a few days ago as the policy of the Israel Government, to the effect that you cannot build Israel by tearing down American Jewry. But the Israel Government recognises that a strong American Jewry will make it possible for Israel to survive and we have to keep American Jewry strong to do the job.

Responding to the greetings of our chairman and Mr. Locker, I would like to express the appreciation and thanks of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds for the invitation extended to us to attend this Conference. I think it significant that when the invitation was extended by the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency it was immediately accepted by the governing body of our Council, without hesitation and unanimously. I think it highly significant that when on receipt of the invitation I addressed a letter to 50 of the largest communities in America explaining that a delegation of the Council would attend the Conference, indicating the agenda and eliciting comments from the leaders, a large number of replies were received. Most of these leaders had called meetings immediately to consider the matters indicated in my letter to come before the Conference.

I want you to know that the Council always had and now has a sympathetic interest of the problems of Israel, and the 800 organised Jewish communities in America contributed nearly \$200,000,000. through the Welfare Funds to Israel causes. I don't know what answer we are going to be able to find to the problems presented by our Chairman. One thing, Mr. Prime Minister, I should like to say, that your offer that we are to engage in free, open and frank discussion on all the questions is accepted by the Council delegation.

Mr. Myers continuing - LA

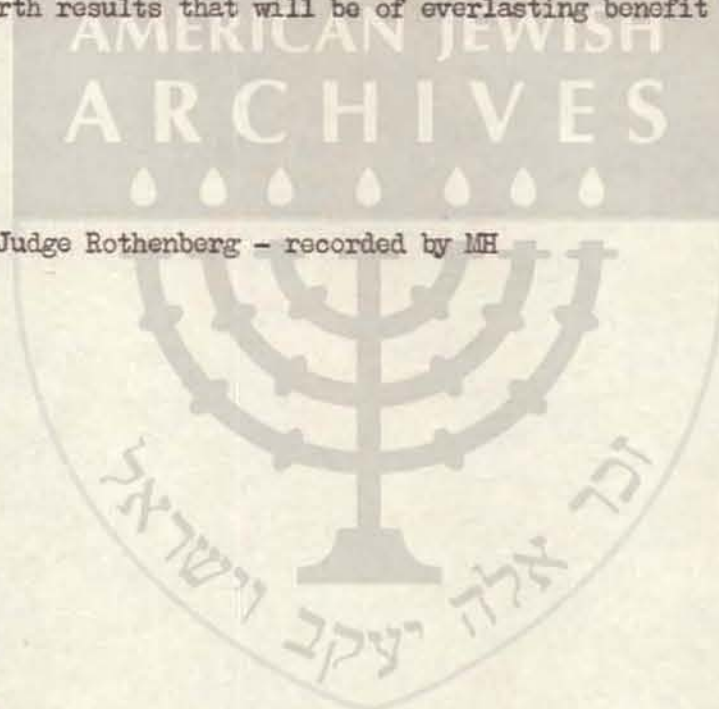
SECOND SESSION, Sept. 3, 1950

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Mr. Stanley Myers - continuing - recorded by LA

We will call upon the experience and the sentiments of the organised Welfare Federations in the United States which, I think, have tried to do a job in the past, in our discussions, and through those experiences and knowing those sentiments, we shall try to make some worthwhile contribution to this Conference and the job we must undertake in the few days that lie ahead. If what I am saying now were not our sentiments when we arrived in Israel this morning, the sight of the thousands of acres of land, which we passed on our way from the airport to this hotel, crying for occupation and reclamation, would have prompted these observations of cooperation which I make at this time. I trust that this Conference will be a fruitful one, and that from here we will bring forth results that will be of everlasting benefit to Erez Israel.

Followed by Judge Rothenberg - recorded by MH



Evening Session, September 3, 1950

- 23 -

Recorded by M.H.

Previous Speaker: Stanley Myers

Starting: Judge Morris Rothenberg,
Natl Chairman, U.P.A.

I have only a few brief remarks to make. I should like to join Mr. Myers in saying that although it was very difficult for many of us to leave our responsibilities in our own country at this time of the year, we regarded it not only as a duty but as a privilege to accept the invitations that were extended to us to come here for consultations.

Now there may be differences of opinion that will arise in the course of the discussions, and I think it should be taken for granted that our presence here, many of us coming under difficult circumstances and all of us traveling thousands of miles, testifies to the fact that however we may differ we have come here to give our most earnest consideration and thought to the solution of at least some of the present problems which face the Government and the Agency.

I understand that there are some plans that were to be presented to us. It is no secret that they have been talked about, and I think that the sooner we get down to the specific and concrete proposals that the Government or the Agency have to make to us, the better it will be. Our time is extremely limited. Tomorrow there will be no discussions. The next day and the following day are left for discussions, and then most of us must depart. If this Conference is to accomplish anything it seems to be there is no time to be lost, and we must grapple with the concrete problem that is before us. I do not think we need any further elucidation, after the forceful presentations that were made this afternoon, as to the needs in Israel. At the least it may be assumed that the majority of those who have come here have a pretty fair idea, although they got an even better idea, of what are the gigantic problems that face the Government of Israel. And the question, it seems to me, is not so much to analyse these.

We can assume they exist, we know they exist; and, judging by past performances of the Government and the Agency, we have every assurance that they know what they are talking about when they say these sums are needed. The thing, it seems to me, simmers down to the question of how we are to secure these enormous which you ask of us at a time when our campaigns in the United States are dwindling - not rising - to higher levels.

Now Dr. Goldman said that the Jewish people did not rise to the occasion in these last few years. I am one of those who do not find fault with the Jewish people. I have watched their

Evening Session, September 3, 1950

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Recorded by M.H.

Continuing JUDGE ROTHENBERG

response to the various calls that have been made upon them since the first World War, since 1914. And I can say honestly that the great Jewish community of America, and I think the same can be said of many other Jewish communities, never failed to respond to the call that was made upon it when they understood fully what were the needs and what was the seriousness of the occasion. I do not think it is the fault of the Jews of the world that they have not responded as we should have liked them to respond in these last few years. I do not think we need to distribute or assign the blame to anybody. But it seems to me that what the trouble is is that we, and when I say we I mean Israel as well as the Jews in other countries, have failed, I mean the leaders who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of securing funds, have failed to bring home to the conscience of the Jews in the last few years this great problem that exists here to absorb these hundreds of thousands of Jews who are pouring into the country. We have failed to give them an understanding, we have failed to dramatize this, to make clear to them the picture that we see when we go through the camps. We have failed to arouse them to the enormity of this problem which faces the Government of Israel and the Agency in trying to settle - first to bring, and then to absorb - these hundreds of thousands of Jews who come here destitute, penniless, without clothes, without any of the necessities of life, and who must be provided with employment and housing and everything essential to make life possible.

Now I do not know why we failed to do it, but we did fail. Perhaps we did not have the magic word to do it. And the fact that we failed to raise these large sums that we expected in the last few years is not entirely the fault of the Jewish people. In the first place we did not make the situation clear enough. At the same time the local economic problems in the United States have constituted a factor, and you can't overlook that - human nature being what it is.

I think we should discuss here what is this bold plan, this plan or grand scheme which we must present to the Jews of the world; and what is the method by which we can arouse their hearts and their imaginations so that they will respond to the great need of the hour. I do not know what it is, but I think perhaps if we give time toward discussing this, not along ideological lines but along practical lines, perhaps it will help. Perhaps we in America need as much the help of Israel in this respect, as Israel needs the help of America. Perhaps Israel has not given

Evening Session, September 3, 1950

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Recorded by M.H.

Continuing JUDGE ROTHENBERG

us that help in dramatising this problem in the United States as we should have expected from Israel. I find no fault with Israel, and I know the responsibilities they carry on their shoulders. But when you had the war in Israel, and you called upon the Jews of America to respond and they realised it was a life and death struggle, I don't think you can say the Jews of America failed to respond. I think the Prime Minister on more than one occasion said if it were not for the help that came from the American Jews in that critical hour, perhaps the war might not have been won. We came through and raised hundreds of billions of dollars. But then after the spectacular victories were over and the joy over the fact that we had won this war; after we satisfied ourselves with the valour and heroism of the young men and women in Israel who spilled their blood in defence of liberty and freedom, it seems to me the Jews settled down and said to themselves, "Well, now, these men in Israel are pretty capable, they will take care of the situation, they will take care of these hundreds of thousands, somehow they will take care of it." It is our business to discuss how we can disabuse the Jews in America, and other countries, of this idea that Israel can take care of the problem itself. That fallacy which exists in the mind of American Jews and of Jews in other countries must be overcome. We must know how to arouse the Jews to an understanding of the situation; and, it seems to me, judging by past experience, that once we will succeed in making that clear to the Jews in America and other Jewries, we will get a much greater response than we think we will get. ? not true

So my friends, I say let's as quickly as possible get down to concretes. Let's hear what are the proposals. Perhaps there will be counter-proposals from those here who have had responsibility and experience, and then let's go to the consideration of the major tasks: how are we to get the money, what are we to do to arouse the people because when they are aroused and understand the history of our people shows they respond adequately.

- 0 -

followed by Miss Sillman.

The previous speaker was Judge Rothenberg, recorded by MH

The next speaker was Mr. Monroe Goldwater, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee. He said:

"If I were to speak as an individual, I would wholeheartedly endorse all that has been said by my friend. Speaking for the Joint Distribution Committee, I would like to say only that we appreciate the very gracious reception that we received on arriving here today. The Joint Distribution Committee as an organisation, has for many years been a partner in many of the enterprises in Israel and more recently a very direct partner and a very important one. The Joint Distribution Committee is sensible of the very great obligations which have been assumed and which have been so clearly outlined by Minister Kaplan. I hope that the words of Dr. Goldmann will not be taken too literally - at least not all of it. I hope that there will at least be a little passion in the discussion. I am sure that if no one else lends any passion, Nahum will be sure to lend some. Without that passion there cannot be some very clear expression of the deep and heartfelt interest which all of us have in the problem. If the Joint Distribution Committee allows us, we are soon to be asked to join in these tasks and we shall bring to the Conference our very best efforts."

He was followed by Mr. Julian Venetzky, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, whose speech was recorded by TS

September 3, 1950

Recorded by TS/ya

The next speaker was Mr. Julian Venetzky, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, whose speech was recorded by TS.

"Ben Gurion and Friends,

The last speaker said he was speaking not as an individual but for the Joint Distribution Committee. Whilst I am Chairman of the National Campaign Committee of the UJA, I want to speak as an individual and only briefly. With reference to what the three or four of the last speakers have said, I agree in part and disagree in part with all of them. I want to say that, like Judge Rothenberg, I think it is time to get down to brass tacks. Now I do know something about the UJA, and I know about the men and women here and the men and women back home who have given so much of their time and money to the UJA. I see absolutely no possibility of getting this huge sum of money through the UJA as it is at present constituted. I believe a new project of the UJA in the American community is necessary, and if that is not possible, we should discuss how we can get the money which we admit is our responsibility. The hour is late and I know that the American delegates are very tired, but I would just like to leave with them these thoughts so that they can be thinking about them during their tour tomorrow: -

1. Are we American Jews prepared to admit our joint responsibility with Israel in the three year plan?
2. Are we prepared to put away our traditional plans and break new paths in order to meet our share of this responsibility?
3. Should we make the UJA an instrument by which to get the huge sum that is needed? If not, have we the courage to face other inevitable alternatives?

This was the final speech of the final session. The meeting was adjourned at 11 p.m.

At conference
in Jerusalem

(1)

B.G.'s comments -

3 years ahead - 800,000 \rightarrow 1 million
immigrants will come to Israel.

Few years left of peace before general war
will permit entry of these people.

1 1/2 billion required. 20% could be provided
by Jews of Israel (\$500 million). America
must provide 1 billion. How?

a. Application ~~made~~ must be made to
US Govt for help. If govt helps,
individual US Jews will give more.

b. Voluntary campaigns will not
produce necessary money.

{ 170-190,000 total immig. for 1950
Impossible to stop or cut influx.

(2)

Today in Israel:

Clothes, shoes & rags were rationed this week. There is no foreign currency. That is the heart of the matter.

People in Israel are not totally aware of the financial crisis.

1948-49 Joseph allowed \$23 mil for food. 1949-50 sup^{ply} allowed was \$20 with 20% increase in population.

"If war comes, even if it does not touch our land, we will die of hunger." 36.

Factories are closing because there are no dollars to buy raw materials.

There are no dollars to buy defence. Material of 2 years ago is obsolete.

(3)

Had. + His. will not eliminate
their separate campaigns in Montoir's opinion

Conference in Jerusalem said that
UJA should be continued.

Free philanthropy funds needed.

Apparatus should not be destroyed.



B.G. - Spring session - 3 Sept 50

I believe there will be peace in the world for the next 3-4 years. It would be a crime if we did not use every minute of this time to consolidate the security of Israel and to bring in all the immigrants. We will have to receive 600,000 immigrants in next 3 years. This will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion. Israel ready to provide $\frac{1}{3}$ - rest from U.S.

Phase I

Before war - 10,000 rifles - 1000 various types machine guns
670 2-in mortars. 190 3-in mortars. 75,000 British troops in land - which did not stop Arab invasion. At best British were neutral. This was war between Jews & Arabs in Palestine.

We were attacked on the roads - where we were most vulnerable. British prevented arms from coming in. Until British left, only one ship load came in -
4500 rifles, 1,200 machine guns 20 AA

Phase II

May 14 was day of rejoicing. T.A. ^{was} bombed that night by Egypt. Invasion by 7 states. Battle raged for 61 days all folds. Hagareh marched to Beerseba (sunk Egyptian fleet at Gaza) - and liberated Bechle. These actions were taken because Security Council was powerless to stop Arabs from fighting. After victories, armistice agreements were concluded.

1870 of Haganah was for from 52 countries
in world. Volunteers from US, Canada, England,
So Africa built the air force quickly.

March 47 - Jews 600,000 Arabs 1,200,000
Nov 48 - Jews 713,000 Arabs 69,000
Dec 48 - Jews 760,000 Arabs 108,000

464,000 Jews came into Israel during 30 years
of British rule - in five sections:

1. Eastern Europe - 300,000
2. Western Europe - 78,000
3. Asia - 40,000
4. American Hemisphere - 8,500
5. Africa - 4,000

Since 15 May 48, till 30 June 50 more than
430,000 Jews came:

1. Eastern Europe - 207,800
2. Asia - 100,730
3. Africa - 64,800
4. American Hemisphere - 2,700
5. Western Europe -

For each 3 Jews in Israel when state was
established, 2 more have come.

not only change in quantity but also quality. Previously most came with capital sufficient to settle themselves. Lately, all came penniless, and without trade or profession.

In future, emigrants will come from Moslem-Oriental countries in Asia & Africa - and from Iron Curtain countries which permit exodus. In these two areas, Jews will be destroyed, physically & spiritually, & they will come to Israel.

In North Africa, 620,000 Jews

In Russia, Iraq, Turkey, etc. - 300,000 Jews

In Eastern European satellite countries - 500,000 Jews (Romania, Hungary)

All these Jews have no choice. So have we in Israel no choice. We must take them in. Even when we carry a military budget bigger in proportion than that of U.S., we will still continue to take them. It may be politically & economically crazy, but we cannot shut the door on anyone. It is morally impossible. (You Americans must feel free to disagree with this, if you do.)

We are also willing to risk a lowering of our intellectual & spiritual standards, which this immigration may cause. We don't mind it will - because the Oriental Jews are skillful & intelligent. Eg - 14,000 recruits submitted to intelligence tests to become

Officers & NCO's. Most are from Oriental countries
31% high - 38% medium - 31% low.
Israel-born recruits 49 " 28 " 23 "

"The longer one is in this country, the more intelligent one becomes" (laughter)

New immigrants are main building force in the new Israel.

In 70 years we established 290 settlements.
In 2 years ^{since} ~~after~~ establishment of state 240 new settlements.
This amazing work in last 2 years was done by Oriental Jews. They are hard workers. They also rebuild cities. They are remarkable - even though many can't read or write. Big program of education necessary for them.

There is a transformation of a land and a transformation of a people.

More than 1/2 of our state is an empty wilderness (the Negev). We will not be safe until we establish a net of settlements along the borders.

New housing in next 3 years will cost \$750 m.

We are convinced this vast work is not beyond the capacity of the Jewish people of the world. Every Jew in the world is facing the supreme test.

Israel must be built so that it can become a moral factor in the world.

When you combine this need & urgency with a great vision of deep truth, you can accomplish anything. ~~Misery~~ ^{alone} Misery will not produce results - and vision alone without a reason, is only fantasy. Combination of need & vision will conquer mountains.

Kiplan - 3 Sept 50 opening session

Three budgets:

1. Military -
2. Ordinary - £120 m
3. Development - £2500 per capita for total absorption.

Multiply this by 400,000 immigrants.

Gives £1 billion. Up to now less

than 1/2 billion has been made

available. This leaves a deficit to date

of 1/2 billion. This government has
made available about £175 m.

Population has increased by 70%.

Agricultural production increased by 60%.

Industrial output " " 35%.

Thus imports needed.

Imports into Israel were £90 m. in 1949

Already this year £50 m.

Reduced import of consumer goods

Increased raw materials, in order to produce

T-sena Therefore imposed.

If not faced with immigration, the assets of
large investments is higher than expenses & debts.

Govt of Israel ^{has allocated} ~~spent directly~~ for absorption & care of immigrants more than £80 m. Govt spent per capita £200 for immigrants

~~£740 m in bank deposits in Israel~~

1 1/2 billion program comes from calculation:

600,000	immigrants
2500	per immigrant
<hr/>	
1,500,000,000	

National income in Israel for 50 at 300 m.
Per capita annual income is \$600
US " " " 1800

- Of the 1 1/2 billion (\$350 m) ¹⁾ £200 m to be invested in expansion of agricultural plant & industrial output. This will enable Israel to stabilize balance of trade, by reducing imports & increasing exports.
- 2) £240 m to be invested in housing & public works.
- 3) Land, communication, etc. required.

I believe the investment of this amount of money will make Israel self-supporting. This is a land of lights & shadows - friends will watch for the lights.

We must make superhuman effort - not only to raise the money but to execute the plan properly.

Goldman make a dispassionate speech with passion.

Monitor

exploded - sailed at the weather
who were afraid of Soviet, and
were hiding that fear behind a pious
concern for the maintenance of the UJA

UJA has received in cash
for 8 months from Jan 3, 1950 - for each year

48 -	122,540,000
49 -	84,000,000
50 -	64,418,000 (30 m for Israel)

The competition between local needs
+ Israel has resulted in a decline for Israel.
US Jewry is not prepared for same mobility that
Israel is.

Shed no crowdfund tears for the UJA. On
its present basis - it is being raped + needed.
Don't object to a hard issue on basis that it
will hurt the UJA. The UJA has been killed
by communal complacency.

Program for 51 - UJA will get 75 m
Israel " " 25 m

For 48 + 49 - USA is owed by communities 14 m
it is not coming in.

we must find new way.



5 Sept

Robert Nathan - Temple Talk !!

This conference being presented for first time with full magnitude of the needs. Similar to planning conference in Washington in fall of 1941, when War Production needs were outlined for first time, and many thought its goals were impossible.

Healthy to present the problem in total perspective. Two-sided: relief & development. Relief money is non-productive.

Money collected so far has not even been sufficient for relief, although American Jews do want to provide relief.

But Americans don't understand second part of problem: absorption & development, which is very expensive - because it involves housing, public projects, public utilities, transportation, irrigation etc., in order to build the general economy so that new individuals can be absorbed.

What is normal method of developing a country & providing an income? Out of savings of people which can be invested in new projects. But settled population of Israel cannot save enough to absorb immigrants.

Arab housing need up. Sterling balance practically gone. This makes problem even more difficult.

Is 4 year plan feasible for Israel?
Can she take in 72,000,000 people additional?
Absolutely yes. There is no doubt. The settled population have been and are now self-sufficient. Their assets of country are creative talent. Even without rich natural resources, the people, with tools & machines, can & do produce. I foresee a prosperous economy here.

Can Israel produce $\frac{1}{3}$ of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion?
Yes - with more austerity and a lowering of the standard of living. If Israel produces $\frac{1}{2}$ billion, it will be so far out of line, that there is no comparison with what we will give.

Feasibility of getting 1 billion in U.S.?

1. Contribution
2. Private Invest
3. Govt Loans
4. Public Bond Issue

Can US Jews provide this billion?

150 m people = 250 b national income

about \$5000 per family.

Jewish level of earning is slightly higher than that.

Jewish giving out of earnings has been good.

Jewish giving out of current savings & capital has been almost nil.

* 5% of accumulated ^{capital} wealth of US Jewry would do job.

* 10% of current savings of US Jewry would do the job.

The money is available. American economy is in most liquid condition ever.

∴ 1) Israel can export

2) US Jews can provide

Can Israel repay if she borrows?

Only way is if she has enough working capital to learn enough. With a daring immigration policy, you must have

a daring financial policy.

US has debt of \$60-70 billion
and will never pay it off ^{completely} but
will continually refund. This is perfectly
feasible.

With continual flow of capital, new
wealth will be produced - bonds can be
redeemed

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Real question is whether US Jewry will
have faith & confidence in future of Israel.
New orientation needed - not charity but
constructive development. Not out of savings, but
capital - we need vision.

Not can we do it - but are we
willing to do it

Tamfr Talk.

Venezky

UJA total collections

	64,419,000	Jan 1 - Aug 31, 1950
<u>Cash</u>	84,000,000	1949
	122,541,000	1948

<u>Cash</u>	49,344,000	-	VPA	-	49
	30,000,000	-	VPA	-	50

JDC has provided to Israel some millions.

prognosis - 70 m for 51 } cash
VPA probably receive 25 m

48 -	UJA	received	71 %	of total raised in community
49 -	"	"	60 %	" " " "
50 -	"	will receive	56 %	" " " "

this tendency will continue, local needs will take more + more.

Suggestion - one Israel campaign with all
~~can~~ other Zionist campaigns subordinated -
and separate from local welfare
fund campaign.

Welfare Funds

Exp.

Local

USJA.

Exp. USNA
NYANA

JDC

U.S. J. A.
AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Exp. Grants

ZOA
MIZRACHI
HERUT
HADASSAH
ZIONIST
COUNCIL
POALE ZION
etc etc

KH.

KK.

Exp.
Agency
U.S.g.

Exp.

KH Jerusalem

Confederation
of General
Zionists

JEWISH
AGENCY
ISRAEL

My suggestions

1. Cannot have philanthropic campaign for Israel — and sell bonds for Israel at same time. ✓
2. Retain local campaigns for local needs plus JDC. This will require only $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of present level campaigning.
3. Have one mass bond-selling effort with total manpower pool of all organizations
4. Concentrate on children — 75-100 bonds for 400,000 Jewish school children.

Moe Leavitt suggested restriction of immigration.

State of Israel is more important than the lives of 100,000 Jews now or less.

Also Harry Jackson of London, questioned immigration

Joe Schwartz disagreed with Moe.

His analysis was that immigration simply could not be stopped unless Israel Govt were willing to send ships back.

JDC spent 1,700,000 in August for transportation alone - from Rumania, Iraq and Poland. JADs not have 1,000,000 left for transportation.

Robert Nathan's answers to questions raised by
Stanley Myers

- ① What will be impact of popular loan on intergovt borrowing? More money can be had from Export-Import Bank. Depends on political considerations. Popular loan will not interfere, if political relations between US & Israel are good.
② Military aid program could be obtained, without reference to popular loan.
- ② What will be impact of bond issue on private investment? Hard to tell. Flow of risk capital has been very slow. Bond issue will not interfere - but may even stimulate private investment.
- ③ Effect of bond issue on JFLandry? Adverse
- ④ How successful will bond issue be? Some people say only 50 m. I disagree with this.
- ⑤ Effect of bond issue on bank loans? Probably can't borrow short-term money with bonds outstanding.

- ⑥ As regards security, these bonds can be repaid & new loans floated if the country uses the money it gets wisely.

Adolph Robison

- ① Proposal to induce private investment on large scale - UJA. scale individuals or groups.
- ② To set up in Israel the equivalent of a SEC. to

Abe Tenber

- ① bond issue on broadest scale
all org. in US cooperating
- ② help from US Govt
- ③ charitable dollars through UJA.

immigration must be continued - cannot have American Jewish
White Paper of 1950

Sharet - 5 Sept 80

to whom do you explain the position
of substance

to whom do you take the position of form ?

Is the Soviet Union fooled by this differentiation ?

Is the further willing to support a positive
position of identification? Especially if this
should mean identification with Britain

No troops to Israel because Israel's first
interest is in Asia cannot be fighting with US troops.
Symbolic gesture of solidarity with us by sending medical aid.

Difference between ^{pro UN} problems of form & ^{pro US} substance

Mepan problem Development of country will
strengthen Mepan, land

Line to US — we want to be with you
but we need help.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



Palestine Hotels L^{td}



KING DAVID

HOTEL

..JERUSALEM



Mr. Herbert Friedman

Room No. 103

JERUSALEM,
September 6, 1950

Text of REPORT ADOPTED by CONFERENCE
of AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS

Meeting in the Holy City of Jerusalem, in the free and democratic State of Israel, which has admitted more than 450,000 homeless Jews in the last two years, and which has triumphed against all dangers and difficulties in establishing its independence, we, the fifty members of the delegation from the United States invited by Prime Minister David Ben Gurion and by Berl Locker, Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, have been privileged to meet with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government to consider the economic situation of Israel and a three-year program for the development of the country.

After a comprehensive and frank discussion, we have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That the people of Israel are dedicated to keep the doors wide open for all the hundreds of thousands of Jews fleeing from persecution and misery; and that they are ready to make every sacrifice to preserve the democratic way of life which is the moral essence of their very existence and that Israel is striving for peace so that it may give the full benefits of a free and productive life to all its people.
2. We have come to realize that the full magnitude of the tasks of absorbing hundreds of thousands of new immigrants in Israel and consolidating its economy on a sound basis is far beyond any conception which the Jews of America have so far entertained, and calls for a new approach to the scope of the cooperation between the Jews of the United States and the people of Israel.
3. In the light of the tremendous achievements already made in rehabilitating the land and developing industrial activities, we are confident that if the tools and capital are made available Israel will not only become self-supporting, but it will also serve as a dynamic and democratic force in the development of the entire Middle East.
4. The interest of American Jews in the future of Israel has been manifested by a high degree of generosity, and the flow of contributions to the United Jewish Appeal has made possible the outstanding accomplishments in mass immigration and settlement. However, the State of Israel has reached a crucial point of development in which contributions are not adequate to meet long-range economic needs, and the Jews of America must recognize that new methods must be found to provide the far larger resources required in this vital transition period.

Far above the needs of financing this immigration is the program of complete absorption of many of those who have reached Israel in the past two years, and the hundreds of thousands who are expected to come in the next three years. To make this vast number of newcomers fully productive and integrate them into the economy of the country, Israel will require

\$1,500,000,000 for the next three years. The people of Israel are ready to make the utmost sacrifice to assume the fullest share of this responsibility. But \$1,000,000,000 must come from the United States. Requirements of such scope cannot be provided in full through voluntary contributions alone, and consequently additional channels must be found to discharge this obligation.

Therefore we believe

- a. That the United Jewish Appeal must be continued on an enlarged scale to elicit the widest possible response.
- b. That should the Government of Israel decide to float a public loan in the United States as a means of obtaining funds for the financing of constructive programs, American Jewry will extend its fullest support and we pledge ourselves to render maximum service in the attainment of this objective.
- c. There are many opportunities for private investment in Israel in productive and profitable projects. To realize the potentials in the field of private investment, more intensive efforts should be undertaken both in the United States and Israel.

Appreciating that this exploratory conference between American and Israel leaders will be productive to the degree that all of American Jewry will share in its conclusions, we of America urge the convening in the United States, at the earliest possible date, of a fully representative, national conference of the Jews of America, at which the conclusions reached here may be presented for the understanding and sanction of American Jewry, so that, with full knowledge and determination, it may go forward in accomplishing the most constructive enterprise in the history of our people.

228-83009
CONFERENCE WITH AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS

OPENING SESSION

Jerusalem, King David Hotel - September 3, 1950

ts/ya

The Conference was opened at 3.25 p.m.

Mr. David Ben Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, addressed the gathering as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Israel I wish to extend to all of you our heartiest welcome. We know that it was very difficult for many of you to leave your homes, your work, your office, and to make this long journey. We are glad to see that what we confidently expected came to be. You responded to the call. This/proof - if a proof is necessary - of the close partnership which exists between Israel and all the Jewries throughout the world. We shall have a free discussion^{on} perhaps the biggest problem in our history and one of the biggest of our time. We shall be limited in time, but there will be no limit on the freedom of views. Everyone of us will not only be free but is expected to express his views freely and frankly. Only from a frank consultation will the truth emerge. We hope that this consultation will give results which will be of lasting benefit to our people. Here is a personal greeting to all participants. Before I give the floor to the Chairman of the Jewish Agency, I shall ask the Foreign Minister Mr. Sharett to read a message from the President of Israel, Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Previous speaker: Mr. David Ben Gurion - recorded by T.S.

ts/ya

Mr. M. Sharett, Foreign Minister, read the following message from the President of Israel, Dr. Chaim Weizmann:

"To Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion -

Please convey my heartfelt greetings to Jerusalem Conference of leaders of American Jewish communities. I deeply regret being unable to participate in the consultations to which I attach paramount importance and only convalescence from a serious long illness prevents me from attending.

The young State of Israel, in addition to the overwhelming tasks of consolidation and defence / has undertaken ^{the} truly gigantic effort providing homes during the next few years for hundreds of thousands of Jews who cannot stay where they are. Hitherto the bulk of the responsibility of caring for uprooted and impoverished Jewish communities has devolved upon American Jewry which has spent untold sums on relief measures. The establishment of the State of Israel now offers an unprecedented chance of providing permanent homes for the unsettled Jewries of Europe and the Middle East, under conditions of full equality among their own kith and kin. The situation presents a unique challenge to American Jewish statesmanship and fortitude. The problem can be solved only if American Jewry, faithful to its noble traditions of Jewish brotherhood, assumes a predominant share not merely in financing, but also in planning this vast effort of migration, resettlement and consolidation.

Please extend my personal greetings to members of the Government and the Jewish Agency and to representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the United Jewish Appeal, the United Palestine Appeal and the Zionist Organisation of America as well as to individual tried friends who are attending this Conference. May your joint efforts result in working out an agreed plan for the greatest effort of constructive self-help in Jewish history.

Opening Session
September 3, 1950
Telegram of Weizmann
preceded.

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THE SPEECH OF BERL LOCKER

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE, JEWISH AGENCY, JERUSALEM

1. I wholeheartedly join the Prime Minister's words of greetings to you. The fact that you have responded to our call is witness of the deep and sincere interest you take in our labours and problems and gives hope that with united efforts they will be solved for the good of our people.
2. I will not burden you with facts and figures. Many of you know the country, its problems and worries. Some of you will tomorrow take a glimpse into certain aspects of our achievements and difficulties and all of you will hear reports from friends more authorized and experienced than myself on what has been done and what is to be done.
3. We are here Jewish men and women of two very different countries, different ways of life and different Jewish and general philosophies of life. Israelis and Americans, Zionists and non-Zionists, Orthodox, Conservatives, Liberals, believers in different social philosophies of society. But I know we are united in a number of fundamentals which are sufficient for the urgent action which our generation is to perform. We are united in our love of Israel - in both meanings of this word - in our solidarity with our Jewish brethren in all countries - no matter how we formulate the source of this solidarity - in our common Jewish responsibility for the fate and the welfare of Jews everywhere and for securing the life and the eternal values of our people and on the other hand we are united in our pride and vital interest in the security and healthy development of the state of Israel.
4. Now, without going into the overall picture of the Jewish world position and prospects in years to come, there is today what I should call the core of the Jewish problem, it would perhaps be more appropriate to say of the Jewish tragedy at this very moment in our history. In the Arab and Moslem countries from Tangier to Pakistan there are about three quarters

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(Locker)

of a million of Jews whose position is a very precarious one indeed. On the other hand there are still hundreds of thousands of Jews in the countries of Eastern Europe, whose cultural and ethnical identity is threatened by their complete seclusion and separation from the rest of the Jewish people. They have to go, most of them want to go. But before them stands the eternal Jewish question: whither? We live in an age when countries generally are closed to newcomers, and especially to Jewish newcomers, all of them almost without exception. I say almost, because there is fortunately one exception, the State of Israel.

5. Israel's doors are open for any Jew from wherever he may come, or for whatever reasons he may want to settle here. Settling in Israel is not a favour which Israel does to the Jew who desires to settle here, but the exercise of a fundamental right of every Jew, according to our conception of the function of the State of Israel and according to the law of the country. It is with great pride and not without deep emotion that I quote to you the basic sentence of the law promulgated by our Parliament, the Knesset, on the 20th of Tamuz, the day of the death of Theodor Herzl 46 years ago, which is not without a deep purpose called the Law of the Return. The sentence reads: Every Jew has the right to immigrate into the country.

You can see from these simple words of the law, that the policy of keeping the doors open for Jewish immigration is inspired not only by the desire to save Jews who are in need - though this aspect certainly is also there - but first of all from the conviction that the length of time elapsed since we lost our country by enemy action - to speak in modern terms - the Jewish people never has abdicated or lost its right to its country and that this collective right of the whole people applies to every individual Jew - of course, if he is desirous to exercise it. You will certainly agree with me that legislation of this kind is unprecedented in the history of nations.

Israel needs the Jews in not less a degree than the Jews need Israel. We are in need of more population in order to fill the empty spaces of our country, to develop all its resources, to strengthen our security.

6. But is it all feasible? Four problems had to be faced by the movement of Shivat Zion (Return to Zion) from its very inception. One: will the power in whose hands the country is, allow the Jews to come and settle and develop ultimately into full independence? This was Theodor Herzl's main problem, which alas he did not live to see solved. This was the main source of our trouble with the Mandatory Government. But, now the problem is solved; the country is not any more a Turkish province, or even a British Mandatory territory, it is Israel, who not only practices a policy of free immigration but - in cooperation with the Jewish Agency promotes and does everything possible to encourage Jewish immigration on the largest possible scale.

The second problem was: Is the land good for settlement? Can this little country, poor in natural resources, offer the basis for a decent though modest life for a people of millions. The sceptics got into the habit of changing the Biblical phrase: "a land flowing with milk and honey" into "a land of sands, swamps and rocks". Well, in decades of hard labour the Jewish pioneer, the Chalutz, has changed the very nature of the land, and almost all of our agricultural settlements are on land which once was considered uncultivable because it consisted of rocks, swamps and sands. To be sure, only a small proportion of the land has thus been changed, nine tenths of it are still waiting for the Jewish worker, technician and scientist to redeem it; this is our great chance and challenge.

The third question was: Is the Jewish people, for so many generations estranged from the land and indeed from real hard labour fit to furnish the manpower for the enormous task of revitalising a difficult land, neglected for so many centuries? Well, again, the Jewish Pioneer has answered this question in an unequivocal and unmistakable manner. Theodor Herzl's dream of "the day, when the Jewish peasant will firmly hold the plow in his hand" has come true. It was the Jewish idealism, Jewish Pioneerdom - chalutzith - which has made vast stretches of derelict land blossom again, which has created great and promising beginnings of modern industry, which has built cities, roads, and bridges; which has led foundation of scientific endeavour and made this country a centre of economic, social and cultural progress in the Near and Middle East. And it is again with a

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feeling of satisfaction and pride that I mention the fact, that all this was done - this has always to be remembered - in the teeth of strong resistance not only of our neighbours, but also of the power which then ruled the destinies of this land. It is not my purpose to outline here all the history of modern Jewish colonisation and Eretz Israel from the days of the Chovevei-Zion and Bilu in the eighties of the nineteenth century over the second wave of immigration - second Aliyah - in the beginning of this century until the creation of the State. So much however I feel I may be permitted to say. The Zionist Movement, through the instrumentality of the Jewish Agency has in the three decades of the Mandate regime fulfilled the function of what Herzl called a State-Building Authority. Without State powers, without the right of imposing taxes, it has in less than three decades organised the transplantation of about 470,000 Jews into Eretz Israel, has founded cities and villages, has created agriculture and industry, has revived the Hebrew language, has organised the political struggle of the Jewish people for its right to the homeland and taken care of the defence of the Yishuv; in short, it has created the physical, social and political foundations for the creation of the State.

Here I would like in a few sentences to mention the fourth problem, which confronted the movement from its inception - the financial problem. It is clear, that this great state building undertaking had demanded great resources. Private capital and private enterprise have played their part, especially in the field of industrial and urban development. In the initial stages the generosity of Baron Edmond Rothschild was of great importance. But without pioneering national capital, coming through the Jewish National Fund and since 1920 through the Keren Hayessod, the whole undertaking of land purchase and reclamation, of opening up new derelict regions, of agricultural settlement, of creating a great working population imbued with the ideal of national redemption, would have been impossible. It is one of the sources of pride of this movement, that insufficient and unsatisfactory as its endeavours on this field may have been, it has educated great numbers of our people in different countries to make regular financial contributions towards the upbuilding of the country.

7. I think, even before the creation of the State, it has been proved conclusively that our aim of "Kibbutz Galuyot", of ingathering the Exiles and moulding them into one people, living a decent, creative life on the rejuvenated historic soil of our ancestors is feasible. Now that the State is here, the task has become much easier and much more difficult at the same time. Easier, because all political obstacles, motivated by the policy of "Let us deal wisely with them, lest they multiply" have disappeared. On the contrary, the policy of the State of Israel is "Let them multiply". Thus, in less than 28 months, since May 14, 1948, 460,000 Jews have entered the country, as compared with 470,000 in almost 30 years of British rule.

Needless to say, all the difficulties of acquiring land have disappeared. The country is now for the first time really open for mass colonisation on the land. But the task has also become infinitely more difficult because of the immense pressure of those masses of Jews who desire to come and for whom time is of great essence. It will be no exaggeration to state, that if we would have sufficient means for immigration, maintenance and economic absorption - the number of monthly homecomers could easily be doubled. And it should be remembered that almost all of those immigrants arrive penniless.

There is another aspect of this problem which must be faced squarely: the growing preponderance of the Sephardic, or rather Asian and North African elements in our Aliyah. Let me say this at the outset: we reject and abhor any idea of these immigrants being undesirable or of any discrimination against them. We see in them brethren returning after long centuries of exile and suffering and unrivaled attachment to our common heritage, to their own country. But it is, on the other hand clear, that the differences in background, in historic experience, in the stages of economic development and of civilisation of the countries from which they come, create special problems of adaptation into the new life of freedom and real equality and into the economic and social conditions which they find in this country. Let me add immediately, that our experience until now fortunately shows, that given a minimum of favourable conditions they have shown a high degree of adaptability to the life and needs of the country. Many thousands of them are already engaged in agriculture, in afforestation, in building roads, in hard in-

dustrial labour.

And so the fourth question, the question of finances appears again, with all its gravity. It is obvious that the immense financial burden connected with the repatriation of hundreds of thousands every year cannot be born by Israel alone. It is the duty of the whole of the Jewish people. And the Jewish people, especially American Jewry have in fact responded to a high degree to the needs of the hour. In two years the income amounted to about sixty million pounds. But incomparably higher amounts had to be spent for absorption, housing and land settlement (travel expenses being covered mainly by the J.D.C.). The result was manifold. On the one hand the State with its heavy burden of expenses for the normal functioning of its services and for defence - we are not yet on a peace standard - had to take over additionally a very considerable part of the financial responsibilities, which normally and according to agreements entered into, were to be born by the Jewish people through the Jewish Agency. Furthermore: even this great assistance of the Government didn't suffice to secure for all the immigrants who have entered the country even the most modest dwelling and many tens of thousands are still in camps, living in tents, in the heat of the summer and will have to continue living there in the rainy period. And the most painful and calamitous result of this shortage of financial means is the fact, that the flow of immigration cannot satisfy all the immigration needs of the Jewish masses and from many corners the cry for quicker redemption reaches us daily and we are compelled to close our ears.

And a few words of Warning. We dare not be complacent. Time is working against us. We don't know how long Roumania will keep the doors open, we do know that Iraq's policy of letting our people go is limited to one year, of which one half has gone already. We don't know what is in store for our people in other countries. In this period of world disturbance any change in the political climate may make Jews in some countries again the first victims of the most cruel happenings. And - this too has to be considered - Israel also cannot wait. We are not yet at peace. We don't know, whether and when our

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enemies will choose to try again. We must be prepared for all eventualities.

Providence watching over the fate of our people has after the greatest diasaster which has befallen us favoured us with the greatest chance and challenge of our post-exilic history. The fate of Israel - both of the State and of the people in and outside the State - is at stake. It is upon us to meet the challenge, to fulfill the unprecedented task of ingathering the second million in a minimum of time.

This is the purpose of this historic gathering.



Agricultural Settlement -
Scheme to provide food for a population of two millions

The Scheme presented is based upon bold planning and thorough knowledge of Israel's Agricultural conditions.

Yearly immigration of 200,000.
25% settled on land.

Assuming the continuation of the present scale of immigration - 200,000 per year - the scheme envisages the absorption of 25% of the newcomers into the developing agriculture of the country, the development being based upon intensification through irrigation.

Immediately available water resources.

Outstanding experts, local and foreign, agree that Israel possesses sufficient water resources available for the irrigation of one million acres (4,000,000 dunams), while hardly one tenth of that area is at present irrigated.

Blueprints prepared by engineers of international repute are ready. The execution of the projects depends upon the availability of capital, estimated to be in the amount of IL.100,000,000 (\$200,000,000), of which \$126,000,000 will be required in hard currency.

Irrigation area of 3,000,000 dunams

These irrigation projects, when executed, will assure a water supply, sufficient to irrigate an area of three million dunams (750,000 acres).

Target - food supply for 2,000,000 balanced diet

The detailed agricultural plan for the utilization of that area, in addition to a million dunams of adjoining unirrigated lands, aims at the supply of agricultural foodstuffs, for a balanced diet, of a population of two million. Although we must anticipate a shortage of 50% in bread and meat even then, this program envisages the provision of fully one hundred per cent and over of protective foods including milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, even sugar and fats.

The shortage of bread and meat is considerable, but in normal times these commodities are easily available from abroad in exchange for other agricultural products, while in times of emergency they could again be substituted by vegetables legumes and fruits, the production of which could be increased in accordance with the requirements.

Invaluable as is the plan for the target it sets, namely: food supply for a population of two million its main value lies in the fact that it provides for the absorption of a quarter of the immigrants into the basic foundation of the economy of the country, into farming.

66,000 new farm units

Sixty six thousand new farm units could be established on the area covered by the Development Project in addition to the almost forty thousand farm units existing today. These farmers with their families, together with the people engaged in providing services in the rural communities will form a rural population of half a million souls out of a general population of two millions. This population structure is the most desirable to assure a healthy and balanced economy for Israel.

As in the case of the Irrigation Project the execution of the Farm Settlement Project depends upon the availability of capital, estimated to be of the amount of IL.170,000,000 (\$476,000,000). This formidable sum should not be supplied all at once, but distributed during the initial development period. Of this sum about \$160,000,000 is required in hard currency.

The farm plan envisages the repayment of the capital invested as well as a reasonable rate of interest. Based on intensive scientific agriculture and, particularly, on controlled irrigation the plan protects the tiller of the soil from the hazards of rain and drought. Given the investment required there is every chance for a profitable return to the farmer and an ultimate repayment of the initial capital investment.

LEVI ESHKOL
Head of the Jewish Agency
Colonisation Department

September 3rd, 1950
Jerusalem.



STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

THE JEWISH AGENCY
COLONISATION DEPARTMENT

JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE
FOR AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENT



AMERICAN JEWISH
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AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT PLAN

ELUL 5710, AUGUST 1950

THE JEWISH AGENCY
COLONISATION DEPARTMENT

STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENT

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT PLAN

Elul 5710
August 1950

FOLLOWING THE GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION
OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL AIMS OF POLICY IN MARCH 1949, THE
JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENT
CHARGED THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE TO DRAW UP AN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE YEARS 1950-1953.

FOLLOWING THEREON IT CHARGED THE JEWISH
AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION TO WORK
OUT A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME OF AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT,
WHICH IS HERewith SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION.



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S U M M A R Y

The plan here proposed may be briefly summarised as follows:-

1. Agricultural Population

To the 16,000 farm units established since the formation of the State of Israel a further 50,000 will be added until the end of 1954. As a result, Israel's rural population (i.e. farmers as well as subsidiary occupations) will constitute approximately 26 per cent of the entire Yishuv, which will then number 2,000,000 souls.

The breakdown is as follows:-

Farms (including those established prior to the formation of the State of Israel)	103,000 families
Subsidiary occupation in villages (20%)	20,000 "
Citrus plantations - 150,000 dunams	10,000 "
fish breeding ponds - 40,000 dunams	1,000 "
Total	134,000 "

These 134,000 families (with an average of four souls) constitute about 26 per cent of the total population of 2,000,000.

(The above figures make no provision for afforestation and development work).

2. Investments

Implementation of the above plan requires investments in the amount of about IL. 171 million, including IL.59 million in foreign currency.

The above figure do not include the investment required for regional and country-wide irrigation schemes which will amount to some IL. 100 million, including IL. 45 million foreign currency

3. Food Production

Once fully developed, the above farms will yield the following agricultural products:-

Commodity	Yearly consumption per head		Consumption & Production according to the Plan		
	According		Requirements		
	At present (in Kg.)	to Plan (in kg.)	for 2,000,000 souls (in tons)	Production (in tons)	Production (in %)
Flour	120	120	240,000	126,000	52
Pulses	3.6	15	30,000	47,000	156(x)
Eggs	264	365	730,000	730,000	100
Milk	72	300	600,000	600,000	100
Vegetables & Potatoes	120	150	300,000	324,000	108(xx)
Fruit (not incl. citrus)	21	90	180,000	262,000	145(xx)
Meat	11	24	48,000	20,000	41
Fish	15	15	30,000	25,000	83
Sugar	15	30	60,000	60,000	100
Oil	14	24	48,000	48,000	100
Tobacco	1	1	2,000	2,000	100

x) Surplus for feeding of livestock

xx) Surplus for export.

The above table shows that with the exception of flour (52%), meat (41%) and fish (83%) the total food requirements of the population will be supplied and there will even be a surplus of certain commodities.

4. In times of emergency Israel's agriculture can thus hold its own and feed the Yishuv without recourse to outside sources of supply (except for flour, for which supplementary supplies are required), provided that the necessary fuel is available.

5. The present plan has been laid down in general outline only. It does not exhaust all possibilities in the field of agricultural development, notably fibre crops, meat production, deep sea fishing, and products for exports. Further study of these possibilities may well lead to an enlargement of the present plan.

FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. Food Production

To achieve a maximum production of food a population of 2,000,000 souls in the shortest possible period with full independence of outside sources of supply in times of emergency, the one practical way appears to be that of large-scale irrigated farming. The aim could not be attained with dry farming, even if the whole area of Israel were to be brought under cultivation with the most up-to-date methods.

Irrigation will therefore have to be used not only for vegetable growing, fruit plantations and for the production of feeding stuffs, but also for the cultivation of oil seeds and various industrial crops. Until that aim^{is} reached, of course, every effort should be made to cultivate all available areas by dry farming.

2. Foreign Currency

Our agriculture will have to be developed in such a way as not to be unduly dependent on the supply of foreign currency. It must be our aim to strike a happy medium between an intensive agriculture exploiting the natural conditions of the country and producing mainly for the world market, and between an agriculture aiming at maximum independence in food imports even in times of peace.

Even after the implementation of the present plan we shall still require certain additional imports. Since however this plan provides for a measure of exports it is hoped that this will balance the necessary imports.

3. Occupational Structure of the Yishuv

Our nation must be built on firm social foundations. With this end in view it is necessary to aim at an agricultural sector of at least 25 per cent. This means that of a population of 2,000,000 souls approximately 500,000 souls must live in villages. In other words, there must be about 125,000 families engaged in agriculture. This is a most vital aim from every point of view.

4. Methods of Implementation

In view of the fact that the plan here proposed is based mainly on the development of irrigated farming the first consideration must relate to the technical possibilities governing the supply of adequate water resources in the proper regions. Account must moreover be taken of the general development plans for the country as a whole, and for the need of dispersing the population notably in accordance with security requirements.

The following table indicates the timing of the entire plan:-

Type of Farm	No. of new Units required	Year of Establishment of New Units						Total
		5710 1950	5711 1951	5712	5713	5714		
1) Dairy farm	:16000	:5000	:3000	:3000	:3000	:2000		:16000
2) Citrus farm	: 5000	:1000	:1000	:1000	:1000	:1000		: 5000
3) Intensive farm	: 1500	: 300	: 300	: 300	: 300	: 300		: 1500
4) Farm for Industrial crops	:15500	:2000	:2000	:3000	:3000	:5500		:15500
5) Grain farm	:14000	: 700	:3700	:3200	:3200	:3200		:14000
6) Fruit Plantation farm (in plains)	: 4000	: -	:1000	:1000	:1000	:1000		:4000
7) Hill farm	:10000	:2000	:2000	:2000	:2000	:2000		:10000
T o t a l	:66000	:14000	:13000	:13500	:13500	:15000		:66000

ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

The main elements of the plan are set out below.

1. Land

At the present stage of planning it is not considered important to determine exactly all the areas that may be taken into account for irrigated farming. Only those areas have been included in our calculations which are quite certainly suitable for irrigation. Examination of every region of the country by this criterion gives the following picture:-

Area suitable for irrigation outside the Negev	2,571,000 dunams
" " " " " in the Negev	729,000 "
Cultivable land in hill regions	624,000 "
Total	3,924,000 dunams

It should be clearly understood that the above figures do not represent the entire cultivable area of Israel. The land not included in the present calculation is capable of development at a later stage.

2. Water

Only such water resources have been taken into account in the present plan as will be available, according to expert opinion, in the immediate future (See Appendix 5.). Their total supply is estimated at 1,850,000,000 cubic metre per year. Of that total, 200,000,000 cubic metre is reckoned to be required for drinking and industrial purposes, 90,000,000 cubic metre for private citrus plantations, and the remainder for agriculture proper to be shared by the various regions of the country in accordance with their needs.

3. Types of Farms

Until now irrigated farm in this country have concentrated on a few types of agricultural products, viz. vegetables, fruit, and fodder for dairy livestock. The fact is, however, that the land and water reserves at our disposal are far in excess of the Yishuv's full needs in these branches. For this reason the scope of the present plan has been widened to include the cultivation of oil seeds, sugar beet and cane, and further cereals for human as well as animal consumption.

In order to bring about the most suitable conditions for the cultivation of those crops it is necessary to integrate ^{into} them / the general farm plans from the aspects of crop rotation, fertilizing methods, etc., and to determine different types of farming in accordance with the various soil and climatic conditions in the different regions of the country.

In the present plan every farm type is, fundamentally, that of mixed farming. The differences lie in the emphasis given to the various cash crops such as milk production, fruit growing and the like, in accordance with which the other agricultural branches fulfill only subsidiary functions - a fact that has its bearing on crop rotation, the distribution of labour, and many other aspects.

The following table lists the various types elaborated, together with the area required per farm unit:-

1. Dairy farm	30	dunams	
2. Intensive farm	13	"	(in the vicinity
3. Citrus farm	25	"	of towns)
4. Farm for industrial crops	35	"	
5. Grain farm	63	"	(transitional type)
6. Fruit plantation farm	22	"	
7. Hill farm	33	"	

Aspects of development

1. Development of the farms.

In planning the tempo of development, the greatest possible speed has been contemplated on the basis of such experience as has been gained by the Department in its past work, every type of farm has, of course, its own rhythm of development. There naturally are a number of fundamental factors beyond our control which ultimately determine the development possibilities of each of the above seven types of farm. These objective factors together with our past experience determine the volume of investments required each year as well as the output obtainable.

2. Number of farms.

To reach the aim set in the present plan it is necessary - as may be seen from the accompanying tables - to establish 66,000 farm units until the end of the 1954. The composition of Israel's entire agriculture will then be as follows:

Communal sector previously established	18,000 units
Private sector	5,000 "
Arab sector	14,000 "
New Jewish farms (including those founded since the end of the year 5709)	66,000 "
	103,000 units

citrus culture

Together with these engaged in services and trades, the total rural population will reach the figure of 134,000 families, or approximately 520,000 souls.

3. Distribution of farms according to regions.

In accordance with the different natural conditions in the various regions of the country, with the availability of uncultivated areas, with

considerations of security, and above all with irrigation schemes and water supply (details of which will be given below) the various types of farms have been distributed among the different regions as shown in Appendix 1.

4. Water Consumption

The following table summarizes water consumption in the various regions of the country after implementation of the present plan:-

No.	Region	Total water Consumption in 1000 c/m	Number of Farm Units	Area under Cultivation
1.	Haifa	65000	2580	137.000
3.	Ginossar Valley	9757	635	15.000
5.	Western Galilee - Nebulun	69655	5455	173.000
6.	Jordan Valley	36598	1838	55.000
7.	Yavneel Valley	26935	1135	44.000
8.	Lower Galilee	55560	2280	124.000
9.	Valley Jezreel	165375	8475	386.000
11.	Carriel Coast	25562	2050	60.000
12.	Beisan	101030	4405	136.000
13.	Northern Samaria	48900	3500	102.000
14.	Hefer Valley - Bakaon	69250	4750	148.000
15.	Sharon	103000	7200	217.000
16.	Jydda District	41070	2694	87.000
17.	Tel-Aviv District	43437	3625	90.000
19.	Beit Jubrin - Ramat - Beersheba	99722	4720	240.000
20.	Be'er Sheva - Bakaon	167917	9855	366.000
21.	Bakaon - Beersheba road	86250	3750	191.000
22.	Be'er Sheva	363555	13490	729.000
TOTAL		1560573	82637	3.300.000

5. Investments

To carry out the present plan investments are required for the full development of the 16,000 farm units founded since the establishment of the State of Israel as well as for the setting up of the further 50,000 units planned until the end of 1954. Even after that year additional investments will be needed for the final development and consolidation of all farms and for the completion of regional and country-wide irrigation schemes.

Detailed figures are given in the following table (in IL.1,000):--

Year	Buildings and Equipment	Irrigation Schemes	Total	There of in Foreign Currency Buildings and Equipment	Irrigation Schemes	Total
1950	13.292			4,454		
1951	21.670	20.000	54.962	7.447	9.000	20.901
1952	29.251	10.000	39.251	9.727	4.500	14.227
1953	32.236	10.000	42.236	11.230	4.500	15.730
1954	36.495	10.000	46.495	12.774	4.500	17.274
1955	20.040	10.000	30.040	6.891	4.500	11.391
1956	12.051	8.000	20.051	4.136	3.600	7.736
1957	5.645	8.000	13.645	1.881	3.600	5.481
1958	1.996	8.000	9.996	- .618	3.600	4.218
1959	-	8.000	8.000	-	3.600	3.600
1960	-	8.000	8.000	-	3.600	3.600
TOTAL	171.675	100.000	271.675	59.158	45.000	104.158

The above total makes no provision for land development in hill regions, which, according to calculations by the J.N.F., requires an outlay of IL.6,000,000 (for 200,000 dunams per IL.30 a dunam).

There is good reason to assume that the settlers themselves will contribute means of their own to the above investments, at a rate of 10 - 15 per cent of the total involved.

In addition to the above, a further IL.7,500,000 will be invested privately in 50,000 dunams of new citrus plantations.

Investment needs for each of the farm types, per years, are given in Appendix 10. They are summarized in the following table (in LI.1,000):-

Type of Farm	Number of Farm units	Investments required		Thereof in Foreign Currency	
		per unit	For all farms	per unit	For all farms
1. Dairy Farm	16.000	2.800	44.800	1.005	16.080
2. Citrus Farm	5.000	2.500	12.500	871	4.355
3. Intensive Farm	1.500	1.800	2.700	563	845
4. Farm for industrial crops	15.500	2.650	41.075	1.005	15,577
5. Fruit Plantation Farm in plains)	4.000	2.500	10.000	871	3.484
6. Grain Farms	14.000	2.400	33.600	972	13.608
7. Hill Farm	10.000	2.700	27.000	521	5.210
t o t a l		166.000	171.675		59.159

The import of materials provided for under the present plan amount to less than 50 per cent of what is today usual in this country. The requirements of foreign currency therefore come to only about one third of the total investments. The specific reasons for this are:-

- (a) Only such farm types have been included in the plan as call for a minimum of imports,
- (b) In calculating the requirements of irrigation schemes account has been taken of a number of improvements and alterations recently proposed by the experts of the Department. For the irrigation of field crops light movable pipes have been provided for.

(c) Only about 15 per cent of the required seeds will be imported. The remainder will have to be produced locally, measures for which must be taken forthwith.

(d) Imports of cattle will be limited to one cow or calf per family; the same applying to draught animals. The balance will have to be reared in the country.

6. Agricultural Production

The following table shows agricultural output after the implementation of the plan, compared with the corresponding figures for the year 1949:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>Final Stage</u>
1. Vegetables and potatoes	1000 tons	106	324
2. Citrus fruit	1000 cases	3400	28000
3. Various fruits	1000 tons	28.5	262
4. Wheat and pulses	1000 "	24	174
5. Eggs	Million	242	787
6. Milk	Million litres	84	600
7. Meat	1000 tons	7.5	21
8. Fish	1000 "	3.5	25
9. Oil	1000 "	1.6	48
10. Sugar	1000 "	-	60
11. Tobacco	1000 "	0.6	2
12. Honey	1000 "	0.5	-

Appendix 3 shows agricultural production after the implementation of the plan, in accordance with the various farm types.

Appendix 2 shows agricultural production after the implementation of the plan, by regions.

7. Income of Farms

The average net income per farm unit will amount to IL.700 per year calculated on the basis of present prices. This will guarantee a reasonable standard of living for each of the seven farm types contemplated.

Details may be seen from the following table:

Type of Farm	Total Income IL.	Production costs, local rates, depreciation and debt service IL.	Net income per unit on basis of present official prices IL.	Net Income per unit according to cheaper prices IL.
1. Dairy Farm	1.580.-	837.-	743.-	470.-
2. Citrus Farm	1.082.-	548.-	510.-	528.-
3. Intensive Farm	926.-	419.-	513.-	520.-
4. Farm for in- dustrial crops	1.525.-	704.-	821.-	539.-
5. Grain Farm	1.709.-	770.-	939.-	513.-
6. Fruit planta- tions Farm (in plains)	1.402.-	570.-	832.-	509.-
7. Hill Farm	1.281.-	576.-	705.-	469.-

הסוכנות היהודית לא"י
המהלקה להחשבות

מדינת ישראל
משרד החקלאות

הועד המשותף לתכנון הקלאי והתישבותי



סוכנות היהודית לא"י
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משרד החקלאות

הועד המשותף לתכנון חקלאי והתישבותי



אלול תש"י
אוגוסט 1950.

עם ההכרזה על קרי היסוד של תכנית הממשלה בחודש מרס

1949, הטיל הוועד המשותף לתכנון הקלאי והתיטבותי על מסד

החקלאות לזמין הצעת תכנית להיתרו החקלאות בטנים תשי"ג - תשי"ג

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES (1950 - 1950)

בעקבות הנ"ל הוטל על המחלקה להתיבות של הסוכנות

היהודית לערוך תכנית להתיבות חקלאית בטנים הקרובות, על

יטודותיה המעשיים, המוצעת בזאת.



ת כ נ ה ע נ י נ י ס .

מסוד

1

סכום ומסכנות

3

הנחות יסוד

5

נתונים לתכנית

7

קרי פתוח

ת ו ס ס ו ת

תוספת א'

- תלוית סכומי המסך לפי הצורני הארץ.

תוספת ב'

- הייצור לפי אזורי הארץ.

תוספת ג'

- הייצור לפי סכומי המסך.

תוספת ד'

- סכום התפתחות קנפי המסך.

תוספת ה'

- פרוט התצורות והייצור.

תוספת ו'

- תוצרת ליצוא.

תוספת ז'

- תצורות המים לפי האזורי וסכומי המסכים.

תוספת ח'

- סאון המים.

תוספת ט'

- התקנה הדרושה לכל סכום מסך.

תוספת י'

- סיכום ההקעה הדרושה במסך 9 טניה.

תוספת י"א

- סכומי המסך.

סכומים ומסקנות:

את התכנית המוצעת אפשר לסכם בקצרה דלקמן:

1. האוכלוסיה החקלאית לפי הצעת הפיתוח:

נוסף ל-16,000 יחידות מסק, בנוסדר מקום המדינה, תתוספה עד שנת התשי"ז כ-50,000 יחידות מסק חדשות. כתוצאה מכך תהיה האוכלוסיה החקלאית (בעלי מסקים, מלוים המשתתפים בתהליכי הייצור החקלאי, כגון: מכונאים, בעלי מלאכה וכו') כ-26% מהאוכלוסיה הכללית, שתכונה 2 מיליון נפש.

מסקים חקלאיים (כולל את הקיים עד קום המדינה)	103,000	יחידות מסקיות
20% עובדים מקצועיים בכפרים	20,000	" "
150,000 דונם פרנסות	10,000	" "
40,000 " ברכות דגים	1,000	" "
<u>יחידות מסקיות</u>	<u>134,000</u>	

134,000 יחידות מסקיות - מהוות כ-26% מכלל האוכלוסיה, (אינם כוללים עבודות יעור והכשרת הקרקע).

2. ההקצות הדרושות:

לכם כך יש צורך בסכום כללי של-171 מיליון ל"י בערך, ומזה כ-59,000,000 ל"י במטבע זר.

הסכומים הנ"ל אינם כוללים את ההקצות הדרושות למפעלי ההסקאה האזוריים והארציים, אשר בס"ה יגיעו בערך ל-100,000,000 ל"י ומזה כ-45,000,000 ל"י במטבע זר.

3. הספקת מזון לאוכלוסיה על 2,000,000 נפש:

בדרגת פתוחם הטופית, יגיע הייצור החקלאי במסקים להספקת התצרכת לאדם, כגיתן בטבלא כדלקמן:

התצרוכת והיצור לפי התכנית			תצרוכת לנפח לשנה		סוג המצור
היצור ב-%	הייצור בטון	התצרוכת בטון ל-2 מליון נפס	בהתאם לתכנית הפתוח בק"ג	כיום בק"ג	
52%	126,000	240,000	120	120	קמחים
156% X	47,000	30,000	15	3.6	קטניות
100%	730,000	730,000	365	264	ביצים
100%	600,000	600,000	300	72	חלב
108% XX	324,000	300,000	150	120	ירקות עם תפ"א
145% XX	262,000	180,000	90	21	פירות בלי תפ"א זהב
41%	20,000	48,000	24	11	בשר
83%	25,000	30,000	15	15	דגים
100%	60,000	60,000	30	15	סוכר
100%	48,000	48,000	24	14	סמן
100%	2,000	2,000	1	1	סבון

(X) העודף להסמכת בעלי החי
(XX) העודף ליצוא.

- מתוך סבלא זו נראה, כי פרט לחטה (52%), בשר (41%) ודגים (83%) מחקים אלה יספקו את כל התצרוכת לאוכלוסיה ויגיעו גם לעודפים בכמה מצרכים.
4. בשעת תיירות יוכל הממשק החקלאי להחזיק מעמד ולכלכל את האוכלוסיה בלי תלות בגורמי חוץ, פרט לתוספת חטה ולהבטחת הדלק הדרוש.
5. התכנית המוצעת בזה עובדה רק בקוים כלליים, בהתאם לאפשרויות הודאיות בחקלאות בארץ, אך אין היא מטצה את כלן (כגון: גידולי סיבין, בשר, דבש, דגים וחרחבת תוצרות הייצוא וכו') עם לבון האפשרויות הללו עתידה התכנית להתרחב ולהשתפר.

ה נ ח ו ת י ס ו ד

יצור המזון.

1.

- (א) ימון דרך לייצור מזון בהכנסה קקסימלית עבור אוכלוסיה
בת שני מיליון נפש בזמן הקצר ביותר.
(ב) כלכלת האוכלוסיה בשעת חירום, מבלי להזדקק לגורמי
חוץ.

נראה כי הדרך היחידה למתרון המביאה את הדעת היא - עבור
שטחי שלחין נרחבים. שטחי מדינת ישראל, אפילו אם יעובדו במלואם
לפי שטות-בעל סובכללות, לא יוכלו לספק את הדרישות הנ"ל.
עלינו להתמסר בשטחי שלחין לא רק לגדול ירקות מטעים ומספוא,
אלא גם לגדולי גרעינים וגדולי תעשייה טובים. מובן מאליו שבכל
תקופת המעבר יש להתאמץ לעבור את כל שטחי הבעל.

סמך במטבע זר.

2.

על הקלאותנו להבנות באופן שלא תזדקק יתר על המדה למטבע זר.
עלינו להתורר לתיאום בין מסק אבסנסיבי המנצל תבואה של ארצנו,
ויצור בעקר מצרכי מנופולין המכונים לסווקי העולם, לבין מסק
המאפשר אי-תלות מקסימלית בהכנסת חוץ אף בימי השלום.

הקלאותנו תהא זקוקה אמנם גם אחרי הסלמת הביצוע של מסכת-
שיתוף זו ליבוא מסוים של אספקה לכמה מענפיה, אולם מבנה המסק
החקלאי ערוך כך שהקלאות תגיע לידי יצוא של תוצרת חקלאית, באופן
כזה יש לקוות שתיבוא של האספקה לחקלאות והיצוא של תוצרת חקלאית
יתאזנו.

החקלאים בהרכב אוכלוסית מדינתנו.

3.

עמנו צריך לקום ולהבנות על גבי יסוד חברותי מוצק.
אוכלוסיתנו צריכה לכלול למחות 55% של חקלאים. במדינה בת שני
מיליון נפש צריך הכסר להכיל לערך 500.000 נפש; כלומר:

כ-125,000 מפתחות של עובדי ארסה. דרישה זו דרישת-חיים היא לנו ומחויבת מכל הבחינות.

4. דרכי הבצוע.

עלינו להראות את הדרכים המעשיות להסגת המסדות המפורסות לעיל. איפה, מתי, וכיצד תקומנה יחידות המסך המסמכות כאריחים לבנין כולו, מה הוא הקצב המקסימלי אשר בו אפשר לפתחה ומה הם האמצעים הכספיים - הן במטבע ישראלי והן במטבע זר - הדרושים לבצוע התכנית כולה לכל שנה מסגרת פיתוחה ולאיוזה מטרות.

מאחר שפיקרה של התכנית המוצעת בזה מתבסס על פיתוח סטחי הסלחין, הרי יש להביא בחשבון את האפשרויות הטכניות המעשיות של הספקת מי הסקאה במימדים הדרושים ובאזורים שנקבעו ע"י התכנית. התכנית החקלאית צריכה גם להיות מותאמת לתכנית הכללית של פיתוח אזורי הארץ הסונים, לתביעות היסוד של פיזור האוכלוסיה ולצרכי הבטחון.

בזה נתנת מבלא המסכמת את מועד יסודן של יחידות המסך החדשות בהתאם לטפוסיהן במסגרת התכנית הזאת.

מס. סד.	מספר היחידות	מספר היחידות	מועד	יסודן	טל	היחידות	החדשות
	החדשות	החדשות	תשי"א	תשי"ב	תשי"ג	תשי"ד	סה"כ
1.	מסך חלב-סלחין	16,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	16,000
2.	מסך הדרים	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
3.	" אינסטיבי	1,500	300	300	300	300	1,500
4.	" גדולי תעשיה	15,500	2,000	2,000	3,000	5,500	15,500
5.	" " גרעינים	14,000	700	3,700	3,200	3,200	14,000
6.	" מטעים במסור	4,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
7.	" הררי	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	סה"כ	66,000	14,000	13,000	13,500	15,000	66,000

ב ת ר נ י מ ל ת כ נ י ת

להלן מפורטים הנתונים העיקריים המספיקים יסוד לתכנית

המוצעת:

א. הקרקע:

בטלם זה על התכנית לא ראינו חשיבות מיוחדת לקבץ בדיוק את כל הנתונים הבאים בחשבון לשלחין, והכנסנו בחשבון רק את אותם הנתונים הודאיים לכל הדעות. לאחר בדיקה בכל אזור ואזור, הגענו לסכום אזורי הארץ, המתבטא במספרים אלה:

2,571.000 ד"ר	ס"ה תוספת, להקצאה ער. הנגב
729.000 ד"ר	הנגב
624.000 ד"ר	אזורי ההר הנתינים לעבוד
3,924.000 ד"ר	בס"ה

ברצוננו להדגיש כי אין סכום מספיק זה מבטא את כל הקרקע בארץ. יתר הנתונים יוכלו לשמש בעתיד רחוק יותר לפתוח נוסף.

ב. מקורות המים וכמותם.

בתכנית זו הבאנו בחשבון י"ק את אותם מקורות המים אשר לפי דעת מומחים יכולים לעמוד לרשותנו בזמן הקרוב. (ראה תוספת מס. ה'). לפי אומדנא של המומחים למים, יספיקו מקורות אלה -

1,850.000 מ"ק מים לשנה.

מתוך כמות זו, הבאנו בחשבון - 200.000.000 מ"ק לשנה לתצרוכת לסתיה ולתעסיה; 90.000.000 מ"ק, לתצרוכת הפרוסנות הפרטית; את העודף חלקנו בהתחשב עם הצרכים של המסקים באזורי הארץ השונים.

ג. ספודי מסק.

עד היום ספלה החקלאות בסטחי הסלחין בסודי תוצרת מעטים
והם: ירקות, פירות ומספוא לבהמות החלב. כדי לספק את תצרוכת
האוכלוסיה במצרכים אלה, דרוש שטח קטן בהרבה מזה העומד לרשותנו,
וכמו כן כמות מים פחותה מזו הניתנת לנצול על ידינו. לסם כך,
הרחבנו את מסגרת סודי התוצרת הגדלים בארץ היום והדרושים לתצרוכת
האוכלוסיה ע"י תוספת יל גידולי-סמן, גידולי-סכר וגרעינים למאכל
אדם ולמטק החי.

כדי ליצור תנאים יעילים לגידולים הנ"ל מההכרח לסלב
אותם במסגרת של ספוד מסק המאפשר מחזור זרעים, זבול וכו', ולהתאים
את ספודי-המסק לסודי הקרקע והאקלים הדרושים למי האזורים הסודים
בארץ.

כל ספוד מסק ביסודו הוא מסק מעורב הכולל ענמי מסק
אחרים, אך ההבדל בין הטיפוסים הוא בענף העיקרי, כמו: מסק חלב,
סעיקרו הוא הרפת וסאר הענמים היחסיים בענמי-סוד או ענמים צדדיים
המסמכים לאזון העבודה, מחזור הזרעים וכדומה. או מסק מסעיה סבו
המסעים תופסים את החלק הארי ויותר הענמים הם רק ענמי לואי וכו'.
ואלו הם ספודי המסק הסודים (לפרוט ראה תוספת י"א):

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | מסק חלב | 30 דונם |
| 2. | מסק אינסנסטיבי | 13 דונם ליד הערים |
| 3. | מסק הרד | 25 דונם |
| 4. | מסק לצדולי תעסיה | 35 דונם |
| 5. | מסק גרעינים | 63 דונם (ספוד מעבר) |
| 6. | מסק מסעים | 22 דונם |
| 7. | מסק הררי | 33 דונם |

ק ר י פ ת ר ח.

א. התפתחות המסכים:

בקביעת התפתחותם של המסכים הבאנו בחשבון את הקצב המהיר ביותר הניתן לביצוע בהתאם לנסיון שנרכס עד כה במחלקה להתייבות. לכל אחד מספוקי המסך דרך התפתחות מסלו. כמה גורמי-יסוד טאינם נתונים לטליטתנו קובעים את הקצב אשר בו אפשר לפתח כל אחד מסבעת ספוקי המסך הנ"ל.

לאחר קצב הפתוח בקבע, הרוב אנו כפותים אליו הן במכסת ההסקנות הדרושה כדי שנה והן בכמויות היצור הנוצרות כדי שנה ע"י כל מסך ומסך.

ב. מספר המסכים:

כדי שנגיע למטרות שהנבנו מצגנים לעצמנו עלינו להקים - כמוכח בטבלאות הרצופות - עד סוף מסי"ד 66.000 יחידות מסך. הרכבה של החקלאות יהיה אז כדלקמן:

18.000	יחידות	התייבות עובדת ותיקה
5.000	"	התייבות פרטית ותיקה
14.000	"	התייבות ערבית
66.000	"	התייבות עברית חדשה (כולל כל היחידות שהוקמו מסוף תש"ט)

בסך-הכל 103.000 יחידות

~~בכריות~~
יש לציין שעם העוסקים/בשרותים, מלאכה וכו'.

בכפר גופו תגיע אוכלוסית הכפרים עד 134.000 בתי-אב, שהם כ- 520.000 נפש.

ג. חלוקת המסכים באיזורי הארץ הערבים:

בהתחשב עם סבעם הטובה של איזורי ארצנו, עם הטמחים הפנויים, עם דרישות הבטחון, ובשיקר, עם תכניות ההקצאה וכמויות

המים הדרושות לבצוע התכנית המוצעת (אשר עליהן נעסוד במפורט להלן) מתחלקים ספודי המסק הסודים לפי איזורי הארץ בהתאם לסבלא מסר בתוספת א'.

אם נביא בחשבון כי, במסודע, כל 100 יחידות מסק מהוות בקודת-ישוב חדשה מציינת לנו הסבלא את התכנית הכללית של ישוב ארצנו על איזוריה הסודים.

ד. תצרוכת המים:

להלן ניתן סיכום תצרוכת המים בהתאם לסטחים שיעובדו

באיזורים הסודים לאחר בצוע התכנית כלה:

מס.	ה איזור	ס'ה המים ב 1000 מ'ס	מספר המסקים	מסק לעבוד
1.	החולה	65000	2580	137.000
3.	עסק גינוסר	9757	635	15.000
5.	גליל מערבי - זבולון	69655	5455	173.000
6.	עסק הירדן	38598	1838	55.000
7.	עסק יבנאל	26935	1135	44.000
8.	גליל תחתון	55560	2280	124.000
9.	עסק יזרעאל	165375	8475	386.000
11.	חוף הכרמל	25562	2050	60.000
12.	בית שאן	101030	4405	136.000
13.	סומרון צפוני	48900	3500	102.000
14.	עסק חמר - קרון	69250	4750	148.000
15.	השרון	103000	7200	217.000
16.	מזרח סלוד	41070	2894	87.000
17.	אזור תל-אביב	43437	3625	90.000
19.	בית ג'וברין-רוחמה-באר - טבע	99722	4720	240.000
20.	רחובות - פלוג'ה	167917	9855	366.000
21.	פלוג'ה - כביס באר-טבע	86250	3750	191.000
22.	הנגב	363555	13490	729.000
<hr/>				
	בסך - הכל	1560573	82637	3.300.000

ה. הון ההסקעה הדרוש.

תקציב ההסקעות כולל הוצאות פתוח של 16.000 בקודות סנוסח

מקום המדינה ועד הלום ויסוד ופתוח של 50.000 יחידות מסק נוספות שתוקמנה עד שנת תס"ד. ההסקעות הדרושות מסנת תס"ד ואילך דרושות לפתוח ובסוס כל המסקים והסלמת מפעלי ההסקאה האיזוריים והארציים.

אם נביא בחשבון את התקציב הדרוש לפתוח כל אחד מספרי המסך
הסונים, את מועדי יסודם של כל אחד מספרי המסך ואת קצב פתוחם,
יהיו סכומי ההשקעה הדרושים (בסך-הכל ובמסבע זר) כלהלן:

סכומי ההשקעה הדרושים ב-1000 ל"י

שנת	ס"ה ההשקעה בבנינים וציור	ס"ה ההשקעה אזורית וארצית	ס"ה ההשקעה לסנה	סך במסבע זר	
				השקעה אזורית וארצית	ס"ה במסבע זר לסנה
תס"י	{ 13.292	{ 20.000	{ 54.962	{ 9.000	{ 20.901
תס"א					
תס"ב	29.251	10.000	39.251	4.500	14.227
תס"ג	32.236	10.000	42.236	4.500	15.730
תס"ד	36.495	10.000	46.495	4.500	17.274
תס"ה	20.040	10.000	30.040	4.500	11.391
תס"ו	12.051	8.000	20.051	3.600	7.738
תס"ז	5.645	8.000	13.645	3.600	5.481
תס"ח	1.996	8.000	9.996	3.600	4.218
תס"ט	-	8.000	8.000	3.600	3.600
תס"כ	-	8.000	8.000	3.600	3.600
ס"ה	171.675	100.000	271.675	45.000	104.158

סכום זה אינו כולל כ- 6,000,000 ל"י להכשרת קרקע בהרים
לפי חסוב הקק"ל (200,000 דונם א 30 ל"י לדונם).

יש להנחיל בודאות שהמתייבשים ישתתפו בהשקעות ע"י הסכונותיהם
והבאת הון עצמאי בסך 15% - 10 מהתקציב הנ"ל.

נוסף לסכומי ההשקעה הנ"ל יתווספו 7,500,000 ל"י הון
השקעה פרטי עבור נטיעת 50,000 דונם מרדסים חדשים.

תוספת י' מציינת את סכומי ההשקעה לכל אחד מספוקי

המסך מדי שנה בסנה וסיכומה ניתן להלן:

סיכום ההשקעה הדרושה לפי ספוקי המסך

(באלפי ל"י)

ספוקי המסך	מספר המסכים	ההשקעה הדרושה		מזה במסבב זר	
		לכל מסך	ס"ה למסכים	לכל מסך	ס"ה למסכים
1. מסך חלב-סלחין	16.000	2.800	44.800	1.005	16.080
2. מסך הדריס	5.000	2.500	12.500	871	4.355
3. מסך אינטנסיבי	1.500	1.800	2.700	563	845
4. מסך גדולי תעסיה	15.500	2.650	41.075	1.005	15.577
5. מסך מסעים במיטה	4.000	2.500	10.000	871	3.484
6. מסך גרעינים	14.000	2.400	33.600	972	13.600
7. מסך הררי	10.000	2.700	27.000	521	5.210
סך-הכל	66.000		171.675		59.159

יבוא החמרים המחוּסב בתכנית ההשקעות הנו פחות כדי 50%

מהנהוג כיום בארץ מסוט כך פחת הצורך במסבב זר עד כדי שליט מכלל

ההשקעות במסך. סיבות הדבר הן:

א. הבאנו בחשבון מבני-מסך סאינס נזקקים לחמרי חוץ אלא

במידה מועטה ביותר.

ב. בהערכת החמרים הדרושים לבצוע מסך ההשקאה הבאנו בחשבון

מספר תיקונים ושינויים שהוצעו לא מכבר ע"י מומחי המחלקה

להתייטבות. להשקאה הפלחה לקחנו בחשבון שיטות מספקות

מים בצנורות קלים מסולטלים.

ג. רק כדאי 15% יל הזרעים הדרושים לבני יובאז מחוץ-לארץ.
עלינו למצוא ובמחירים דרכים לגידול כל הזרעים
הדרושים למטקינו.

ד. יבוא מצלי-החי יצומצם רק בסדרה או בעולה אחת למספחה,
הוא הדבר לגבי יבוא בהמות-עבודה. כל הסעון חלמה כמסת
זה ייעשה ע"י גדול עצמי.

היצור החקלאי:

לחלן ניתן סכום הייצור החקלאי בדרגת הפתוח הסופית
בהנחה עם הייצור בשנת תש"ט.

דרגה סופית	צבת תש"ט	ה י ד ה	ה ס צ ר ן
324	106	1000 טון	1. ירקות ותפ"א
28000	3400	1000 תבות	2. פרי הדר
262	28.5	1000 טון	3. פירות טונים
174	24	" 1000	4. חסה וקטניות
787	242	היליון	5. ביצים
600	84	" ליטר	6. חלב
21	7.5	1000 טון	7. בשר
25	3.5	" 1000	8. דגים
48	1.6	" 1000	9. עטן
60	-	" 1000	10. סוכר
2	0.6	" 1000	11. טבק
-	0.5	" 1000	12. דבש

תוספת ג' מראה את הייצור החקלאי בדרגת התפתחות

הסופית יל המטקים המוצעים למי מסווגי המטק הטונים.

תוספת ב' מראה את הייצור החקלאי בהנחה לאיזורי הפתוח.

ז. הכנסת האיכר:

מאזני המסל של שבעת הספוסים מראים לדעת, כי רמת חייו של האיכר תהיה מניחה את הדעת בכל מקרה, מאחר שהכנסתו נסוהמפוצעת תהיה לערך 700 ל"י לפי מחירי הקצוב כיום.

טעות המסל	סה"כ הכנסה (ל"י)	סה"כ הוצאה לענפי מסל צרכי הכפר, המחנות ומדעון טוב	הכנסת האכר נסו לפי מחירי הקצוב כיום (ל"י)	הכנסת האכר נסו לפי מחירי פוזלים (ל"י)
1. מסל חלב-סלחין	1,580.-	337.-	743.-	470.-
2. מסל הדריה	1,002.-	546.-	510.-	528.-
3. מסל אינסטנטיבי	926.-	419.-	513.-	520.-
4. מסל גדולי תעסיה	1,525.-	704.-	321.-	539.-
5. מסל גדולי גרעיניה	1,709.-	770.-	939.-	513.-
6. מסל מטעים במיסור	1,402.-	570.-	332.-	509.-
7. מסל הררי	1,281.-	576.-	705.-	469.-